

Greene, remained an important influence in Earle's life and continually encouraged his outdoor interests. In his autobiography Earle credits "a stranger from the north," a Mrs. Van Wyck, with awakening his interest in birds. Shortly after arriving in Atlanta in 1899, this lady started "a class of twelve or fifteen pupils who met at her house once a week for study and made field trips generally on Saturdays." Their textbook was Frank M. Chapman's "Handbook of birds of eastern North America," and Earle's mother gave him a copy of it for Christmas that year. From then on he used every opportunity to watch birds in the woods and field, he read about them in libraries, and he visited museums to study mounted specimens.

After attending the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, Earle began a career in business—but his heart wasn't in it. In 1934 he took a position with the U.S. Biological Survey (now the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). For the next eight years he was manager of several refuges, including Lake Mattamuskeet in North Carolina, Okefenokee in Georgia, and the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge in the Florida Keys. When funds for such activities began to dry up during World War II, Earle was persuaded to take a position as a civilian employee with the U.S. Navy in 1942. He continued in this work until he retired from government service in 1956. In May 1952 Earle married Ruth Watkins of Los Angeles. They had no children, and Mrs. Greene died in January 1958.

Earle was a lifelong member of the National Audubon Society and a founding member of a number of bird clubs and societies, such as the Atlanta Bird Club, the Georgia Society of Naturalists, the Georgia Ornithological Society, and the Louisiana Ornithological Society. He joined the A.O.U. in 1921 and became an Elective Member in 1942. His valuable service on the A.O.U. Archives Committee stemmed from his important interest not only in birds, but also in people. He was one of the founders of the "600 Club," and served as its Executive Secretary until a month before his death, when his own life list was 664 species.

Earle's "Redpoll in Georgia" in the 1922 *Bird-Lore* was the first of a series of more than 100 short notes he contributed to the literature in the next half century, 27 of them in *Auk*. A major work was his 111-page "Birds of Georgia" compiled in 1945 in collaboration with William Griffin, Eugene Odum, Herbert Stoddard, and Ivan Tomkins, which laid the groundwork for Burleigh's 1958 "Georgia birds." Further details of his productive career are available in his 404-page, amply illustrated autobiography, "A lifetime with the birds," published in 1966.

Earle loved birds and he loved people. He provided a prime example of how an intense and undying interest can lead to a long and full life.—JOSEPH E. KING.

## NOTES AND NEWS

**The National Photographic Index of Australian Birds**, a project founded in 1969 by The Australian Museum in Sydney to establish a comprehensive photographic record of the 700 or so species of Australian birds, invites all photographers who could offer photographs of the Australian species—particularly of the seabirds included in the official checklist—to write for literature about the project and details of the procedures for submitting work to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, *National Photographic Index of Australian Birds*, The Australian Museum, 6-8 College Street, Sydney, 2000, Australia.

From its inception in 1881 until 1971, the Biological Society of Washington has published in its Proceedings some 680 papers concerning birds. Separates are still available for most of these and subsequent papers and are being offered at 5¢ per page (photocopies supplied for the few titles not in print). A great many original descriptions of new taxa are found in these papers. A photocopy list of titles on Aves is available for \$5.20. New members are also welcomed; dues are \$7.00 per year. All orders or inquiries should be addressed to THE TREASURER, *Biological Society of Washington, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560.*

**4th Pan-African Ornithological Congress.**—Interested ornithologists met during the recent International Ornithological Congress in Australia and resolved to hold the next Pan-African Congress at Taita Hills in southeastern Kenya on the southern boundary of Tsavo National Park from 6–13 November 1976. All those requiring further details of the Congress are requested to contact: F. B. GILL, *Vice-Chairman, 4th Pan-African Congress, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 19th and The Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.*

**Heron information requested.**—In the Tampa Bay area Little Blue Herons will be tagged above the intratarsal joint with a numbered yellow leg-streamer during 1975 and 1976. Observers along the Gulf of Mexico and throughout Florida are asked to watch for these herons and to record the following: which leg the streamer was on, the number on the streamer, the plumage color of the heron, and the place and date of the sighting. Please send this information to JAMES A. RODGERS, *Department of Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.*