

Todd, W. E. Clyde. Descriptions of New Furnariidae and Dendrocopidae. (Proc. Biological Society Washington, May 26, 1925.) Six forms of the genera *Xenops*, *Thripophaga*, *Hylexetastes*, *Dendrocaptus* and *Dendrocincla*.

Lincoln, F. C. Loons and Horned Grebes in Pound Nets. (Proc. Biological Society, Washington, May 26, 1925.)

Todd, W. E. Clyde. Note on *Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis*. Nelson. (Proc. Biological Society, Washington.) A good form omitted from his recent paper.

Oberholser, H. C. A New Name for the Genus *Actophilus* Oberholser. (Proc. Biological Society, Washington, May 26, 1925.)—*Actophilornis* (p. 90).

NOTES AND NEWS.

EUGENE PINTARD BICKNELL, a Fellow and Founder of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y., February 9, 1925. He was born at Riverdale-on-Hudson, September 21, 1859, and at the time of his death was in his 66th year. His interest in ornithology was manifested at an early age. Before he was 19 he had published an important paper on 'The Evidences of the Carolinian Fauna in the Lower Hudson Valley,' before he was 22 he had discovered the Thrush that bears his name, and when he was 24 he became a Founder of the Union, the youngest in the list. His activity in the organization of the Union was shown by his election as temporary secretary of the first meeting, his appointment on the committees on 'Migration of Birds' and on 'The European House Sparrow,' and the adoption of a special resolution of thanks for his services on the Committee on Arrangements. The following year he was appointed a member of the original committee on 'Bird Protection,' and when the committee was reorganized in 1885 he was made its secretary.

Bicknell was a close and careful field observer. His ornithological papers relate mainly to bird song and to the birds of the Catskills, the Lower Hudson River Valley, and Long Island. In his early years he had an unusually keen ear for bird notes, and it was through this circumstance that he was led to the discovery of the Thrush named in his honor, as recorded in his interesting paper 'Sketch of the Home of *Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*.' His 'Study of the Singing of our Birds,' the first part of which was published in the initial number of 'The Auk' was one of the most extended contributions to the subject that had appeared up to that time, while his 'Review of the Summer Birds of a part of the Catskill Mountains' published in the 'Transactions of the Linnaean Society' in

1882 still remains one of the important papers on the bird life of this region. He was also interested in reptiles and batrachians and was an enthusiastic botanist, but he never lost his interest in the local distribution of birds, as shown by several contributions to recent volumes of 'The Auk' and his last paper on 'The Status of the Black Gyrfalcon as a Long Island Bird,' which appeared a year before his death.

As a botanist, Bicknell was even more energetic and better known than as an ornithologist and a large proportion of his scientific papers, numbering in all about 100, contained the results of his botanical observations. While a close student of several groups, his most important and most extended paper was probably the 'Ferns and Flowering Plants of Nantucket,' contributed to the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* at intervals between 1908 and 1919. He also contributed to 'Addisonia,' 'Rhodora' and 'Torreya.' In addition to being a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Linnaean Society of New York, the Botanical Society of America, the Torrey Botanical Club, and the Philadelphia Botanical Club. Natural history with him was an avocation and not a vocation, and it is much to his credit that notwithstanding the limitations imposed by the exacting demands of business in the banking house of Munroe and Company for many years, he was able to produce so many scientific papers and technical work of such high quality. Unfortunately, he was known personally to only a few members of the Union, as he was never present at any meetings after the early ones in New York.

In accordance with the custom of recent years, a Memorial of his life and work will be presented at the next annual meeting.—T. S. P.

TADEUSZ CHROSTOWSKI, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1921, died of malarial fever, April 4, 1923, in the wilds of southern Brazil at Pinheirinhos, about 70 kilometers east of the little town of Foz do Iguassu, in the State of Paraná. To Tadeusz Jaczewski, a companion on his last expedition, we are indebted for the following facts regarding Chrostowski's romantic career, which with his portrait have recently been published (*Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat.*, Vol. III., pp. 167-172, Dec., 1924).

Born on October 25, 1878, at Kamionka, in the province of Galicia, Austria, now Poland, Chrostowski at an early age displayed an interest in natural science, especially in the habits of birds and mammals, but on account of unfortunate circumstances his studies in these lines were postponed for some years. Shortly after entering the University of Moscow, he took part in some student demonstrations and in consequence was deported for three years to northern Siberia on the lower Obi. Soon after his return, the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 compelled him to take part in the campaign as captain of a company in Manchuria.

After the close of the war he conceived the idea of undertaking a scientific expedition to South America, a plan inspired by the example of his compatriot Jelski, who, under similar circumstances, after the Polish uprising of 1863 had gone to French Guiana and Peru. Being practically without resources, Chrostowski decided to emigrate as a colonist to southern Brazil, in the State of Paraná, where in 1910 he located on the Rio Iguassù in the Colony of Vera Guarany. Then after a year spent in working the land and collecting in the forests, finding that his scientific work was not progressing as he desired, he made a trip of several months along the Rio Ivahy to the mouth of the Rio dos Indios. He then returned to Europe, and at the Branicki Museum in Warsaw devoted his attention to working up his collections, the results of which appeared in his paper published in 1912 in Polish and French, entitled 'Collection ornithologique faite a Paraná en 1910 et 1911.'

Desiring to continue field work he was able through the assistance of Dr. C. E. Hellmayr, then at the Zoological Museum at Munich, to set out once more for Paraná about the end of 1913. This time he explored the eastern part of the State beginning near Curityba, then visiting the colonies of Afonso Penna and Antonio Olyntho, and finally Terra Vermelha at the confluence of the Rio Iguassù and the Rio Negro. Unfortunately the great World War cut short his trip and compelled his return, but being unable to reach Poland he remained in Russia until 1918. At Petrograd during the revolution he was compelled to conceal his identity as a Pole and a former officer, but in spite of cold and hunger he devoted as much time as he could to study in the Zoological Museum. Through the assistance of Bianchi he was able to examine the types of birds in the collections of Kittlitz, Langsdorff and Ménétré, made in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Chile, and in 1921 published the results of his study in a paper entitled 'Sur les types d'oiseaux néotropicaux du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie des Sciences de Pétersbourg.'

Finally reaching Poland in 1918, he enlisted as a lieutenant in the Polish Infantry, and at the close of the war in 1920 was made curator of the section of neotropical birds at the Polish Museum of Natural History at Warsaw. Here he was occupied in putting in order the collections of Jelski, Stolzmann, Kalinowski, Siemiradzki, and others, in arranging his notes and in publishing part of the results of his second expedition in a paper on 'Some rare or little known Species of South Brazilian Birds.'

In the meantime, he planned another trip to Brazil and about the end of 1921 set out on his third and last visit to Paraná in charge of the first scientific expedition organized by the Polish Government. He had intended this time to explore the western part of the State. After a difficult journey through the forests of the Rio Ivahy and the upper Paraná, he succumbed to malarial fever, and was buried not far from the mouth of the same Rio Iguassù, on which only a few years before he had located as a colonist. Besides the papers above mentioned which appeared in the

Annals of the Polish Museum, he has published in Polish a number of articles and letters and an account of his first two expeditions, in a volume entitled 'Paraná.'—T. S. P.

EUGÈNE LOUIS SIMON, A Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1923, died at Paris, France, November 17, 1924, after having been in poor health for some time. M. Simon was born in Paris, April 20, 1848, and from his earliest youth applied himself to the study of zoology. At first his activity was exclusively confined to entomology, and he devoted most of his time to the Arachnida (Spiders), of which he became one of the greatest authorities in the world. Rather late in life he turned his attention to ornithological pursuits, specializing in the study of the family of Hummingbirds, of which he formed one of the finest collections in existence. The writer of this notice enjoyed the privilege of being initiated by the deceased naturalist into his favorite ornithological studies. During the many days spent in his beautiful home at 16 Villa Said, a secluded spot in the busy city, not far from the Bois de Boulogne, he had ample opportunity of appreciating his master's profound knowledge of these attractive birds. M. Simon was a very painstaking worker, combining excellent judgment of systematic characters with a thorough knowledge of the pertinent literature. Besides numerous smaller papers published in various periodicals, he issued in 1907, a "Catalogue des espèces actuellement connues de la Famille des Trochilidae," outlining a new classification of the Hummingbirds which was followed in 1921 by his "Histoire naturelle des Trochilidés," a masterpiece of its kind. Being a man of ample means, M. Simon traveled a great deal, visiting the Philippines, Venezuela, Ceylon, South Africa and Egypt, and also took part in several of the Ornithological Congresses. He had a charming personality, possessing the perfect manners of the well-bred Frenchman, and was always ready to give advice and good counsel. He was the recipient of many honors, being a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences, an Associate of the Paris Museum, and Honorary President of the Entomological Society of France. His large entomological and ornithological collections, we understand, have been bequeathed to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris.—C. E. HELLMAYR.

NED HOLLISTER, a member of the Union since 1910, died at Washington, D. C., November 3, 1924, at the age of 48. Born in Delavan, Wisconsin, November 26, 1876, the youngest son of Kinner Newcomb and Frances Margaret (Tilden) Hollister, he received his education in the high school of Delavan. Through early association with Ludwig Kumlien, then a professor at Milton College, he became interested in birds at the early age of 12, at 16 he published his first papers on ornithology, and at 18 was elected an Associate of the Union.

In 1901, on his first trip to Washington, D. C., he made the acquaintance of several of the men with whom he was afterwards associated. In the summer of 1902 he joined Vernon Bailey in Texas and thus began a series of half a dozen notable field trips which he made under Government auspices. In the following year he visited Alaska, in 1904 after receiving a permanent appointment with the Biological Survey, he collected in northern Utah, Nevada, Oregon, California, Arizona and southern New Mexico until late in 1905, in 1909 he again worked in California, in 1911 he had charge of a party for the U. S. National Museum in the Canadian Rockies, and in 1912 visited the Altai Mountains, Siberia, and Mongolia, in company with Dr. Theodore Lyman under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. In the meantime, in 1910, he had received an appointment as Assistant Curator of Mammals in the National Museum, and finally in 1916 was made Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, a position which he filled with distinction until his death. During the 22 years of his official services his work was occupied mainly with mammals, a full account of which has been given by Dr. W. H. Osgood in the 'Journal of Mammalogy' for February, 1925.

Although a model field collector and park superintendent, Hollister was probably at his best as a museum curator. He found such work thoroughly congenial and improved every opportunity to study the collections under his care. His publications numbered about 150, of which the outstanding ones are his 'East African Mammals' in three parts, and his editorial work on the first five volumes of the 'Journal of Mammalogy.' His chief ornithological contributions were his work on the 'Birds of Wisconsin' in collaboration with Ludwig Kumlien, completed in 1904 after the death of the senior author, his papers and notes in 'The Auk' and his development of the bird collection in the National Zoological Park, including a complete series of North American Ducks and Geese. Besides his membership in the Union he was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the Sociedad Estudios Biologicos of Mexico, Vice-President of the Baird Ornithological Club, and a member of the Biological Society of Washington (president, 1921), the American Society of Mammalogists, and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Hollister had a faculty of making friends readily and won for himself a high place in the esteem of his associates. Quiet, modest, a lover of nature, and a keen observer, he combined in a remarkable degree the essentials of a thorough systematic worker in the field or the museum, while his carefulness and accuracy and his familiarity with the literature of his subject added the qualifications necessary for high-grade editorial work. Although after his return from Siberia his health was never robust he succeeded by methodical application in accomplishing some of his best work and completed his 'East African Mammals' shortly before his death. Few men with the interruptions of field work and the distractions of ad-

ministrative duties such as he had have been able to accomplish more or to produce work of higher quality.—T. S. P.

ROBERT OLIVER MORRIS, a Member of the A. O. U., died at his home in Springfield, Mass., April 13, 1925, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a son of George B. and Elizabeth Lathrop Morris, both members of old Springfield families, and was born October 18, 1846 in a house near the home in which he died. He attended the public schools in his native city, later entering Wilbraham Academy and afterwards continuing his studies at home with a private instructor. He took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1873. At the fall election of that year he was chosen "clerk of courts" to succeed his father who had died, and was continued in that office until his death, a period of service longer than any other similar living officer in the commonwealth. He was the candidate, at every election, of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. Morris was universally beloved and always interested in the betterment of Springfield. He was vice-president of the City Library Association, and chairman of the board of sinking fund commissioners. He had been a park commissioner and at one time was president of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank.

A lover of the great outdoors, interested in hunting and fishing, Mr. Morris early became a student of ornithology. He was the foremost local authority on birds and contributed valuable notes, from his vicinity, to 'The Auk,' for many years. His letters about birds to 'The (Springfield) Republican' will long be remembered. In 1891, in collaboration with Wm. W. Colburn, he published *Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts*. In 1901 his "Birds of Springfield and Vicinity" appeared, and has since remained the standard list for his locality. Many reports of the Park Commissioners give lists of birds found in Forest Park and vicinity by Wm. W. Colburn and Robert O. Morris. One has a list by Mr. Morris alone.

For many years Mr. Morris was particularly active in the affairs of the Museum of Natural History in Springfield. Always alert for specimens not in its collection, many of the rare species in its cases are due to his forethought and liberality.

Mr. Morris was married in November 1872 to Miss Lizzie Cadwell, of Springfield. She died in 1918.

He was a man of polished manners, genial nature and exceptional personality. Certainly the world is better because he lived.—J. H. S.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, an Associate of the Union for many years, died at his home in Meriden, New Hampshire, Jan. 21, 1925, in his 57th year. He was the son of John and Helen Augusta (Nowill) Baynes and was born at Calcutta, India, May 1, 1868. His education was received at the College of the City of New York, and after graduation he served

for a year or two as a reporter on the New York 'Times.' The years from 1893 to 1900 were spent as an assistant to his father, who was an inventor of photographic modeling. Subsequent to 1900 he devoted his energies to writing and lecturing on natural history topics, a field in which he was eminently successful. He had a wonderful faculty for interesting and holding the attention of his audiences, especially children and young people. He was associated with the Union from 1904 to 1906, from 1912 to 1916 and from 1918 to his death.

At his home at Meriden, close to the game preserve of the late Austin Corbin, Baynes became interested in the buffalo and conceived the idea of founding the American Bison Society. Upon the organization of this Society in 1905 he became the first secretary. He later organized the Meriden Bird Club and some 200 similar clubs in other parts of the country. Immediately after the World War he went abroad and collected data relative to the part taken by animals in the great struggle, and members of the Union who attended the Washington meeting in 1920 may remember his interesting lecture on this subject. He has lectured and written extensively on birds, chiefly from the standpoint of habits and bird protection and his principal work on this subject 'Wild Bird Guests' appeared in 1915. For several years he conducted an extensive lecturing campaign to combat antivivisection. A committee now proposes to raise a fund of \$100,000 to his memory, the income to be devoted in part to the needs of his widow during her lifetime and the balance, together with the principal, after her death, will aid the work of the American Association for Medical Progress.

Baynes' contribution to wild life exposition and protection was essentially one of service and the future can assign more accurately than the present the place he made for himself by his enthusiasm, farsighted vision and power of conveying his message to his audiences.—T. S. P.

Mrs. MARTHA EVANS MARTIN, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union elected at the last annual meeting in Pittsburgh, died of heart disease at her home near Watchung, N. J., Jan. 6, 1925. She was the daughter of Dr. John and Margaret (Briggs) Evans and was born at Terre Haute, Ind. Her education was received at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., which in 1910 conferred on her the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Her husband Edwin Campbell Martin, at one time editor of 'McClure's Magazine,' died about ten years ago.

Mrs. Martin taught in the public schools of Richmond, Ind., for a year and was a court reporter for three years. She was a well known writer and contributor to current literature especially on astronomy and nature topics. From 1886 to 1891 she was associate editor with her husband of the 'Richmond Daily Telegram' and from 1896 to 1900 she edited 'Demorest's Magazine.' She was the author of several books including 'The Friendly Stars,' 1907, and 'The Ways of the Planets,' 1912. She was

interested in outdoor recreations of various kinds and especially in wild life. It is unfortunate that the members of the Union did not have more opportunity of becoming acquainted with her and with her work.—T. S. P

At the 23rd Congress of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union held at Rockhampton, Queensland, in October, 1924, W. B. Alexander was elected editor of 'The Emu' to succeed Dr. J. A. Leach who was compelled by increasing official duties to relinquish the editorship which he has so ably filled during the last ten years. The report of the Check-List Committee was adopted and the second edition of the Check-List will probably be published this year. A full account of the proceedings appeared in the January number of 'The Emu' which was largely devoted to the meeting. The Congress in 1925 will be held in Victoria.

THE annual meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union was held at the offices of the Zoological Society of London, Mar. 11, 1925, and was followed by a dinner of the B. O. U. and the British Ornithologists' Club at Pagan's Restaurant. Lord Rothschild, the President, presided at the meeting at which 43 members were present. W. L. Scater was elected editor of 'The Ibis' for the next six years. The statement of membership of the Union showed a total of 502 including—454 Ordinary, 10 Honorary, 8 Honorary Lady, 10 Colonial and 20 Foreign Members. During the course of the meeting 27 candidates were elected to Ordinary membership.

THE Third Annual meeting of the Baird Ornithological Club was held on March 27, 1925, at the residence of Mr. B. H. Swales. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Leonhard Stejneger; Vice-President, Dr. Alexander Wetmore; Secretary, Bradshaw H. Swales; Members of the Council, Drs. T. S. Palmer and Charles W. Richmond; Honorary President, Robert Ridgway.

At the meeting held February 25, 1925, Dr. C. Hart Merriam was elected an Honorary Member.—B. H. SWALES, *Secretary*.

THE thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Delaware Valley Ornithology Club was commemorated by a dinner in Philadelphia on January 15, attended by 60 members of the Club and a number of visiting ornithologists including Dr. A. K. Fisher, Dr. C. W. Richmond, Dr. T. S. Palmer, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, B. H. Swales, Ludlow Griscom, C. A. Urner, B. S. Bowdish, P. B. Philipp and Chas. H. Rogers.

Mr. George H. Stuart, 3rd, president of the Club presided and Dr. Spencer Trotter acted as toastmaster.

THE Federation of Bird Clubs of New England called an important meeting in Boston, Mass., on June 4, 1925, which was attended by many ornithologists, state officials and others in the interest of the preservation

of the Heath Hen. While 28 of these birds were found on Martha's Vineyard in 1923 and 48 in 1924 only eight have been seen this year and it is thought by those familiar with the habits of the birds that while some may have escaped observation there cannot possibly be more than 25 left.

As the species is found nowhere else its extermination is imminent and steps were taken by the meeting to secure additional wardens and to destroy the cats, hawks and other enemies of the Heath Hen.

The state authorities are in hearty accord with these efforts and have been doing all in their power to save the birds during recent years. It is to be hoped that the species may yet be saved from extermination.

The Federation has also recently purchased Ram Island in Buzzards Bay and offered it to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be kept as a reservation for birds, while a committee of the Federation has been appointed to ascertain all available spots where Gull and Tern reservations might be established on the New England coast.

At a recent Meeting of the 'Zoological Record' Committee of the Zoological Society of London it was unanimously agreed that it was highly desirable that the yearly volume should be completed and published within six or eight months of the close of the year to which it relates, and in order that this may be done the publications in periodicals reaching England after February 28 cannot be included but must be held back until the next volume.

At the present time there is a considerable delay in the receipt of the publications of Societies and Institutions, especially in those received from the United States which are chiefly transmitted in bulk through the Smithsonian Institution, or other agencies.

If Societies and Institutions would undertake to forward at once by book post the parts of their respective journals as soon as they are printed, either to the Editor of the *Zoological Record* direct (Care of the Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N. W. 8.) or to the Librarian of the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 7., it would be possible to include a much greater proportion of the titles in the volume of the 'Record' to which they rightly belong.

AN elaborate work on the Birds of Denmark including Greenland and Iceland is announced by E. Lehn Schioler to be completed in eight volumes in Danish, with plates many in color of the various species. The first volume is to appear in 1925 and will be sold at 250 Kroner. The publishers are Gyldendalske Boghandels Sortiment.

MR. T. WALTER WEISEMAN, of Pittsburgh, who has retired from business to devote his entire time to bird study, and photography will assist Mr. S. Prentiss Baldwin in research work at Hillcrest Farm near Cleveland, Ohio, and will pay special attention to the habits of the House

Wren. Owing to Mr. Baldwin's illness no banding work was carried on at Thomasville this year but the station will be operated again next year.

MR. H. L. STODDARD, in charge of the Quail investigation, reports excellent progress and cooperation of owners of estates near Thomasville, gamekeepers, etc. He will welcome suggestions or correspondence relative to the work. His address is Beachton, Ga.

A MEETING of the International Committee for the Protection of Birds was held at Esch, Luxemburg, April 13 to 16, 1925. Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the Committee, was present and his report on the proceedings will appear in an early number of 'Bird Lore.' During the meeting a committee was appointed to consider the question of attempting to amend or extend the Treaty of Paris in order to provide more effective protection for non-game birds in Europe.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made by Dr. E. J. O. Hartert at the last annual meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union that it was proposed to hold an International Ornithological Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, in May or June 1926. The Secretary of the Congress will probably be Dr. E. Lehn Schöler of Copenhagen, a Corresponding Fellow of the A. O. U. The details have not yet been announced but will be published later. Only five International Ornithological Congresses have thus far been held: (1) in Vienna in 1884; (2) in Budapest in 1891; (3) in Paris in 1900; (4) in London in 1905; and (5) in Berlin in 1910.

At the next annual meeting of the A. O. U. the third award will be made under the Brewster Memorial Fund for the most meritorious work on American birds. This award of a medal and an honorarium is made biennially by the Council of the Union. Previous awards were made in 1921 to Robert Ridgway for Volume VIII of the 'Birds of North and Middle America,' and in 1923 to Arthur Cleveland Bent for his 'Life Histories of North American Birds.' Originally the medal was available only for authors whose works had been published during the two years preceding the award but at the last meeting of the Union the time limit was extended to six years. The field is now open to authors of any works on American birds which were published between July 1, 1919 and June 30, 1925.

MEMBERS of the Union or others who expect to present papers at the next meeting are requested to communicate with the Secretary as early as possible stating the title of the paper, whether or not it will be illustrated and the time required for its presentation. Owing to the length of the program it will be necessary to limit ordinary papers to 30 minutes or less and those with illustrations to not more than 45 minutes. All titles should be submitted before November 1.