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- ZIMMER, JOHN T. 1950. Studies of Peruvian Birds. No. 51. The genera *Colibri*, *Anthracothorax*, *Klais*, *Lophornis*, and *Chlorestes*. *Amer. Mus. Nov.*, No. 1463: 1-28.—*Chlorestes notatus obsoletus* (Puerto Indiana, mouth of Río Napo, northern Perú), new subspecies.
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### OBITUARIES

EDWARD AVERY McILHENNY, Honorary Life Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home at Avery Island, Louisiana, on August 8, 1949. He was born there on March 29, 1872, the son of Edmund McIlhenny and Mary Avery McIlhenny, both of whom were members of distinguished Louisiana families. Young "Ned" spent much of his early life acquiring an intimate knowledge of the denizens of the vast marshes surrounding his home, and from that knowledge sprang an insatiable love of nature that was to lead, in later life, to his recognition as one of America's leading conservationists and most enthusiastic naturalists.

The explorer instinct early manifested itself in the young naturalist, for at the age of 21 he withdrew from Lehigh University to accompany Dr. Frederick A. Cook to the Arctic, and he was with Cook on the "Miranda" when that ship was wrecked off the coast of Greenland. Three years later, in August, 1897, he went north on his own expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, for the purpose of collecting birds and their nests, mammals, and ethnological materials. This was the fateful winter during which over 100 sailors from several ice-bound whaling ships were forced to spend the winter at this northernmost North American outpost. The cotton which McIlhenny had taken with him for use in preparing specimens was utilized in the making of bed-covers, the fabrication of which by the idle sailors provided both busy-work and sleeping warmth.

Back at the Avery Island estate, McIlhenny soon set in operation certain wildlife management practices of his own device that resulted in a veritable paradise for ducks, geese, herons, and other waterbirds. Indeed, his work in creating an artificial pond with nesting platforms and racks of suitable nesting materials led to the establishment of one of the largest heron rookeries on record, and one that was to be known throughout the world as "Bird City." McIlhenny not only conducted original researches into the life history and habits of certain birds and published articles in ornithological journals setting forth the results of these studies, but also he patronized extensively the works of a number of his ornithologist friends. He contributed generously to the operational expenses of the A. O. U., as well as to certain museums. Aside from his studies of the Snowy and American Egrets, the Boat-tailed Grackle, and the Sandhill Crane, he was the author of numerous books, short articles, and notes that contributed materially to Gulf Coast ornithology. Possibly one of his greatest contributions to ornithology was, however, his laborious and long-continuing bird-banding operations that culminated in the banding during his lifetime of the phenomenal number of 189,298 birds.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR.

MAX MINOR PEET, elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1933 and a Member in 1948, died suddenly in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on March 25, 1949. Dr. Peet was born in Iosco, Michigan, on October 20, 1885. He very early showed an interest in ornithology and even before he began his college training accompanied a University of Michigan zoological expedition to northern Michigan. After receiving the Doctor's Degree in Medicine from the University of Michigan (1910), he served successively at Rhode Island Hospital, the University of Pennsyl-

vania, and the Philadelphia General Hospital. In 1916 he was called to the University of Michigan, where he was appointed Chief of the Neurological Division of the University Hospital (1918) and Professor of Surgery (1930). Dr. Peet's contributions to the science of neural surgery soon made him one of the world's most distinguished practitioners in that field. His articles in medical journals alone would ensure his lasting eminence. Yet, with all this, Dr. Peet was among his generation's most active ornithologists. His study (1908) of the ecology of the birds of the Ypsilanti bayou is one of the earliest important studies in avian ecology. In addition he wrote three major articles on the birds of Isle Royale and the Porcupine Mountains and a number of shorter notes on bird distribution and taxonomy. The western form of American Bittern and the Chiapas Black-headed Saltator were named in his honor. In 1932, Dr. Peet accompanied the University of Michigan expedition to study the Colima Warbler in the Chisos Mountains, and from each of his many trips to medical conventions and to far places for special operations and medical consultations he returned with some new ornithological specimens or data. His collection of birds, housed in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, was perhaps the finest private collection of the birds of the A. O. U. Check-list area. Dr. Peet's family has generously presented the collection to the University of Michigan. —JOSSELYN VAN TYNE.

PERCY ROYCROFT LOWE, Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1920, died in Burley, Hampshire, England, August 18, 1948. He was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, January 2, 1870. After training for the medical profession at Cambridge, he was in institutional service until 1899 when he became a civil surgeon in the Boer War. While in the field, he developed an interest in birds that became all-absorbing. Following the war he became private physician to Sir Frederic Johnstone and accompanied him on six annual voyages to the West Indies. He collected during this period approximately 3,000 birds, chiefly insular forms.

In 1919 he succeeded W. R. Ogilvie-Grant and took charge of the Bird Room in the Natural History Museum. His deep interest in the anatomy and classification of birds soon brought him an international reputation. The investigations made by him on the Charadriiformes did much to elucidate the relationships of the various groups within this order. He also did some notable work on the ostriches, frigate birds, peacock pheasants, and penguins. An examination of the gallinaceous bones dating from the period when the Romans occupied England showed that they were all referable to the domestic fowl (*Ibis*, ser. 13, 3: 332-343, 1933). There was no osteological evidence that the Pheasant was present at this time.

Dr. Lowe was interested greatly in bird protection and in 1938 became chairman of the European section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation. In 1939 he was awarded the Verner von Heidenstam Gold Medal of the Swedish Academy of Sciences for his work on the protection of wildfowl. He was president of the British Ornithologists' Union from 1938-1943, and in 1946 was given the Salvin-Godman Medal of the Union for his particularly meritorious work in ornithology.

He was married to Harriette Dorothy in 1924. His widow and a daughter survive him.—A. W. SCHORGER.

REINHOLD LEO FRICKE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union died suddenly at his home in Rosedale, near Pittsburgh, Pa., April 20, 1948, at the age of 48. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 6, 1900 and served five years in the Navy during World War I. In 1926 he received an appointment in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh as a preparator in the Department of Education. Here he prepared

many groups of small mammals and birds for circulation by the museum through the public schools.

During the 20 odd years of his connection with the museum he made numerous field trips and brought back many specimens of mammals and birds for the collections. In the nearby Pymatuning Lake district he made new discoveries which were duly recorded in Todd's 'Birds of Western Pennsylvania.' He accompanied W. L. Mellon on a cruise on the yacht 'Vagabondia' around South America. In 1936 he made a trip with J. K. Doult to investigate the hitherto unknown avifauna of the Twin Islands in James Bay, and in the summer of 1947 he accompanied Edward J. Fleisher of Pittsburgh on a trip to the west and secured specimens of mule deer and elk on which he was working at the time of his death.

Fricke was elected an associate of the Union in 1927. His last big undertaking was the preparation and installation of the case of mammals of Pennsylvania in the Children's Museum.—T. S. PALMER.

Corresponding Fellow ARTHUR HERBERT EVELYN MATTINGLY, Melbourne, Australia, died October 1, 1950.

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