

OBITUARIES

ARTHUR HUMBLE EVANS, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home, Cheviot House, Crowthorne, Bucks, England, March 28, 1943, at the age of 88. He was born at Seremerston, Northumberland, February 23, 1855, the son of Rev. Hugh Evans, vicar of that parish. While a student at Durham School he met Canon Tristram, who encouraged him in his interest in birds and plants. Having obtained a scholarship at Clare College, Cambridge, he became acquainted with W. A. Forbes and Professor Alfred Newton and received his degree in 1879. For some years after graduation, he remained at Cambridge teaching and coaching. In 1905 he visited South Africa and in 1914, Australia, and published accounts of his trips in 'The Ibis.' After his retirement in 1928 he settled at Crowthorne for the rest of his life.

Evans was an excellent classical scholar and possessed a gift for writing. In his earlier years he contributed papers to the 'Scottish Naturalist,' 'Annals of Scottish Natural History,' and 'The Ibis,' of which last he was joint editor, with Dr. P. L. Sclater, for two series, 1901-1912. He collaborated with S. B. Wilson in the publication of 'Aves Hawaiiensis' (1890-1899), and with T. E. Buckley in 'A Vertebrate Fauna of the Shetland Islands,' and contributed a section on 'Birds of the County' to Marr and Shipley's 'Handbook to the Natural History of Cambridgeshire' (1904), and a 'History of the Fen District' to a volume 'On the Natural History of Wicken Fen' (1923). His best-known books include the comprehensive volume on 'Birds' in the Cambridge Natural History (1899); a translation (1903) of '[William] Turner on Birds . . . noticed by Pliny and Aristotle,' originally published in Latin in 1544; 'A Fauna of the Tweed Area,' in Scotland (1911); and a work on the 'Birds of Britain' (1916). His last publication appeared in 'The Ibis' in 1930.

At the time of his death, Evans was the oldest member of the British Ornithologists' Union, which he joined in 1879; and he was an original member of the British Ornithological Club. He was elected a corresponding member of the A. O. U. in 1899 and was made an Honorary Fellow in 1917.—T. S. PALMER.

AXEL JOHAN EINAR LÖNNBERG, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Stockholm, Sweden, December 21, 1942, at the age of 77. He was the son of a Member of Parliament and was born at Stockholm, December 24, 1865. He attended the University at Upsala, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science in 1887 and Doctor of Science and Fellow of the University in 1901. During the next twelve years he served as Inspector of Fisheries. In 1903 he received an appointment as chief of the Natural History Department of the Museum at Gothenburg but only remained six months when he was made Professor of the Vertebrate Department of the Royal Natural History Museum in Stockholm, a position he occupied until he retired in 1933. After retirement he still continued his work until his death.

Lönnberg was an all-around naturalist. In his earlier years he took a degree in botany and devoted considerable time to researches in invertebrate zoology, including tapeworms, scorpions, and squids, before taking up the vertebrates. He had an intimate and personal knowledge of the natural history of his own country, and in the course of his extensive travels, he visited the Caspian basin in 1899, British East Africa in 1910-1911, and Florida in 1922-1923.

In 1916 he was elected a Corresponding Fellow, and two years later an Honorary Fellow of the A. O. U., and in 1922 an Honorary Member of the B. O. U. He was

a frequent contributor to 'Fauna and Flora' and other periodicals. In 1925 he prepared a paper which was presented before the A. O. U. meeting in New York and published in 'The Auk' in 1926, giving a valuable review of the Swedish National Collection of Birds from its foundation in 1770 down to date. In this review he showed the development of the collection under various curators, at first in the care of the Academy of Sciences and later when it was taken over by the Government. It was installed in its present quarters in 1908. Among Lönnberg's more important papers on birds were 'The Origin of the North American Ornithic Fauna' (1928) and 'The Development and Distribution of the African Fauna in Connection with Climatic Changes' (1929).

Dr. Lönnberg took an active part in conservation of wild life. He was Chairman of the Swedish Section of the International Committee on Bird Protection and was especially interested in the preservation of European waterfowl. At the International Ornithological Congress in Copenhagen in 1925, at the conference in the Foreign Office in London in 1927, and at subsequent meetings, Lönnberg did everything in his power to bring about regulations for shorter open seasons, more reasonable bags and greater protection during migration for ducks, geese, and swans. Personally he was most companionable and, in the words of one biographer, was "beloved as a man and honored as a zoologist."—T. S. PALMER.

BAYARD HENDERSON CHRISTY joined the American Ornithologists' Union in 1922, and was honored by election to the class of Member in 1931. He died of a heart attack in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, on June 20, 1943, in his 72nd year. He was born in Sewickley on April 21, 1872, the son of George Harvey and Sarah Marshall Christy. A member of one of Sewickley's oldest families, he received his earlier education in the town of his birth, was graduated from Williams College in 1894 and from Harvard Law School three years later, and was admitted to the bar in 1897.

He promptly entered the field of patent law, practicing with his father and his elder brother, the late Marshall Christy, in the Pittsburgh firm of Christy and Christy. In this field he continued throughout his life. At the time of his death he was head of the firm of Christy, Parmelee and Strickland. He won high standing in his profession, being for a time the president of the Pittsburgh Patent Bar Association.

A scholarly man and careful student of history, literature, and fine arts, Mr. Christy was the president of the Pittsburgh chapter of the Foreign Policy Association, president of the Sewickley Library Board, and president of the Sewickley School Board. He served the Sewickley Presbyterian Church as trustee and elder for many years, and taught a bible-study class there. He was a trustee and, for many years, the president of the Sewickley Y.M.C.A. Under Y.M.C.A. auspices he went to Russia during the First World War to help in organizing relief for the starving population. On his return to the United States, he devoted himself to a study of constructive national policies and in 1932 became the first chairman of the Sewickley Committee on Education in the Ways of Peace. With the subsequent outbreak of hostilities in Europe he helped to carry relief to prisoners of war and to outraged countries through whole-hearted support of the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee. Ever sympathetic and thoughtful, he devoted himself unstintingly to good works such as these. He was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Harvard Club of New York, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

He was a careful student of birds, not only those of his own beautiful country-

side, but of many other parts of Pennsylvania, notably Pymatuning Swamp and Cook Forest; of the Huron Mountain Club's preserve in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; of Ohio, Florida, California, and certain parts of Europe. In California he had the memorable experience of observing Condors from an airplane. He was for years president of the Audubon Society of the Sewickley Valley. He addressed a meeting of that organization on his own lawn a few days before his death. He was active in assisting other ornithologists in their work—notably W. E. Clyde Todd, to whose 'Birds of Western Pennsylvania' he contributed—and A. C. Bent, for whose 'Life Histories' he wrote an article on the Pileated Woodpecker. He was author of two books: 'Going Afoot'—a treatise on walking techniques; and 'The Book of Huron Mountain.' His ornithological library was unusually fine. Most of his books he sold just before his death, giving the proceeds to the Friends Service Committee for Relief of War Sufferers.

Mr. Christy was a lover of birds in the best sense of the phrase. He had a profound interest in, and grasp of, the work of professional ornithologists, and in editing 'The Cardinal,' the semi-annual organ of the Audubon Society of the Sewickley Valley, he showed not only his great literary ability, but his understanding of scientific problems as well. This magazine came to be unique among our bird journals because of its literary flavor and handsome format.

Mr. Christy wrote beautifully, and read beautifully. Papers he presented at meetings of the American Ornithologists' Union will long be remembered for their clarity, their smooth-flowing quality, and their artistic worth. He was a bibliophile with the soul of an artist, and he was also a philologist. The combination of these three viewpoints gave rare force and charm to his writings. Those who were privileged to know him will treasure his letters as examples of fine English prose; will smile as they recall happy incidents on long bird hikes or boat trips; will feel lasting gratitude for his friendship.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON.

NORMAN ASA WOOD, Member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1912, died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on September 7, 1943. He was born in Lodi Township, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on August 19, 1857. His first contact with organized ornithology was in 1884, when he became one of J. M. Wheaton's corps of volunteer recorders of bird migration. This subject remained one of his principal interests, and he eventually published, with A. D. Tinker, a report on fifty years of bird migration in the Ann Arbor region. In 1895 he came to the University of Michigan Museum to work as taxidermist under Dean C. Worcester. Mr. Wood never had any formal training in zoology, but his keen interest in birds and mammals, his capacity for steady, effective work, and his devoted loyalty to the University Museum and its leaders made his long career a very fruitful one.

Mr. Wood was appointed Curator of Birds in 1911 and also had sole charge of the collection of mammals until 1919, when a separate curator was appointed. In 1932 he retired and was made Emeritus Curator of Birds. In 1937 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science. He was one of the leading members of the Michigan Ornithological Club, serving as Associate Editor (1897 and 1905) and Vice-President (1904–1905).

Perhaps his best known ornithological work was his discovery in 1903 of the breeding ground and the first nest and egg of the rare Kirtland's Warbler, of which only about twenty-two specimens had ever been taken in the United States. Other Michigan field trips followed, and in the ensuing thirty years Mr. Wood made more than twenty-five expeditions to key locations, collecting specimens and

gathering distributional data on birds and mammals all over the state of Michigan—from the marshes of Monroe County to Whitefish Point, and from Isle Royale to Berrien County. In 1921 he carried on a season's work in North Dakota and later published a report on the state's avifauna. He spent nine months in 1923–1924 at Ginling College, Nanking, China, teaching ornithology and establishing a natural history museum.

The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology is preparing for publication Mr. Wood's book on the birds of Michigan; it will also publish a bibliography of his scientific contributions—some sixty notes and papers on birds and eighteen on mammals.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE.

WALTER BEICK, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1932, died in the Gobi Desert, Mongolia, March 25, 1933, at the age of 52. He was born October 1, 1883, in Werro, Esthonia, then one of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and was descended from a Baltic family which came from Sweden long ago. He was educated in the German Russian Gymnasium of Dr. Widemann in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), the Forestry Academy at Eberswalde, Germany, and the University of Munich. After completion of his studies he returned home and was active in the forest service.

During the first two years of the First World War he was an officer in the Russian army and was wounded on the German front. Unfit for military service, he went to Russian Turkestan to recuperate where, in 1916, he made hunting and collecting trips from Werny as a base to the Ala-tau Mountains. In August of the same year he was made leader of a Commando expedition against the Kirghiz and other nomadic tribes. In February, 1917, he was in Prezewalsk, now Kasakol, on Issy-Kul Lake. In the following year he applied for a position in the forest service and was made a supervisor of the Sepsinsk region, an area of about 400 kilometers from east to west. Because of the war, regular work was suspended and for a year he became Director of the Forest School in Werny. He then became Director of the Provincial Museum and organized expeditions chiefly for big game to the Tien-shan Mountains where he spent about two months each year among the glaciers and alpine meadows. In 1920, on account of attempts on his life, Beick had to pay the Bolsheviks a ransom of everything he had, including his collections, and flee to Chinese Turkestan. For the first year, life was difficult. Occasionally he was forced to live on bread and tea for a month at a time but he continued to eke out an existence by hunting and fishing. Finally through a Belgian missionary he obtained means from home which made it possible to continue work and send collections to museums in Berlin, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen.

In 1925, through Dr. Paul Matschie, the Director, arrangements were made to collect for the Berlin Museum and in March of the following year he proceeded to Ebi Nor at the mouth of the Dorotala River. At the end of March, 1927, Beick was in Siningfu where he met Dr. Wilhelm Filshner, the German traveler, who intended to cross the Gobi Desert to Kassou in China and then go on to Tibet. He spent the summer and autumn of 1927 and the first three months of 1928 in the South Tetung region studying birds, and then for several months was ill at a missionary station. On account of unsettled conditions in the country, long trips were impracticable and in March, 1929, he reported that he had been able to collect only in the immediate vicinity of his camps. With Friedrich Wagner, a Saxon traveler, he went on to Lake Koku Nor and a year later reached Sining

where he remained for two years, thus making a total of four years which he spent in Kansu. In December, 1932, he met Dr. Birger Bohlin, a Swedish palaeontologist of the Sven Hedin Expedition, and a few weeks later was in the camp of Dr. Hoerner near Tsago Nor. Finally he decided to accompany Dr. Bohlin to Peking and then return to Germany and Esthonia. Unfortunately, after a complete nervous breakdown, he committed suicide while en route in camp at Wajan Tori on the Edsin Gol.

Beick was a man of rugged constitution, great determination, and was able to endure great physical hardships. His one ambition in later years was to make as complete a collection as possible of the birds of central Asia and have them worked up by Dr. Stresemann of the Berlin Museum. Even though tempted by liberal offers when sorely pressed for the necessities of life, he steadfastly refused to dispose of any collections. His perseverance was rewarded and his ambition finally achieved, although posthumously, by the publication by Stresemann, Meise and Schonwätter of an extended report on his collections under the title 'Aves Beickianae' in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for 1937, pp. 375-576. In this report may be found a biographical sketch of Beick, accompanied by his portrait.—T. S. PALMER.

LIEUT. ROBERT CHARLES McCLANAHAN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1941, died of pneumonia followed by cerebral hemorrhage, at Camp Butner, North Carolina, May 6, 1943, at the early age of 30. He was the son of Max and Nellie Arnett McClanahan and was born at Farmersburg, Indiana, March 23, 1913. He was educated in Florida where he graduated from the University of Florida in 1934 with the degree of B. S. in Education. He also took summer courses at the University of Michigan. While still an undergraduate student, he was employed as part-time instructor and for three years after graduation he was instructor in biology in the high school at Pensacola, Florida.

On April 1, 1937, McClanahan entered the service of the Biological Survey as Assistant Biological Aid. A month later he was appointed Junior Biologist and he was an Assistant Biologist prior to his appointment as a Lieutenant in the army in January, 1942. His duties in the Biological Survey (later the Fish and Wildlife Service) were chiefly connected with bird banding in the section of Distribution and Migration of Birds. In the summer of 1940, and again in 1941, he was detailed to field work in southern Canada and traveled some thousands of miles in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. From 1937 to 1942 he published several notes in 'The Auk,' chiefly on the occurrence of certain unusual species of birds in Florida. His publications also included two wildlife leaflets: 'Protecting Blueberries from Damage by Herring Gulls,' and 'Original and Present Breeding Ranges of Certain Game Birds in the United States,' 1940.—T. S. PALMER.

PHILIP NELSON MOULTHROP, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1940, died at the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, August 21, 1943, in his 32nd year, from an attack of meningitis. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Moulthrop and was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1911. He was a graduate of the Cleveland Heights High School and attended Syracuse University. He joined the staff of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History more than ten years ago as an assistant in the department of mammalogy and in the spring of 1943 was made Assistant in Charge. For a young man of his age he had considerable experience in field work, having been a member of the Museum ex-

peditions to Saline Valley, California (in 1934), Anticosti Island in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (in 1937), the Eastern States Expedition (in 1939), the Corning Expedition to South Carolina (in 1940), the Corning Cuban Expedition (in 1941), and various short trips to southern and western Ohio.

Moulthrop was interested in mammals, reptiles, and fishes as well as birds, was the author of several papers, mainly on mammals, and had undertaken mammal surveys at the Holden Arboretum in the Kirtland Hills near Cleveland. He was a member of the American Society of Mammalogists, President of the Kirtland Mammal Club, member of the Cleveland and Kirtland Bird Clubs and Councilor of the Kirtland Reptile Club. He was the herpetologist of the Museum and did much of its aquarium work. Shortly before his death he had returned from Owens Valley, California, where he had gone to arrange for the care, during the war, of a pack outfit of some 70 burros belonging to the Museum, which was maintained for work in the Sierras. He continued his work at the Museum until two days before his death. He is survived by his wife, Katherine Moulthrop, a son Daniel, his parents and two brothers, Edward A. of Atlanta, Georgia, and John M. Moulthrop of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania.—T. S. PALMER.

DR. FRANK RICHARD OASTLER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1930, died suddenly from a heart attack at the Many Glaciers Hotel in Glacier National Park, Montana, August 2, 1936, at the age of 65. Accompanied by his wife, he had spent several weeks in the park photographing mountain goats and other wild life and had planned to leave soon for Alaska to continue his photographic work.

He was the son of William Churchill and Frances Macnee Oastler and was born in New York, July 19, 1871. The first seven years of his life were spent in England, and then he returned to the United States. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1891 and received his degree in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1894. He practiced surgery for more than forty years and was Professor of Surgery at Columbia University from 1912 until he reached the retirement age in 1932. At the time of his death he had a large private practice as a gynecologist and obstetrician and was head of the department of gynecology of the Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

About 1911 Dr. Oastler began making expeditions every summer to observe and photograph scenery, flowers, and various forms of wild life, and soon developed unusual skill with his camera. In due course of time he brought together a notable collection of photographs, both 'stills' and motion pictures, and occasionally gave most interesting talks, illustrating and describing enthusiastically his experiences in the field in the course of his travels.

Dr. Oastler was deeply interested in practical conservation of wild life. For eight years prior to his death he served as a Director and Second Vice-President of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Active and aggressive, he could always be counted on to support any worth-while project for protection of birds, big game, or National Parks. He visited many of these areas in the West, spent several weeks at Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska and served on the Advisory Board of the National Park Service. He was particularly interested in the movement to create the Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior and took an active part in supporting the bill for its establishment.—T. S. PALMER.

RUSSELL RICHARDSON, II, a former Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, was burned to death in the early morning of Sunday, May 10, 1942, in

his home at Lake Atsion, seven miles north of Hammonton, New Jersey. He was born December 28, 1906, at Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the eldest son of Russell Richardson, M.D., and Marion Eastburn Briggs. He was educated at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia and at Princeton University, whence he was graduated in 1928 with the degree of B.S. Soon after leaving college he entered the investment banking house of Battles & Co. in Philadelphia, where he rose to be chief statistician; shortly before his death he joined Buckley Brothers of Philadelphia in the same capacity. In 1928 he married Frances Redfield of New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and by her had two sons, Russell, III, and Edward Redfield, both of whom survive him. The first union ending in divorce in April, 1939, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, who, with her seven-year-old son by a former marriage, perished with him.

Richardson's lifelong pleasure in camping, shooting, fishing, and the observation of wild life was developed early through the influence of his mother's brother, a lover of the outdoors. During four years at Princeton he was the writer's constant companion in the study of birds and plants and Richardson's Ford coupé made it possible to explore the beaches and barrens of New Jersey during the college year and to seek out new birds as far away as South Carolina, Texas, and Colorado during the long vacations. His longing for the woods led him to leave Philadelphia and take up residence in the log cabin on Lake Atsion two years before his death.

Although his connection with the Union lasted only from 1924 to 1931 or 1932, the latest letters received from him testified to his continued interest in the Pine Barren fauna and flora amidst which he lived. His publications in the ornithological field consist of two General Notes in 'The Auk' for 1926 and he is mentioned as a contributor to the first part of Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds.'—H. G. DEIGNAN.

BOYD PACKER ROTHROCK, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for eight years, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1939, at the age of nearly 71, after an illness of more than a year. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1868. In 1904 he was entrusted with the preparation of the exhibit of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture at the St. Louis Exposition. After the Fair this exhibit was taken to Harrisburg and became the nucleus of the State Museum, established in 1906. Dr. Rothrock was made Curator and remained in charge of the Museum for 26 years until his retirement on Feb. 1, 1933.

During this time, in 1925, while actively engaged in natural history work, he was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. and maintained his membership until he retired. He was also a member of the Harrisburg Natural History Society, the Bird Society of Dauphin County, the Lycoming Natural History Society, the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association, and other organizations. He was survived by a sister, Mrs. Sarah R. Dunne of Detroit, Michigan, and a niece, Mrs. Helen B. Achorn of Miami, Florida.—T. S. PALMER.

OSCAR PERRY SILLIMAN, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected at the San Francisco meeting in 1915, died in his 67th year in Salinas, California, May 9, 1943. He was the son of Wyllys Augustus and Martha Ann (Gilman) Silliman and was born two miles from Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, October 1, 1876. He attended the grammar school and graduated from the high school in Watsonville in 1895 but spent the greater part of his life in the adjacent county of Monterey. He taught grammar school from 1896 to 1900, then engaged

in farming until 1907, when he entered the feed and grain business, and later the bean business, in Salinas. He concentrated his attention on the birds and mammals of Monterey County and his papers comprise four notes in 'The Condor' in 1915 and one, with J. C. von Blocker, Jr., in the same journal in 1937.

Silliman had an unusually fine ornithological library, which was said to include nearly everything relating to the occurrence of birds in California. In fact, his energies seemed to have been directed toward the acquisition of the published works of others rather than publishing the results of his long and intimate acquaintance with the species found in the vicinity of Monterey Bay. He joined the Cooper Ornithological Club in the first year of its activity, became a life Member in 1937 and a life Associate of the A. O. U. in 1940, and joined the American Society of Mammalogists in 1924. He also aided zoological work by contributing funds for publication and by employing field collectors to carry on organized explorations in Monterey County. He is survived by his wife, Mathilda Neal Silliman, whom he married in 1897, and by several children and grandchildren.—T. S. PALMER.

EDWARD STURTEVANT, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died after a long illness at the age of 63, at his home in Middletown, Rhode Island, January 16, 1939. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1875, the son of Eugene and Mary (Clark) Sturtevant and was a member of a family prominent in the early history of New England. He attended the Rogers High School in Newport, graduated in 1898 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1907 received the degree of M.S. from Harvard. Almost immediately after his graduation he became associated with St. George's School in Newport, where he taught physics and remained on the faculty more than forty years. In 1902 he married Miss Theodora Van Horn, who survived him together with their two sons, Theodore Clark and Edward, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Horace Buaney, Jr.

Sturtevant evidently became interested in birds at an early age and in 1896 was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. He is best known as the junior author of Howe and Sturtevant's 'Birds of Rhode Island,' 1899, an annotated and well-printed list of 291 species then credited to the state. It was reviewed in 'The Auk' for 1900 and elicited high praise from the Editor, Dr. J. A. Allen. In 1903 the same authors published a brochure of twenty-four pages containing 'A Supplement to the Birds of Rhode Island,' bringing the knowledge of the avifauna up to date. It contained a 'Revised Annotated List' of 283 species together with 3 extirpated and 8 hypothetical species. Although the total number of species was the same as that in the original list, several of those mentioned in 1899 were dropped and 5 others were added.—T. S. PALMER.

LESLIE WHEELER of Lake Forest, Illinois, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1934, died in Florida, February 27, 1937, in his 45th year. He was the son of Charles Pinckney and Martha (Seymour) Wheeler and was born in Evanston, Illinois, May 27, 1892. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1914, and after several years in business with the firm of Pickands, Brown & Co., devoted his energies to social service and charitable work.

He became interested in Field Museum of Natural History about 1933, when he began to develop the collection of birds of prey. During the next few years he presented more than a thousand of these birds to the collection, became Research

Associate in the Division of Birds and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Museum. Just before his death he completed a revision of a group of South American wood owls. Two of his papers have appeared posthumously: A brief note on the occurrence of the King Eider on the Illinois River, in 'The Auk' for July, 1937, and a description of a new wood owl (*Strix rufipes sanborni*) from the island of Chiloé, Chile, in the Field Museum 'Zoological Series,' No. 37, December 31, 1938.

Mr. Wheeler was highly regarded by his associates on account of his scientific work, his scholarship, and his charming character. In addition to holding membership in the Union, he was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He was survived by his widow and two sons, Leslie, Jr., and Harry Wheeler.—
T. S. PALMER.