

brood sizes (667 broods) for three areas (plus 1946 figures for one of them) are also tabulated by species. Mallards constituted 51.7% of the duck population, and 94.7% of this species [from unstated number examined] contained internal parasites. Tapeworms (*Cestoda*) were present in 62.9% of the 62 waterfowl examined.—C. S. Robbins.

YOCOM, CHARLES F. 1950. Red-breasted Merganser in eastern Washington. *Murrelet*, 31 (1): 13.—Three males seen; only recent Washington record east of the Cascades.

YOUNG, HOWARD. 1951. Territorial behavior in the Eastern Robin [*Turdus migratorius*]. *Proc. Linn. Soc. New York*, Nos. 58-62: 1-37, 14 figs.—A detailed analytical study shows that territoriality in this species is a variable thing—the pattern, when present, varies from the concise, too-definite criteria of Howard, and no line can be drawn between territorial and non-territorial birds. Territoriality is so much a part of the entire complex of behavior that it should not be studied by itself.

ZIMMERMAN, D. A., AND G. B. HARRY. 1951. Summer birds of Autlan, Jalisco. *Wilson Bull.*, 63 (4): 302-314, 3 photos.—An annotated list of 121 species of Mexican birds, with a brief description of the area.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM PROCTER, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1928, died at West Palm Beach, Florida, April 19, 1951. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1872. After graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy (1891) and Yale University (1894) he traveled extensively in the Far East. He was a graduate student at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1896-97. His academic training was for business, and he was active in this field for 20 years, first in railroad securities, then with the Procter and Gamble Company which his grandfather founded in 1837.

Doctor Procter is a good example of a man with business acumen who eventually found an absorbing interest in science. In 1916 he went to Columbia University and took work in zoology until 1920. Most of his summers had been spent on Mount Desert Island, Maine, and in 1921, with others, he established a research station to investigate the marine fauna. Due to differences of opinion, Procter subsequently founded an independent laboratory at Frenchman's Bay, of which he was president and director up to the time of his death. He concentrated on a study of the insects of the island, the results being published as the 'Biological Survey of the Mount Desert Region,' in seven volumes and parts, covering both the marine fauna and insects. It is doubtful if any area has ever been worked more intensively. He recorded 5,465 forms of Hexapoda and Arachnida and 6,578 insects. Impressed by his work, the University of Montreal in 1936 granted him the degree of Doctor of Science after the customary examinations.

Procter served on the advisory board of the Zoology Department of Columbia University, the managerial board of the Wistar Institute, and as a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. As editor of the "Annals" of the Entomological Society of America he made substantial contributions of money and of time.

It was not until 1910 that he married the talented Miss Emily Bodenstein, the union being broken by her death in 1949.

No special interest in birds was shown by Procter, but he attained an eminent position in the allied field of entomology.—A. W. SCHORGER.

CHARLES THEODORE RAMSDEN, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Santiago, Cuba, August 24, 1951, at the age of 75. He was born at Santiago, February 11, 1876, and spent almost his entire life in the place of his birth. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Yale University in 1896 and the degree of Sc.D. from the University of Cuba in 1918. He was elected an Associate of the A.O.U. in 1912 and was made a Corresponding Fellow in 1918. After his election he published a number of brief notes in 'The Auk,' chiefly on the distribution and occurrence of rare birds in Cuba.

Dr. Ramsden was an all-round naturalist, interested not only in the vertebrates and insects of Cuba, but also in the mollusca of the island, a field in which he was a well-known authority.—T. S. PALMER.

WALTER E. ROGERS, elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1935, died in Appleton, Wisconsin, October 5, 1951. He was born in Greenview, Illinois, February 24, 1890. His interest in nature was aroused when, as a boy, he attended the Old Salem Chautauqua meetings with his family. Eventually he specialized in botany. He graduated from James Millikin University in 1913, and this institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1939. Other institutions which he attended were the University of Michigan, Ohio State University, Cornell University, and the University of Iowa.

He was microscopic technician at the Saint Louis Biology Laboratory (1913-14), assistant in plant morphology at the University of Iowa (1914-17), and professor of biology at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania (1917-19). Becoming professor of biology at Lawrence College in 1919, he served for a period of 32 years. A course in ornithology was taught for many years, his wife assisting him in the field work. An intention to work on the genetics of birds, and other avian problems, after retirement could not be fulfilled.

Mr. Rogers was a member of the Torrey Botanical Club, Botanical Society of America, Iowa Academy of Science, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. His 'Tree flowers of forest, park, and street' (1935) is noted for the artistic beauty of the illustrations.

Those who knew Professor Rogers were impressed by his devotion to his family and to his students. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, and two sons.—A. W. SCHORGER.

ORPHEUS MOYER SCHANTZ, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1919, died in Red Bank, New Jersey, September 2, 1951. He was born in Port Elgin, Ontario, May 27, 1864. Coming to the United States in 1881, he resided in the Chicago area from 1890 to 1942, and at Red Bank from 1942 until his death. He was President of the Illinois Audubon Society from 1914-1930. In addition to becoming a life member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1910, and an honorary life member in 1944, he served on the Board of Scientific Governors of the Academy from 1926-1940. He also served as director and treasurer of the Geographic Society of Chicago and as Chairman of the Excursions Committee that conducted tours to the Great Smoky Mountains.

Mr. Schantz was author of the following papers: 'Birds of Illinois' (Ill. Dept. Cons. Publ. No. 6, 1928); 'Indiana's unrivaled sand-dunes—a natural park opportunity' (Nat. Geog. Mag., 35:430, 1919); 'Beyond the haze in the high Smokies' (Country Life, 50:60, Aug., 1926); 'Albino gray squirrels' (Nature Mag., 14:111, 1929); and 'Taking a garden tip' (Nature Mag., 19:116, 1932).

During the latter years of his life he was an instructor at the Freehold (N. J.) Military Academy and naturalist at Camp Echo Hill, Clinton, N. J. He and his

associates were instrumental in establishing a National Park in the Great Smokies. His contributions to conservation and the preservation of unusual natural areas will be long-lasting.—A. W. SCHORGER.

ROLLIN BURDETTE TROUSLOT of Walnut Creek, California, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1933, died in April, 1939, in his 78th year. He was born in Sandwich, Illinois, May 28, 1861. He was known personally by the late Harry S. Swarth who had visited him at his home.

Trouslot is one of the mysteries among California ornithologists. He must have been interested in birds or he would not have been elected an Associate of the A.O.U. He lived in an interesting region at the foot of Mount Diablo, not far distant from Berkeley and San Francisco, both centers of ornithological activity, yet he published nothing and apparently was almost unknown to most of the local bird men.—T. S. PALMER.

ARTHUR BALDWIN WILLIAMS was elected an Associate of the A.O.U. in 1938 and a Member in 1950. He was born at Montclair, New Jersey, on April 11, 1874, and died at his home in Cleveland Heights August 18, 1951.

He was graduated with honors from Yale University in 1898, where he was elected to Sigma Xi for his outstanding contributions in natural history. In 1932 he received his M.A. from Western Reserve University in Cleveland, and in 1935 his Ph.D. from the same institution.

As a result of his efforts in teaching natural science to children at the Fairmount Presbyterian Church in Cleveland Heights, he was made the first Park Naturalist for the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board. He joined the staff of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in 1930. In 1939 he was made Curator of Education at the Museum, the position he held until his retirement in June of 1950.

He originated the Kirtland Bird Club in 1940, the first of the Museum's amateur scientific societies, and edited the 'Cleveland Bird Calendar,' beginning with the second number of 1941. In 1950 he completed a compilation of bird records for the Cleveland region and edited 'Birds of the Cleveland Region,' published by the Museum.

During his work in the parks and at the Museum, his major interest was in the study of birds. He conducted, continuously for 18 years, a nesting census of a 65-acre tract in the North Chagrin Metropolitan Park. A summary of this study was published in 'Audubon Field Notes' in 1947. Dr. Williams was particularly interested in the ecology and life history studies of birds, and worked intensively on the nesting habits and distribution of the Hooded Warbler. From March, 1944, until the week of his death, he wrote a weekly nature column for the 'Cleveland Press.'

Dr. Williams, as we all knew him, was a real teacher. His inspiration came from the out-of-doors, and he had the ability to pass on his enthusiasm to others. His work will go on in the Cleveland region in the form of the "Bird Calendar"; the spring bird walks sponsored by the Museum, which grew to 13 simultaneous Sunday morning walks in 1951, drawing an attendance of nearly 500 people; the Kirtland Bird Club; the Trailside Museums in the Cleveland Metropolitan Parks; and the outdoor education program of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.—HAROLD E. WALLIN.