

OBITUARIES.

ONCE more it is our sad duty to record the passing of a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union with the death on May 5, 1930, of Arthur Trezevant Wayne, at his home at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

Readers of 'The Auk' have long been familiar with the name of Arthur T. Wayne, as there has been scarcely a volume of the journal in the past forty-five years that did not contain some contribution from his pen on the bird life of his native state and usually of the immediate vicinity of his home, where he was almost continually "in the field." His 'Birds of South Carolina' moreover has been our standard work upon the ornithology of this part of the South.

Hosts of readers have been impressed with the thoroughness of Wayne's intensive study of the bird life of his home acres, but only those whose privilege it has been to visit him and hear from his own lips the story of his collection, can fully realize the perseverance and care with which he pursued the search for bird-lore which became his life work, or can appreciate the wonderful memory which retained to the last every detail regarding the birds he had secured.

Isolated as he was from kindred spirits for the major part of his life, and remote from the great scientific centers, he nevertheless acquired a knowledge of local ornithology equalled by few, even of those who were able to enjoy the facilities of great museums and libraries. In the making of specimens he developed a skill equal to that of the best preparateurs, while his enthusiasm for the study of bird life was as unique as it was contagious. It seems peculiarly fitting that the end of his labors should have come in the midst of his collections while showing some specimens to visiting friends.

Most eminent of the ornithologists of the South the passing of Arthur Wayne will leave a gap in our ranks that will not soon be filled.

The President of the A. O. U. has appointed Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr. to prepare a memorial address to be read at the next meeting of the Union.—W. S.

HERMANN VON IHERING, elected as a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1902 and an Honorary Fellow in 1911, died at Büdingen, Upper Hesse, Germany, Feb. 24, 1930. He was the eldest son of Prof. Rudolph von Ihering, an eminent jurist and professor of Göttingen University, and was born at Kiel, Germany, October 9, 1850. He received his education at the Gymnasium and the Universities of Giessen, Leipzig and Berlin. At the age of 18 he went to Vienna where his father had accepted a call, and upon the outbreak of the war of 1870 he enlisted in Darmstadt in the 117th Regiment of Musketeers and served as an 'Unterarzt' in the Lazarette. After passing his medical examinations in

Berlin and Göttingen he took up zoology and geology and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1876. After serving some years as assistant in the zoological institute in Göttingen he located in Erlangen in 1876 and Leipzig in 1878 as privat dozent in zoology.

In 1880 he went to Brazil which became his home for the next 30 years, and located in Rio Grande do Sul in a German colony east of São Leopoldo. Here he collected birds for the British Museum and for Count Hans von Berlepsch, eggs for Nehrkorn, and spiders for Count von Keyserling. He practiced for a year as a physician and served as editor of a German paper at Port Alegre, and in 1883 was appointed a traveling naturalist of the National Museum in Rio Janeiro, with station in Rio Grande do Sul. Three years later he located on Doktorinsel in the delta of the Camaquam River in Logoa dos Patos where he erected a spacious home which is described in his unpublished memoirs 'Lebenserinnerungen.'

In 1893 Dr. von Ihering became Director of the State Museum of São Paulo, a position which he held for 23 years. There he built up a Museum and Botanical Garden which made his fame world wide and provided for the publication of their scientific papers in the 'Revista do Museu Paulista.' In 1916 on account of the entrance of Brazil into the World War he was compelled to resign his position, but four years later took charge of the Museum at Florianopolis in the State of Santa Catharina. After four years' service in this post he resigned to return to Germany where he spent his remaining days at Büdingen and was made Honorary Professor of Paleontology at the University of Göttingen.

In recognition of his work von Ihering received many honors. When he celebrated his 70th birthday in 1920 he was an Honorary or Corresponding Member of 30 academies and learned societies, and his name was borne by five genera and more than 100 species of animals and plants. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Doctorate of Philosophy the Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Verein in Buenos Aires published his biography with a portrait and bibliography of his works, containing 310 titles on various subjects ('Phoenix,' XIII, pp. 7-60, 1927). Of these about 20 relate to birds and include several important contributions, among which may be mentioned his first paper, published with von Berlepsch in 1885, on the birds of the region of Taquara and several later ones on the birds of the State of São Paulo of which he had observed 695 species and subspecies. One of his last contributions on birds, 'The Classification of the Family Dendrocaptidae,' appeared in 'The Auk' for 1915, pp. 145-153.—T. S. P.

PROFESSOR STEPHEN ALFRED FORBES died in Urbana, Illinois, last March, aged 86 years (May 29, 1844-March 13, 1930). While he is recognized as a founder of the science of Economic Ornithology, and in 1883 was elected an Active Member (equivalent of present Fellow) of the American Ornithologists' Union, he evidently regarded himself primarily as an entomologist. He resigned in 1892, but many years later, in 1926, the Union elected him a Corresponding Fellow.

The ornithological work of Professor Forbes was chiefly performed in the seventies and early eighties. It began as part of the effort to amass a general zoological collection for the State Natural History Society at Normal, Illinois. In 1877 the museum so built up became by legislative act the State Laboratory of Natural History, with Professor Forbes as director. In 1882 he became State Entomologist, and in 1884 Professor of Zoology and Entomology at the University of Illinois, where the collections were moved.

All of his predecessors in the office of State Entomologist of Illinois, Le Baron, Walsh, and Thomas, had paid some attention to the economic value of birds, and it was natural on this account as well as from the content of the subject that he should work along this line. He carried the work further than the others, however, and among the collections he brought together was one of more than 5,000 stomachs of birds. This was later transferred to the U. S. Biological Survey.

Assisted by Harrison Garman, Professor Forbes worked, sometimes with a good deal of discomfort in cold weather, in a laboratory over the Museum at the State Normal University. Professor Garman says: "As I recall him at this time, he was a spare, square-shouldered man with black hair and mustache who stood at a tall work table looking through a tall binocular Beck microscope, of a type that has gone the way of the long rifle of the pioneer. . . . At the outset we worked at everything that came our way, from field work collecting birds, fishes, and insects to the indoor tasks of determining our collections and even indexing the growing library. . . . During the first years of the period of which I write he did not spare himself either as administrator or research worker, and I am of the opinion that his best scientific work was done during this time."

The writer is inclined to agree with Professor Garman in this appraisal of Forbes' early work. His papers on the food of birds established the methods that are used by the best workers in economic ornithology today, and his essays "On some Interactions of Organism" and "The Regulative Action of Birds upon Insect Oscillations" laid a philosophical basis for the science that has stood the test of time.

In a series of seven papers on the food of birds published between 1880 and 1883, Professor Forbes founded the modern science of economic ornithology. He performed services equally as valuable to the study of the food habits of beetles and fishes, but not the same advantage has been taken of his pioneering in these fields as in that of birds. Thirty to thirty-five years later Professor Forbes published a few papers on the bird population of Illinois based largely upon field work by A. O. Gross and H. A. Ray, completing his contributions to ornithology.

Biographical sketches of Forbes may be found in 'Science,' 71, pp. 378-381, April 11, 1930, and in 'Entomological News,' 41, No. 5, May, 1930, pp. 175-178, and a bibliography of his earlier publications on economic ornithology in "Birds in their Relations to Man," by C. M. Weed and Ned Dearborn, 3rd ed., 1924, pp. 363-365.—W. L. M.

CARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM KRUKENBERG, elected a Corresponding Member of the Union in 1884, died at Gera, Reuss, Germany, Feb. 18, 1889. He was born in Königslutter, Brunswick, Germany, May 27, 1852, and at the time of his death, in his 37th year, was Professor of Physiology in the University of Jena. No notice of his work having ever appeared in 'The Auk,' it seems desirable even at this late date to recall briefly his activities and the circumstances leading to his election to the Union.

Krukenberg was primarily a physiological chemist although his first notable contribution which appeared in 1877 was entitled 'Mikrographie der Glasbasalte von Hawaii.' Among the subjects in which he was especially interested was that of pigments. Prior to his election to the Union he had published two contributions on pigments in feathers and one on the colors of eggs. The two former 'Die Farbstoffe der Federn,' forming parts of his 'Vergleichend-physiol. Studien,' were reviewed in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' for 1882, where attention was called especially to the comments on turacin and turacoverdin. 'Die Farbstoffe der Vogeleierschalen' was published in 1883, and one of his latest and most comprehensive works 'Vergleichend-physiologische Vorträge,' a book of 517 pages, appeared in 1886. Lists of his other publications may be found in 'Leopoldina,' Vol. XXV, p. 55, 1889, in the 'Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers' and in the 'Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army.'—T. S. P.

FRANCIS COTTLE WILLARD, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, since 1909, died suddenly at his place of business in Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1930, as the result of a heart attack. He was born in Leipzig, Germany, on April 30, 1874, while his parents were traveling abroad. He was the son of Mary Wolcott and the late Thomas Rigney Willard, of Galesburg, Illinois, where his early life was spent. For many years his father had been professor of Greek and German in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, later serving as acting president and dean, and here it was in an environment of culture and ideal home surroundings that Frank grew to young manhood. He was graduated from Knox with the class of 1896, having distinguished himself as a student and athlete, and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Soon after graduation he went to Tombstone, Arizona, where he worked in his uncle's general store and taught in the little village school. He came east in 1916 and entered the sand and gravel business, in partnership with another uncle, in Farmingdale, Long Island. He was still the active manager of this business, The Willard Sand & Gravel Company, at the time of his death. On November 15, 1923, he married Beatrice Biddle. They were blessed with three children, Mary Claire, Beatrice Biddle and Nicholas Biddle Willard. Mrs. Willard and the three young children survive him.

They made their home in Smithtown Branch, Long Island, where he became a highly respected and much beloved citizen, and a Vestryman in the local Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a devoted husband and

father, was always ready to give a helping hand wherever needed and would always do more than his share to help better the community.

His interest in birds began in boyhood, when he started collecting eggs near Galesburg, Illinois. He was best known to the egg collecting fraternity, as Frank Willard, of Arizona fame. During the twenty years that he lived in Tombstone, he acquired a vast fund of knowledge of Arizona birds and amassed a splendid collection of beautifully prepared eggs. He exchanged extensively with many of the best egg collectors and established a fine reputation for careful thorough and reliable field work. When he moved east his collection was sold to a California oologist. Since then he has started and built up quite a large new collection, which is still in the possession of his family. His ornithological writings consist of a number of short papers published in 'The Auk' 'The Oologist' and 'The Condor' mainly on the nesting habits of Arizona birds. Among the species which he dealt with in some detail in these papers are the Flammulated Screech Owl, White-necked Raven, Western Evening Grosbeak, Rivoli and Blue-throated Hummingbirds, and Olive Warbler. Practically all his articles were illustrated with photographs from life of the nests and eggs of the species treated.

My acquaintance with Frank Willard began by correspondence with him, while he lived in Arizona. He called at my house soon after he came east. We made a number of short collecting trips together and our acquaintance soon developed into a warm and lasting friendship. But it was not until I spent two months with him in Arizona in 1922 that I really learned to know the man, his sterling worth and his ability as a field ornithologist. Endowed with a splendid physique, prodigious strength and remarkable agility, skill and resourcefulness, he was, without exception, the most efficient man in the field of all the many with whom I have had collecting experience. He was the best climber I have ever seen, absolutely fearless, full of tireless energy and so well equipped with experience and ingenuity, that nothing ever daunted him. No cliff was too dangerous and no tree too difficult for him to tackle. His knowledge of Arizona birds was so thorough, that he seemed to know just where each pair of birds would nest. Blessed with the keenest of eyes and ears, he was most skillful in finding nests and a most patient hunter for them. His powers of observation were well trained; he knew the birds and their habitats thoroughly, could recognize all their call notes and was familiar with all their habits. He kept full and accurate notes and records and was thoroughly scientific in his work.

His modest, retiring nature sought no great publicity and his sterling, lovable qualities were known only to his intimate friends. His passing in the prime of middle life means a great loss to American ornithology, but a greater loss to those who really knew him.—A. C. BENT.

GEORGE CLEMENT DEANE, whose death occurred Jan. 14, 1930, at Cambridge, Mass., was one of four brothers in whose family a liberal interest in natural history is traditional. Born in Cambridge on June 24, 1854, he

lived most of his life in the comfortable old-fashioned home, where in early days the meetings of the newly organized Nuttall Ornithological Club were sometimes held, and where, under the fostering care of his brother Ruthven, the first volumes of the Club's "Bulletin" were assembled and edited. After a boyhood education in the Cambridge public schools, he decided to go West, and in the late '70's, in partnership with Russell Allen of the same city, went into grape raising in San Diego County, California, where they had a vineyard at Bonita in the Sweet Water Valley. Later, in 1881, he engaged in cattle ranching at Hays City, Kansas, but after four years of this, returned to his native city where he spent the rest of his days. The charm of the western life remained with him, however, and in later years he twice visited California, and once extended the journey to Alaska.

In April, 1899, he was elected a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and in the same year became an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. His interest in birds, though keen and discriminating, was nevertheless of a somewhat latent sort, for though he frequently reported various items of local interest at the meetings of the Nuttall Club, his estimate of their value was so modest that he never put them into print, and his name does not appear in the three 'Auk' indexes. He was a most loyal member of the Nuttall Club, and frequently opened his hospitable parlor for its meetings, in which he took genuine delight. Of the Children's Museum of Boston he was also a helpful friend; for in the young people of his neighborhood he found constant pleasure. Retiring and almost painfully shy by nature, he yet rejoiced in any opportunity for friendly service and in little acts of thoughtful kindness to his neighbors. A quiet, serene, and kindly spirit, he held high place in the hearts of those who knew him best.—GLOVER M. ALLEN.

EDWARD ARNOLD, an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1894, died Jan. 2, 1930, at his home in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in his 66th year. He was born at Kingston, Ontario on August 26, 1864, and at the time of his death had seen nearly fifty years of railway service, filling various positions until finally appointed Auditor of Freight Claims, with jurisdiction over the whole of the Canadian National System. He was also an active Member of the American Railway Association, Claims Section, having been Chairman of the Association, a position at the head of railway claims affairs on this Continent, which was an appreciation of his railway work and value. He was generally considered quiet, unassuming and retiring in his manner, strong in his convictions, loyal to his friends and dependable at all times. He had been interested in birds all his life, and travelling about as he had to do in his various railway capacities gave him the opportunity of studying birds from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was a fearless climber and his large collection of eggs representing over a thousand species and subspecies was well known among collectors. In addition to this collection, he had a small one of skins and mounted specimens of birds, as well as a much larger one of postage stamps which he had started as a boy, and to

which he had paid especial attention during his later years, when strenuous outdoor work had to be abandoned owing to ill health. He had acquired, also, a small but valuable library, numbering many rare editions, not only in ornithology, but in examples of modern critical and biographical essays and works. In addition to being an Associate Member of the Union, he was a Member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Canadian Field-Naturalists' Club, and a late Member of the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds. He came to reside permanently in Montreal in April 1908, and is survived by his wife Altabella Simons Arnold, and one daughter, Carolyn.—H. MOUSLEY.

DANA JACKSON LEFFINGWELL, Assistant Professor of Zoology, and Curator of the Charles R. Conner Museum, in the State College of Washington, and an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1919, died on March 6, after an illness of three days, in St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax, Wash. At the request of his mother, he was buried at his old home, Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y. Dr. Leffingwell was a product of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University, taking his Ph.D. there in 1925 under Professor Arthur A. Allen. His interests were centered largely around game birds, and more particularly the economic and conservational problems presented by these birds. His paper on the Ring-necked Pheasant, which formed the first of a series of papers he planned under the title "Occasional Papers of the Charles R. Conner Museum" was merely a condensed summary of his voluminous notes on the subject. In his review of it in 'The Auk' (1928, p. 525) no less an authority than W. L. McAtee stated that it contained, ". . . more original observations than any other American paper on the bird. . . ."

Going to Washington State College in the fall of 1926, Leffingwell immediately became the moving spirit in the museum there, and began to devote himself to the study of what was to him a new fauna. Naturally enough, the Hungarian Partridge, presenting so many problems similar to those he had already studied in connection with the Pheasant in the east, was one of the first species he became actively interested in. Realizing the need for accurate data on individual birds, he applied the methods of bird-banding to his studies, which, with the exception of one short note, unfortunately were never published. However, game birds did not interest him to the exclusion of other forms, and at the time of his death he had compiled a large amount of data on that curious and little-studied bird, Hepburn's Rosy Finch. In this study he was assisted by his wife, who, it is hoped, will be able to finish the manuscript which was well advanced in form.

Bird life appealed to him as well in ways other than the purely scientific, and he was an enthusiastic sportsman, having been secretary of the Tomkins County, N. Y., Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, and later founded at Pullman, the seat of the State College of Washington, a chapter of which he was the first president, and which has since been named in his memory, the Dana Jackson Leffingwell Chapter. He had also been engaged during

the past three summers in surveying the food resources of the streams of New York for the State Conservation Commission.

Leffingwell was born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 13, 1901, and was therefore only 29 years old at the time of his death. His life and work were all before him; his published results represent a small fraction of what he might have accomplished. To his large circle of friends he was always a cheerful, invigorating, and co-operative companion, both in the field and study, and one whose memory will ever be a pleasant one. He is survived by his widow, Anne Maclay Leffingwell, his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Leffingwell of Aurora, an older brother, Albert, of New York City, and a younger brother, Thomas J., of Aurora. It is understood that his mother is planning to publish a small memorial to him.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN.

Dr. R. L. Webster, head of the Department of Zoology in Washington State College, has kindly furnished the following list of Dr. Leffingwell's zoological publications:

1922. The Glaucous Gull at Ithaca, N. Y. *Auk*, Vol. XL, No. 3, p. 526.
Co-author with Herbert Friedmann.
1925. Connecticut Warbler in Spring Migration in Central New York. *Auk*, Vol. XLII, No. 1, p. 140.
1925. Mockingbird in Central New York. *Auk*, Vol. XLII, No. 1, pp. 140-141.
1926. A Preliminary Biological Survey of The Lloyd Cornell Reservation. The Streams, Bull. No. 27, Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, pp. 17-18. Co-author with C. K. Sibley.
1926. A Preliminary Biological Survey of the Lloyd Cornell Reservation. The Vertebrates, Bull. No. 27, Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, pp. 71-82.
1928. The Ringed-neck Pheasant, Its History and Habits. Occasional Papers No. 1, Charles R. Conner Museum, Pullman, Washington, pp. 1-35.
1928. The Hungarian Partridge in North America, and the Factors Limiting its Distribution. *Northwest Science*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 9-10.
1929. The Grouse Situation in the West. *American Game*, vol. 18, No. 5, p. 88.
- Propagation of Game Pheasants. (In press.)

EDWARD ELTON ARMSTRONG, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1904, died at his country home at Cross Lake, Wis., April 29, 1930, at the age of 51. He was the son of George and Rebecca Armstrong and was born at Burlington, N. J., December 16, 1878. His education was received at Burlington and at Washington, D. C. In 1910 he entered the manufacturing business and for a number of years was identified with commercial interests in Chicago.

Mr. Armstrong was interested in the study of birds practically all of his life and during the last 5 years devoted much attention to bird banding at his home at Cross Lake where he banded a considerable number of

birds of various species. His collection of North American birds was extensive including some 8000 birds and 2000 eggs partly obtained by himself and partly from other collectors, and in addition he had a library of ornithological books and publications. He was not only an Associate in the American Ornithologists' Union but also a member of the Chicago Ornithological Society, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Hamilton Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and the Rotary Club, all of Chicago. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.—T. S. P.

WILLEY SOLON McCREA, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1922 to 1927, died at his home in Chicago, on May 27, 1927, at the age of 69. He was born at Morrison, Ill., in 1858, and was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale where he was a member of the class of 1880. In 1872 at the age of 14 he moved to Chicago and after graduation entered business in which he prospered. For many years he was Treasurer of the People's Gas Light and Coal Company before his retirement 10 years prior to his death.

For some time Mr. McCrea was interested in light harness racing, and an account of his principal activities in this field may be found in the 'Horse Review' for June 1, 1927, p. 511. He was also interested in the drama and in outdoor sports. He was a former member of the Crane Lake Club, and President of the Central Illinois Shooting Club on the Illinois River. In his later years he became interested in bird banding and also contributed on several occasions to a fund to aid Jack Miner in furnishing food for Canada Geese at Kingsville, Ontario.

It was said of him that "Few men have ever been regarded with such sincere and spontaneous affection by their friends and associates, and won so universal an esteem from all with whom they came even casually in contact as W. S. McCrea. His temperament was singularly genial. He instinctively sought to place himself in amicable relations with all the world because of his own pleasure in life and his contacts with his fellow-men. . . He was one of those rare souls who seemed unwearied in the doing of acts of kindness, large and small, for all manner of people."

He was married three times and was survived by his wife, Mrs. Vera D. McCrea of Chicago, a daughter, and several grandchildren.—T. S. P.

BARBOZA DU BOCAGE—a Correction. In 'The Auk' for October, 1908, Dr. J. A. Allen published a notice of Barboza du Bocage, of Lisbon, Portugal, whom he stated had 'died recently,' and in 'The Ibis' for the same month Dr. P. L. Sclater also published a notice in which he referred to Bocage's death as having occurred 'in July last.' On the basis of these statements the date of death has been carried in our records for many years as July, 1908. It appears, however, that it actually occurred some months earlier as an extended éloge by Carlos França was delivered on May 2, 1908 (Bull. Soc. Portugaise Sci. Nat., II, pp. 141-194), but the precise date of death was omitted. At the meeting of the Society on Nov. 12, 1907, Bocage's death was announced without date, but in the 'Naturae Novitates' (for

Jan., 1908, p. 130) the exact date was given as Nov. 3, 1907. In the Franca memorial will be found not only an account of the life of Bocage but also a complete bibliography of his works which will be useful to any students interested in the zoology of Portuguese West Africa.—T. S. P.

JOHN AUSTIN FARLEY, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1919, and an Associate Member for fifteen years previously, passed away at Fall River, Mass., on March 17, 1930. He was born at Andover, Mass., July 9, 1860, son of Isaac Alvin Farley, who came from Groton, N. H., and of Margaret Elizabeth Cooper of Andover. Following his school days, Farley studied law in a Worcester office; in 1884 he became a reporter on the 'Worcester Telegram,' and in 1888 on the 'Boston Advertiser and Record.'

His inclination turned early toward natural history, particularly ornithology and entomology, so that his spare time was taken up largely with familiarizing himself with both of these subjects. On one occasion he was following up a new bird clue when the trail led him into a piece of woodland on the outskirts of Worcester, where he encountered another man similarly occupied. It turned out to be Edward H. Forbush, curator of the Worcester Museum of Natural History and with this meeting began a life-long friendship. Destined to separate, however, were their paths ere they came together for the great endeavor that closed both careers.

In 1886 Farley accompanied Forbush and Chas. A. Reed on one of their visits to Florida for the purpose of studying and collecting the varied bird life to be found there in those favorable days. He was associated with Forbush from the inception of the Gypsy Moth suppression work in Massachusetts and for several years after 1891 was in charge of this work on Cape Cod with headquarters at Plymouth.

From 1901 through 1903, several years after the death of Dr. Elliott Coues, Mr. Farley undertook the completion of editing the fifth revision of Coues' 'Key to North American Birds.' He served as Assistant Biologist in the Biological Survey at Washington from January 16 to October 31, 1904. His best work, however, was done in ornithological field research in his own state. This culminated in 1916 and the years following when Forbush gathered a corps of observers to collaborate the necessary data for his 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States.' Farley became his assistant in this work and served both in the office and the field, verifying old and new records, visiting various observers, collating reliable data and exploring new regions of the state, the western counties in particular, where there were large uninvestigated areas. Following are a few of his nesting records on these and previous trips:

The Seaside Sparrow,¹ July 17, 1896 at Westport (see 'Auk,' 1897, Vol. 14, p. 322);

The Myrtle Warbler, May 17, 1919 in Webster, southern Worcester County (see 'Auk,' 1919, Vol. 36, pp. 581-582);

¹ First breeding record for Massachusetts (see 'Wilson Bull.', vol. 34, pp. 210-211, Dec., 1922).

The Goshawk, May 22, 1922; April 28, 1923; April 18, 1924; in Harvard Forest, Petersham;

The Sapsucker in June 1922, in Franklin and Hampshire counties;

The Olive-backed Thrush in June 1922 from Mt. Greylock as far east as Ashburnham.

Mr. Farley's early newspaper work stood him in good stead in assisting Mr. Forbush. Night after night he returned to his desk in the State House from a full day's work, sometimes to continue all night on the important task of proof reading and correction. In the end it told on his none-too-strong eyesight; his health became affected and he was compelled to relinquish the work in the summer of 1927. He never recovered his health and gradually failed.

Mr. Farley had a delightful personality, full of whimsical wit and many a classic quotation. In the field he was exceptionally keen of ear and could identify most resident and many of the migratory birds, the Warblers in particular, at considerable distance, by their songs or call notes. He visited Europe several times and Egypt once. For nine years he had been a resident member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in Cambridge. He never married. His remains were taken to the family lot at Andover for burial.—AARON C. BAGG.

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF CHARLES LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—At the last annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Philadelphia, the writer was requested by Dr. T. S. Palmer to locate the resting place of Bonaparte, the 'Father of American Systematic Ornithology.' In reply to an inquiry, Mr. J. A. G. Rehn, Secretary of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, suggested that Dr. H. A. Menegaux of the Paris Museum might throw some light on the subject. Acting on this suggestion a letter was addressed to Dr. Menegaux which brought a reply that he had no information at hand but would write later. On April 25, 1930, a letter arrived enclosing two others, one of which was an official note in French addressed to Dr. Menegaux by the Mayor of Ajaccio, Corsica, dated February 7, 1930. Following is a translation of this note: "In response to your letter of last February, I have the honor to inform you that the body of Charles Lucien Jules Laurent Bonaparte, Prince of Canino and of Musignano, born at Paris the 24th of May, 1803, died at Paris the 29th of July, 1857, son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon the First, is buried in the Bonaparte Chapel at Ajaccio."

Full credit should be given to Mr. Rehn and Dr. Menegaux for furnishing this bit of information, particularly interesting to ornithologists on account of the conspicuous part which Bonaparte played in the early stages of systematic ornithology in America. Until the present time all trace of Bonaparte's final resting place had been lost by American ornithologists.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL.