Mr. Hay's book is, by contrast, a personal and poetic view of the yearly cycle in the life of terns. He traveled extensively, visiting tern colonies in Europe and America, and the book includes both his esthetic appreciation of their beauty, his admiration for their struggle to survive the encroachment of man on their breeding areas, and factual knowledge acquired through his researches and visits to colonies. It is well-written and often evocative, very much in the tradition of his earlier books.—MARY LECROY.

ALSO RECEIVED

The birds of John Burroughs, keeping a sharp lookout.—Jack Kligerman (Ed.). 1976. New York, Hawthorne Books, Inc. Pp. 240, illus. by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and a photograph of John Burroughs. $3.95.—Every once in a while a book of the past is reprinted not just because it is at last in public domain and will probably sell but because it is one of the best of its kind and should not remain forever forgotten. Such a book is this collection of Burroughs' essays. I wish I could have the pleasure of reading it for the first time all over again and would recommend it as leisure-time reading to anyone with an appreciation of birds and nature.—ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN.

Birds of prey of Wisconsin.—Frances Hamerstrom. 1972. Madison, Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources. Pp. 65, illus. by Elva Paulson. No price given.—This excellent paperback packs a great deal of pertinent and accurate information into limited space. Anyone writing regional reports for the general public would profit by using this booklet as a model. The Department of Natural Resources of the State of Wisconsin is to be commended for making such information available to the state's citizens.—ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN.

OBITUARY

RICHARD ARCHBOLD, 1907–1976: explorer, world traveler, aviator, mountain climber, naturalist, and patron of natural history studies. He was educated chiefly at private schools. Richard came early under the influence of Herbert Stoddard who lived near his family's plantation near Thomasville, Georgia. While at school near Tuscon, Arizona he became fascinated with primitive travel in the desert wilderness.

In 1928, through the good offices of Dr. L. C. Sanford, a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Richard was invited to participate in a proposed French-British-American zoological expedition to Madagascar (1929–1931) to which his family contributed generously. This was under the general leadership of the noted French ornithologist, M. J. Delacour. Richard was responsible for the mammal collecting and study.

Once the expedition was well started Delacour and his assistant went on to Indochina as planned. Soon after this the death of Richard's father called Richard home and both bird and mammal collecting was continued by two bird men until 1931.

Richard then became interested in the Indo-Australian region and planned a series of expeditions to New Guinea. The first, with specialists collecting mammals, birds, and plants, was to southeast New Guinea (1933–34) working from sea level to Alpine tundra using conventional equipment, pack animals, and carriers.

After this experience, Archbold became interested in using airplanes for expedition transport into unexplored areas and portable radios for communication between camps. The working out of plans and special equipment occupied much of his attention. The second New Guinea expedition, 1936–37 was planned for the extensive lowlands of south New Guinea (the Fly River area) and the mountains of the central divide to the north utilizing both plane and radio. A mammalogist was added to the biological field staff which also included an ornithologist and a botanist. The loss of the plane at anchor in a sudden tropical storm curtailed field work to the extensive Fly River lowlands and travel to boat and raft.

The third expedition (1938–39) to New Guinea was to explore the country from the north coast lowlands to the top of the Snow Mountains, with a series of camps in between. This was in Netherlands New Guinea and the expedition became international with the Netherland Indies providing a military escort under a captain, a forester, and an entomologist, and also recruited a crew of Dyacks from Borneo for expedition porters.

The expedition's flying boat was flown from the U.S. by Archbold and crew to the base camp at Hollandia on the north New Guinea Coast. From here it was used to transport personnel and supplies to rivers and lakes inland. The whole operation went off remarkably smoothly under the overall guidance and support of Archbold.

But collecting of specimens led to a desire to find out more about the organisms collected, their lives and ecology. Archbold began thinking about a biological station to study the biota *in situ*. Construction of a headquarters building at Hollandia on the north coast of New Guinea near the base camp of the third expedition was begun. However unsettled world conditions precluded an immediate start of this project. In an attempt to hold his staff together Archbold established a temporary field station in the Arizona desert near Tucson where a successful season's work was carried out on birds and mammals in 1940.

Then through an old school friend, Donald Roebling, Richard in 1941 was offered the Roebling Red Hill property near Lake Placid, Florida for scientific purposes. This became the permanent Archbold Biological Station, a more than 4-sq-mile tract of pine-oak scrub, a relic of primitive vegetation of the sand ridge country of south Florida, plus a complex of concrete buildings for headquarters and laboratories.

Archbold himself took no further active part in the collecting expeditions for mammals and plants after his establishment of the biological station but remained at Red Hill for the rest of his life. He had a small permanent staff and a continual shifting stream of investigators in many aspects of biology with special needs and equipment. The challenges and the problems that Richard could help solve by devising equipment and offering encouragement kept him busy here for many years until he passed away peacefully on 1 August 1976.

The American share of the Archbold bird collections are in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Notable are those from Madagascar and New Guinea. The bird collectors for one or more expeditions were J. Delacour, J. C. Greenway, Jr., Willoughby Lowe, Philip Dumont, and A. L. Rand. Examples of the bird work done at the Archbold Biological Station include "Enemy recognition of the Curve-billed Thrasher," a list of the birds of the biological station, Florida; and papers on the social and family interrelationships of the Scrub Jay by Glen Woolfenden.

In writing the above, I have given only some of the bare bones of Richard Archbold's career as related to ornithology and only some of his other interests. But I must add that for many years he was a companion and a close friend, in tropical forest and in desert, in museum laboratory and in biological field station. May he rest in peace.—A. L. RAND

NOTES AND NEWS

The Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History is administered by a committee that meets twice annually to review applications for grants and fellowships. While there is no restriction on who may apply, the Committee particularly welcomes and favors applications from graduate students; projects in game management and the medical sciences are seldom funded. Applications should be submitted not later than **15 February** and **15 September**. Application forms may be obtained from the FRANK M. CHAPMAN MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE, *The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10024.*

Julian Ford has been appointed a Chapman Fellow for 1976. He is studying the geographical distribution and systematics of Australian birds.

Chapman grants during 1976, totalling $53,100 with a median of $500, were awarded to: Walter L. Anderson, spatial ecology of birds in northern Michigan bogs; Allison V. Andors, systematics, evolution, and biogeography of the Diatrymidae and Gastornithidae; Marcus W. Armstrong, Jr., seasonal variation in mockingbird repertoire size; Patricia C. Arrowood, antiphonal singing in Canary-winged Parakeets; Robert A. Askins, comparative ecology of temperate and tropical woodpeckers; Jonathan L. Atwood, social interactions in Santa Cruz I. Scrub Jays; Martha H. Balph, winter social organization of Evening Grosbeaks; G. Thomas Bancroft, comparison of molt in Blue and Scrub Jays; Jon C. Barlow, evolutionary trends and systematics of Black-whiskered and Yucatan vireos; Steven R. Beissinger, bird species diversity in natural and man-organized tropical communities; Peter Boag, significance and maintenance of morphological variation in *Geospiza fortis*; José F. Bonaparte, Upper Cretaceous continental birds from South America; Michael deL. Brooke, breeding status and sex ratio of Manx Shearwaters in Bay of Biscay; Sadie C. Brown, systematics of *Glaucidium*; Dirk Burcham, determination of Dunlin breeding grounds by trace elements; Everette L. Busbee, breeding ecology and behavior of Harris' Hawk; Tonnie