

NOTES AND NEWS.

HENRY HILLYER GIGLIOLI, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologist's Union, died in Florence, Italy, December 16, 1909, in the 64th year of his age, having been born in London, June 13, 1845.¹ His father was Dr. Guiseppe Giglioli, who while a political exile from Italy sojourned for a while in Edinburgh, and later in London where he married an English lady, Miss Hillyer. The younger Giglioli was thus partly of English descent. In 1848 the family returned to Italy, but in 1861 the son, then sixteen years of age, "was sent by the Italian Government to study in London, and selected the School of Mines for that purpose." During the three years spent in London he made the acquaintance of many of the leading English naturalists. He returned to Italy and in 1864 took his degree at the University of Pisa. The following year he received the appointment of assistant naturalist, under Professor De Filippi, to the Italian Government scientific expedition around the world in the war-ship 'Magenta', and upon the death of De Filippi from cholera early in the voyage he succeeded to the "command of the expedition at the early age of 22, but, with his usual energy and resourcefulness, succeeded in carrying out his work satisfactorily, and returned in three years' time, after having circumnavigated the globe." His account of the expedition, published in 1876, forms a volume of over one thousand pages, illustrated by numerous plates and maps. In 1869 he published, with Salvadori, a paper in 'The Ibis' (1869, pp. 61-68) entitled 'On some new Procellariidæ collected during a Voyage around the World in 1865-68,' in which the authors described six new species of Petrels. In a second paper published in 'The Ibis' the following year (1870, pp. 185-187) a new genus and two new species of birds are described by the same authors. His ornithological report of this voyage appeared as a separate work in 1870 (8vo, Florence, pp. 96).

In 1869 he was made Instructor in Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates at the Royal Institute in Florence, a position he held uninterruptedly for forty years, or until his decease, becoming, in 1874, Professor of this department and Director of the Zoölogical Museum. In 1876 he "laid the foundation of the fine collection of Italian vertebrate animals, now the pride of the Florence Zoölogical Museum." His subsequent years were devoted to research, chiefly in the Museum, but varied by numerous expeditions in southern Europe, including deep-sea explorations in the Mediterranean which established the existence of an abysmal fauna in this inland sea.

¹ This notice is based primarily on the 'Biographical Notice of the late Professor Giglioli,' by his intimate friend Joseph I. S. Whitaker, published in 'The Ibis,' July, 1910, pp. 537-548.

While Giglioli was first of all an ornithologist, he was an excellent zoologist in other lines, and was especially interested in deep-sea and pelagic life. His principal ornithological publications relate to the birds of Italy, of which the first, a catalogue of Italian birds, was published in 1881 (*Ann. di Agric.*, Roma, 1881, No. 26; also separate, pp. 133) and the second, 'Avifauna Italica' (8vo, pp. vii + 625) in 1886. In 1885 he was appointed by the Italian Government to institute an investigation of the birds of Italy, the results of which form three large octavo volumes, of about 700 pages each, entitled 'Resoconto dei risultati della inchiesta ornitologica in Italia,' of which Part I, 'Avifauna Italica,' appeared in 1889; Part II, 'Avifauna Locali,' in 1890; Part III, 'Notizie d'indole generale,' in 1891. In 1907 he published a second edition of the 'Avifauna Italica,' in a single volume of about 800 pages.

His collection of the vertebrate fauna of Italy in the Florence Zoological Museum is a monument to his zeal and devotion to its formation, it being, it is said, the most complete of its kind in Italy, and probably more complete than any similar collection elsewhere. Shortly before his death it was decided that it should bear his name and be known in future as the Giglioli Collection. Information of this decision was made known to him during his final illness, but the official announcement was made at the commemoration of Professor Giglioli held at the Florence Museum February 2, 1910. The 20th of December had been fixed as the date for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his call to the chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates at the Royal Institute of Florence, at which the King of Italy was to be present and bestow upon Giglioli the high distinction of 'Grande Ufficiale della Corona d'Italia.'

Giglioli was an anthropologist and archæologist of note, a geographer of merit, a competent ichthyologist, and held important Government appointments relating to economic zoology. As said by his biographer in 'The Ibis': "Giglioli was a man of wonderful versatility and general qualifications, and, at the same time, most thorough and painstaking in all he undertook to do. His capacity for work was prodigious, as shown by the long list of his published writings, the collections he formed, the many zoological explorations carried out by him, and the numberless scientific meetings he attended, and all this over and above his ordinary professorial and other work. In no way exhausted by his day's labors at the Museum, it was his habit to work far into the night at home. . . . Few men perhaps have ever had such a gift of making and of retaining friends as Giglioli had. His geniality formed an irresistible attraction, while the wonderful freshness of youth, which he retained to the last, coupled with his bright intelligence and cheery voice and manner, captivated and held one a willing prisoner. For those who knew him intimately, moreover, he had the additional great charm of loyalty and sincerity, and was a true friend on whom they knew they could rely."— J. A. A.

WILLIAM EARL DODGE SCOTT, a well known ornithologist, died suddenly at Saranac Lake, New York, August 23, 1910. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 22, 1852. He was a son of Moses Warren and Juliet Ann (Cornell) Scott, and a great-grandson of Moses Scott, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and a member of General Washington's staff. His father died when young Scott was five years old, at about which time he was seized with a lameness that defied the best medical skill and proved a serious disability throughout his life, rendering a cane, and often crutches, necessary as an aid in walking. His early education was conducted by a private governess, but later he attended a German academy in Brooklyn, and spent a year at a boarding school in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a member of the first freshman class at the opening of Cornell University in 1868, and the following year entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University as a special student in zoölogy under the great teacher Louis Agassiz, and in due course received from this institution the degree of B. S. in 1873. During his residence in Cambridge he became one of the original members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and in 1884, while residing in Arizona, was elected a Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union. Two years later, on his return to New York, he was elected to active membership, which he retained till 1894.

Mr. Scott is remembered by the older members of the A. O. U. as an enthusiastic and, notwithstanding his life-long physical infirmity, energetic and indefatigable field ornithologist, conscientious and accurate in his observations and an expert collector. His first notable ornithological trip was to Coalburg, in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, when he was twenty years old, the results of this trip being published in 1872, in a paper in the 'Proceedings' of the Boston Society of Natural History (Vol. XV, pp. 219-227) entitled 'Partial List of the Summer Birds of Kanawha County, West Virginia.' In 1874 he spent several months collecting birds in the vicinity of Warrensburg, Missouri, for a normal school at that place, the results of his work at this point being given in 'Notes on Birds observed during the spring Migration in Western Missouri (Bull. Nutt., Orn. Club, IV, July, 1879, pp. 139-147).

In 1875 he was employed by the trustees of Princeton College, in forming, at Plainfield, New Jersey, a collection of birds, and the next year he was appointed Acting Curator of the Princeton College Museum of Biology, which position he held till 1885, when he was made Curator of the Department of Ornithology, a position he held until his death, though compelled by ill health to be a non-resident of Princeton during the later years of his life.

His connection with the Princeton Museum was the beginning of a long period of field work, at first in the interest of the University, but later independently. During the winter of 1875-76 he collected in Sumpter County, Florida; in the fall of 1876 and spring of 1877 along the coast of New Jersey. In 1878 he worked for a number of weeks in the Twin

Lakes region of Colorado, and spent the winter of 1879-1880, on the Gulf Coast of Florida, collecting mainly near the mouth of the Withlacoochie River. In the spring of 1881 he devoted a number of weeks to the study of bird life at Cobb's Island, off the coast of Virginia, and a portion of the summer of the same year at Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, in pursuit of sea-birds.

Up to this time his rich and varied collections of birds were made for the Princeton Museum, which soon numbered thousands of beautifully prepared skins, besides hundreds of specimens finely mounted for exhibition. But in the spring of 1881, he obtained leave of absence to visit southern Arizona, partly on business and partly for ornithological research. Here, chiefly in Pinal, Pima, and Gila counties, he spent the greater part of the next four years, forming a collection of 2500 birds, which later were purchased by the American Museum of Natural History. Leaving Arizona in March, 1886, he proceeded to Tarpon Springs, Florida, where he remained almost continuously till August, 1888, collecting at different points along the Gulf Coast from Cedar Keys to Key West. Later visits were made to Florida in 1890, when several weeks in March and April were spent at the Dry Tortugas, and in 1891-1892, when the period from November 21 to April 26 was devoted to an exploration of the Caloosahatchie region. The winter of 1890-91 was given to ornithological work in the island of Jamaica. Thus from 1875 to 1892 Mr. Scott was almost continuously engaged in field exploration, visits being made to the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina during intervals of rest from work in Florida, and as a respite therefrom.

The rich experience thus gained and the thousands of specimens thus acquired became the basis of numerous important contributions by Mr. Scott to ornithological literature, published principally in 'The Auk' and its predecessor, the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, during the years 1879 to 1892. His explorations have added many species and subspecies to the known avifauna of the United States and quite a number new to science, some of them described by him and some by others on the basis of material collected by him. But perhaps far more important than this have been his contributions to the life histories of many previously little known species, and to a better knowledge of the distribution, migrations, and changes of plumage due to season and age of a large number of others.

Among Mr. Scott's contributions to ornithological literature, in addition to those already instanced, are his 'Bird Studies: An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America' (1898), 'The Story of a Bird Lover' (1903), and 'Birds of Patagonia' (4to, pt. 1, 1904, Pt. 2, 1910, with a large portion of the work still unpublished). The 'Story of a Bird Lover,' charmingly written, is autobiographical, and replete with evidence of the intense enthusiasm and wide range of interest with which the author pursued his favorite studies. It contains also a list of his ornithological publications down to the year 1902.

For many years Mr. Scott was deeply interested in the study of the living bird, and for this purpose he maintained for some years a large aviary at his Princeton home. In the last chapter of his 'The Story of a Bird Lover,' entitled 'The Naturalist's Vision,' he relates the growth of his interest in birds as *individuals* and the development of his "laboratory for the study of live birds," in which, at the time of writing, he had installed and under constant observation between four hundred and five hundred birds. At about this time (1901-1904) he published in 'Science' a number of papers on the results of his observations, mostly in reference to the inheritance of song in birds. In 1904 was founded the 'Worthington Society for the Investigation of Bird Life,' at Shawnee, Munroe County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Charles C. Worthington, along the lines indicated in Mr. Scott's 'The Naturalist's Vision,' with Mr. Scott as Director of the proposed work. (See Auk, XXI, Oct. 1904, pp. 511, 512.) Mr. Scott soon after broke down in health and little has been heard since of this well-conceived project.

His 'Birds of Patagonia' is based on the collections made by the late Dr. J. B. Hatcher and his assistants on the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899. In order to prepare this work, to which he had been assigned, Mr. Scott took the collection to England for the purpose of thorough identification at the British Museum, in which he was assisted by the late Dr. R. B. Sharpe, whose name also appears on the title-page of the work. Although only the first 350 pages (probably less than one half) have been published the manuscript of the whole work had been finished and the completion of the work thus assured. This is Mr. Scott's sole piece of systematic work, but, thanks doubtless to a guiding hand, it forms a most convenient and useful compendium of Patagonian ornithology.

In recent years Mr. Scott suffered seriously from ill health, being thus compelled to give up active work and seek relief in the dry and bracing climate of the Adirondacks. Although apparently benefited for a time by the change, the improvement proved only temporary. His last ornithological paper was published in the July issue of this journal, and is apparently the only ornithological paper issued by him in recent years.

In 1877 Mr. Scott married Miss Marian Johonot, daughter of James Johonot, a well known educator of Ithaca, New York. She manifested always deep interest in his work, and shared with him the vicissitudes and exposures of his various natural history journeys.

ORNITHOLOGISTS will be interested to know that arrangements have been made by the Smithsonian Institution with Mr. A. C. Bent, of Taunton, Mass., for the continuance of the work on the 'Life Histories of North American Birds' which was so ably begun by Major Bendire and for which there seems to be a general demand.

We understand that the work will be conducted on practically the same plan as that followed so successfully by Major Bendire, and its completion

will depend largely on the coöperation of ornithologists in various parts of the country, who are invited to contribute original notes or observations relating to the life histories or habits of birds. The more important of such contributions will be published in the contributor's own words and on his authority. It may not be possible to publish everything contributed, but the material selected for publication will be so chosen as to make the life history of the species as complete as possible and to illustrate variations in habits throughout its range.

Subspecies will be given secondary rank; that is, each species will be treated as a whole so far as its habits are not affected by variation in its environment; but, under proper sub-headings, any traits or habits peculiar to the different subspecies will be clearly set forth, as well as any variations in habits due to changes in environment. This method seems preferable to treating each subspecies separately, which gives the subspecies too much prominence and requires much needless repetition regarding common traits.

The nomenclature and the sequence of the new Check-List of the American Ornithologists Union will be followed as closely as possible, beginning with the Grebes. Other methods of classification have been suggested but it seems best to follow the standard officially adopted by American ornithologists, with which all of us are more or less familiar.

The first volume will probably contain the Pygopodes, Longipennes, Tubinares, Steganopodes and Anseres. Unfortunately these orders include a great many species about which very little is known, notably many of the Arctic species; although the Arctic journals of some of the earlier explorers contain much valuable unpublished material, it is more or less fragmentary and far from satisfactory for the purposes of this work. Expeditions to all the remote regions of North America to gather material, photographs and notes especially for this work, would consume a vast amount of time and money, more than any one man could devote to it in a lifetime. The necessity for coöperation is apparent if the work is to be completed within a reasonable time.

The author will be glad to correspond with any ornithologist, or any careful observer of birds, who would like to become a contributor, and would be glad to suggest methods of study which will give us the information most needed to fill the gaps in our present knowledge. Ample time will be given to each observer to study carefully the life histories of a limited number of species which are most readily accessible.

In addition to the excellent colored plates of the eggs, which were such a prominent feature of Major Bendire's work, it is proposed, provided sufficient funds are available at the time of publication, to still further enrich the work by adding a series of reproductions of the best photographs obtainable, illustrating breeding colonies, nesting sites, nests, eggs and young at various stages of development, of as many species as possible. The author already has a large series of such photographs but

would be glad to receive offers from others to furnish material in this line when the time comes to use it.

It will require a number of years to collect and work up all the material necessary for even the first volume. It is none too early to begin to plan now for the next season's field work. Therefore, the author would be glad to hear from all who are willing to contribute, so that the work can be carefully planned.

THE conservation of bird-life was given due attention at the National Conservation Congress held in St. Paul, September 5-8. An address on this subject was delivered by Mr. Frank M. Chapman; and a plan endorsing the proposed Federal law for migratory birds, was embodied in the platform of the Conservation Association.

AT THE Fifth International Ornithological Congress, held in Berlin, May 30 to June 5, 1910, Section IV, Bird Protection, formulated certain "rules and regulations," which were unanimously adopted by the entire Congress, for an international agreement for the suppression of traffic in the plumage of wild birds for millinery purposes. Mr. William Dutcher, the only American delegate to the Congress, took an active part in the work of this section, and he, with Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, were appointed as the American representatives on the International Committee for the Protection of Birds. Mr. Dutcher presented two papers at the Congress, entitled, 'The History of the Audubon or Bird Protection Movement in North America,' and 'Some Reasons why International Protection is Necessary.'

During Mr. Dutcher's absence in Europe, a number of his friends improved the opportunity to give expression to their esteem of his work in this country for bird protection.

"Under the leadership of Mr. W. W. Grant, a committee was . . . formed and contributions solicited to a fund which, in commemoration of the sympathy and support Mr. Dutcher's daughter, during her all too brief life, had always given her father in his ceaseless labors, was named the Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund.

"Both the numbers and the character of the responses which were received to the committee's circular letter, showed that the plan it proposed met with the most widespread and hearty approval. Although only a short time was available, and this at an unfavorable season, the fund amounted to nearly \$7,000 before July 1, and additions to it are still being made daily.

"This substantial testimonial was presented to Mr. Dutcher, as President of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at a luncheon given to him on July 14, shortly after his return from Europe, and if each contributor to the fund could have seen the profound sense of appreciation with which it was accepted, his pleasure in taking part in this well-deserved tribute would have been more than doubled.

"It is proposed that the interest on the Mary Dutcher Fund be used [for bird protection] in such a manner that a report on the results attending its expenditure [can] be rendered yearly." (F. M. C., in *Bird-Lore*, Vol. XII, No. 4, July-August, 1910, p. 172.)

MESSRS. OWEN BRYANT and WILLIAM PALMER, who have been collecting natural history material in Java for the past year and a half, have recently returned home. Both of the travellers suffered from exposure, and from the effects of prolonged work in the tropical lowlands. Their operations were confined to the western end of the island, where they were very successful, collecting both at sea level and up to the summits of Mount Gedé and other peaks. They obtained nearly all of the indigenous birds of western Java, and made large collections in other branches of natural history. The expedition was conducted under the auspices of the U. S. National Museum, and the expenses were defrayed by Mr. Bryant.

PART V of Mr. Ridgway's work on the 'Birds of North and Middle America' is nearing completion, and it is expected the manuscript will be ready for the printer by the first of November. The author is now engaged upon the Woodpeckers, the last family to be included in this part, and is working diligently to bring the volume to a close.

The appearance of his 'Nomenclature of Colors' has been delayed by unexpected mechanical difficulties in printing the plates. These have now been overcome and their preparation is going on rapidly.

A NEW book on 'Methods of Attracting Birds,' by Gilbert H. Trafton (Houghton Mifflin Co.), has reached us just in time for brief mention in the present connection. It is a volume of nearly two hundred pages, with about forty text illustrations, and has been prepared in cooperation with the officers of the National Association of Audubon Societies and is published with their approval. The book treats of nesting-house, how to attract winter birds, the preparation of bathing and drinking-fountains, planting trees and shrubs to furnish food and shelter, bird protection and other allied topics.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH STATED MEETING of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning November 14, 1910. The business meeting will be on the evening of that date, for the election of officers and members and the transaction of routine business. Tuesday and the following days of the session will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of scientific papers, and will be open to the public. Members intending to present communications should forward the titles to the Secretary, Mr. John H. Sage, Portland, Conn., in time to reach him not later than November 10.