

- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1972. Systematic notes on birds of the Cape Province. 31. A further note on *Calandrella sclateri*. Ostrich 43: 133.—*C. s. capensis* is synonym of *C. s. sclateri*; the other Cape race is *C. s. theresae* of Bushmanland.—R.B.P.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1972. Comments on the superspecies concept. Ibis 114: 401-403.—Followed by comments by B. P. Hall.—R.W.S.

A note of thanks.—The Periodical Literature section would not be possible without the loyal volunteer service of many A.O.U. members. The following persons assisted in preparing this section of Volume 90 of *The Auk*: Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Wilson W. Baker, Lawrence C. Binford, Charles R. Blem, Margaret C. Bowman, Hervey Brackbill, Andre Cyr, Mary H. Clench, William D. Courser, Jeffery T. Davis, James J. Dinsmore, Eugene Eisenmann, Roger M. Evans, Leigh H. Frederickson, Dennis M. Forsythe, Robert K. Furrer, Abbot S. Gaunt, Sandra L. L. Gaunt, Frank G. Gill, John W. Hardy, Brian A. Harrington, Hildegard Howard, John P. Hubbard, Jerome A. Jackson, Joseph R. Jehl, Louise de K. Lawrence, Fred E. Lohrer, Jay J. Mahoney, Helmut C. Mueller, Bertram G. Murray, Jr., Robert W. Nero, David M. Niles, John C. Ogden, Ralph S. Palmer, Kenneth C. Parkes, Robert B. Payne, Eloise F. Potter, James D. Rising, William B. Robertson, Jr., M. Kent Rylander, Gary D. Schnell, Ralph W. Schreiber, Lester L. Short, Robert Sutherland, Carole F. Sumner, Walter K. Taylor, Miklos D. F. Udyardy, Aldeen C. Van Velzen, W. Ted Van Velzen, Nicholas A. M. Verbeek, Alexander Wetmore, Clayton M. White, Glen E. Woolfenden.

OBITUARIES

ROBERT ELWYN BAILEY, who made significant contributions to our understanding of the physiology and hormonal controls of incubation patches, died of a coronary occlusion in East Ely, Nevada, on June 30, 1965. He was born in Southern Pines, North Carolina, on March 14, 1925, and spent his childhood years there. After service in the U.S. Army he completed his A.B. degree at Santa Barbara College in 1948, and undertook graduate study in zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, in the same year. His doctoral study of the incubation patch in passerine birds was completed in 1951, under the direction of Oliver P. Pearson. The following year he spent as a Research Fellow in the Division of Anatomy and Institute of Experimental Biology on the same campus.

Subsequently Bob accepted a faculty position at the University of Tennessee Medical College in Memphis, where he earned an M.D. degree, awarded in 1959. He settled in White Pine County, Nevada, and was licensed for general practice in that state in 1961. He was highly regarded in his community, frequently lecturing on sex education in the public schools, and serving on a statewide board for the hiring of handicapped persons.

Bob Bailey published seven papers from 1950 to 1955 most of them dealing with reproductive physiology of birds. He was a member of the A.O.U., 1951-53. His graduate student colleagues will remember his wit (a most entertaining field companion), his willingness to help others, his inventiveness (the collapsible bird trap), and aptitude for experimental work. He was survived by his wife, Barbara, and five children.—KEITH L. DIXON.

HUGH COLMAN LAND, a member of the A.O.U. from 1953 to the time of his death on December 23, 1968, was born on February 10, 1929, in New York City. His father, Rufus L. Land, was in the military, so Hugh moved about with the family, receiving his early schooling at Sturgis, South Dakota; at Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines; at Fort Knox, Kentucky; at Santa Barbara, California; at Lanham, Maryland; and finally at Culver Military Academy where, having won many scholastic honors, he was graduated in 1946. Tall and athletic in build, he played basketball well, but his principal interest was in birds and in painting, and this interest was to continue throughout his life. He returned to Culver each summer from 1948 to 1954 as Counsellor and Instructor in Nature Study. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1947, he entered Marshall College (now Marshall University) in Huntington, West Virginia, where he was inspired and guided by one of his teachers, Ralph S. Edeburn. He received his Bachelor of Science degree, *magna cum laude*, from Marshall in 1950, was accepted as a graduate student at Ohio State that fall, and proceeded to study the seasonal shifting of behavioral patterns related to territorialism in the Cardinal. He received his Master's degree in 1952.

From 1954 to 1956 Hugh taught science in the Milton High School at Milton, West Virginia. During this period he corresponded with me concerning further graduate work. He was so busy teaching that he did not have much time for drawing, but what he let me see from time to time revealed a special talent for showing the bird figure not as a color-chart but as part of a habitat. Especially appealing was his portrait (in oil) of the Carolina race of Slate-colored Junco.

When Hugh came to Norman, Oklahoma, in the fall of 1956 I knew that I would be directing the activities of a talented young man. I was unprepared, however, for his quiet, remarkably mature way of assuming and discharging responsibilities, for his ability as a teacher, and perhaps most of all for his mechanical skills. No one had told me that he was an expert cabinetmaker, or that he thoroughly understood motors. As a teacher of science in the Norman High School he made friends right and left not only with his pupils but with the pupils' parents, many of whom went out of their way to tell me how much "Hugh Land's way of presenting things" had come to mean to their children. A considerable surprise awaited us when this popular teacher fell in love with, and married, one of his pupils, Margaret Foster. Whereupon I—his friend and counsellor—was to see him performing superbly as a graduate assistant in the Department of Zoology at the University, as a teacher in the city's public school system, and as a home-building carpenter. With very little help from anyone, Hugh set about building the house into which he and his bride were presently to move. The lot he had purchased a day or so after coming to Norman. His plan was to build a house he could occupy as a graduate student and sell in financing his doctoral research.

I had strongly recommended that some problem in an unworked area outside the United States be tackled as a doctoral project. Hugh corresponded widely, seeking advice as to parts of the world that needed special attention. Emmet R. Blake of the Field Museum helped him to decide in favor of the Sierra de las Minas in Guatemala.

In December of 1956 Hugh moved into his unfinished house. Possibly from overworking, he fell ill. I recall visiting him in a room that was chiefly floor, bare studding, and rafters. Furniture aside from the bed was raw lumber held up by bricks and wooden boxes. Near his bed was an electric warmer. He smiled when I tried commiseration. "This'll clear up soon," were his words. "There's lots to do!"

Although their house in Norman was not finished, the Lands spent the summer of 1957 at the University of Michigan Biological Station, where Hugh took the

ornithology course presented by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. A fellow student, Larry L. Wolf of Midland, Michigan, was to help Hugh later with field work in Guatemala.

Finishing the house in Oklahoma while holding two jobs was not easy, but Hugh did it and did it well. In June of 1958, assisted by a National Science Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship, he went to Guatemala. With him were his wife and Larry Wolf. From early July to the following April the three of them worked the Sierra de las Minas, reaching various elevations between 4,500 and 9,400 feet at all seasons. They visited too the arid Motagua Valley just south of the sierra and the humid Polochic Valley to the north. During March of 1959 they were joined by Richard R. Graber and his wife, Jean. All told, a collection of almost 400 species was made, several of them new to the Guatemala avifauna. Of particular interest was a "*Iechuza grande*," a large bird obviously, that had been said to sit upright on posts, to have a raucous, froglike call, and to stay on the mountain during the day but to fly to the valley to catch insects over the *milpas* (cornfields) at night. On January 20, Hugh had collected one of these. The bird was important, for it was a Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*), a species that had never been recorded north of Panama. The specimen was to become the type of a new race, *N. g. guatemalensis*, the formal description of which would appear some years later (Land and Schultz 1963, Auk 80: 195).

In the fall of 1959, Hugh fell seriously ill with hepatitis. Abed for weeks, he refused to be idle. Near him were his notebooks, a pile of reference works, and a typewriter that he used from time to time without getting up. Undaunted, he went ahead with his dissertation.

In January of 1960 a son, Peter, was born. The following June, Hugh received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Oklahoma and the Sigma Xi "Outstanding Graduate Student Award." Several papers reporting on his work were now in press or ready for publication—one on the Cattle Egret, a new species for Guatemala (Smith and Land 1960, Auk 77: 318); one on five other species new for Guatemala (1961, Auk 78: 94); one on the arid interior of eastern Guatemala (1962, Auk 79: 1); one on the Sierra de las Minas proper (1962, Wilson Bull. 74: 267); and one on the Caribbean Lowlands of Guatemala (1963, Condor 65:48).

In the fall of 1960 the Lands moved to Athens, West Virginia, where Hugh taught biology at Concord College. Far from considering his work in Central America finished, he returned to Guatemala the following summer with his wife and baby, accompanied by two Concord College undergraduates, Lloyd Kiff and Fredric Friar. The party studied the birdlife of the Caribbean Lowlands near Puerto Barrios from late May to early August. In August, Kiff and Friar returned to the United States, but the Lands, wanting to see people they had learned to know well in 1959, went to the Polochic Valley. Among the several thousand feet of color film obtained that season was a sequence showing the remarkable courtship behavior of the White-collared Manakin (*Manacus candei*), a footage shown at the 13th International Congress at Cornell University the following year.

Hugh now had in mind writing and illustrating a book on the birds of Guatemala. He was, indeed, thinking of taking up residence in that country, of becoming part of its school system. His liking for the Guatemalans was reciprocal. Wherever he had gone he had been known for his honesty, his friendliness, and his resourcefulness. In a roundabout way I learned that the country folk had said of him: "Just find him a piece of wire, and he'll fix anything." The statement was hardly an exaggeration.

In May of 1962, in West Virginia, a second son, David, was born. That fall, Hugh and his family moved to Natchitoches (pronounced Nakatosh), Louisiana,

where Hugh joined the staff of the Department of Biological Sciences at Northwestern State College of Louisiana. The following summer, unable to resist the lure of the tropics, he and his family, plus two students from Northwestern State College and (in a separate car) four students from Marshall University, returned to Guatemala. Two students did most of the collecting and preparatory work, thus giving Hugh more time for photography and tape recording. Lloyd Kiff, again of the party, led a side expedition to the departments of Baja Verapaz, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, and San Marcos.

During the course of the three above-discussed expeditions a total of 434 bird species were collected. Hugh was now in a position to update and expand Griscom's "The distribution of bird-life in Guatemala" (1932). Determined to make this new book significant, he discussed with me its format—especially the colorplates. Many of the birds that he intended to figure had not been illustrated anywhere. He showed me his drawings from time to time, notably those of the hummingbirds—creatures so dazzlingly beautiful as to rouse any delineator's admiration and wonder. Most of Hugh's colorplates, all of them painstakingly done, were charts, really, rather than portraits. His "Resplendent Quetzal," on the other hand, was a brilliantly conceived picture of a lovely bird and a lush tropical woodland. This drawing of Guatemala's national bird was to become his book's frontispiece.

With footage and tape recordings made in 1961 and 1963, Hugh prepared two "sound films," one on the Caribbean Lowlands, the other on the ecology of a coffee plantation. Using these, he lectured widely, for a time representing the National Audubon Society as a "Screen Tour" speaker. In May of 1965 a third child, Stephanie, was born. By this time Hugh was struggling with colorplates showing the woodcreepers.

In the spring of 1966, at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., Hugh participated in an international conference on conservation in Latin America. Shortly thereafter he learned that he had that dread lymphatic cancer known as Hodgkin's disease. His doctors did what they could. He discussed his health frankly with me that fall. Confident that chemotherapy would banish the trouble, he refused to be depressed.

The dreamed-of "Birds of Guatemala" now became a focal point in Hugh's life. He identified his many bird specimens with care, doing much of this work at the Museum of Natural Science at Louisiana State University and at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Realizing how long it would take to finish the needed colorplates and how very expensive it would be to reproduce them, he discussed his problems with Frank B. Smithe, whose handsome small volume "The birds of Tikal," Hugh had reviewed in *The Wilson Bulletin* in 1962. Smithe, who had long been interested in the work of the Pan American Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, who had been wondering what course to follow in achieving certain ends in Central America, and who was greatly impressed by Hugh, both as a person and as an ornithologist, readily agreed to lend the colorplates from "The birds of Tikal." At once Hugh revised all plans for the colorplates he was painting, thus to avoid duplication.

In the fall of 1967 the Explorers Club announced its plan for producing, in collaboration with the America Broadcasting Company, a "TV Special" on caves. Hugh, a club member, suggested that the Montaña del Mico of Guatemala—an area in which he and his family had lived in 1961—might be of interest because of the early Indian artifacts alleged to be in caves there. Hugh was asked to join the expedition, which spent three weeks the following January in the Guatemalan department of

Alta Verapaz. Here, free to carry on his own work from time to time, he took 16 mm film, made important tape recordings, and collected a few bird specimens.

On his return to Louisiana, Hugh worked whenever possible on his "Birds of Guatemala." By this time considerable sections of the manuscript were finished, but several of the colorplates were not. He kept in touch with me, though his requests for assistance were never demanding. Habitually he bore in mind the problems of "the other person." Indeed, not until I saw the all-but-finished manuscript did I realize how much he had done.

In March of 1968, Hugh received the Phi Kappa Phi Award for Faculty Excellence at Northwestern State College. The following August, Eugene Eisenmann gave the "Birds of Guatemala" manuscript a critical going over. In reporting this important fact to me, Hugh revealed an innate modesty when he said that Eisenmann had "merely looked at one of my birds and commented, 'This iris color is wrong.' I am afraid I have a long way to go as a bird painter." What bird painter, what bird painter indeed, does not have that same "long way to go"?

During the following fall, Hugh's strength failed. He gave up his customary noon hour at paddleball and his occasional badminton game. Though he attended the fall meeting of the Louisiana Ornithological Society where, as principal speaker of the evening, he showed a Guatemalan film, and though he continued teaching until the day before Christmas vacation started, he could not conceal the fact that he tired easily. The day before Christmas Eve he died.

The "TV Special" on caves was shown in May of 1969. Aided and abetted by Hugh's friends, Eugene Eisenmann and Frank Smithe, "Birds of Guatemala" appeared in 1970. Most of Hugh's bird collection went to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard and to the Museum of Natural Science at Louisiana State University; a few specimens Hugh gave to me. Memories of Hugh's unassuming and unflinching goodness linger in the hearts of all who knew him.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON.

NOTES AND NEWS

I am forming a list of species of birds that exhibit either dustbathing, waterbathing, sunbathing, or anting behaviors, and will appreciate receiving information (published or unpublished) on the subject. Any information even remotely suggesting the frequency of these behaviors in a species would be helpful. PETER L. BORCHELT, *Department of Animal Behavior, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024.*

A limited number of Student Membership Awards are made available each year by the A.O.U. Students at any stage of their academic training who are not now and have never been A.O.U. members are eligible. In 1973, 51 of 80 applicants were given A.O.U. Student Membership Awards. The recipients came from 26 of the United States and 2 Canadian provinces, and represent 38 U.S. and 2 Canadian schools.

Application forms are available from the SECRETARY or the CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AWARDS, WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, *Department of Biology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.* In past years the deadline for receipt of applications has been 31 December. This does not allow enough time for the committee to choose the awardees and get their names to the Treasurer by 15 January so they may