

cludes only birds of known sex taken on their presumed breeding grounds. Immatures are included, as their measurements do not seem to differ from those of adults. "Difference" is the wing minus tail of each individual bird.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS (in millimeters)

	Flattened wing		Chord of wing		Tail
	Number measured	Difference	Number measured	Difference	
<b>MALES</b>					
<i>monticola</i>	10	3.95(2.5-6)	10	2.9(1.3-5.5)	58.4(55-62.2)
<i>austinsmithi</i>	5	8.3(6.8-10)	10	6.0(3-8.4)	54.0(51.6-56.5)
<i>intermedia</i> (Brit. Col.)	5	8.2(8-8.3)	1	7.0	53.3(49.9-56.4)
<i>intermedia</i> (Sierra Nev.)	8	5.7(4.8-7.6)			54.8(53.1-56)
<i>tolmiei</i> (Marin Co., Cal.)	5	6.0(5.1-6.8)			55.2(52.8-57.2)
<i>tolmiei</i> (Brit. Col.)	7	7.0(4.9-8.4)			52.1(48.8-54.1)
<b>FEMALES</b>					
<i>monticola</i>	2	4.15(2.8-5.5)	6	2.7(2-3.6)	54.7(53.2-57.6)
<i>austinsmithi</i>	4	7.0(5.5-8)	4	5.8(5.3-6.8)	52.0(49.8-54.2)
<i>intermedia</i> (Brit. Col.)	2	6.3(6-6.6)	1	5.4	52.5(51.3-54.5)
<i>intermedia</i> (Sierra Nev.)	7	6.0(4.9-7)			52.6(51.7-54.9)
<i>tolmiei</i> (Marin Co., Cal.)	1	5.3			52.2
<i>tolmiei</i> (Brit. Col.)	3	6.3(5.5-7.4)			51.0(49-53.9)

*Tucson*  
*Arizona*

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## JOSEPH MAILLIARD, 1857-1945

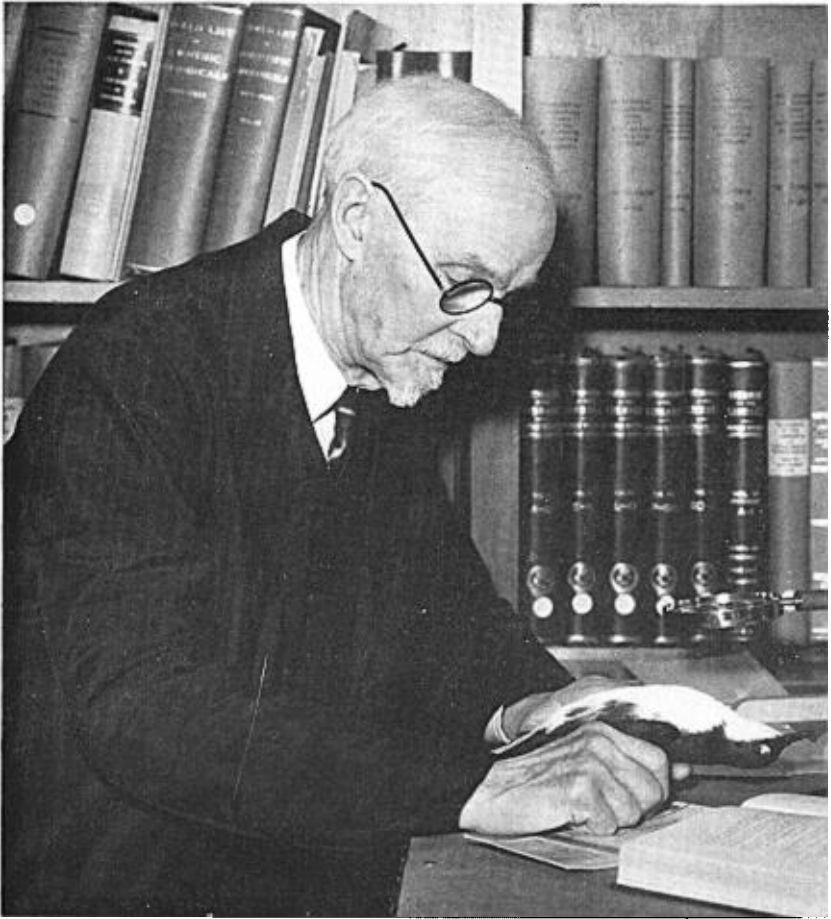
BY ROBERT C. MILLER

### Plate 10

In the spring of 1873 a fifteen-year-old boy visited the Yosemite Valley. Riding horseback along Glacier Point trail, he flushed a bird from its nest, collected one egg, and transported it safely the rest of the day in his pocket handkerchief. The bird was a Townsend Solitaire and the boy was Joseph Mailliard.

Seventy-two years later, on December 12, 1945, Joseph Mailliard died, full of years and honors, only a few days prior to the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth. During all the intervening period his life was intimately bound up with the history of ornithology in California.

Joseph Mailliard was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, on December 30, 1857. His father and his grandfather before him had been secretaries to Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon. His mother was a sister of Julia Ward Howe. The amalgamation of the French and the New England heritages could not fail to be felicitous. Those who knew Joseph Mailliard's eager intellect, sterling character



*Joseph Mailliard*

and vivacious personality sometimes asked themselves: "Which trait is French and which is American?" But they never found the answer.

In 1868 the Mailliard family moved from New Jersey to San Francisco, and in 1873 they settled on a ranch in Marin County, the Rancho San Geronimo, eight miles west of San Rafael. Life on a ranch provided an ideal setting for the development of an interest in natural history. Joseph and his brother, John Ward Mailliard, both became keenly interested in collecting. From Charles A. Allen, who lived near by and collected specimens to sell to eastern collectors and museums, they learned how to prepare bird skins and how to make and care for a scientific collection of birds, nests and eggs. The interest developed at this time proved permanent, and the two brothers worked together on a collection of increasing scientific value, which ultimately grew to about 14,000 specimens of birds, a somewhat larger number of eggs, and several hundred nests.

Joseph Mailliard entered the University of California with the class of 1878, but took two majors, in mining and chemistry, and planned to graduate with the class of 1879. A few weeks before graduation he developed pneumonia and had to withdraw, and this terminated his formal education. Subsequently he engaged in business and ranching.

Of a wiry but never a robust constitution, he had frequent struggles with ill health. Twice his physician prescribed a familiar remedy of those days, an ocean voyage. This led him to visit Alaska in 1896 and Chile in 1902. Both trips were really ornithological expeditions, which added greatly to the Mailliard collection of birds and eggs. The collection made in Chile, numbering several hundred birds, quite a number of eggs, and some specimens of insects, was deposited with the California Academy of Sciences, where unfortunately it was destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

By an odd coincidence, it was on the Alaskan journey that Joseph Mailliard became acquainted with Joseph Grinnell, then a boy of nineteen on a youthful adventure. This acquaintance ripened into a long friendship characterized by field trips together, scientific collaboration and happy association in the affairs of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the California Academy of Sciences, and the American Ornithologists' Union.

The association of Joseph Mailliard with his brother, John Ward Mailliard, was always intimate, and they worked together on their ornithological collections. In 1904 they built adjoining homes in San Francisco, and the collection was installed in a basement room

designed for the purpose. In an autobiographical sketch written for 'The Condor' (26: 10-29, 1924) Joseph Mailliard wrote: "For many years thereafter, we two used to meet in this room in late afternoons, on half-holidays, and Sunday mornings, to classify, arrange, and work over our collection."

In 1918, soon after the California Academy of Sciences had moved into a new, fireproof building in Golden Gate Park, the Mailliard brothers decided to donate their collection to that institution. In 1919, Joseph Mailliard was appointed Honorary Curator of the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy in the Academy, a position which soon developed into that of active Curator. Thus at length, at the age of 62, he found himself in a position to devote his entire time to his lifelong interest.

With an energy and enthusiasm that would have been unusual in a man thirty years his junior, he entered upon his new assignment, camping out for weeks at a time on his extensive field trips, caring meticulously for the collections in his charge, and contributing steadily to scientific journals. Among his notable faunal reports may be mentioned those on the Modoc, Plumas, and inner Coast Range regions of northern California. His contribution to the literature of vertebrate zoology is represented by the impressive total of about 160 separate papers.

In 1927, having reached the age of seventy, Mr. Mailliard retired from the active curatorship of the department and was appointed Curator Emeritus. His retirement, however, meant only a withdrawal from executive responsibilities. He remained active in the curatorial work of the department until well past eighty, and only gradually and reluctantly gave it up as failing strength increasingly confined him to his home.

Joseph Mailliard became an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1895, was elected a Member in 1901 and a Fellow in 1913. Always a good companion, a wit and a raconteur, he was known and loved in ornithological circles from coast to coast. His long life-span, his wide acquaintance and his friendliness to youth combined to give many a younger ornithologist a valued sense of continuity with the past and of fellowship with greatness.

A son, Ernest C. Mailliard, survives him.