

## IN MEMORIAM: DAVID FINLEY BALPH, 1931-1990

ALLEN W. STOKES

*Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322 USA*

David Finley Balph was born in Kashmir, India, on 28 August 1931 and died of cancer in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 3 February 1990. He received a B.A. degree from Hiram College in 1955 and M.S. (1961) and Ph.D. (1964) degrees from Utah State University, where he taught animal behavior from 1964 until his death. He studied the role of behavior in the population dynamics of the Uinta ground squirrel for many years and directed numerous graduate students in this work. He also pioneered in collaboration with range scientists in determining the role of early learning in diet selection by sheep and cattle.

In later years David developed a remarkable professional team with his wife, Martha. They used the common birds that came to their bird

feeders to test hypotheses concerning social behavior and feeding strategies. While Martha did most of the fieldwork, David and Martha would spend hours developing hypotheses and discussing the design and implications of the studies. He was a Member of the AOU since 1981 and an Elective Member since 1986. He and Martha received special awards in 1984 from Editor John Wiens for their "exceptionally capable assistance in the editing of *The Auk*."

David was known among his graduate students as a stern critic of scientific proposals, yet beneath his seemingly gruff exterior was a kind and generous soul. His humor and constant challenging of students made him an outstanding teacher.

## IN MEMORIAM: NOËL MAYAUD, 1899-1989

CHRISTIAN JOUANIN

*42 rue Charles Laffitte, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine, France*

Noël Mayaud, a Corresponding Fellow (1952) and then an Honorary Fellow (1982) of the AOU, died suddenly on 2 May 1989 at the age of 90. He had been a member of the AOU since 1949.

Coming from a rich industrial milieu in Anjou (the Quai Mayaud, one of the principal streets in Saumur, is named after his family), comfortable financial circumstances, and minimal family responsibilities (his marriage was childless), Mayaud devoted his activities wholly to wild birds. His first studies were encouraged and guided by a pioneer of field ornithology in France, Louis Bureau, who left Mayaud the extensive notes that he had accumulated.

He took an active part in the Société d'études ornithologiques, as a founder and editor/coed-

itor of *Alauda*, beginning in 1929. Here he published in 1936 an "Inventaire des oiseaux de France," which served as the basis for all subsequent studies and research. His "Commentaires" and then "Notes d'ornithologie française" appeared at regular intervals from 1938 through 1969. An updated "Liste des oiseaux de France" was published in 1953 by the Société. Thus, for half a century, Mayaud was the undisputed leader of French avifaunal studies; his works continue to be used as references.

He was not a University man. However, he was a long-time research associate at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. At the request of Pierre-Paul Grassé, editor of the monumental *Traité de Zoologie* (Masson, Paris), he

wrote for the volume devoted to Birds (1950) all the pages on plumage and external structures, on the biology of reproduction, food, and behavior, and on the social life of birds.

In collaboration with Henri Heim de Balsac, Mayaud published "Les Oiseaux du Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique" (1962, Paris, Lechevalier). Although he had never traveled, he was properly named as coauthor because he had assembled the enormous bibliographical documentation, after persuading and helping Heim de Balsac to organize his numerous field observations. Mayaud maintained his interest in Africa, with

his "Additions et contributions à l'avifaune du Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique," which took over where his notes on French ornithology left off. Further additions were in preparation at the time of his death.

Because travel did not appeal to him, he rarely attended meetings outside France. He was a member of the French Executive Committee of the Ninth International Ornithological Congress (1938, in Rouen) and he attended the Congress in Basel, Switzerland, in 1954. Until his death he retained all his faculties. A memorial appeared in *Alauda* (1989, 57: 170-171).

## IN MEMORIAM: AUGUSTO RUSCHI, 1915-1986

ALBERT E. CONWAY

1672 Deer Run Road, Catawba, South Carolina 29704 USA

Augusto Ruschi, elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1960 and a Corresponding Fellow in 1969, died 5 June 1986 in Vittoria, 300 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro. He was born 12 December 1915 in Santa Teresa, E. E. Santo, Brazil.

A man of wide and varied interests, Ruschi devoted his life to studying the flora and fauna of the vanishing Atlantic coastal rain forest of his native Espirito Santo state and in Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru. He wrote the two-volume "Aves do Brasil," published in 1979 and 1981.

Ruschi was an active or honorary member of nearly two dozen scientific societies. He was founder and director of the Museu Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão in Santa Teresa. He attended the 1960 AOU meeting and International Ornithological Conferences in 1962 and 1966. He participated in the First Pan-African Ornithological Conference in July 1957.

Ruschi published nearly 400 scientific papers in the disciplines of botany, mammalogy, and ornithology and on the anthropology of the indigenous Indian tribes of Brazil. At his home, he maintained an aviary where Crawford H. Greenewalt photographed many of the hummingbirds illustrating his articles in *The Na-*

*tional Geographic Magazine* and his book, "Hummingbirds" (1960, Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Company, Inc.).

Ruschi has been honored in his own country and worldwide for his contributions to science and for drawing attention to the need for conserving Brazil's rapidly vanishing tropical rain forests. On 19 March 1969, the President of Italy awarded him the title of Commander of Italy of the Order of the Star of Fellowship.

The last year of Ruschi's life involved events that commanded worldwide attention. It was thought that he had become ill with a liver problem because of having touched poisonous toads while carrying out research in the Amazon in 1975. Brazilian President José Sarney had Indian shamans or medicine men brought to Brasilia to treat Ruschi, but their ministrations were to no avail. A physician who had previously treated him said that toads had nothing to do with his fatal illness. Rather, he said, Ruschi died from an overdose of medication used to combat malaria.

Ruschi's many contributions to science will long be remembered. It is to be hoped his pioneering efforts to save Brazil's tropical rain forests will not have been in vain.