

NOTES AND NEWS.

AMERICAN ornithology suffered an irreparable loss in the death of William Brewster on July 11, last. While it was generally known that his health had been failing for several years past, few outside the circle of his most intimate friends knew that his condition was critical, and the news of his death came with the shock of an unexpected blow.

Great as were his attainments as an ornithologist it was not these alone that gained him the wide recognition that he received. His fair and impartial judgment of all questions that came before him created a profound and widespread respect for his opinion; his keen and unconcealed delight in everything out of doors, be it bird, mammal, or plant, was contagious and inspiring; while his uniform courtesy and kindness to young student and master alike, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

To the American Ornithologists' Union the death of William Brewster is a calamity. To him more than to anyone else was due the founding of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, from which sprang the A. O. U., and both organizations throughout their existence have profited from his counsel and advice in all matters concerned with their activities. So closely indeed was he associated with the life of the Union that we find it almost impossible to conceive of a meeting of the Council without Mr. Brewster's presence. His influence was always toward the best effort and the highest ideals, both in scientific work and in personal conduct, and association with him was always stimulating and improving.

Probably he himself never realized the part he played in shaping the ornithological activities of others, and his influence upon the development of American ornithology cannot easily be measured.

The president of the A. O. U. has appointed Mr. Henry W. Henshaw, Mr. Brewster's lifelong friend, to prepare the biographical sketch which will be presented at the annual meeting of the Union in November, and which will appear in the January issue of 'The Auk.'—W. S.

Motoyoshi NAMIBE of Tokyo, Japan, a Corresponding Fellow of the A. O. U., died May 24, 1918. He was born at Maruyama-Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Yeddo (Tokyo), February 15, 1854. He was a member of the faculty of Zoology in the Tokyo Educational Museum, and Assistant of the Zoological Institute, Science College, Imperial University of Tokyo, an honorary member of the Tokyo Zoological Society, and a councilor of the Ornithological Society of Japan. He was actively interested in birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibia and published many interesting papers on these groups of vertebrates. Following are the principal places in

Japan where he made collections, and as a result of these collections many important additions were made to our avifauna: The Province of Yamato on the island of Hondo in 1876, the Loo Choo Islands in 1886 and 1909, the Seven Islands of Idzu in 1887, and Tsushima in 1891.

Four Japanese birds bear his name: *Dryobates leucotos namiyei* Stejneger, 1886; *Luscinia komadori namiyei* (Stejneger), 1886; *Chelidon javanica namiyei* Stejneger, 1886; and *Parus varius namiyei* Kuroda, 1918.—NAGAMICHI KURODA.

MERRILL WILLIS BLAIN, an Associate of the Union from 1910 to 1916, died at his home in Los Angeles, December 26, 1918, in the 25th year of his age. According to a brief notice in 'The Condor' for May, 1919, he was born at Oceanview, Calif., April 24, 1894, received his early education in San Francisco, and at the time of his death was a third-year student in the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He was an enthusiastic ornithologist, a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and the Wilson Ornithological Club, and had a good collection of the birds and eggs of Southern California.—T. S. P.

LEO WILEY of Palo Verde, Imperial Co., Calif., who was elected an Associate of the Union in 1917, died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza, at Shandon, Calif., October 31, 1918. Mr. Wiley was born at Silverton, Colo., September 20, 1890, and at the time of his death was 28 years of age. He was the only son of A. P. Wiley and when four years old lost his mother. At an early age he developed a taste for natural history and when not in school spent much time in the company of his father in the wilds of Colorado and California. After a year with A. E. Colburn, the taxidermist of Los Angeles, he followed the trade of taxidermist at Palo Verde. During the Colorado River Expedition of 1910, Dr. Joseph Grinnell learned of young Wiley's interest in natural history and induced him to report things of interest among the birds of the region. As a result many specimens found their way to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, and some of his observations appeared in the columns of 'The Condor.' Among several notes of interest are his records of the breeding of the White-winged Dove, the Mexican Ground Dove, and Harris' Hawk near Palo Verde. Of the last species four young were found in July, 1916, and a set of three eggs on April 5, 1917. Since his death his collection has been presented by his father to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, Calif., where it will be accessible and permanently preserved.—T. S. P.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in England under the chairmanship of Lord Rothschild to establish a memorial to the late Frederick DuCane Godman, in acknowledgment of his lifelong devotion to the interests of natural history. The memorial will take the form, primarily, of a bronze tablet with medallion portraits of Mr. Godman and his friend and colla-

borator, the late Osbert Salvin, which is to be placed in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Any surplus over what may be required for the tablet will be added to a fund to be known as the "Godman Memorial Exploration Fund" for which the widow and daughters of Mr. Godman have subscribed £5,000, the proceeds to be devoted to the making of collections for the advancement of science and for the benefit of the Museum.

This plan cannot be too highly endorsed and we trust that the necessary subscriptions will soon be secured. Salvin and Godman will ever be remembered in America by their classic 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' while both were Honorary Fellows of the A. O. U. Subscriptions should be sent to C. E. Fagan, Honorary Treasurer of the Godman Memorial, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 7.

MR. P. WYTSMAN, editor of 'Genera Avium,' has issued a circular soliciting additional subscribers to this worthy work. Additional support is absolutely necessary on account of the greatly increased cost of publication. He may be addressed Quatre-Bras, Tervueren (Belgium) and circulars and sample plate will be sent upon application.

INDEXES TO ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE — JOURNALS.— A large proportion of modern ornithological literature appears in the form of short articles and notes in journals or other periodical publications. These are usually indexed on completion of the volume in which they are published, but as the series increases consultation of the annual indexes becomes so burdensome that few readers take the time necessary to run through many years. Thus the contents are apt to become practically lost unless made available through the publication of good general indexes. The recent appearance of the 'Second Ten-Year Index to the Condor' and the plans now being made for another decennial 'Index of The Auk,' suggest the importance of more attention to this feature of ornithological publication and more careful consideration of what has already been accomplished in rendering accessible the ever-increasing mass of ornithological papers.

Among English serials the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London,' one of the oldest scientific publications now in existence which publishes papers on birds, was begun in 1830 and has thus far published 7 general indexes for its 80 or more volumes — the first in 1847 and one every ten years from 1860 to 1910. 'The Ibis,' now in its 61st volume, began in 1859 and has appeared in series of six volumes each. It has the distinction of being one of the most frequently indexed scientific journals, with at least four sets of indexes — an annual one at the end of each volume, a six-year subject index at the close of each series, a general index of genera and species at the end of each third series, and a general subject-index for the first 36 volumes. Of the general indexes three have been published for series 1-3, 4-6, and 7-9, covering the years 1859-1912; but only one general subject-index has thus far appeared and this includes the first six series from 1859 to 1894. For later years it is necessary to consult the indexes at the end of each series. In addition a list of the

'Coloured Plates of Birds' from 1859 to 1917 has appeared in the volume for 1918, pp. 10-51. 'Stray Feathers' has had a general index provided for its eleven volumes, 1873-1888, and 'Novitates Zoologicae' in a recent number (vol. XXI, p. 457) has a list of the new species described in the first 20 volumes.

Of the German serials at least three are provided with general indexes. The earliest is 'Naumannia,' which has an index to six of its eight volumes for the years 1850-1856. The 'Journal für Ornithologie,' founded in 1853, has issued three general indexes — one for the 15 years 1853-1867, a second for the 26 years 1868-1893, and the third for the 20 years 1894-1913 — thus including 61 of its 67 volumes. The second index, containing 296 pages, appeared in the first quarter of 1894, less than three months after the completion of the last volume indexed, and established a record for prompt publication that is not likely to be surpassed. The third periodical, the 'Ornithologische Monatsschrift,' established in 1876, has at least two general indexes issued at 12-year intervals for the years 1876-1887 and 1888-1899.

Of the American journals, several have thus far been provided with general indexes. 'The Auk' has two, one covering the 25 years, 1876-1900, and including the eight volumes of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' in addition to the first seventeen of 'The Auk'; and the second, a decennial index for the years 1901-1910. Another decennial index for the volumes from 1911 to 1920 should be prepared in the near future. 'Bird Lore,' now in its 21st volume, has a general index to the first 15 volumes, and 'The Condor,' also in its 21st volume, has issued two decennial indexes for the volumes down to the close of 1918. In this connection mention should perhaps be made of Howe's 'Faunal Index to the Ornithologist and Oologist,' volumes I-XVIII, which appeared in 'Contributions to North American Ornithology,' vol. I, 1901-1904. This is incomplete, but includes the states from Alabama to New Mexico.

No general indexes have been provided for 'British Birds,' 'The Emu,' the 'Ornithologische Monatsberichte,' 'Cassinia,' the 'Wilson Bulletin,' and certain other ornithological journals, and consequently readers must consult each volume to ascertain the contents. In the case of the eleven journals above mentioned it is possible by consulting about 25 general indexes to gain ready access to notes and observations scattered in more than 300 volumes containing many thousands of pages.— T. S. P.

WHERE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS REST. — Mt. Vernon, Va., and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord, Mass., have become famous as the last resting places of some of America's leading men. George Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon is the mecca of many a traveler from abroad who visits the National Capital, and the graves of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and others in Sleepy Hollow are frequently visited and widely known. Botanists often place on record references to the spots which mark the graves of their departed men of genius, but ornithologists apparently have given less attention to such details. Few persons can tell the location of

the last resting places of many of our leading ornithologists and fewer still have visited the spots associated so closely with the history of American ornithology: Arlington National Cemetery, containing the stones of Bendire and Coues; Oak Hill in Georgetown, the resting place of Baird, Gill, Jouy, and Kidder; the Old Swedes' Churchyard in Philadelphia, with its graves of Alexander Wilson and George Ord; Trinity Church Cemetery in New York near the old Audubon home, where John James Audubon, his wife, and two sons, and George N. Lawrence are buried; and Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, the burial place of Thomas M. Brewer, William Brewster, Henry Bryant, Samuel Cabot, Jr., James C. Merrill, and Henry A. Purdie — these and several others that might be mentioned are all spots of special ornithological interest.

To facilitate the location of these places by those who may be interested, a list has been prepared, containing such data as are now available regarding the graves of 35 of America's leading students of birds. More than half of these ornithologists were former members of the A. O. U. Their graves are located as definitely as possible and, with the data here given, may be readily found. All except four or five are marked with stone monuments:

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, 1785–1851.

New York City — Trinity Church Cemetery, 155th St. and Broadway (immediately in rear of the church).

JOHN BACHMAN, 1790–1874.

Charleston, S. C.— St. John's Lutheran Church, cor. Charles and Clifford Streets (in front of the altar).

SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD, 1823–1887.

Washington, D. C.— Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, Baird-Churchill vault, facing Rock Creek.

FOSTER ELLENBOROUGH LASCELLES BEAL, 1840–1916.

Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md., about 10 miles northeast of Washington, D. C.— St. John's P. E. Churchyard.

CHARLES EMIL BENDIRE, 1836–1897.

Washington, D. C.— Arlington National Cemetery, Va. (north of main road between Ft. Myer entrance and Arlington Mansion, and 100 yards east of the gate).

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BOARDMAN, 1818–1901.

St. Stephen, N. B.— Rural Cemetery.

FRANK BOLLES, 1856–1894.

Cambridge, Mass.— Forest Hills Cemetery, Lot 2368, Thistle Path (unmarked).

THOMAS MAYO BREWER, 1814–1880.

Cambridge, Mass.— Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 792, Yarrow Path.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, 1851–1919.

Cambridge, Mass.— Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 1099, Larch Avenue.

- THOMAS BRIDGES, 1807-1865 (First resident California ornithologist).
San Francisco, Calif.—Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lone Mountain, South Ridge, Tier 58, Lot 24 (unmarked 1917).
- HENRY BRYANT, 1820-1867.
Cambridge, Mass.—Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 391, Alder Path.
- SAMUEL CABOT, JR., 1815-1885.
Cambridge, Mass.—Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 526, Rose Path.
- JOHN CASSIN, 1813-1869.
Philadelphia, Pa.—North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Ridge Ave., near Schuylkill River, Lot 97, Sec. J.
- WELLS WOODBRIDGE COOKE, 1858-1916.
Ripon, Wis.
- JAMES GRAHAM COOPER, 1830-1902.
Oakland, Calif.—Mountain View Cemetery, Plot 31, Lot 15.
- ELLIOTT COUES, 1842-1899.
Washington, D. C.—Arlington National Cemetery, Va. (north of main road between Ft. Myer entrance and Arlington Mansion).
- DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOT, 1835-1915.
New York City — Woodlawn Cemetery.
- WILLIAM GAMBEL, 1819?-1849.
Rose's Bar, Feather River, Calif.—(grave obliterated.)
- THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL, 1837-1914.
Washington, D. C.—Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, Lot in eastern part of Cemetery near Rock Creek.
- JACOB POST GIRAUD, JR., 1811-1870.
New York City — Marble Cemetery, Second St. (Giraud vault, No. 167).
- PIERRE LOUIS JOUY, 1856-1894.
Washington, D. C.—Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, South Border, Lot 1, Site 62 (unmarked).
- JEROME HENRY KIDDER, 1842-1889.
Washington, D. C.—Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.
- LUDWIG KUMLIEN, 1853-1902.
Milton, Wis.
- GEORGE NEWBOLD LAWRENCE, 1806-1895.
New York City — Trinity Church Cemetery, 155th St. and Broadway (Lawrence vault, west of Broadway).
- GEORGE ARCHIBALD McCALL, 1802-1868.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Christ's Church.
- EDGAR ALEXANDER MEARNS, 1856-1916.
Washington, D. C.—Washington Biologists' Field Club, Plummer Island, Potomac River (about 9 miles above Washington).
- JAMES CUSHING MERRILL, 1853-1902.
Cambridge, Mass.—Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 3487, Snowdrop Path.
- GEORGE ORD, 1781-1866.
Philadelphia Pa.—Old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) Churchyard.

DANIEL WEBSTER PRENTISS, 1843-1899.

Washington, D. C.—Glenwood Cemetery, Sec. 4, Lot 6.

HENRY AUGUSTUS PURDIE, 1840-1911.

Cambridge, Mass.—Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Lot 1484, Mimosa Path.

WILLIAM LE GRANGE RALPH, 1851-1907.

Utica, N. Y.—Forest Hill Cemetery.

THOMAS SAY, 1787-1834.

New Harmony, Ind.—Main St. (in rear of house in which he died).

JOHN KIRK TOWNSEND, 1809-1851.

Washington, D. C.—Congressional Cemetery, Range 34, Site 201.

BRADFORD TORREY, 1843-1912.

South Weymouth, Mass.

ALEXANDER WILSON, 1766-1813.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) Churchyard.

T. S. PALMER.

COMPLETE SETS OF 'THE AUK.'—A recent survey made by the Secretary indicates that complete sets of 'The Auk,' including the two general indexes, are comparatively rare and are becoming more valuable year by year. While there is no complete list of such sets at present available it is probable that the total number does not exceed 150 and the total of those actually located falls considerably below this figure. Nearly half of those now known are in public libraries and nearly 25 per cent of those in private libraries are in Washington, D. C. As time goes on the number in public libraries will increase and the number of private sets will tend to decrease. During recent years several sets have been destroyed by fire, at least two having been burned in the San Francisco fire of 1906 and another in the fire in the library of Wellesley College a few years ago. Members will do well to look over their sets and secure any missing volumes while still obtainable. Owners of complete sets who have not already done so are requested to communicate with the Secretary in order that the record of such sets may be made as accurate as possible.—T. S. P.

MR. ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, of the Brooklyn Museum, sailed on August 23 for Peru, where he will be engaged for several months in making investigations of the birds of the coastal islands. Moving pictures will be made of some of the great colonies of Pelicans, Cormorants, and other sea birds of that region.

LIEUT. ERNEST G. HOLT left in July for São Paulo, Brazil, where he expects to be located during the next three years. He will be engaged in private business but will devote his spare time to collecting and studying birds and mammals.

THE SMITHSONIAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION, which will cross the continent from south to north, following the Cape to Cairo route, reached Cape Town,

South Africa, about the middle of August. The expedition, which is under the direction of Edmund Heller, will devote special attention to making moving pictures. Mr. H. C. Raven, who returned recently from Celebes, will collect birds and mammals. After working in the vicinity of Cape Town, the party will proceed northward to the Falls of the Zambesi and Rhodesia.

ACCORDING to the July 'Ibis,' two Foreign Fellows of the Union are in Spain this summer. Dr. Ernest Hartert is collecting on the mainland and Mr. H. F. Witherby is working on the Balearic Islands.

MR. H. S. SWARTH and Mr. Joseph Dixon have been working this summer in southeastern Alaska in the interests of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. They left Berkeley in May, expecting to be absent about four months. Their route lies in the vicinity of Wrangel and extends up the Stikine River into the interior, in the vicinity of Telegraph Creek.

FROM the July 'Condor' we learn that A. B. Howell has been touring northern California and Oregon, visiting the type localities of certain birds and mammals; H. G. White and Richard M. Hunt are collecting in the Santa Lucia Mountains in southern Monterey County, Calif., for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; and Lawrence Huey has been in the field in the northern Sierra Nevada in the interests of Donald R. Dickey.

THE Denver Museum has had a party in southern Louisiana this summer, obtaining material for several habitat groups from some of the bird colonies on the coast.

THE Fifth Oological Dinner in London was announced for September 10. This dinner, to which naturalists interested in Oology, whether members of the B. O. U. or not are invited, has become a regular annual meeting in September. Its objects are "to furnish opportunities of discussing Oology, exhibiting rare eggs and generally stimulating investigation in the branch of science." An exhibit of the eggs of Warblers was the feature of the meeting this year.

THE editor of 'The Auk' was engaged in field work in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, from May 19 to August 1, at the hospitable camp established there by J. Eugene Law, Business Manager of 'The Condor.' His absence necessitated the printing of the July 'Auk' before he left Philadelphia, and will account for certain delays in publishing and acknowledging contributions.

MEMBERS intending to present papers at the next annual meeting, to be held in New York City, November 11-13, are requested to notify the Secretary before November 5 as to the titles of their communications and

the length of time required for their presentation. In order to allow time for discussion, which is one of the principal objects of the meeting, papers which are not illustrated should be limited to 30 minutes or less. A special invitation is extended to Associates to present papers and take part in the discussions. The meeting promises to be one of the best ever held. We cannot too strongly urge all members to be present, and this reminder is especially directed at those who have not previously attended these gatherings.