

## NOTES AND NEWS



Junea W. Kelly

The friends and students of Junea W. Kelly present in this issue of *The Condor* the Grayson painting of the little known neotropical cotinga, the Polymorphic Attila (*Attila spadiceus*). This is done in warm appreciation of Mrs. Kelly's more than 30 years of teaching in the extension division of the University of California. Her field courses in bird study and natural history have brought to an extraordinarily large number of people pleasure and vivid enthusiasm in the knowledge of birds and recreation of a most valuable kind. Mrs. Kelly is a past president of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Society and has served the Society on the Council of the American Ornithologists' Union. At present she is representing the Cooper Society at the Eleventh International Ornithological Congress in Switzerland.—A.H.M.

Grayson's painting of *Attila spadiceus* was made in June of 1862 and was based on specimens he took on the Río Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México. The extremely yellow bird in the figure is apparently the yellow variant of the species referred to by Ridgway (*Birds N. M. Amer.*, pt. 4, 1907:809, footnote) among Grayson's original specimens of the race "*cinnamomeus* Lawrence," which is now known as *A. s. pacificus* Hellmayr.

## PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

**BIRDS OF WASHINGTON STATE.** By Stanley G. Jewett, Walter P. Taylor, William T. Shaw, and John W. Aldrich. University of Washington Press, Seattle, xxxiv + 768 pp., 12 color pls., 99 black and white pls., 51 range maps, 1 life-zone map. 1953 (November 16); \$8.00.

This comprehensive treatment of the birds of the state of Washington has been in the developmental stage for over thirty years, primarily as a project of the United States Biological Survey and its successor, the Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1917 Taylor and Shaw began assembling data based on their own field work but were not able to complete the task because of other duties and assignments. In the last ten years of the project, the leading worker involved in field investigations and compilation of distributional material has been the veteran ornithologist of the Pacific Northwest, Stanley G. Jewett. The classification has been the work of Aldrich.

The general introductory sections of the book treat such topics as history, topography, climate, zonation, refuges, and introduction of species. These statements although at some points a little loose or oversimplified are generally sound and reflect the intimate knowledge of the area on the part of the senior authors. The approach is descriptive; there is no faunal or ecologic analysis as such. The bibliography is apparently fairly complete up to 1945 but is limited in entries after that date and there is little or nothing after 1951.

The main purposes of the book are accomplished in the species and subspecies accounts which undertake to provide: (1) a guide, by means of descriptions, for the recognition of birds; (2) synoptic data on nesting, with specific examples for the state; (3) indication of distribution, migration, and seasonal and habitat occurrences; (4) miscellaneous commentary on natural history drawn chiefly from the literature for the state and the notes of the authors and collaborators; and (5) a complete list and current classification of races and species for the area.

Some commentary is on order on how certain of these aims are carried out. The descriptions of birds are in most instances direct and acknowledged quotations from Bailey's *Handbook of Western Birds* or, with respect to young, from