

It is common to refer to Trautman as self-taught, because he had little classroom education, but this is misleading. He received tutelage from scientists of the highest order. He assisted Josselyn Van Tyne in bird work, and Van Tyne was a paragon of scholarship and meticulous procedures. He worked with Carl Hubbs, a giant among fish scholars. His constant field companions from youth were distinguished naturalists and scientists in various fields who were also experts on birds. These included Edward S. Thomas, a naturalist who specialized in insects, and Charles Walker, an authority on amphibians. His tutors in ichthyology were numerous—at Columbus, Ann Arbor, and at Put-in-Bay.

He displayed an active mind in everything he did. His manner with associates was jocular and his sense of humor, whimsical. Astonishingly, he was a competent pianist. Where did he find the time?

Milt had been labeled a confirmed bachelor until he met Mary Auten. With a Ph.D. in entomology, she was teaching biology at Ashland College. There she had directed a class to collect fishes from local streams and to preserve the specimens. For help in identification, she needed Milt, the expert. He was amazed at the elegant display. Here he had found someone as precise as he. Within a year they were married. They remained almost inseparable until her death in 1986. She participated in all his work. Their one child, Beth (Elizabeth Mary), was born in 1943, and is now Mrs. R. H. Rudolph of Bellevue, Washington.

I am grateful for personal reminiscences and reading of this manuscript by Louis W. Campbell of Toledo, Ohio, and Ronald L. Stuckey, a longtime associate of Trautman at Ohio State University, who shared his memories and voluminous files at the University.

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IN MEMORIAM: BERNHARD RENSCH, 1900–1990

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Bernhard Rensch, a Corresponding Fellow of the AOU since 1932 and an Honorary Fellow since 1975, died on 4 April 1990, two months after his 90th birthday (21 January). Internationally celebrated as one of the architects of the evolutionary synthesis and for his many contributions to allometry, learning and memory in animals, climatic rules, the evolution of man, and the philosophy of biology, Rensch also made numerous contributions to ornithology. As a student, he experimentally tested the tolerance of birds to incubate eggs, the appearance of which had been altered in various ways. Species that accepted cuckoo eggs were more tolerant of artificial manipulations than those that normally rejected them. His Ph.D. thesis dealt with feather structure (*J. Ornithol.* 71:269–276, 1923).

In 1925 Rensch joined the Berlin Zoologische Museum and two years later undertook a very successful expedition to the then poorly known Lesser Sunda Islands (Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores). He expanded the zoogeographic results

into a major book on the history of the Sunda shelf and the significance of Wallace's Line. In 1929 he published his classic on species and speciation (*Das Prinzip geographischer Rassenkreise und das Problem der Artbildung*, Borntraeger Verl., Berlin) in which he proposed many ideas that later were to become the basic principles of the new systematics. At this period he published numerous ornithological papers and participated in the pre-war International Ornithological Congresses.

When the Nazis came to power, Rensch was dismissed by the Berlin Museum because he refused to join the Nazi party. He found a position at the Zoological Garden in Münster and after the war became a professor of zoology at the University of Münster. He was a very successful teacher and remained scientifically active until his 90th year. Rensch published an autobiography: *Lebensweg eines Biologen in einem turbulenten Jahrhundert* (1979). A short memorial was published in *Verh. Dtsch. Zool. Ges.* 83:673–675 (1990).