

OBITUARIES

THOMAS EDWARD PENARD, who had been affiliated with the A. O. U. since 1912, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 27, 1936, after an illness of but a few days.

Penard was born in Paramaribo, Surinam, on May 7, 1878, the second child of Frederik P. and Philippina (Salomons) Penard. He came to this country as a boy of thirteen, making his home with friends in Everett, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, graduating in 1900 with the degree of S.B. in electrical engineering. Entering the employ of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston as a draftsman in 1901, he was continuously associated with that company for the rest of his life, rising to assistant superintendant of the station-engineering department in 1931. He was instrumental in organizing the evening school at Northeastern University in Boston where he served as an instructor and for a time was Dean of the Evening Division.

The name of Penard was first known to the ornithological world through the studies of two other brothers, Frederik P. and Arthur P. Penard, whose work culminated in 'De Vogels van Guyana' published in two volumes in 1908 and 1910. While Thomas Penard had always had an interest in birds and had been quietly assembling a collection of Surinam birds, it was not until 1918 that he first began publishing a series of taxonomic papers devoted chiefly to the ornithology of tropical America, especially Surinam where his chief interest lay. While he never had received any special training in systematic ornithology, his engineer's mind was quick to grasp the fundamental principles of taxonomy and he proved an apt pupil under the kindly guidance of Outram Bangs. Between 1918 and 1927, he published, frequently in joint authorship with Bangs, over thirty titles. In addition he made a visit of several months' duration to his old home in Surinam where he spent a considerable part of his time adding to his collection, which eventually reached a total of more than two thousand skins. He was elected a Member of the A. O. U. in 1919.

Owing to pressure of work at his office, coupled with not too robust health, he was unable to continue his work in conjunction with Bangs and withdrew from active ornithological work in about 1925. His collection he sold to the Museum of Comparative Zoology in 1930. He never lost his interest in ornithology, however, and looked forward to the time when circumstances would again permit the resumption of his studies. In addition to his interest in the birds of Surinam, he was also a student of the folklore of that country and published in joint authorship with his brother Arthur, a number of papers on this subject which appeared between 1917-1929 in the 'Journal of American Folklore' and 'De West Indische Gids.' His tastes also included philately and he was a discriminating collector of books on natural-history subjects, his library containing a number of rare volumes; he also possessed a fine collection of 'Surinamiana.'

In 1905, he married Sabrina Grant who, with a son Frederick, survives. He was a member of the Mount Lebanon Lodge of Masons, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Boston Engineers Club and several philatelic organizations, while his affiliations with organizations devoted to biological sciences included the American Ornithologists' Union, the Nuttall Ornithological Club, New England Zoological Club and the Boston Society of Natural History. *Jacamerops aurea penardi* Bangs is named in his honor. Personally, he was of a quiet and modest nature but a de-

lightful and entertaining host, possessed of a very keen sense of humor and a fund of stories and anecdotes.

Excluding articles on folklore and contributions to electrical and engineering journals, his publications are listed as follows:

1918. Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at Barnstable, Mass. Auk, **35**: 80-81.
Notes on a collection of Surinam birds. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **62**: 25-93
(in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
1919. Remarks on Beebe's 'Tropical Wild Life.' Auk, **36**: 217-225.
Some critical notes on birds. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **63**: 21-40 (in joint
authorship with O. Bangs).
Revision of the genus *Buthraupis* Cabanis. Auk, **36**: 536-540.
Sarkidiornis sylvicola in British Guiana. Auk, **36**: 564.
The name of the Black Cuckoo. Auk, **36**: 569-570.
Some untenable names in ornithology. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **7**:
21-22.
The name of the Common Jungle Fowl. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club,
7: 23-25 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
Two new birds from Roraima. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **7**: 29-31.
1920. The proper name of the West African Serin. Auk, **37**: 300-301 (in joint
authorship with O. Bangs).
1921. Notes on some American birds, chiefly neotropical. Bull. Mus. Comp.
Zoöl., **64**: 365-397 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
A new name for *Pachyramphus polychoptera costaricensis* Chubb. Proc.
Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**: 78 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
Lophotriccus versus *Cometornis*. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**: 78 (in
joint authorship with O. Bangs).
Descriptions of six new subspecies of American birds. Proc. Biol. Soc.
Washington, **34**: 89-92.
The name of the Eastern Hermit Thrush. Auk, **38**: 432-434 (in joint
authorship with O. Bangs).
1922. A new form of *Edolius forficatus* (Linné). Proc. New England Zoöl. Club,
8: 25-26 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
A new hummingbird from Surinam. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **8**:
27-28.
The northern form of *Leptotila fulviventris* Lawrence. Proc. New England
Zoöl. Club, **8**: 29-30 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
The identity of *Attila flammulatus* Lafresnaye. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash-
ington, **35**: 223-224 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
The type of *Pachyramphus polychopterus* (Vieillot). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash-
ington, **35**: 225 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
A new name for the Rufous-chested Flycatcher. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash-
ington, **35**: 225 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
The identity of *Hylophilus leucophrys* Lafresnaye. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash-
ington, **35**: 226 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
1923. Two new forms of Surinam birds. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **8**: 35-36.
A new bulbul from Fukien, China. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **8**:
41-42 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
A new Merops from Java. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, **8**: 43 (in joint
authorship with O. Bangs).

- Status of *Spermophila schistacea* Lawrence. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **36**: 59-62.
- A new flycatcher from Surinam. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **8**: 63-64.
- The identity of Gmelin's *Todus plumbeus*. Auk, **40**: 334-335.
- A new tanager from Surinam. Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**: 63.
1924. The identity of *Trochilus ruckeri* Bourcier. Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**: 77-78 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
- Nesting of Great Blue Heron in Boothbay, Maine. Auk, **42**: 128.
1925. A new Blue Water-Thrush from China. Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**: 147 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
- The Henry Bryant types of birds. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **67**: 197-207 (in joint authorship with O. Bangs).
1926. Warblers at sea. Auk, **43**: 376-377.
- Birdcatching in Surinam. De West Indische Gids, **7**: 545-566 (in joint authorship with A. P. Penard).
1927. The Duck Hawk in Guiana. Auk, **44**: 419.
- Eggs of the Sun Parrot. Auk, **44**: 420-421.
- The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*) in Dutch Guiana. Auk, **44**: 425-426.
- . Historical sketch of the ornithology of Surinam. De West Indische Gids, p. 1-24 [separately paged reprint].

—J. L. P.

RICHARD CRITTENDEN MCGREGOR, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1889, and a Fellow since 1907, died at Manila, Philippine Islands, on December 30, 1936, of pernicious anemia, at the age of sixty-five. He came to the Philippines in 1901 and was for many years associated with the Philippine Bureau of Science. For nearly thirty years he was editor of the Philippine Journal of Science. He started as an entomologist, but subsequently became well known for his work on Philippine birds, of which he published a check-list. At the time of his death he was Chief of the Division of Publications and Agriculture of the Islands.

FREDERIC HEDGE KENNARD, who joined the American Ornithologists' Union in 1892, and was made a Member in 1912, died after a brief illness on February 24, 1937, in his seventy-second year. At his home in Brookline he had built up a large collection of the eggs and nests of New England birds, and of bird skins of North American species. Most of the latter he had transferred to the Museum of Comparative Zoology some years before his death. One of his earlier papers dealt with the delimitation of hunting territories of the Red-shouldered Hawks at a time when this matter had received little attention. In later years he became especially interested in the habits and status of the group of Snow Geese, and made numerous journeys to the South to observe them and other species. A further account of his life will appear later.

WILLIAM HENRY HOYT "ornithologist, inventor and artist," passed away at his winter home in Palatka, Florida, on December 6, 1929. Descended from old Colonial stock, his earliest American ancestor, Simon Hoyt, came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629 and settled in Stamford, Connecticut; from that time his family were among the most honored residents of that city. Born in Stamford on July 24, 1855, the son of Harvey and Emily Frances (Selleck) Hoyt, he attended the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, the Academy of Design in New York and the Union Art League. Art was thus his first love as it was his last. His earliest efforts were in

painting flowers in water-colors, while landscapes and bird portraits in oil occupied his declining years. But in this art his inventor's instinct was uppermost. His aim was to invent a process through which the airy gracefulness and glowing colors of birds could be perpetuated in their full beauty, and in some of his later work he must almost have attained his ideal. But this sort of portrayal of flowers and birds did not satisfy his love for beauty, and in 1882 he moved to Palatka, Florida, where he opened a taxidermist's establishment and for ten years strove to mount birds as objects of art and beauty, and to use bird plumage in various ways to satisfy his artistic sense. But, though he strove always for beauty, his mind did not find this alone satisfying, and he soon became interested in ornithology, and this interest was with him the rest of his life. Writing he felt was not his method of expression; but he studied his specimens carefully and collected at various times goodly series of beautiful skins in Florida, Connecticut, Cape Cod and North Dakota. His longest trip was with the author and three other ornithologists to North Dakota, where at Cando, Towner County, and on the shores of Rock Lake, we collected for one hundred days in the spring of 1895, when the prairies were still in their pristine loveliness and abounding in bird life. This trip, in its advancement of our knowledge of birds, its freedom of life in the wilderness and its social joys, none of us will ever forget. Hoyt was beloved of us all, and one of the party called him the kindest man he ever knew and another the most unselfish. *Otocoris alpestris hoyti*, the type series of which was collected on this trip, was named in his honor.

He was a heavy man, and soon after the beginning of our Rock Lake sojourn discovered he no longer had the endurance for tramping long distances and wading the prairie sloughs, and had to spend much of his time resting. Thus less than twenty years covered his active field-work; but during that time he added that strange hybrid, *Vermivora laurencei*, to the avifauna of Connecticut, collecting an adult male at Stamford, May 12, 1886. His interest in ornithology never abated; he was an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for ten years (1888-1898), and frequently led those interested in birds and flowers on country walks near Stamford.

Yet another outlet for his energy must be mentioned, his inventive talent. Impressed by the loveliness of the interior of the cornstalk, he invented 'Zea Pitha Ware' from it, in which he made vases and other articles and decorated them with water-colors of flowers and grasses. Most perishable ware, it is true, but for its grace and beauty it found a market in Florida for years and also at Tiffany's in New York. Other of his inventions were a keel kite and a moving window-sign operated by clockwork.

On January 30, 1906, he was married to Martha Becket Gray, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Becket) Gray of Palatka, Florida. This was the true romance of his life. On one of his early trips to Florida he became very fond of a little girl, the daughter of his host, and this attachment grew each time he revisited Palatka, and was reciprocated, culminating twenty years later in their marriage. By her death in 1927 he lost forever the zest of living.

At his death he left his collection of scientific bird skins and eggs to the author of this sketch, though circumstances had prevented our meeting for many years. To know Will Hoyt as I did in North Dakota and at the Bristol Branting Club at Monomoy, Mass., and to study the shorebirds there with him was to form a friendship the separation of years could not break. A firm, true and unselfish friend and a delightful companion, he will be always missed by those that knew him well.—
LOUIS B. BISHOP.