

OBITUARIES

ALÍPIO DE MIRANDA RIBEIRO, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January 8, 1939, at the age of nearly sixty-five. He was born in the city of Rio Preto, in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, February 21, 1874, and was the son of Theotonio Victor Sayãs and Josephina Mascarenhas de Miranda Ribeiro. His education was received in the schools of Rio Preto and at an early age he developed an interest in natural history. Later at Rio de Janeiro he entered the Colégio Malvina Reis where he met the mathematician, Timotheu Pereira, and the mineralogist, José de Santa Maria Amaral. On completion of his course in secondary schools he entered the School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro.

About 1899, Miranda Ribeiro began to publish, and his bibliography covering the next 40 years contains about 130 titles. For the most part these papers were devoted to ichthyology, but about 1926 he began a series of 'Notas Ornitológicas' in the Archives of the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, including a paper on the Seriema and a monograph of the tinamous of Brazil.

On May 31, 1911, he left Brazil on an extended European tour, visiting the Naples Zoological Station, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Monaco, Turin, Verona, Breslau, Hamburg, Paris and London. On his way home he visited New York and Brooklyn and sailed for Rio on December 8. In the following year he was appointed Inspector General of Fisheries and authorized to establish the first fishery service in Brazil. In the course of his work he visited many parts of the country. In 1918 he was called to São Paulo to arrange the collection of fishes in the Museu Paulista, and again in 1921 to arrange the collection of batrachians in the same institution. His biography, in Portuguese, with a portrait and bibliography, was published in 1942, in São Paulo, by D. José Kretz as a 'Conferencia biographica.'—T. S. PALMER.

JUNIUS HENDERSON, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Boulder, Colorado, November 4, 1937, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was the son of Henry Clay and Iantha (Fuller) Henderson and was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, April 30, 1865. From 1887 to 1892 he edited the 'Pacific Sound Mail' at La Conner, Washington, was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1894, and practiced law at Boulder, Colorado, until 1902. The following year he became curator of the Museum of the University of Colorado. In 1908 he graduated from the University with the degree of A.B. and became Professor of Natural History.

Henderson was elected an Associate of the Union in 1903, a Member in 1929, and contributed occasional notes to 'The Auk.' His publications on geology and ornithology number more than 150 titles and include contributions to 'The Condor' and the 'Bulletin of the Wilson Ornithological Club.' His principal work, entitled 'The Practical Value of Birds,' appeared in 1920 and was intended as a comprehensive digest of the literature of economic ornithology published in America. How well he succeeded in this ambitious undertaking may be gathered from the review in 'The Auk.' In addition to his membership in the Union, Henderson was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Geological Society of America, and a member of the American Association of Museums, Ecological Society of America, American Society of Mammalogists, California Academy of Sciences, Cooper Ornithological Club, Wilson Ornithological Club, Biological Society of Washington, Palaeontological Society of America and other organizations. He married twice: (1) Nellie Bartlett of Rockford, Ill., May 25, 1894, who died in 1924; and (2) Bess R. Green, September 10, 1929.—T. S. PALMER.

FREDERICK HALL FOWLER, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1892, died at Palo Alto, California, November 7, 1945, at the age of sixty-six. He was the son of Major Joshua Lounsbury and Marion Hall Fowler and was born March 30, 1897, at Fort Custer, Montana, while his father was stationed at that frontier post. He graduated from Stanford University and in 1907-1908 returned to his alma mater as instructor in civil engineering. At an early age he took an interest in birds and natural history. He was a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and was elected to the A. O. U. when only 13 years old.

By profession a civil engineer, he was at one time consultant for the water and power departments of the city of Los Angeles and adviser in the Public Works Administration on the Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams. He was a member of the President's Board of Review of the Atlantic-Gulf Ship Canal in Florida and many other engineering committees and commissions. During the First World War, in 1918, he served as captain and topographic officer of the 211th Engineers at Camp Meade, Maryland, and in 1941 he was President of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Fowler was author of many official reports and technical papers, but his principal publication was 'Hydro-electric Systems of California,' 1923.—T. S. PALMER.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died suddenly at Warm Springs, Georgia, April 12, 1945, at the age of 63. He was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882, the son of James and Sara (Delano) Roosevelt. He graduated from Harvard in 1904 and received his law degree from Columbia University in 1907. In 1910 he entered politics and was elected to the State Senate from the Hyde Park District. Three years later he resigned from the Senate and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position which he held until 1920. He served as Governor of New York from 1929 to 1933 and as President of the United States from 1933 to 1945.

Roosevelt was elected an Associate of the Union in 1896 at the early age of 14 and continued his membership until his death. During his administration, several important changes were made affecting birds and wildlife. Under the Reorganization Act in 1940, the Biological Survey was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and combined with the Bureau of Fisheries to form the Fish and Wildlife Service, the system of migratory bird reservations was greatly expanded, the Act making the Bald Eagle a National Bird and symbol of freedom was passed in 1940, and the Natural Resources Treaty with 18 Latin American republics, providing for the establishment of National Parks and Monuments, Nature Monuments and the protection of migratory birds, was signed in 1940 and ratified in 1941. Under this treaty the Trumpeter Swan, Whooping Crane, Eskimo Curlew, Hudsonian Godwit, California Condor and Ivory-billed Woodpecker were made nature monuments and given federal protection at all times.—T. S. PALMER.