

- DeVis. *Memoirs Queensland Mus.*, 15: 207-212.—The holotype of *D. queenslandiae* apparently was taken from a Maori midden on the South Island of New Zealand rather than on Australia. The fossil is referred to *Pachyornis elephantopus*, and *Dinornis* should be removed from the list of Australian fossil birds.—J.J.D.
- SCHWARTZ, A. 1970. Subspecific variation in two species of Antillean birds. *Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci.*, 33: 221-236.—Gives external mensural and color characteristics for *Columbina passerina* from Cuba and Isla de Pinos and *Geothlypis rostrata* from Cat and Andros in the Bahamas. *G. r. exigua* Ridgway from Andros is resurrected.—G.E.W.
- STUART IRWIN, M. P. 1971. The Starred Bush Robin *Pogonocichla stellata* in eastern Rhodesia and adjacent Mozambique. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club*, 91: 14-18.—Using freshly collected material, *P. s. chiridensis* of Mt. Selinda is found to be a valid form confined to moist evergreen forest at 3,000-4,000 feet. *P. s. hygrica*, a darker form, breeds in montane forest above 4,000 feet but migrates during the off season to lower elevations. (From author's summary.)—F.B.G.

Beginning with the January 1972 issue Dr. Herbert W. Kale II will edit the Periodical Literature. I sincerely appreciate the assistance of those who contributed during the last 7 years, and especially the many individuals who participated throughout the entire period. The service of abstracting the periodical literature always can use additional volunteers; especially needed are persons interested in translating foreign language papers. The following persons contributed abstracts in 1971: Kenneth P. Able, Robert F. Andrie, Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Hervey Brackbill, Alan H. Brush, Mary H. Clench, William D. Courser, James J. Dinsmore, Eugene Eisenmann, Mercedes S. Foster, Abbott S. Gaunt, Frank B. Gill, John W. Hardy, Brian A. Harrington, Hildegard Howard, Joseph R. Jehl, Marion A. Jenkinson, Herbert W. Kale II, Louise de K. Lawrence, Fred E. Lohrer, Helmut C. Mueller, Storrs L. Olson, Kenneth C. Parkes, William B. Robertson, Gary D. Schnell, Ralph W. Schreiber, Lester L. Short, Henri C. Seibert, Carole F. Sumner, Melvin A. Traylor, Miklos D. F. Udvardy, Alexander Wetmore, and Susan C. White.—G.E.W.

OBITUARIES

PAUL BARTSCH, one of this country's most distinguished students of mollusks, died on April 24, 1960, in his 88th year. For 50 years he was associated with the Division of Mollusks of the United States National Museum, and for 32 years served as curator of the collection. Yet he started his career as an ornithologist and retained a lifelong interest in birds. He was an Elective Member of the A.O.U.

Dr. Bartsch was born in Tuntscendorf, Silesia, Germany (now Poland) on August 14, 1871, the son of Henry and Anna (Klein) Bartsch. When he was 10 years old the family moved to America, settled in Missouri, and later moved to Iowa, where a home was established near Burlington. Roaming the fields and Mississippi River bottoms near his home as a youth, he developed an interest in nature in general and birds in particular. He learned to prepare flat study skins and mounted specimens of birds and in time assembled a sizeable collection. In 1893 he entered the State University at Iowa City where he came in close contact with many distinguished teachers who whetted further interest in biology and provided broad training in its many branches.

The direction of his early career was seemingly determined by chance, because in

1896, Dr. William H. Dall, who was honorary curator of mollusks at the U. S. National Museum wrote to his friend, Professor C. C. Nutting, one of Bartsch's teachers, telling of the need for an assistant, and Nutting recommended Bartsch. Thus in April 1896, a half credit short of fulfilling the requirement for the bachelor's degree, Bartsch journeyed to Washington and his new position. Despite the move he received the B.A. in June. Somehow he was able to continue both his position in Washington and his education goals at the University of Iowa, for in 1899 he received his master's degree and in 1905 his Ph.D. His master's thesis was on the birds of Iowa, but his Ph.D. dissertation pertained to a family of mollusks.

To summarize his professional career briefly, the first few years in Washington he did routine curatorial work and assisted Dall in the latter's research. Bartsch's own early publications were notes on birds. His first paper on mollusks appeared in 1902, and from that point on his contributions dealt increasingly with mollusks. In 1905 he became assistant curator of mollusks and in 1914 curator, in which position he continued until his retirement in 1946. His early independent work in the field was in Indiana (1905) and along the Mississippi River (1907). He spent nine months in 1907-1908 in the Philippines as naturalist on the Bureau of Fisheries steamer 'Albatross' and conducted expeditions to the Gulf of California in 1911, the Bahamas in 1912, and thereafter many trips to the Caribbean, especially three trips in 1928-1930 as holder of the W. R. Bacon scholarship of the Smithsonian Institution. He eventually visited every major island. He published about 450 papers during his lifetime.

In his field work he collected many birds, wrote extensive ornithological notes, and took many photographs of birds. Indeed because of his early training in ornithology and continuing interest in birds, an offer came for him to transfer to the Division of Birds, which he declined, having by this time become too engrossed in his mollusk researches.

Dr. Bartsch had many other outside interests besides birds, mollusks, and his official duties with the Smithsonian Institution. For 37 years, starting in 1899, he taught histology at Howard University. In later years he served as Director of the Histology and Physiological Laboratory. For 45 years from 1900 to 1945 he taught evening courses in zoology at George Washington University. He initiated graduate work in the natural sciences in 1912. He also taught field ornithology for this institution and led Saturday early morning bird walks in Washington for students and interested adults. Through the years he instilled in thousands an appreciation of nature. He was a strong advocate of conservation of the native flora and fauna along with preservation of places of natural beauty, and in this role was one of the active leaders of the conservation movement in D. C. area and a member of many organizations devoted to the cause. He was one of the first persons in America to undertake scientific bird-banding. He was greatly interested in Boy Scouts, was one of the founders of the first troop in Washington, and became one of the leaders in the Boy Scout movement in the Washington area.

As a manifestation of his interest in nature he acquired a 458-acre estate, largely wooded, at Pohick Bay on the Potomac River at Lorton, Virginia, about 25 miles below Washington. He called this Lebanon. He and his wife, a practicing physician, Dr. Elizabeth Parker Bartsch, created extensive flower gardens and converted a ravine into a beautiful spot called Fern Valley. The whole estate was a wildlife sanctuary. Groups of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts were especially welcomed at Lebanon and they came nearly every weekend when the weather was good for talks and tours by Dr. Bartsch. A wing added to the 230-year-old mansion to serve as his study was so positioned that he could look out over the beautiful gardens and the bay. During his later years he

derived much pleasure from watching the hundreds of birds that were attracted to the feeding tables outside the picture window of his study. In the words of his long-time associate, Harald A. Rehder of the Division of Mollusks, U. S. National Museum, "On 24 April 1960, among these beauties of nature that he loved so well, he passed away, full of years and honours, his memory indelibly enshrined in the hearts and minds of all who knew him."

For the information in this obituary I am indebted to Dr. Rehder who has himself summarized Dr. Bartsch's life and work primarily for those in the field of mollusks, one account appearing in the annual report bulletin of the American Malacological Union, No. 27, January 1, 1961, the other in the *Journal of Conchology*, Vol. 25(1) July, 1961. In both, Dr. Bartsch's picture appears. Dr. Rehder is also working on a complete bibliography of Dr. Bartsch's writings.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM BLAIN, a Life Elective Member of the A. O. U. since 1953, was born in Detroit, Michigan, on March 4, 1885 and died on December 14, 1958 at the Blain Hospital and Clinic, which he founded in his native city. Dr. Blain, a noted surgeon, was a founder of the American College of Surgeons and the American Board of Surgeons and served on the faculty of Wayne State University School of Medicine from 1909 until his death.

From his father and namesake, who originated the zoo at Belle Isle, he derived an early interest in birds. He joined the A. O. U. and the Wilson Ornithological Club in 1902 and led the reorganization of the Michigan Ornithological Club in 1903, serving as editor of its "Bulletin" in 1903 and 1904, and as secretary the following year. An active conservationist, he helped found the Michigan Audubon Society in 1904 and served on the Michigan State Conservation Commission from 1939 to 1945. His 28 short papers on birds appeared between 1901 and 1906 and between 1943 and 1955, and include five in *The Auk*.

Dr. Blain's broad knowledge of animals and medicine was put to effective use in the treating of both rare zoo animals and neighborhood pets, and it led to the publication of a paper on the use of tendons of herons and cranes in surgery (*Science*, 21: 708-710, 1905).—ROBERT W. STORER.

DR. HARRY WILBUR HANN was born November 18, 1885 at Onward, Indiana, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on December 6, 1965. He devoted most of his life to teaching, first in Idaho, then in Indiana, where he was a high school principal for six years. A graduate of Indiana University, he began graduate work at The University of Michigan in 1920, where he received a Ph.D. in 1926, his dissertation being on the history of the germ cells in the mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*). After two years as Instructor of Zoology at the University of Illinois, he returned to The University of Michigan as Assistant Professor of Zoology, a post he held until his retirement in 1956. For many years he was in charge of the elementary zoology course and also taught ornithology. His graduate students included H. Lewis Batts, Jr., John L. George, and Pershing B. Hofslund.

Hann's meticulous papers on the Ovenbird (*Wilson Bull.*, 49: 145-237, 1937; 52: 69-72, 1940; 59: 173-174, 1947; and *Bird-Banding*, 19: 5-12, 1948) were based on many hours of patient observation and constitute an outstanding life history study. While watching Ovenbird nests, he obtained much information on the behavior of cowbirds, which resulted in his important papers on that species (*Wilson Bull.*, 53: 209-221, 1941; *Bird-Banding*, 13: 99-103, 1942, the latter with E. P. Chance). His other publications on birds include an early experiment on the relation of castration

to migration in birds (*Bird-Banding*, 10: 122-124, 1939), a nesting study of the Dipper (*Condor*, 52: 49-62, 1950), and an elementary ornithology text.

Dr. Hann joined the A.O.U. in 1930 and was made an Elective Member in 1942. At meetings he tended to remain in the background, attending the paper sessions and talking "shop" with his friends. He was active in the Michigan Audubon Society, the Inland Bird-Banders Association, the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, and several other scientific societies.

In 1918, he married the former Theodora K. Brown, who died a few days after him. Their son, Wilbur C. Hann, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, survives.—ROBERT W. STORER.

LESTER J. MORIARTY, a Member of the A.O.U. since 1962, died in Watertown, South Dakota on March 26, 1971. He was born January 23, 1900, at Redfield, Spink County, South Dakota, and grew up in the prairie pothole country. He attended the University of Iowa College of Dentistry, graduating in 1921. He practiced in Watertown, South Dakota, from 1921 until his retirement in 1966. He married Katherine S. Carpenter on August 17, 1926. She died in 1962. In 1965 he married Edna Commack and after retirement made his home in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. He and Edna traveled extensively visiting most parts of the world. She died in early 1970.

Dr. Moriarty's main interests in ornithology were in photography and painting. He was especially interested in nesting. After his retirement, he began serious painting of birds, and about 100 paintings are included in his estate. He was a leader in the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, for which he served as Treasurer from 1956 to 1962 and President from 1962 to 1964. His bibliography includes 66 titles, all published in South Dakota Bird Notes. His chief contribution was "A study of the breeding biology of the Chestnut-collared Longspur in northeastern South Dakota" (*South Dakota Bird Notes*, 17: 76-79, 1965).—NATHANIEL R. WHITNEY.

MALCOLM DAVIS, member of the A.O.U. since 1938, died at his home in Herndon, Virginia, on October 4, 1970, after a heart attack. Born at Washington, D. C., in 1899, he followed his schooling at the old Business High School with two years at the University of Maryland, and later graduated from George Washington University as a zoology major. He served in the Army Signal Corps during World War I, and in 1927 joined the staff of the National Zoological Park. Since most of his professional career was devoted to the care of birds, it seems fitting that his last act before he died was feeding the birds around his home.

At the zoo he rose to be Head Keeper in the Bird Division, but also served other departments. All animals had a fascination for him, but he once admitted, "I don't like mosquitoes!" In 1941 he contracted psittacosis while caring for infected birds. To collect specimens for display he made numerous trips to Africa, Asia, Australia, the East Indies, New Zealand, Samoa, South America, and Alaska. Three times he accompanied Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to Antarctica, where a group of small islands he surveyed now bears his name. From here he brought back the first live Emperor Penguins. Birds collected elsewhere included demoiselle cranes, tricolored partridges, Ceylonese finches and jungle fowl, Indian ibis, fire-backed pheasant, and silver gulls. Among other creatures were seals, monkeys, pythons, cobras and vipers, a Sumatran tiger, and an Indian rhinoceros, for many years the zoo's most prized possession. Davis once held the record for keeping Emperor Penguins alive (over six years in captivity). In 1960 he retired from the zoo, and

thereafter served as a consultant to the National Wildlife Federation. He also took charge of a monkey colony at the Woodard Research Corporation in Herndon.

Besides the A.O.U., Davis was a member of the American Society of Mammalogists, the Biological Society of Washington, International Wild Waterfowl Association, Audubon Society, Northern Virginia Ornithological Society, and Virginia Outdoor Writers' Association. He belonged to the Antarctic Society, the Explorers' Club, and the Washington Biologists' Field Club. He was long a member of Masonic lodges and the Herndon Lions Club, and was active in the Trinity Presbyterian Church of Herndon and the nearby Goose Creek Country Club.

Over the years he contributed to *The Auk*, the *Journal of Mammalogy*, the *National Geographic Magazine*, and to *All-Pets Magazine*. His account of a tailor bird's actions during an earthquake in Calcutta "may be the first record in ornithological literature of a bird during a terrestrial disturbance." He regularly wrote informative articles on the local flora and fauna for two weeklies, the *Fairfax County Sun Echo* and the *Loudoun County Times-Mirror*. In 1966, a number of these pieces were reprinted as an 80-page pamphlet entitled "The Birds and wildlife of the nation's capital area." He spoke frequently on wildlife to civic organizations and young people's groups.

"Mac" was a congenial, unassuming, energetic, and devoted character. He has been described as a "kind, wise and superb observer of the outdoors, . . . a compassionate professional, who is all in love and kindness to his fellow man on earth and the creatures of the skies." He applied his life, in his own words, to "create and encourage an awareness among the people of the Nation of the need for wise use and proper management of those resources of the earth upon which the lives and welfare of man depend: the soils, the waters, the forests, the minerals, the plant life, and the wildlife."—RICHARD H. MANVILLE.

MARY ELLEN McLELLAN DAVIDSON TERRY, a member of the A. O. U. since 1920 and an Elective Member since 1932, died in Palo Alto, California on January 14, 1967. Mrs. Terry was born in Victoria, British Columbia on October 15, 1888 and was educated in Canada. She joined the staff of the California Academy of Sciences in 1922 as Assistant Curator of the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy, a position she held until she resigned in the summer of 1936. Mrs. Terry traveled extensively and collected many specimens of birds on these trips. Her travels took her to the Orient, Africa, the Middle East, the South Pacific, the Caribbean, and tropical America. As a result of sixteen trips to Central America she amassed an important collection of Panamanian birds, primarily from Chiriqui Province. Her publications include a number of papers on birds of Panama, the Revillagigedo Islands, Sinaloa, Nayarit and the Solomon Islands. During her tenure at the California Academy of Sciences she assisted the late Leverett Mills Loomis in his studies on procellariiforms and the late Harry S. Swarth in work on his extensive monograph on the birds of the Galápagos Islands. Mrs. Terry was a member of many societies, including the Cooper Ornithological Society, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Biological Society of Washington, the Audubon Society, the American Geographical Society, the California Academy of Sciences, and a number of women's clubs.—ROBERT T. ORR and LEO G. HERTLEIN.