

- SCHODDE, R., AND J. L. MCKEAN. 1973. Distribution, taxonomy and evolution of the gardener bowerbirds *Amblyornis* spp. in eastern New Guinea with descriptions of two new subspecies. *Emu* 73: 51-60.—The bowerbirds *Amblyornis subalaris* and *A. macgregoriae* are parapatric altitudinally in the Owen Stanley Range, with contact between 1200 and 1400 m. The new subspecies are *A. m. kombok* of the Kubor-Mt. Hagen-Bismarck mountain ranges, and *A. m. nubicola* of the eastern Owen Stanley Range; *A. subalaris* is monotypic.—L.L.S.
- SCHODDE, R., AND J. L. MCKEAN. 1973. The species of the genus *Parotia* (Paradisaeidae) and their relationships. *Emu* 73: 145-156.—Recognized are *Parotia wahnesi*, *P. helenae* (usually treated as a race of *P. lawesii*, but see Schodde and McKean 1972, *Emu* 72: 113), *P. sefilata*, *P. lawesii*, and *P. carolae*. Intra-specific variation of *P. lawesii* is treated. These montane birds perhaps form a superspecies, but this is not to infer simple allopatric speciation; rather, the authors suggest that complex introgressive hybridization and recombination in geographically isolated stock of "hybrid" origin probably played a role in the evolution of these birds of paradise.—L.L.S.
- SIBLEY, C. C. 1974. The relationships of the lyrebirds. *Emu* 74: 65-79.—Egg-white protein analysis and a reevaluation of anatomical evidence prompt the conclusions that the suborder Menurae be discarded, and that the Menuridae and (with less supportive evidence) the Atrichornithidae be placed within the oscines near the Ptilonorhynchidae and Paradisaeidae, to which the lyrebirds seem related.—L.L.S.
- SIBLEY, C. G., AND J. E. AHLQUIST. 1974. The relationships of the African Sugarbirds (*Promerops*). *Ostrich* 45: 22-30.—Protein electrophoresis indicates that the closest relatives are starlings. *Promerops* is regarded as a specialized, nectar-feeding starling.—R.B.P.

OBITUARIES

JOSEPH JAMES MURRAY, an Elective Member of the A.O.U., died in Lexington, Virginia, on 9 December 1973 at the age of 83. A Presbyterian minister by vocation, Dr. Murray pursued his avocation of bird study with such energy and thorough attention to detail that he was the preeminent authority on the distribution of birds in Virginia for much of his long life. He was one of the founders of the Virginia Society of Ornithology in 1929 and edited its journal, *The Raven*, for 40 years (1930-70). He was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Audubon Society in 1934 and served as the society's secretary for a decade (1936-46). With the late Julian Potter, he prepared from 1948 to 1957 the quarterly reports on the Middle Atlantic Coast Region for Audubon Field Notes. He joined the A.O.U. in 1928 and became an Elective Member in 1936.

Murray's chief ornithological work was the establishment of the first complete account of bird distribution in Virginia. His "Check list of the birds of Virginia" (1952) was based in part on his careful review of past records and in part on his own extensive field notes and collecting. He was also keenly interested in altitudinal life zones in the Virginia mountains. In all, Murray published 3 books, a paper and 71 notes in *The Auk* between 1929 and 1958, 2 papers and 5 notes in *The Wilson Bulletin*, 5 articles in *Bird-Lore* and its successor *Audubon Magazine*,

many articles in *The Raven*, and a great deal of more popular nature writing. A bibliography of the principal articles and notes was published in *The Raven* (1970, 41: 2) on the occasion of his retirement as editor, along with assessments of his character and work by several colleagues. A fuller obituary notice appears in *The Raven* (1974, 45).

Murray's sometime collecting companion, Alexander Wetmore, saluted him in 1970 as "the scholarly leader in advances in our knowledge of the avifauna of Virginia" (*Raven* 41: 2). His energy, zest, and good company in the field also invigorated several generations of Virginia bird students.—ROBERT O. PAXTON.

ARMANDO DUGAND, a Corresponding Fellow of the A.O.U. since 1952, died at Barranquilla, Colombia, in 1971. He was born in 1906, the son of Francisco Victor Dugand and Reyes Geneco Coronado.

Dugand early dedicated himself to the natural sciences, particularly botany. Although opportunities for scientific work were few in Colombia, he labored assiduously and published the results of his investigations in both foreign and local journals. He became known both nationally and internationally. He began his official service to Colombian science in 1939 when he entered the Ministry of Agriculture and was assigned to the Institute of Botany at the National University. In 1940 he was named Director of the Institute of Natural Sciences in the University. He remained in this post until 1953. In the latter year heart trouble forced his retirement. He returned to his native city, Barranquilla, where he continued his scientific work.

Dugand founded three journals devoted to the natural sciences: *Caldasia*, *Mutisia* (*Acta Botanica Colombiana*), and *Lozania* (*Acta Zoologica Colombiana*). These have continued uninterrupted publication, a rare situation in South American journals in these fields.

In the field of ornithology Dugand worked fruitfully. Without doubt his greatest contribution was his disinterested collaboration with R. Meyer de Schauensee in the preparation and publication of the "Birds of the Republic of Colombia" (1948-52, *Caldasia* (5): 22-26). Without Dugand's knowledge of the birds and the geography of the country this publication would probably not have been possible. Dugand published numerous articles, 27 in ornithology, 95 in botany, and 85 in other fields. Others were in preparation at the time of his death. He was a member or correspondent of a number of national or international societies and institutions. He was an Honorary Professor in the National University and an Honorary Doctor of the Universidad del Atlántico, a Research Fellow of Harvard University, and a Guggenheim Fellow.—JOSE IGNACIO BORRERO. (Translated.)