

- salvadorii* of authors, not of Dubois, becomes *T. a. granviki* Grote 1924. The correct subspecific name of the South African form of *Anthus richardi* is *rufuloides* Roberts. It is believed that the types of *Bradornis benguelensis* Bocage are wrongly labelled and did not come from Benguela. *Lanius collaris congcicus* Reichenow (1902) is considered a synonym of *L. c. capelli* Bocage (1879).—J. L. PETERS.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN G. 1951. Notes on *Scepomycter winifredae* and *Cinnyris loveridgei*. *Ibis*, 93 (3): 469-470.—Notes on plumage and habits of these two species based on specimens taken and observations made in the Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika.
- YAMASHINA, Y. 1950. Duck hybridization by artificial insemination. *Tori*, 13 (60): 1-5, 2 figs.—Description of Onishi's method of securing sperm and inseminating female; of significance in obtaining crosses to check interspecies fertility.
- YEAGER, LEE R., WAYNE W. SANDFORT, AND L. JACK LYON. 1951. Some problems of Pheasant management on irrigated land. *Trans. 16th N. A. Wildl. Conf.*, pp. 351-367. "Despite a mortality of 69.0 per cent in [313] nests, 24.9 per cent in [792] chicks, and 19.6 per cent in [296] adults . . . the late-summer populations showed 255 to 311 per cent increases over the breeding populations during the 3-year period of 1948-50." Crop harvest activities destroyed 35 per cent of all nests, 8 per cent of all chicks, and 28 per cent of all nesting hens. Weather was second in importance as a mortality factor.—J. J. HICKEY.
- ZIMMER, JOHN T. 1951. Studies of Peruvian Birds. No. 61. The genera *Aglaeactis*, *Lafresnaya*, *Pterophanes*, *Boissonneaua*, *Heliangelus*, *Eriocnemis*, *Haplophoedia*, *Ocreatus*, and *Lesbia*. *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1540: 1-55.—Taxonomic revisions, including remarks on hybridization. New races are: *Aglaeactis castelnaudii regalis* from Rumicruz, Dept. Pasco, Peru; *A. cupripennis cajabambae* from Cajabamba, Peru; *Lafresnaya lafresnayi orestes* from San Pedro, south of Chachapoyas, Peru; *Pterophanes cyanopterus caeruleus* from Paramo Guamues, Nariño, Colombia; *Heliangelus amethysticollis decolor* from Rumicruz, Dept. Pasco, Peru; *Eriocnemis luciani marcapatae* from Marcapata, southeastern Peru; and *Ocreatus underwoodii ambiguus* from Salento, western Quindio Andes, Colombia.

OBITUARIES

WALTER ALLEN ANGELL, an Honorary Life Associate, elected to the American Ornithologists' Union in 1901, died at Smithfield, Rhode Island, on February 5, 1950. He was born in Johnston, R. I., September 5, 1868. After attending the Johnston Public Schools, he became a taxidermist and furrier and developed into a well-rounded naturalist. He also manufactured Riker mounts for use in the study of insects. His collection of rare butterflies was destroyed completely in the hurricane of 1938. He also specialized in the raising of dahlias and gladiolas. Aside from a collection of bird skins, domestic and foreign, he had one of the best collections of the eggs of the birds of New England, found for the most part by himself.—A. W. SCHORGER.

FRANK WESTON BENSON, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1920, died at Salem, Massachusetts, November 14, 1951, at the age of 89. He was born at Salem on March 24, 1862. After studying at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he went to the Julian Academy in Paris where he was a pupil of Boulangier and Lefebre. His initial reputation as an artist was gained in oil. Probably

the most widely known of his paintings are the seven panels that he did for the Library of Congress.

He turned wholeheartedly to etchings and drypoints in 1912 and soon acquired the reputation of being the most original and virile of American etchers. His strength lay in the delineation of birds, particularly shorebirds and waterfowl with their settings of beach and marsh. His output was prodigious. Of the 310 plates that appeared between 1912 and 1930, nearly two-thirds have birds as the major or minor subject.

Benson was an enthusiastic sportsman. His self-portrait, "The Gunner," shows a face so kind that the dead birds at his side seem only an essential sacrifice to art. It was only by many hours of patient observation in a blind that he attained that mastery of every motion of waterfowl in flight and the characteristic poses of the shorebirds. In his work the marsh grasses sway and the water ripples as in life. His etchings of Yellow-legs are so successful that the viewer unconsciously expects them to nod at any moment.

The artist was a member of the: Guild of Boston Artists; National Association of Portrait Painters; Brooklyn Society of Etchers; Chicago Society of Etchers; Ten American Painters; National Institute of Arts and Letters; National Academy of Design; and Academician. Awards in the form of medals and monetary prizes were many. Exhibits were held at home and abroad, and today his works form part of the permanent collections of most of the large galleries of our country.—A. W. SCHORGER.

SIDNEY CHASE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1904, died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, March 21, 1932, in his 85th year. He was born in Nantucket in 1847. He married Ella Merrihew of Fairhaven and, after her death in 1909, retired from business and returned to Nantucket.

Chase was much interested in birds. He is said to have contributed his observations on birds to various ornithological journals but apparently did not publish any notes in 'The Auk'.—T. S. PALMER.

ELIZABETH RAND COX, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1949, died in Plainfield, New Jersey, on November 9, 1950. She was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., on October 24, 1908. After graduating from Smith College in 1930, she took special work at the University of New Mexico and Rutgers University. Her interest in birds began in 1942 and, through a natural gift in art and music combined with a retentive memory, she soon became familiar with the habits and notes of the birds of her region. Frequent drives to Bay Head, N. J., permitted her to become acquainted with the birds of marsh and beach. She was skilled in ceramics, and her models of the Kingfisher and Bob-white won first prizes in the Plainfield Art Society. Miss Cox was avid in acquiring knowledge for its own sake, and she had a broad interest in politics, education, and the Unitarian Church. She was known for her generosity, humor, and pleasing personality.—A. W. SCHORGER.

HERMANN GROTE, elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1923, died in Berlin, Germany, on August 12, 1951. He was born on July 7, 1882. Grote went to German East Africa as director of a sisal plantation and in 1909 (*Ornith. Monatsber.*, 17: 21-24, 103-104, 147-149) began the publication of a series of notes on the birds of German East Africa that continued until 1913. While serving in the German Army in World War I, he was made prisoner by the Russians. Taking up the study of their language, he performed invaluable service to the western nations by translating into German many Russian reports on ornithology.

Grote retained a deep interest in the African avifauna and by a close study of the collections in Berlin he was able to recognize and name a considerable number of new forms. In 1930, in the "Mitteilungen" of the Berlin Museum, he published a very valuable paper on the Palearctic migrants visiting tropical and southern Africa, 199 species in all, outlining their winter ranges, and giving the dates for their movements. This was followed in 1931 and 1937 by two supplementary articles on the same subject.

After World War II Grote again took up work at the Berlin Museum, but his health failed. Those who knew him personally were impressed with his great friendliness and deep devotion to systematic ornithology.—JAMES P. CHAPIN.

EDWARD KING HAMMOND, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1937, died of a heart attack, September 29, 1950, at his home in Chicago. He was born in Morgan Park, now a part of Chicago, Illinois, October 25, 1885, and graduated in mechanical engineering from the American Institute of Technology in 1909. He was a bachelor and lived, in the region where he was born, with his sister, Violet F. Hammond, who was his only surviving near relative. She died November 19, 1951.

Hammond was a former editor of the magazine 'Machinery,' and he was the western manager of this magazine from 1921 to the time of his retirement in June, 1947. He was elected a member of the Kennicott Club of Chicago in 1935. His collection of eggs and nests of birds was given to the Chicago Academy of Sciences.—R. M. STRONG.

HAROLD HERRICK of Lawrence, Long Island, New York, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died May 27, 1933, in his 80th year. He was born in New York City, November 26, 1853, the son of Jonathan K. and Elizabeth (Telles) Herrick. On November 26, 1878, he married Annie T. Lawrence. In 1872 he entered the insurance business in New York and from 1896 to 1917 served as president of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Herrick was elected an Associate of the A.O.U. in 1905. His contributions to 'The Auk' were limited to a few brief notes on game birds in the vicinity of New York and on the Monroe Marshes of Lake Erie where, for a number of years, he was accustomed to hunt waterfowl.—T. S. PALMER

JOHN SOUTHGATE YEATON HOYT, one of the most promising young ornithologists at Cornell, died at Memorial Hospital, New York City, on June 1, 1951. He was born January 13, 1913, in Baltimore, the son of Dr. W. D. Hoyt and Margaret Y. Hoyt who moved in 1915 to Washington and Lee University where Dr. Hoyt became head of the Department of Biology.

"South," as he was always called by his many friends, took his B.S. degree from Washington and Lee in 1938, and then came to Cornell to study ornithology under Dr. Arthur A. Allen. His main graduate problem was the life history of the Pileated Woodpecker, out of which grew his M.S. and Ph.D. dissertations and numerous publications about the growth and molt of this interesting species.

During the war Dr. Hoyt served as a medical technician in the Army Medical Corps, first at Stark General Hospital in Charleston, S. C., and later in the Kennedy General Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. His wife, Sarah Foresman Hoyt, to whom he was married in 1942, was employed in similar work with civilian status. During these years Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt were active in bird-banding, leading field trips, and even helping to organize bird and general natural history societies. Perhaps the work they enjoyed most was their Directorship of Natural History at Cold

Spring Harbor Biological Laboratory, Long Island, for they spent their summers there from 1941 through 1950, except for the period when they were doing war work.

After the war, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt moved to the small village of Etna, near Ithaca, where until December 1, 1950, Dr. Hoyt served as an assistant in the Laboratory of Ornithology. Here his work as a preparator, instructor, extension lecturer, and radio program leader was most helpful. His fortitude and cheerfulness during his long illness never lapsed, and he is greatly missed by the University staff, his radio audiences, his Boy Scouts, and droves of Ithaca children.

Dr. Hoyt became an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1935 and was a member of numerous other scientific societies.

He is survived by two brothers and his wife, who is continuing some of her husband's work.—ELSA G. ALLEN.

ROBERT OWEN MERRIMAN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1920, died at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, October 12, 1934, at the age of 39. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, December 21, 1895. Bodily infirmities prevented his attendance at the annual meetings of the Union, and he was present at only one, the meeting in Quebec in 1932, when he presented a brief note on 'The Behavior of a Land Bird (Junco) at Sea.' Apparently his only contribution to 'The Auk' was an obituary notice of Edwin Beaupre, published in 1930.—T. S. PALMER.

OSCAR RUDOLPH NEUMANN, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Chicago, Illinois, May 17, 1946, in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Berlin, Germany, September 3, 1867, the son of a wealthy family, and at an early age developed an interest in natural history and travel. In November, 1892, at the age of 25, he started from Tanga, German East Africa, and proceeded across northern Tanganyika Territory, southern Uganda, and Kenya Colony, around Lake Victoria, to Kwa Mtesa in Uganda. The collections made on this trip were presented to the Berlin Museum and his report, under the title of 'Beitrag zur Vogelfauna von Ost- und Central-Afrika,' was published in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for 1898-1900. In 1899 he accompanied Baron von Erlanger on an expedition to Somaliland and southern Ethiopia. From Zeila, on the Gulf of Aden, the party traveled to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Neumann went on alone to Shoa to find a new route to the Sudan. His account of this expedition appeared in 'The Geographical Journal' for 1902; his birds were acquired by the Tring Museum and his report on the 1300 birds collected appeared in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for 1904-1906, under the title 'Vögel von Schoa und Sud-Aethiopien.'

In 1908, Neumann, who had lost most of his fortune by unfortunate investments, was offered a position in the Tring Museum, but this plan failed a few months later when Lord Rothschild was in financial difficulties. Neumann then became a stockbroker in Berlin and continued in this business for 25 years, when it was terminated by the Hitler regime. After the outbreak of World War II life in Berlin became unsafe and Neumann, with the aid of a friend, made his way to Cuba in 1941 and then to Chicago where he became a curator in the Field Museum, now the Chicago Natural History Museum.

He was elected a member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1897, but for financial reasons was obliged to resign in 1910. He was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1928 and a Foreign Member of the B.O.U. in 1929. He was unmarried.—T. S. PALMER.