

- Preble, E. A. 1923. Death of Frank Blake Webster. *Jour. Mammalogy*, 4(3): 196-197. [Obituary.]
- Preble, E. A. 1935. Frank Harris Hitchcock. *Auk*, 52(4): 490-491. [Obituary.]
- Preble, E. A. 1948. The Ossipee Wildlife Sanctuary. *The Living Wilderness*, summer: 1-4, 1 map.
- Preble, E. A., and L. J. Goldman. 1934. Notes on waterfowl of the Athabaska-Peace Delta region, 18 May to 14 June 1934. Six-page MS in possession of Preble's daughter, Mrs. Evelyn P. Walter. Supplements signed by E. A. Preble alone are "Comparative Abundance of Geese and Ducks in the Athabaska-Peace Delta" (4 pp.) and "Conclusions" (4 pp.).
- Seton, E. T. 1908. Bird records from Great Slave Lake region. *Auk*, 25(1): 68-74.
- Seton, E. T. 1911. *The Arctic prairies. A canoe-journey of 2,000 miles in search of the Caribou; being the account of a voyage to the region north of Aylmer Lake.* New York: xvi + 415, 32 pp., 116 fig., 9 maps.
- Seton, E. T. 1927. *Lives of game animals.* 4 vols., illus. New York.
- Walter, Evelyn Preble, and Paul F. Hannah. 1932. A modern Thoreau. Edward A. Preble, friend of wild life. *Nature Magazine*, 20(2): 71-75, 3 fig., one a portrait.
- Westwood, R. W. 1957. Edward A. Preble—an appreciation. *Nature Mag.*, 50: 537, 1 fig. [portrait].
- Westwood, R. W. 1959. *This is nature. Thirty years of the best from Nature Magazine.* New York: viii + 214, illus.

The book is dedicated to Edward Alexander Preble and has a biographical paragraph on p. 212. One of the chapters, "The Mountain Heronry" (pp. 125-129), was written by him. It appeared in *Nature Magazine* for November 1937 (Vol. 30, No. 5). The heronry was on Thurley's Mountain near Ossipee, New Hampshire.

W. L. McATEE

OBITUARIES

TITUS CSÖRGEY, Dr. Honoris Causae, a Corresponding Fellow of the A.O.U., 1875-1961. Dr. Csörgy was educated to become an ornithologist by Otto Herman, the founder of scientific ornithology and migration research in Hungary. He entered Herman's Hungarian Ornithological Institute as a zoology undergraduate in 1895 and retired from there after having held the directorship of the Institute between 1922 and 1935. His contributions were in the fields of faunistics and economic ornithology, especially the protection of economically useful birds. Well known of his earlier works are those on the avifauna of Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea; of the salt marshes of Lake Fertő in Hungary, and of food analyses of farm birds, especially those of the Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*). He published a volume on the life histories of such east European birds that still today are poorly known: the Rosy Pastor (*Pastor roseus*), the Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*), and others. In these, important notes of an early Hungarian naturalist, S. J. Petényi of the 1840's, were made available. Csörgy's studies of bird protection started in 1903, and his results of many years of experimentation reached 10 editions between 1913 and 1948. In agricultural Hungary biological control of insect pests was early recognized, and the encouragement of insectivorous birds constitutes an important program of the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology, as developed by Csörgy and financed by the Department of Agriculture. Not only have the hole-breeders enjoyed protection and recognition, but winter feeding, breeding boxes, and other attracting devices were

started around orchards and gardens of the treeless plains country to induce establishment of free-nesting migratory songbirds. Csörgey worked out trimming and pruning methods to create nest sites and protective foliage edges, and his stomach analyses showed the monetary value of birds to the farmer.

Dr. Csörgey also won high recognition as an excellent bird painter. Several Dutch, Hungarian, and Italian fauna works were illustrated by his brush and pencil. His style remains durable, for his birds are natural, accurate, and they dominate the picture against a faint background. Action does not deter the attention from structural and color markings.

After he led Hungary's ornithologists through the trying periods of the World War and the following economic miseries, he was forced to retire from his scientific as well as artistic activities because of hearing and rheumatic troubles. He severed his contacts with the scientific world and lived his last years in solitude at the shores of his beloved Lake Balaton, at Abrahamhegy, in pure health, and died on 16 December 1961.—M. D. F. UDVARDY.

ARNOLD BERTRAM ERICKSON, Member of the A.O.U. and past editor of the *Flicker*, Journal of the Minnesota Section, died at Minneapolis on 4 April 1962 after a brief illness. He was born in Minneapolis in 1909, and attended the University of Minnesota where he received the B.S. degree in 1935 and the Ph.D. degree in 1942. During his busy career, mostly as Game Research Biologist and Game Research Supervisor for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, he published 61 papers on birds and mammals and their internal parasites. He was especially interested in waterfowl, in helminths, in *Leucocytozoan* in grouse, and in the life history of the Wilson's Snipe. His last work, as senior author, was a monograph on the white-tailed deer of Minnesota. He was the recipient of the 1962 Minnesota Award for outstanding contributions to wildlife research and management.—JOHN B. MOYLE.