

NOTES AND NEWS

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club has been scheduled for March 22 and 23 in the Los Angeles area. Already a committee of members is active there in planning for the program. In a short time contributors to the scientific sessions will be asked to submit titles and it is hoped that many persons will be prepared to respond. Owing to previous meetings in Berkeley and Fresno and the postponement of a meeting last year in order to serve as hosts to the American Ornithologists' Union in California, four years will have elapsed since the Club as a whole last convened in southern California. We welcome the opportunity to meet there once more.—A. H. M.

The index to Volume XLI of the Condor was prepared by Virginia D. Miller. The Club is indebted to her for this assistance in making more accessible the material in the Condor.

MINUTES OF COOPER CLUB MEETINGS

SOUTHERN DIVISION

SEPTEMBER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Southern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, on Tuesday, September 26, 1939, at 8 p. m., with 25 persons present and Mr. Peyton presiding.

The minutes of the Southern Division for August were read and approved. Four applications for membership were read as follows: Bernard Alpert, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and Mitchell Tabb Neff, Kentfield, Marin Co., California, both proposed by W. Lee Chambers; Philip Farley Allan, 806 Bellview Street, Amarillo, Texas, by L. V. Compton; and Paul David Hurd, Jr., P. O. Box 533, Costa Mesa, California, by Mrs. N. Edward Ayer.

Mr. Platford introduced Mr. A. W. Elder of the Biological Survey, a visitor for the evening. There being no scheduled program, the meeting was turned over to informal discussion.

Interest centered around Mr. Pemberton's and Mr. Harrison's observations in the Condor country. It was noted that Ravens are first on the scene in the early morning, the Condors waiting until three hours after sunrise before starting their day's activities. The Ravens feeding on a carcass make way for the Condors as they arrive, although they return to take what tid-bits can be had around the edges.

Upon being questioned as to the possibility of banding the young Condors, Mr. Pemberton indicated that this had already been done, using very heavy, large, metal bands, which, however, have been so mutilated by the pecking of the birds as to be practically unidentifiable.

Three excellent enlargements from Mr. Pemberton's color motion picture film of individual Condors were put on display.

Other observations included Mr. Ed Harrison's report of having recently seen five Ospreys, four at Encinitas and one feeding in a slough north of Oceanside, although the birds were all seen at different times and on different days, Mr. Harrison seemed confident that he was not merely seeing one bird five times.

Adjourned.—HILDEGARDE HOWARD, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN DIVISION

OCTOBER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held on Thursday, October 26, 1939, at 8:00 p. m., in room 2503 Life Sciences Building, Berkeley, with President Emlen in the chair and 48 members and guests present. Minutes of the Northern Division for September were read and approved. Names proposed for membership were: Robert Holdenried, Glenn, Glenn County, California, by Susan E. Chattin; Henry A(rthur) Hjermsman, 178 Vernon Terrace, Oakland, California, by Thomas L. Rodgers.

B. C. Cain, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, stated that he had been assured that the small, natural pond in the Berkeley Aquatic Park would never be devoid of water, because of its value to the nearby broadcasting station.

Field notes were opened by some amusing excerpts from letters received from falconers by R. M. Bond. Laidlaw Williams gave dates of arrival for a number of species on the Monterey Peninsula. Mr. Joseph Dixon chalked up one point in favor of the English Sparrow, having seen three adults rapidly consuming termites.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Ben Glading, of the U. S. Forest Service, spoke on the quail studies carried on at the San Joaquin Experimental Range in Madera County, California. Inventories are taken by individual covey counts, by an ingenious horseback method for covering large areas, or by roost counts. Color banding facilitates study of individuals and groups, revealing covey interrelationships and seasonal movements. In addition, sex and age ratios and seasonal variations in the weights of individuals are ascertained. Blood samples reveal 100 per cent infection with quail malaria (*Haemoproteus lophortyx*), which may be of serious consequence from the standpoint of game management, although it bears no relation to the human malarias. Predation is largely accounted for by hawks and ground squirrels. Questions stimulated by Mr. Glading's talk were answered at the close of the meeting.

Adjourned.—FRANCES CARTER, *Recording Secretary*.