

Club, VII, 1882, pp. 182-183), cited at some length by Ridgway (*loc. cit.*, p. 707, footnote) and so, of course, familiar to Mr. Griscom, though ignored by him. This need not be dwelt upon further here, but I do wish to point out that there have also been published papers of my own ('Auk,' Vol. XXIX, 1912, pp. 241-242; Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., Vol. XXIV, 1922, pp. 222-223), giving facts that are in contradiction to Mr. Griscom's opinions on sexual variation in this species.

Of the series of Black Swifts in this Museum I have myself shot and dissected twenty-eight specimens. Briefly, my assertion is that I have collected females of the Black Swift (*Nephoocetes niger borealis*) which in color and in lack of white markings ventrally are indistinguishable from adult males. I have talked on this subject with Major Allan Brooks, who has collected many more specimens of this Swift than I have, and he had long been familiar with the fact that some females lack any white-tipped feathers on the lower parts.

It seems then that three men who have themselves shot and dissected a number of these Swifts (and there are not many who are familiar with the species) are agreed that the (presumably fully mature) female is indistinguishable from the adult male. Surely this is evidence sufficient to establish this statement as a fact.

HARRY S. SWARTH.

University of California,  
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.  
February 13, 1924.

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#### NOTES AND NEWS

COUNT ADELARDO TOMMASO SALVADORI PALEOTTI, the last of the original Honorary Fellows of the A. O. U., died in Turin, Italy, on October 9, 1923, in the 89th year of his age. He was born at Porto S. Giorgio in Umbria, Italy, on September 30, 1835, son of Count Luigi Salvadori and Ethel Welby of England.

His ornithological studies were begun early in life, and in 1862 he published a Catalogue of the 'Birds of Sardinia' in the Proceedings of the Society of Natural Science of Milan. In 1863 he settled in Turin and from then on devoted his life to ornithology. He became Assistant in the Museum of Zoology, at the University, and in 1879 Vice Director, which post he held until the time of his death, developing the ornithological collection until it became the richest in Italy. His interest early centered on the birds of the East Indian Archipelago and he studied the many collections from this region received at the Civic Museum at Genoa.

In 1877 he travelled in Europe studying the collections of East Indian birds at Paris, London, Leyden and Berlin and in 1880 appeared the first

part of his 'Ornithologia delle Papuasie e della Molucche' a classic work and probably his greatest production.

The years 1890 and 1891 he spent at the British Museum at the instigation of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe and prepared three volumes of the 'Catalogue of Birds,' those treating of the Parrots, the Pigeons, and the Ducks, Tinamous and Ratitae.

He was the author of some 300 ornithological papers, a list of which appeared in 1900 and 1913.

In early life Salvadori studied medicine at Rome and Pisa and in 1860 took part in Garibaldi's second expedition to Sicily becoming the medical officer of his battalion.

His charming and genial manner have been matters of comment wherever he went and his work has been characterized as "scrupulously accurate." He received many honors during his long life and was the "oldest and most respected Honorary Member" of the B. O. U. which has published his portrait and a biographical sketch in the January 'Ibis' to which we are largely indebted for the facts upon which the present notice is based.—W. S.

W. H. DUDLEY LESOUF, a Corresponding Fellow of the Union, died at his residence, Zoological Garden, Melbourne, Australia, on September 6, 1923, in the 67th year of his age.

He was one of the founders of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and the success of that organization was largely due to his energy and tactfulness during the critical period of its early history. For two long terms he served as Secretary and for two years was President of the Society.

LeSouef was born at Elwood, Victoria, and was educated at the Crediton Grammar School in England. At an early age he became assistant director of the Melbourne Zoo of which his father, Albert LeSouef, was then director, and upon his death succeeded him. Two of his brothers became directors of the Zoological Gardens at Perth and Sydney respectively.

Dudley LeSouef was one of the best informed men on the fauna of Australia, having made a life study of the birds and mammals and travelled widely over the continent. He was said to be able to distinguish the notes of practically all of the birds of the Australian bush. He was a born collector, a successful lecturer and a writer of ability, being author of 'Wild Life in Australia' and with A. H. Lucas of 'The Animals of Australia' and 'The Birds of Australia.' He travelled widely in other countries to attend scientific meetings and to obtain animals for the Melbourne Gardens and will be remembered by those who attended the International Zoological Congress at Boston after which the writer had the pleasure of showing him the Gould Collection of Australian birds in the Philadelphia Academy.

He was full of cheery optimism and of a delightful disposition, a man who will be a distinct loss to science and one whom Australian Zoologists will always hold in affectionate remembrance.—W. S.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY, an Associate of the Union since 1905, died in Boston on November 29, 1923. Judge Jenney was born on Middleboro, Mass., September 16, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Middleboro and Brockton, Mass., and graduated from Boston University Law School in 1883, *summa cum laude*. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and commenced the practice of law in Boston where he built up an enviable reputation.

In 1886 he married Mary E. Bruce and settled in Hyde Park, Mass., where the greater part of his life was spent. From 1886 to 1887 he served as representative in the Massachusetts Legislature and from 1907 to 1908 he represented the first Norfolk District in the State Senate. He also acted as town counsel for Hyde Park before its annexation to Boston, and was for over twenty years a lecturer on Massachusetts Practice at the Boston University Law School.

In 1909 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and ten years later was elevated to the Supreme Court.

He was a keen and discriminating observer whose love of birds was genuine and of long standing. What little time he could spare from his many duties was devoted to trips afield, never alone, however, for Judge Jenney was of an extremely social disposition and loved to have others share his enjoyment of meeting with some of the rarer or more beautiful species of birds.

It was his custom to spend at least a part of his vacation each year in visiting regions of special ornithological or historical interest, and on such occasions he was invariably accompanied by his wife and both daughters. Among the places he thus visited may be mentioned, Percé Rock, Magdalen Ids.; Cape Breton Id.; Southern Labrador; Dismal Swamp, Virginia; Grand Cañon, Arizona; Bermuda; Shetland Islands and Hebrides.

He was a great lover of books and had built up a splendid ornithological library containing many rarities; his collection of Massachusetts local lists is particularly fine. The writer can recall no happier hours than some of those spent with Judge Jenney in his library, examining the beautifully bound volumes and listening to the history of this or that book.

In spite of his many honors he was of a very modest nature, and this modesty no doubt kept him from publishing his observations, since his ornithological bibliography is extremely brief.

In addition to his membership in many legal clubs and Historical Societies, he was a director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, serving as a member of its Council from 1919 until his death; the Boston Society of Natural History, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cooper Ornithological Club,

Wilson Ornithological Club, New England Botanical Club and the American Fern Society.

By reason of his many sterling qualities Judge Jenney had drawn to himself a wide circle of friends who both loved and respected him and who feel his passing deeply.—J. L. P.

NAPOLEON ALEXANDER COMEAU, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1885 to 1909 and from 1922 to the close of his life, died at Godbout, Province of Quebec, in 1923. He was born in 1848 at one of the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts at the Jeremie Islands. When he was nine years old, his family moved to the H. B. C. Post at Mingan in the Canadian Labrador, and here he hunted and fished to his heart's content, leading a care-free life until the age of eleven years when he was sent for a brief time to an English school at Three Rivers. In 1860, while still a lad, he was appointed Guardian of the Salmon Fishing at Godbout on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Pointe des Monts. This post he held until his death. He was also agent for the Hudson Bay Company, postmaster, telegrapher, deputy coroner and Dominion Government Fishery overseer. In addition to all this, he was for many years the faithful and expert physician of that part of the coast, a work of necessity that he assumed after a hospital course of only a month and a studious reading of medical books. He was largely a self-taught man and was always learning, especially from the great book of Nature.

It would be impossible in the space allotted here to more than sketch lightly the interesting and adventurous life of this man. He himself has told it very modestly and very charmingly in his 'Life and Sport on the North Shore of the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf,' published in Quebec in 1909. The book is full of interesting and valuable observations on the life of the trapper and the Indian, and on the fauna of the coast, particularly on the water-fowl, ptarmigan and salmon, and it contains an annotated list of the birds. After much urging, Mr. Comeau included in this work an account of an adventure of his brother and himself in saving the lives of two men caught in the ice. In a canoe, the Comeaus made their way through forty miles of drifting ice in below-zero weather, and, after two days and a night of constant exertion and peril, brought their men safely to shore on the Gaspé coast. It was a dramatic and heroic deed, and is most interestingly and modestly told.

Mr. Comeau was first brought to the attention of ornithologists in October, 1881, when Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who had visited him at Godbout that summer, reported in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' the Yellow-headed Blackbird in Lower Canada on the basis of a specimen taken by Comeau at Godbout in 1878. Later, Dr. Merriam reported his own observations on the birds of Pointe des Monts with which he incorporated Comeau's notes, followed in after years by four addenda based on skins sent him by that observer. After this Comeau himself sent several notes to 'The Auk,' the last appearing in July, 1923.

Mr. Comeau rarely went far from his beloved Godbout but, in 1882, he was the companion of Baron de la Grange on a hunting trip in the mountains of Wyoming, and in this year also he attended a meeting of the A. O. U. in New York. In 1914, he visited the northern shore of the Labrador Peninsula on the Hudson Bay side and in 1922, upon the invitation of President Mercier, he attended the annual convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at Madison, Wisconsin, and read a paper on the Wild Life of the Canadian Labrador, with special reference to the birds of the coast.

Those who have been privileged to know this interesting man will long remember his kindly face and the charm of his personality.—C. W. T.