

SHORT, L. L., JR. 1969. A new genus and species of gooselike swan from the Pliocene of Nebraska. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 2369: 7 pp.—A partial coracoid in the Univ. Nebraska State Mus. is described as *Paracygnus plattensis*. Although swanlike in size and in some of its characters, it shows certain similarities to *Branta*. It is considered to be a swan, closer to the "Cygnus group" than to the "Olor group" (= genera of A.O.U. Check-list usage).—K.C.P.

STONEHOUSE, B. 1970. Geographic variation in Gentoo Penguins *Pygoscelis papua*. Ibis, 112: 52–57.—Measurements of culmen, foot, flipper length and area, and dorsal and ventral plumage length for gentoos from eight breeding areas. Males are larger than females. Contrary to Bergmann's Rule, birds from S. Orkney and S. Shetland Islands, like those from the Antarctic Peninsula, are smaller and have longer plumage than those from other populations. The thick plumage offsets any size disadvantage. The subspecies *ellsworthi* is retained for the Antarctic Peninsula birds and extended to include the S. Orkney and S. Shetland birds; all other forms are considered *P. p. papua*. Island stocks are isolated by sedentary habits, water temperature, climate barriers, and timing of breeding cycles.—C.F.S.

A note of thanks.—The following persons assisted in preparing the Periodical Literature section of volume 87 of *The Auk*: Kenneth P. Able, Dean Amadon, Hervey Brackbill, Richard Brewer, Alan H. Brush, Charles T. Collins, James J. Dinsmore, Eugene Eisenmann, Millicent S. Ficken, Mercedes S. Foster, Herbert Friedmann, Abbot S. Gaunt, Frank B. Gill, John William Hardy, Hildegard Howard, Joseph R. Jehl, Jr., Marion A. Jenkinson, Herbert W. Kale II, Louise deK. Lawrence, John S. Mackiewicz, Helmut C. Mueller, Robert W. Nero, John C. Ogden, Robert B. Payne, Kenneth C. Parkes, James D. Rising, William B. Robertson, Jr., Jerome D. Robins, Gary D. Schnell, Henri C. Seibert, Lester L. Short, Melvin A. Traylor, Miklos D. F. Udvardy, Aldeen C. Van Velzen, Alexander Wetmore, Robert G. Wolk, and especially the ornithology students at the University of South Florida—Brian A. Harrington, Fred E. Lohrer, Ralph W. Schreiber, Carole F. Sumner, and Susan C. White. It is only because of their efforts and interest that this section of *The Auk* is possible.—G.E.W.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM HENRY PARTRIDGE (1924–1966) was born in Leones, province of Córdoba, Argentina, and was thoroughly Latin in temperament and in appearance, although he attributed his interest in birds to his partly British ancestry. He was elected an Elective Member of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1956, having been a Member since 1953. He became associated with the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales in Buenos Aires in 1946, working first in the department of botany, then in entomology and zoo-ecology, and ultimately in the division of ornithology, where his real interest lay. His longest papers appeared in 1953 and 1954 when he successively published distributional accounts of birds collected and observed in the provinces of Córdoba and San Luis (*El Hornero*, 10 (1): 23–73, 1953) and Misiones (*Rev. Inst. Nac. Invest. Cien. Nat.*, 3: 87–153, 1954). He was particularly fascinated by the immense bird fauna of Misiones, the most northern and most tropical province of Argentina; regularly he returned to the area, for he enjoyed not only the birds but the Guarani-speaking people of Misiones. He hoped to publish a book on its avifauna.

Awarded a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship, Partridge came to the United States

late in 1955 and spent most of 1956 here, chiefly working on South American collections at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. En route to see zoogeography first hand, he traveled extensively by bus in Brazil. At ease in English and exceptionally attractive and dynamic in personality, Bill Partridge quickly made many friends among American ornithologists. His enthusiasm stimulated an interest in Argentine birds that is still having an international effect. While in the United States his account of the rare Brazilian Merganser appeared (Auk, 73: 473-488, 1956).

His fellowship would have been extended another year, but the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship made Partridge anxious to see what changes would be effected at home. After his return he was constantly in demand as hospitable mentor and guide to ornithologists visiting Argentina. He participated in an expedition to the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios sponsored by the American Museum, the Carnegie Museum, and Yale University, of which P. S. Humphrey and K. C. Parkes were members. He worked out an arrangement between his own institution and the American Museum for collecting in Argentina material that would facilitate broad taxonomic and distributional studies of that country's birds. His plans for publication were unfortunately curtailed by a severe, and at first intermittent, illness in the last years of his life. Nevertheless for some time he continued gathering distributional data through extensive collecting. These collections are currently divided among the Buenos Aires Museum, the American Museum, the Los Angeles Museum, and the museum of Louisiana State University. Partridge's last article involved the solution of the puzzle raised by a tropical hawk, designated *Accipiter pectoralis* (Condor, 63: 505-506, 1961). But a fine and varied issue of *El Hornero* (10 (3), 1965) was in an important sense his production as editor, for he personally solicited many of the articles from non-Argentine ornithologists and translated the summaries into Spanish. Bill Partridge's contribution to ornithology goes far beyond his dozen or so published papers. His stimulation of others, his ideas on taxonomy and zoogeography (often informally expressed), and his superb specimen collections have had a wide and continuing effect on our understanding of South American Birds.—E. EISENMANN.

RODULFO AMANDO PHILIPPI B. (M.D.), a Corresponding Fellow of the A.O.U., was born in Santiago, Chile, May 25, 1905, the son of Dr. Otto Philippi (M.D.) and great-grandson of the famous naturalist, Rodolfo Amando Philippi, contemporary of Darwin and Humboldt, whose name is a legend in Chile. He died after a long illness July 31, 1969, and was buried in a quiet cemetery facing the sea at a place that he had known and loved as a boy.

For Dr. Philippi the medical profession and in particular the care of young children was much more a vocation than a source of livelihood, and his dedication and sense of service will long be remembered. As a direct descendant of a long line of distinguished naturalists and imbued with an inquiring and scientific mind, it was almost inevitable that as he matured his interests should gravitate increasingly in the direction of the natural sciences. In 1938 he became Director of the Bird Department of the Natural History Museum in Santiago, a position that he held without interruption until ill health forced his resignation in 1966.

Over the years Dr. Philippi's publications on ornithological subjects reached a total of nearly 70. Of these the most important was the two-volume work "Las aves de Chile: sus conocimientos y sus costumbres," undertaken conjointly with J. D. Goodall and the writer, which was started in 1942 and completed in 1951, and has been followed

by two supplements published respectively in 1957 and 1964. This comprehensive work not only stimulated interest in the study of birds in Chile, but attracted attention abroad and brought Dr. Philippi and his coauthors recognition in international circles and their election as Corresponding Fellows of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Asociacion Ornithologica del Plata. Dr. Philippi was also a member of the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft and of the Sociedad Chilena de Historia Natural and served a term as president of the latter society. During the International Ornithological Congress at Ithaca in 1962 he was elected a member of the International Committee for the period 1962-1966 and head of the Chilean section of the I.C.B.P.

Looking back over the 34 years during which the writer was privileged to enjoy Dr. Philippi's friendship and close association with his ornithological interests, we feel that his leading characteristics were his generous outgoing temperament, his broadmindedness, and his absolute fidelity to the scientific approach. In our opinion he should be regarded as the finest ornithologist that Chile has produced since the turn of the century.—ALFRED W. JOHNSON.

NOTES AND NEWS

In June 1970, the Siam Society issued a memorial number of its Natural History Bulletin in honor of the late **Herbert G. Deignan**, an authority on the birds of Southeast Asia, especially Thailand. He was Secretary of the A.O.U. from 1959 to 1961. The 200-page issue includes papers by friends and colleagues of Deignan's, covering subjects in which he was interested. Copies may be obtained for \$2.50 plus 50 cents Seamaile postage from the Siam Society, 131 Lane 21, (Asoke) Sukhumvit Road, P. O. Box 65, Central, Bangkok, Thailand.

Add kudos: Two Fellows of the A.O.U., **A. Starker Leopold** and **Eugene P. Odum**, were recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. Another, **Roger Tory Peterson**, was awarded an honorary D.Sc. by Wesleyan University with the following citation: "In a threatened world suddenly aware of its own mortality, you have long been a prophet of the interrelatedness of all living things."

Shorebird recapture operation.—To study the migration of North American shorebirds, a field staff is marking southbound migrating waders on the Magdalen Islands and Sable Island. Between 10 July and 15 October 1970 shorebirds will be mist-netted and banded. Each bird will have its underparts color-dyed, **YELLOW** in the Magdalens, **GREEN** in Sable Island. The same program will be repeated in 1971 and 1972.

We will appreciate reports of any sight records of these color-dyed birds. If the bird can be caught or collected, please report the band number, locality, date, dye color, species, and if possible the bird's weight. Send reports to: **DR. RAYMOND McNEIL**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Montreal, C.P. 6128, Montreal 101, Quebec, Canada.

Correction.—A note by Eisenmann on page 633 of the July, 1970, number of the "Auk" calls attention to a ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that validates *Sterna caspia* Pallas, 1770, and *Oenanthe pleschanka* Lepechin, 1770. But unfortunately, the name of the latter was inadvertently misspelled *pleshanka*, omitting the letter "c" from the correct orthography. As the note announces validation of a name, it seems important to make this correction.—C. V. AND E. E.