

OBITUARIES

CHARLES HOLCOMB POPENOE (1884-1933), American entomologist, ornithologist, educator, lecturer, was born at Manhattan, Kansas, June 7, 1884, son of Edwin Alonzo Popenoe (a Professor of Entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural College and State Entomologist of Kansas) and Carrie Holcomb Popenoe. He was educated at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas State Agricultural College (B. S., 1905). He also did post-graduate work at University of Maryland, 1923-25. He was Assistant Entomologist, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, 1907; agent and expert Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1909, et seq.; also Professor of Entomology, George Washington University, 1927, et seq. He was married to Edith Palmer, July 6, 1931, who, with two children, Charles, Jr., and Peter, survives his death. Possessing a broad knowledge of general natural history and related subjects, he specialized in economic entomology, and in his vocation performed considerable research work in stored-product and mushroom insects. His writings include several Government publications relating to the control of insects that affect vegetable crops, and the use of carbon tetrachloride in fumigation, in the latter of which he was one of the pioneers. He also participated in the determination of the insecticidal value of fatty acids, and at the time of his death was engaged in a special study of atomization of oils and their application in insecticide work. He was a member of American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Association of Economic Entomologists; Entomological Society of Washington; Biological Society of Washington; Washington Vivarium Society; American Ornithologists' Union; Mason (Shrine); and Beaver Dam Club. His avocations were horticulture, botany, and aviculture, and of the nine well-recognized species of the genus *Agapornis* he had all except one or two that ever were imported into this country. At the time of his death his private aviary contained thirty-six birds, among which were the following parrots: nine Nyasaland, one Grayhead, two African Red-faces, two Fischer's, one Masked Lovebird, one Yellow-crested Cockatoo, two Double Yellow-headed Parrots, two Australian Yellow Parakeets, and a Conure. He had a keen appreciation of the beauty of flowers, particularly the iris, and had an extensive collection of these plants including several rare varieties. A great lover of books, he accumulated a large and valuable library, particularly on natural history subjects. He died at his home in Silver Spring, Maryland, on November 17, 1933. For further published biographical data see: 'Who's Who in the East,' p. 1664, 1930; 'Who's Who in Nation's Capital,' p. 733, 1933-34; 'American Men of Science,' 3d ed., p. 548, 1921; 4th ed., p. 780, 1927; 5th ed., p. 891, 1933; 'Proceedings' of the Entomological Society of Washington, vol. 36, no. 3, p. 67, portrait, March 1934.—J. S. WADE.

AMOS WILLIAM BUTLER, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Indianapolis, August 5, 1937, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in Brookville, Indiana, October 1, 1860, the son of William Wallace and Hannah Wright Butler and graduated from the University of Indiana in 1894 with the degree of A.B. Later he received the degrees of A.M. in 1900 and LL.D. in 1922 from his alma mater and LL.D. in 1915 from Hanover College.

Butler became an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1885 and was elected a Member in 1901. During the early years of the Union he was very active, particularly in collecting notes on bird migration from observers in his State. His first contribution to 'The Auk,' in July 1888, was devoted to a description of a new subspecies of Savannah

Sparrow (*Ammodramus s. brunnescens*) which he had collected during a visit to the Valley of Mexico in the winter of 1879-80. This name is now regarded as a synonym of the Western Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus s. alaudinus*). In 1896 and 1897 he was Ornithologist of the Department of Geology and Resources of Indiana. He was a founder of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, serving as secretary for several years and later as vice-president and president; a founder of the Indiana Audubon Society and of the American Society of Mammalogists. He was the leading authority on the distribution of Indiana birds and the results of his work are embodied in his 'Birds of Indiana,' 1891, and in a revised and greatly enlarged edition published in 1898.

At various times Butler was lecturer on economics at Purdue University, lecturer in the Chicago School of Philanthropy and lecturer on public charities in the University of Indiana. His publications on charities and related subjects were numerous and in 1906 he was elected President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and in 1910 Chairman of the American Committee on International Prison Congress. For a quarter of a century from 1897 to 1923, he was Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities and was as widely known as an authority on certain phases of sociology as he was on the fauna of his native State.—T. S. P.

CORRECTIONS

Correction concerning Zenaida Dove record from Florida.—On page 400 of 'The Auk,' vol. 36, 1919, in a paper on the birds of Pinellas County, Florida, I recorded two Zenaida Doves as seen at Pass-à-Grille Key, February 11, 1918. At the time that I prepared this paper I had no reference books available, due to being at an army post. I did see a pair of strange doves which, from the meager description as examined at the time, I thought were of this species. I am still at a loss as to what these doves could have been, but in view of the facts about the Zenaida Dove it seems unlikely that they could have been that species. Hence, even at this late date, I should like to withdraw the record.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Chappaqua, N. Y.*

In 'The Auk,' vol. 53, p. 245, April, 1936, in the notice of the article on "The Stilt Sandpiper on its nesting grounds," the reference "would indicate that these nesting grounds were at Camrose, Alberta, whereas . . . Churchill, Manitoba, was the place of nesting."—FRANK L. FARLEY, *Camrose, Alberta.*

In 'The Auk,' vol. 54, p. 98, January, 1937, the note on "A colony of Western Grebes" should pertain instead to the Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*); while the Strawberry Reservoir mentioned is in Wasatch County, 75 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, and not at Logan, Utah.—LYNN GRINER, *State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

In the account of the hybrid between the Black and the Turkey Vulture, in 'The Auk,' vol. 54, p. 384, July, 1937, lines 15 and 16 from the bottom, in place of the words "as were also rear part of the head and neck, and all of the body plumage," read: The rear part of the head and neck were Black Vulture. All of the body plumage was Black Vulture.—E. A. MCLHENNY, *Avery Island, Louisiana.*