

IN MEMORIAM: ANDREW KEVE, 1909–1984

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Andrew Keve was born in Budapest, Hungary. The original family name was Kleiner, which he used on his earlier publications. However, the rise of Nazism in Germany menaced neighboring Hungary, and Andreas Kleiner changed his name to András Keve, a genuine Hungarian name, to prevent being accused of being German. He began at an early age to study birds and pursued these studies to the Ph.D. in ornithology at the University of Budapest, with a thesis on the taxonomy of the Yellow Wagtails (*Motacilla flava*) of Hungary. He also obtained a degree in law. He served as a volunteer assistant at the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology (1927–1934) and earned a regular research position there, which he held until his retirement. His tenure was interrupted by fellowships to the Natural History museums in Vienna, Austria, and in Hungary to work on material that remained there after the partition of Austria and Hungary following World War I. Andrew Keve also served in the Hungarian cavalry.

Keve was a well-trained scientist with international connections and a wide circle of friends. He participated in international ornithological congresses, and at meetings and conferences in practically all European countries. His numerous honorary positions included a corresponding membership of the British Ornithologists' Union (1964), and Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union (1979). He was active in systematics, working mainly on the Corvidae but also on other taxonomic problems of birds in the Carpathian Basin. His numerous publications were all im-

portant building stones of the ornithogeography of the region. He also participated in work, somewhat similar to the work of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that pertained to protection of birds "useful" for the agriculturist and orchardist as well as the clarification of the economic role of game birds and migratory wetland birds. Keve published numerous papers on the food ecology of these groups, and one of his special fields was the role of shellfish in their diet. Between 1930 and 1979 he published at least 523 items that ranged from a monograph of the Eurasian Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*, 1969) to a charming bird book for the children of Hungary.

Keve was urbane, learned, cultured, and soft spoken. For decades he was the focus of all ornithological activity in the country, and especially in the interactions between Hungary and the ornithological world of Europe. He translated several important books to his native Hungarian, although at times some of these probably were published without acknowledging his input. In 1942 he became docent at the University of Budapest, with lecturing privileges. His disciples are active worldwide. The number in Hungary is also great, despite the drain of the 1940's and 1950's. Thirty ornithologists contributed to the recent volume on "The Breeding Birds of Hungary," which appeared late in 1984 (see review in this issue of *The Auk*). Keve wrote the preface to this book. The over 9,000 members of the Hungarian Ornithological Society are mourning the death of Dr. Keve, and the world ornithological community has lost one of its appreciated workers.