

several more sound recordings, including the recent National Geographic "Guide to Bird Sounds" and "Songs of the Warblers of North America." He received Cornell's Arthur A. Allen Award in 1982 in recognition for the educational value of his sound and film work, and for his contributions to practical ornithology. Besides the legacy of his recordings, sound tracks, and publications, Bill will be remembered for encouraging and inspiring the work of many colleagues in several circles: biology,

broadcasting, conservation, and industry. He is survived by his wife, Lucie, two children, and brother.

A discography and bibliography will appear in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*. Other tributes have appeared in *Nature Canada* [January/March 1985, 14(1): 9-10] and *Brit. Kinematogr. Sound & Telev. J.* (January 1986, p. 18). Bill Gunn's sound library has been donated to the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.

IN MEMORIAM: CLAES CHRISTIAN OLROG, 1912-1985

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In 1985 we lost one of the more important pioneers in neotropical ornithology: Claes Olrog. His formal biological career began in the Universities of Uppsala and Stockholm (1935-1945), but his interests emerged early. As a young man he joined the Stockholm Natural Science Museum banding expeditions to northern Scandinavia and Lapland, the Danube delta, Iceland, and Greenland. During his doctoral studies at Stockholm, he began his acquaintance with South America, in a 2-yr expedition to Tierra del Fuego (1939-1941). In 1946-1947 he made an ornithological exploration of north-central Paraguay, covering much of the ground by wagon and ox-train, and in 1948 he accepted an academic position at the Instituto Miguel Lillo and the National University, Tucuman, in northwest Argentina. There he began his long struggle to develop ornithology on his adopted continent. Throughout his life he maintained an active association with persons and institutions outside South America, and contributed to international conferences and congresses.

Under often difficult conditions, he pursued an active field research program, including banding migratory birds and investigating the fauna of little-known areas in Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil. He devoted much energy, even into the last year of his life, to instructing and encouraging students in fieldwork. Until re-

cently, this was unusual in much of Latin America. In the field he was tireless, and his knowledge of the distribution and natural history of the vertebrate fauna of his area, much of it gained first-hand, was prodigious. His students, and most who met him, have found this a great inspiration.

An impressive output includes well over 100 articles and books, in six languages, on the general biology, morphology, biogeography, ecology, and systematics of birds, mammals, and reptiles. His first field guide ("Las Aves Argentinas," 1959) was for a long time the only pocket identification guide on the continent. As with much of his work, this book was a solo effort, produced under limited circumstances and largely at his own expense. It was published, he said, in the hope that someone would do a better job; in 1984 his "New Guide" was published by the Argentine National Parks Commission. Other notable works include species lists of Argentine birds (1963, 1979) and an Argentine mammal guide (1981). It is a tragedy that he left unfinished manuscripts for books on the birds of Bolivia, the passerines of southern South America, and a 2-volume work on the birds of the entire continent. Nevertheless, he left an adequate legacy in the many students he inspired, and in the increasing number of Argentine bird and conservation enthusiasts.