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NED HOLLISTER (1876-1924)

BY

WILFRED H. OSGOOD

*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago*

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FROM THE SMITHSONIAN REPORT FOR 1925, PAGES 599-619  
(WITH 2 PLATES)



(PUBLICATION 2863)

WASHINGTON  
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THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM H. FERGUSON

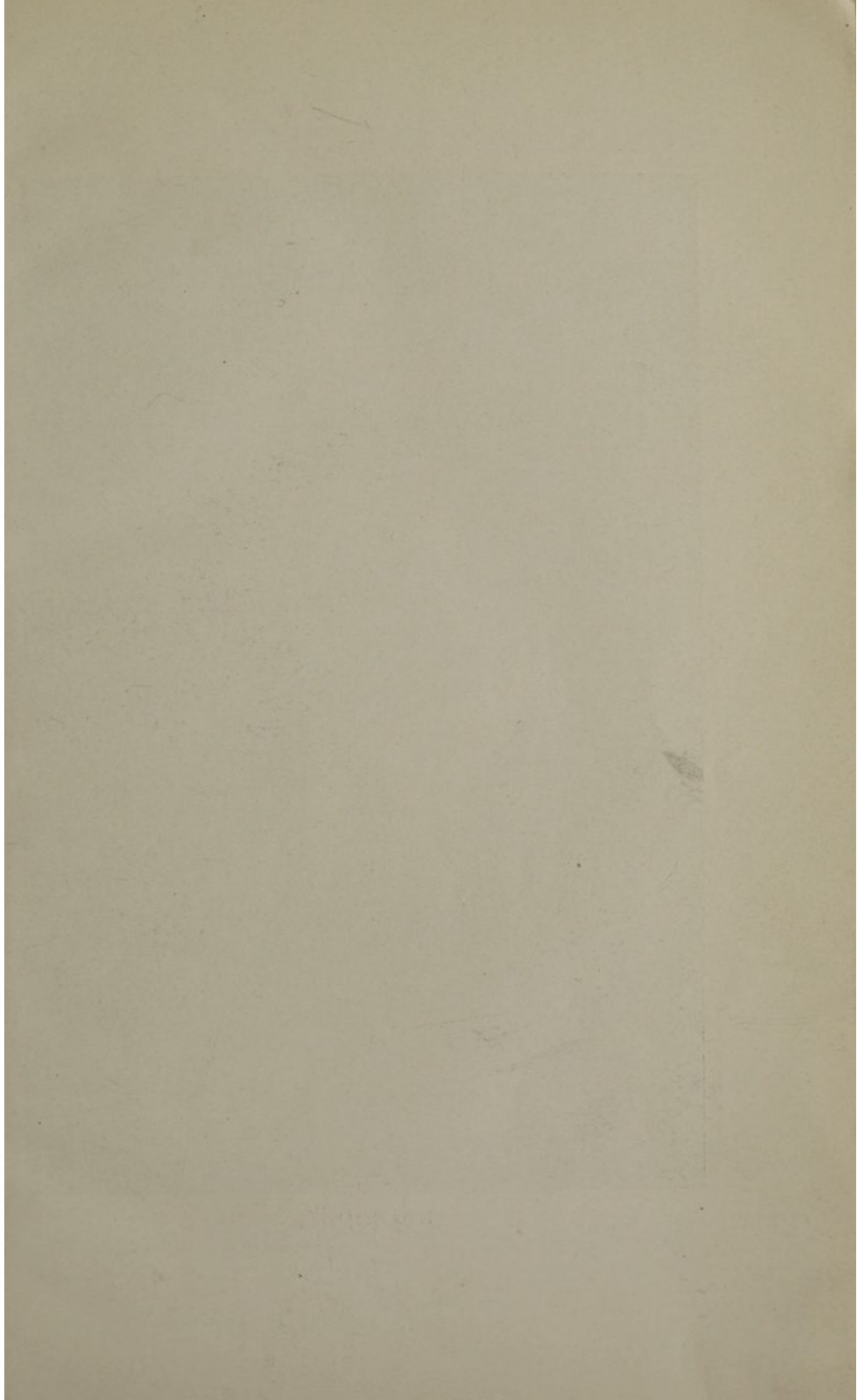
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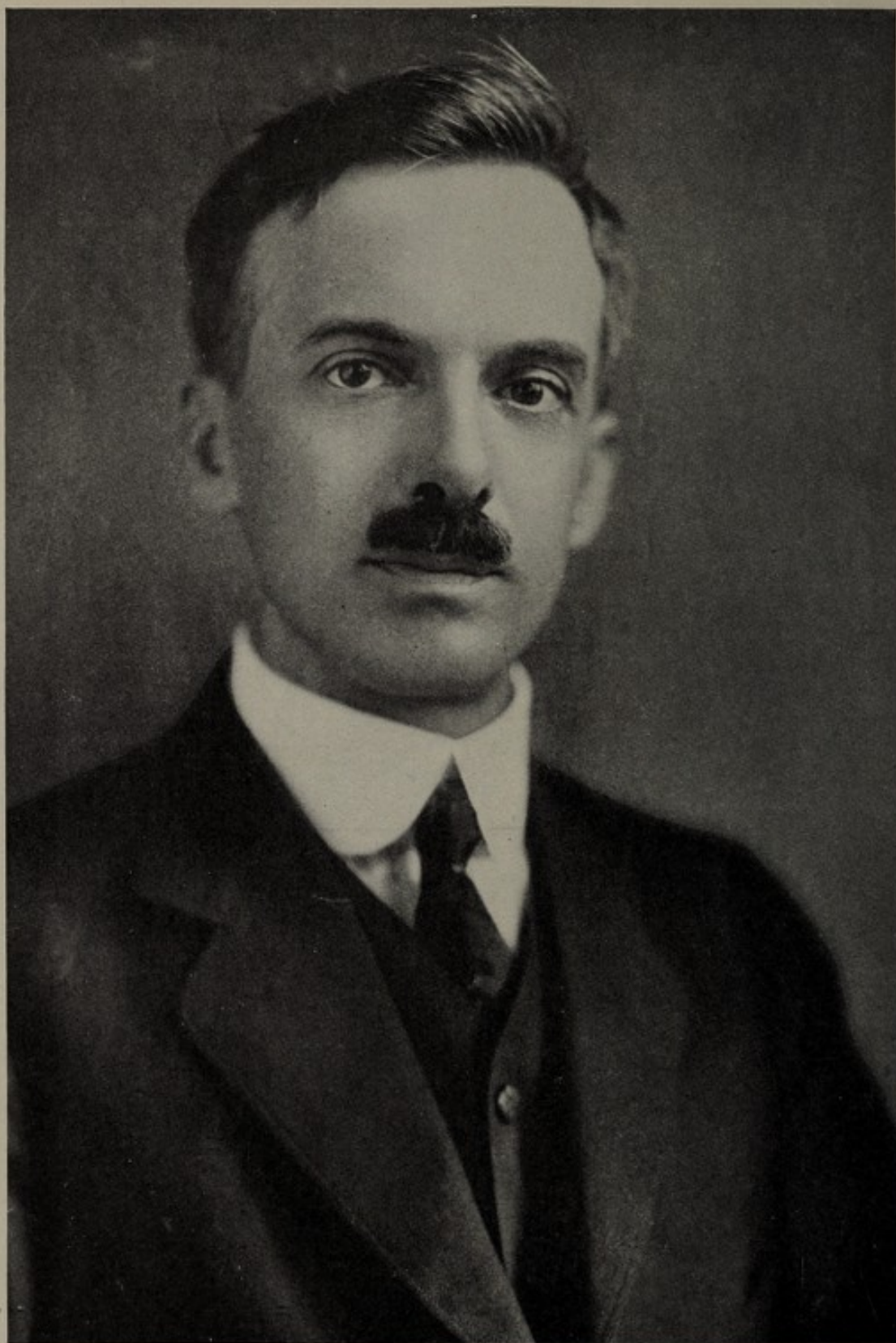
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NED HOLLISTER

## NED HOLLISTER (1876-1924)<sup>1</sup>

By WILFRED H. OSGOOD,

*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago*

[With 2 plates]

Although Ned Hollister's death occurred before his years had reached the half century mark, the consciousness that he is gone brings pangs similar to those evoked by the passing of older naturalists belonging to another generation. He was one of those heart-and-soul, born lovers of animals, who carry not only an affectionate sympathy for living things but also a passion for orderly knowledge of them—one of those whose career began in boyhood with the formation of a collection of his own and led on, without benefit of school or college, to mastery of difficult technical subjects as naturally and easily as if he had been ordained for it.

He was born November 26, 1876, in Delavan, Wis., the youngest of a family, including also two brothers, Warren D. and Kenneth, and a sister Margaret. His forbears were of English blood, one of the better known of them being Lieut. John Hollister, who came to America in 1642 and was later prominent in the colonial affairs of Connecticut. His grandfather was a native of New York State and thence, in 1839, migrated to southern Wisconsin, where he settled in Rock Prairie, Walworth County. His father, Kinner Newcomb Hollister, was born near Delavan on a farm which he continued to own after moving into town and opening a store. He sold this business to enter the Civil War, where he was commissioned captain, and after the war returned to Delavan to continue in a general merchandise business until his death in 1911. Ned's mother, Frances Margaret (Tilden) Hollister, is still living in Delavan. They belonged to that class of well-informed, prosperous, and independent people which makes nations great, engaged mainly in farming or local business connected with farming. Their home was one in which nothing essential was lacking, and while the great outdoors was always at hand, it was supplemented by the social and educational advantages of the village and by proximity to the two large cities—Chicago and Milwaukee.

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted by permission from *Journal of Mammalogy*, vol. 6, No. 1, February, 1925.



Ned's formal education was confined to the public schools of Delavan, where he had the usual high-school training but failed actually to graduate, a collecting trip having conflicted with the last few days of the school year. Although he did not go to college, early associations were made by which his natural tendencies received all that was necessary to give him an understanding of scientific method and an appreciation of absolute accuracy exceeding that of many college-trained men. One of the first of these profitable contacts was with Prof. Ludwig Kumlien, of Milton College, in the small town of Milton, Wis., not far from Delavan.

It is not uncommon for naturalists to show their inclinations early in life and they often make real contributions to knowledge while still in their teens, but few, if any, have begun earlier than Ned Hollister. In his joint work with L. Kumlien on *The Birds of Wisconsin*, published in 1903, it is stated that conclusions were based on 35 years' field work by the senior author and 15 by the junior. This implies that Hollister regarded his field work as beginning when he was 12 years old. If he says so, we may be quite sure it did, not theoretically but actually, and the statement in *The Birds of Wisconsin* undoubtedly means that at least some of the matter published in the book was founded by definite observations or notes made by the boy of 12. Further evidence is shown by the fact that he began publishing in his sixteenth year, in 1892, when three papers appeared under his name, one in *The Oologist* and two in a leaflet called *The Taxidermist*.

Early bird's-nesting and taxidermic efforts were made in the company of his brother Warren, and the collection of birds, eggs, and latterly of mammals which was brought together was a joint affair, Warren only relinquishing his interest after he had left home and entered an active life of business. Young Ned and his brother evidently were favorites among a coterie of sportsmen citizens of Delavan who took them on their semiannual shooting parties to the near-by lakes and prairies where ducks, snipes, and other game birds abounded. His father encouraged him, and an uncle, Mr. F. E. Burrows, often accompanied him to photograph birds' nests. On his father's farm near Delavan were several duck "holes" which furnished him a private preserve, and on family farms in Minnesota and Florida, he had welcome headquarters for hunting and collecting. These early hunting associations were very dear to Hollister and in later years, long after he had become immersed in scientific study and executive work in Washington, he returned to Delavan practically every season to shoot over the old ground and visit with what he affectionately and truly termed "the old crowd," for most of them were much older than he.

The life in Delavan, the early collecting, and the hunting parties with older men formed an important part of Hollister's background. Good sportsmanship, manliness, loyalty, camaraderie, judgment, and fun-loving humor were qualities which he possessed by nature, but doubtless their development was assisted by these associations. There was another and more intense side to him, however, and this also had a favorable environment. He was the heir, so to speak, of a line of pioneer naturalists in southern Wisconsin which included Lapham, Hoy, Thure Kumlien, and Ludwig Kumlien. The last was the one to form the connection and he exerted an important influence upon Hollister when he was at the critical age of 19.

Kumlien was then teaching in Milton College and, although Hollister was not a student of the college, he "walked with" Kumlien to better purpose than many of those who were. Shortly after this, Hartley Jackson, now a well-known mammalogist but then a boy of 16 and four years younger than Ned, came to Milton College as a student and the two were brought together by Kumlien. After Kumlien's early death, Hollister became a mentor for Jackson as Kumlien had been for him, and later was instrumental in bringing Jackson to his present position with the Biological Survey. Probably through Kumlien, he became acquainted with others, including members of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, among whom were Dr. H. V. Ogden, Dr. Ernst Copeland, and Dr. G. W. Peckham, of Milwaukee. As early as 1892 he was in touch with the United States Department of Agriculture and began collecting birds' stomachs to assist the Government work in economic ornithology. It was in this year, also, that he began earnestly to collect birds' skins as well as eggs and was soon exchanging and corresponding with many prominent ornithologists. One of them was William Brewster, whose well-known warmth toward younger men soon caused Hollister to send him various specimens for determination and to ask his advice on matters concerning them. Just how Hollister would have developed without these favorable influences is uncertain, but one can not avoid wondering what would be the fate of a boy like him in present times when, with rare exceptions, there are no Kumliens in our small colleges and no Brewsters forming private collections. Even as it was, he did not find himself immediately, and for several years after reaching his majority he remained in Delavan assisting in the general store kept by his father. Meanwhile, all spare time was devoted to his collections and short trips were made at all opportunities. In 1896 and 1897 he had outings in Minnesota near the town of Kinbrae, and for three succeeding winters a few weeks were spent in Arkansas in Lonoke, Arkansas, and Prairie Counties. At this period his interest in mammals had been awakened and he made his first mammal skins

for permanent preservation in 1896. At the same time, he began compiling a list of the species of Walworth County, Wis.

In March, 1901, Ned made an eastern trip to visit the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, places which had been enshrined in his boyhood fancies. He was always very modest and doubtless made no advances to any of the men he met in Washington, but the following summer he was invited to join a Biological Survey party in Texas as assistant to Vernon Bailey. The appointment was for temporary services only, and he gladly accepted for a period of four months, June to September, inclusive. In later years, he often related with much good humor the trepidation with which he went to meet the famous naturalist, whose name he had seen so frequently in print and whose prowess as a traveler and discoverer of new mammals had seemed to portend a man of extraordinary physique and commanding, perhaps domineering, character. Ned was by no means provincial, but in such reminiscences always represented himself to be; and it was this that gave point to his amusing description of his surprise when he found Mr. Bailey to be a man no larger than himself, quick, wiry, and active, unassuming and sympathetic. Ned's keen sense of humor was also titillated on this occasion by the fact that Bailey suggested that they have a conference in a quiet place and for this purpose chose the cemetery in the little village of Jefferson, Tex. He worked with Bailey for a time and came to have great admiration for him. Soon proving competent for independent assignments he made important collections of mammals and birds at Joaquin, Sour Lake, Comstock, Fort Stockton, and Davis Mountains, Tex., as well as at Weed, Cloudcroft, Ruidoso, Roswell, and Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

In the fall of 1902, he returned to Delavan, went for a deer hunt in Vilas County, Wis., and then, evidently intending to continue as a private collector, he bought the Kumlien collection of about 1,500 specimens and added it to his own in February, 1903. Kumlien's death in December, 1902, after a long illness, was a sad blow, and the *Birds of Wisconsin*, on which the two had been working for years, was left to be completed by Hollister. The winter of 1902-3, therefore, was spent largely on this work and the book appeared in July, 1903, a model of care and accuracy. Although a dozen or more notes and short articles had appeared previously, this was his first lengthy publication.

In the spring of 1903, the question of temporary field assistants again arose in the office of the Biological Survey, this time in connection with an Alaskan trip to which I had been assigned. After a word with Mr. Bailey, I quickly decided that Ned Hollister was the man I wanted and at once made a proposal to him which he accepted.

We met one evening about the first of May in a railroad station in Chicago where we immediately took train for the West. I can never forget that first evening during which we became acquainted and talked over plans for the summer. Although I had then been some five or six years on the regular staff of the Biological Survey, and although he half-jokingly and self-deprecatingly referred to me as a "professional," we were about of an age, and the rate at which we found common ground on all sorts of subjects has scarcely ever been equaled in my experience. Evidently he did not find me larger nor more muscular than anticipated and I particularly remember the droll but emphatic way in which he expressed himself as I led the way from the dining car to the comfortable smoking coach. "You're the first Biological Survey man I've seen," he said, "who didn't act as if he thought I was a criminal every time I lit a cigar."

The Alaskan trip lasted five months, joint work being done mainly in mountains near Eagle and along the Yukon River from Eagle to Circle. Hollister also did independent work on the coast at Mitkof Island and Kupreanof Island, Alaska, and at Steilacoom and San Juan Island, Wash. One of the mammals obtained at the last locality was named for him, *Peromyscus maniculatus hollisteri*. Throughout the trip, he impressed me more for all-around balanced qualities than for outstanding ones. The broad fact about him was the all-embracing character of his love of animals and nature. Down to the meanest detail of work, there was nothing connected with the observation and study of animals, alive or dead, which did not partake of this love. Each phase of the subject was to him only part of one whole, none of which was to be slighted. The excitement of the chase and the exultation of capture or discovery held great charms for him, but the laborious paring of hides and other supposed drudgery seemed to give him no less pleasure. He did such things not only with good cheer but with an obvious enjoyment that was related not to the work itself but to its object. The finished specimen was to him something to be treated almost as if sacred. I have never known a man who, without being meticulous, took such pride in the quality of his specimens and such care of them subsequent to preparation. He evinced the same joy and maintained similar high standards in method and practice in making field notes, in keeping catalogues or records, and in publishing results.

To his qualities as a collector and observer was added a charming disposition in which modesty, simplicity, loyalty, and good humor were the leading features. An amusing incident never escaped him nor ever left his memory, so no one was long in his company without being entertained by a dry comment or a humorous anecdote. As a field companion, he was delightful and his equal will very rarely be found. He loved human beings, as such, regardless of appearances

or station, and in traveling made friends among all classes with an unerring instinct for those with sound fundamental virtues. He was passionately fond of dogs and the only regret he ever expressed in connection with long field trips was that he could not take his dog. His favorite dog was a pedigreed English setter, "Chick Stanton," which he had raised from a pup and trained for hunting and field trials. During the long field season when I was intimately associated with him, nothing impressed me more than his love for this dog. When other subjects failed, he was always ready to talk about dogs, and, at times, it seemed as if he loved "Chick Stanton" more than mother, brother, or any human being. That he had a sterner side, strong convictions on many subjects, and great determination, however, was evidenced in many ways. As a good instance, a misfortune which befell him when he first began collecting mammals in Delevan may be cited. While he was skinning a slightly decomposed skunk, one of his fingers became infected and a bad case of blood poisoning set in. The whole arm was soon affected, discolored, and menacing in appearance to such an extent as to have caused panic in a man not endowed with nerve and determination. The local doctors, fearing the possible loss of his life, decided that amputation of the arm at the shoulder was the only safe course. When this information was given to the patient, he told them that his ambition to be a one-armed man was absolutely nil and that rather than permit them to operate he would take the small chance of life which they offered as the alternative.

On returning from Alaska in October, 1903, he again went to Delavan and again worked with his father in the store, but a few months later accepted another special detail from February 7 to April 10, 1904, as the representative of the Biological Survey on a hunting trip to Louisiana in company with Mr. W. E. Forbes, of Boston, and the well-known guide, B. V. Lilly. In June of the same year he was appointed to the field staff of the Biological Survey and, with the exception of a short furlough in the spring of 1906, was continuously employed in the field or in Washington until 1910. During this period he made two long field trips. The first began in Promontory, Utah, June 5, 1904, and ended at Magdalena, N. Mex., October 25, 1905. It covered some 40 localities in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. The second lasted from May 6 to November 2, 1909, and was entirely in California. His collections for the Biological Survey reached a total of 3,625 mammals and 1,509 birds.

It was not until mid year in 1906, after his long trip in the West and his subsequent furlough, that he found himself in Washington, authorized to do something for the Biological Survey other than

field work. His genius in the museum was immediately recognized, and he was placed in charge of the care and arrangement of the huge mammal collection brought together by the Survey. To this task he brought all the enthusiasm and devotion he had given to his own collection in Delavan. Results were soon apparent, and there was no doubt among older heads that in Ned Hollister the Biological Survey had a "find." At the age of 30, largely self-taught, and having an experience mainly of field work, he began to delve into the literature of mammalogy and to show a capacity for straight thinking on matters relating to classification and nomenclature that was surprising. It was simply a part of his great love for the entire subject and, like the rest of it, he did it thoroughly and well.

On April 15, 1908, he was married to Miss Mabel Pfrimmer, of Kentland, Ind. A house was bought in Washington and books and other personal property were moved from Delavan. After a long series of temporary appointments and furloughs, he was settled with definite prospects of being able to pursue the study of the subjects upon which his heart was set. His wife brought a fine sympathy for his work and, especially by an extensive knowledge of modern languages, was able to be of material assistance to him.

Late in 1909, Hollister accepted an offer of the position of assistant curator of mammals in the United States National Museum and took up his duties there January 3, 1910. Outwardly and aside from the slight increase in salary, the change may have appeared to some as mainly one of title, for at first it merely meant moving into a new office and working on another collection housed in the same building. But the difference was a very great one to him, for if ever there was a man who belonged in a museum and nowhere else it was Ned Hollister. From the days when the "Hollister Brothers' Museum" grew from a single cowbird's egg to the full occupancy of two rooms in the Delavan home, nothing was more evident than his passion for all phases of museum work. His first task in the National Museum was a staggering one, but he went to it single handed as blithesomely as a school boy sent to meet his father at the circus. The new building had just been completed and the mammal collection was moved to it in April, 1910. Mr. Miller, curator of the division of mammals, was absent in Europe and, therefore, Hollister found himself with the entire responsibility for moving, installing, and rearranging the great reference collection. His own report of the first stages of the work, submitted to the head curator of biology July 1, and published in the Museum's annual report, is as follows:

After the study skins were moved to the new building, late in April, work was at once begun on a thorough and careful systematic arrangement of the entire collection, so badly needed for many years. The Primates, Carnivora,

Ungulata, Edentata, Marsupialia and Monotremata are now entirely arranged in the new cases in perfect systematic order, so that any particular specimen, or all of the specimens of a given group, can be found at a moment's notice. It is now possible to ascertain, in a short time, just what specimens the museum possesses in any genus of these groups, and what material would be desirable to build up and fill out the collection at its weak points.

How much this means can only be appreciated by those familiar with the conditions under which the collection had been kept for years in the old National Museum building where some 70,000 specimens had been crowded into space scarcely sufficient for one-fourth that number. The work so well begun was continued until all groups were covered and for the first time in the memory of anyone now living the mammal collection of the National Museum was organized and systematized as a mammal collection should be. The great series of skeletons and the very numerous skulls of large size unaccompanied by skins also were overhauled as well as the bulky and very valuable cetacean material so well represented in the collection. Nothing was slighted, but even Hollister could not stay on such a task continuously, for there was so much of interest to be done in other ways. So, with Mr. Miller's encouragement, he seized all opportunities to enter into the study of exotic mammals, a subject which was new and very attractive to him. In this way, in a few years, he familiarized himself, so far as they were represented in the Museum, with the mammal faunas of tropical America, the Philippine Islands, Celebes, China, Siberia, and eastern Africa. He published numerous papers covering a wide range of subjects and soon became recognized as one from whom sound, carefully considered contributions were to be expected.

He continued in this way for nearly seven years, only interrupted by two important field trips in 1911 and 1912. The first of these was to Jasper Park and the Mount Robson region of the Canadian Rockies, where he was in charge of the Museum party including J. H. Riley, C. D. Walcott, jr., and H. H. Blagdon, acting in cooperation with the Alpine Club of Canada which afterwards published his detailed report. The second trip also was cooperative, being made in conjunction with Dr. Theodore Lyman, of Boston, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The objective was the Altai Mountains of Siberia, entailing a journey to St. Petersburg and thence across Russia and Siberia. Although the entire trip lasted only four months and bad weather conditions were encountered, an important collection of mammals was made, including 13 new species and subspecies as well as many others theretofore unrepresented in any American museum.

Hollister's life, while directly connected with the National Museum, was one that appeared to satisfy him completely. So fasci-

nated was he with the nature of his work and so engrossed in each problem encountered that he was accused of neglecting his friends and failing to enjoy the social advantages with which Washington abounded. Therefore, in November, 1916, when he was invited to become superintendent of the National Zoological Park, which, like the National Museum, is a subsidiary of the Smithsonian Institution, he perhaps accepted with some misgivings. Although by his transfer the Zoo gained a very competent officer, the Museum lost one of the most gifted and devoted curators who ever sat in one of its offices.

As superintendent of the National Zoological Park from November, 1916, until the date of his death, he led a somewhat different life, still in Washington, still with many of the same personal associates, and still in touch with the National Museum, but with many executive and administrative responsibilities which deprived him of coveted time for study and research. His broad knowledge of animals and his genius for order and system were brought to bear on the problems of the Zoological Park with signal success. During his administration, the collection of living animals became larger and more varied than at any previous time. The attendance increased until it reached a total of 2,400,000 visitors in 1923. The grounds and animal quarters were improved in many ways. The deer and other ruminants were given increased space, and their yards, formerly much scattered, were brought together systematically to form an orderly and instructive series. One project in which he took much personal pleasure was the forming of a special collection of American waterfowl. A small pond, previously used for miscellaneous birds, was surrounded by enlarged space and made especially suitable for this purpose. The collection grew to contain some 40 or 50 species and the conditions were so arranged that nearly one-fourth of them laid their eggs and hatched young annually. In presenting the needs of the park to Congress, Hollister was also successful in years when appropriations for such purposes were very difficult to obtain. Largely through his efforts, a valuable frontage on an important street was purchased and added to the park area, thus insuring a highly desirable approach which doubtless will be greatly appreciated in future years. In his relations with the numerous employees of the park, from gardeners, gatekeepers, and policemen to office associates, he was exceptionally sympathetic and universally popular. Besides his annual report, which was prepared and published each year, he produced a popular illustrated guide to the animals in the park which had a large sale, probably exceeding 30,000 copies.

Despite the distractions of his responsible position, Hollister still found time for research, probably in many cases by burning the mid-



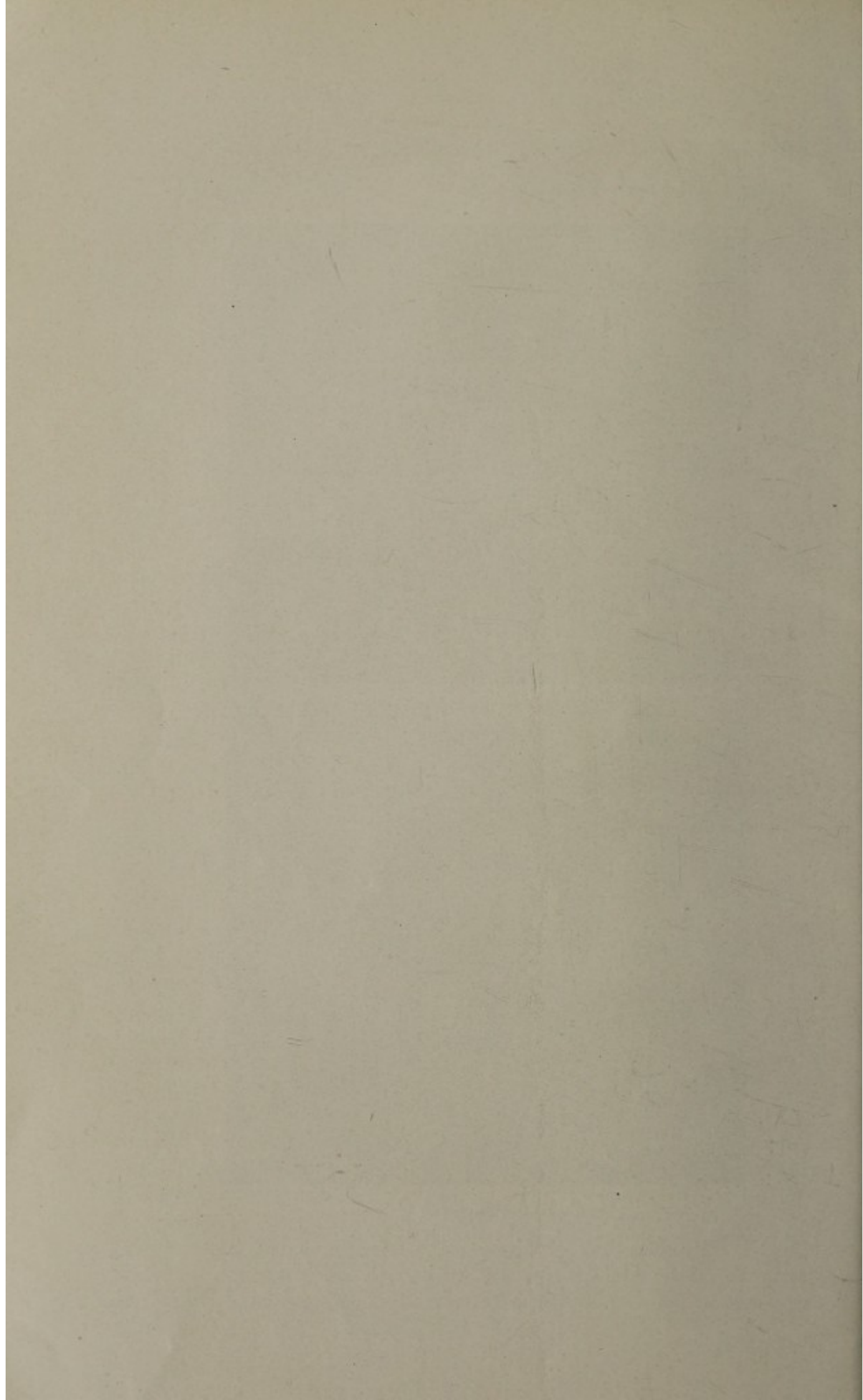
night oil. His output of shorter papers continued at a somewhat reduced rate, but was still varied in character. During his last years he was occupied chiefly with a large work involving much bibliographic search and much handling of material. This was his *East African Mammals in the United States National Museum*, which appeared in three volumes in 1918, 1919, and 1923, respectively. It was his most important contribution to mammalogy. Ostensibly a report on the East African collections made by Theodore Roosevelt, Paul Rainey, and others, it was in reality a full résumé of the history, nomenclature, and relationships of one of the largest (probably the very largest) mammal faunas now existing. With the possible exception of his good wife, no one knows the amount of fidelity and care he devoted to this nor under what difficulties it was done.

His full bibliography appears at the end of this article. It may be said here only that it comprises well over 150 titles, important among which are: *The Birds of Wisconsin* (1903), *A Systematic Synopsis of the Muskrats* (1911), *Mammals of the Philippine Islands* (1911), *Mammals of the Alpine Club Expedition to Mount Robson* (1913), *Mammals Collected by the Smithsonian-Harvard Expedition to the Altai Mountains* (1913), *A Systematic Account of the Grasshopper Mice* (1914), and *East African Mammals in the United States National Museum* (1918-1919-1923). In the course of his field work, he collected the type specimens of 26 mammals, and the new mammals named by him total 162.

Mr. Hollister was a member of various scientific societies, many of which saw fit to honor him with office as well as to avail themselves of his most capable services. He was for a time an associate editor of the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, having served his apprenticeship on the publication committee of the *Biological Society of Washington*. In 1921 the *Biological Society* elected him its president, and his name was thus added to a roster of presidents including most of the leading zoologists and botanists who have lived in Washington during the past half century. He was a corresponding member of the *Zoological Society of London*. He was one of the signers of the original call for the organization of the *American Society of Mammalogists*, and one of the principal participants in its actual launching. At the first meeting in April, 1919, discussion quickly focussed on whether or not Hollister would or could find the time to serve gratuitously as editor of the *Journal*. He would, and he could, and he did with such results as all of us have seen, in the faultlessly neat, accurate, and scholarly journal which he has produced for us for the critical period of the first five years of the society's existence. That it was no small burden to



NED HOLLISTER



him there can be no doubt. At a special meeting of the directors of the society held November 20, 1924, a brief memorial resolution was adopted, and it may be ventured that no board of directors ever passed a similar resolution in which the literal sentiments expressed were more keenly felt by every member. It is as follows:

In the death of Ned Hollister, charter member and editor of our Journal since its establishment, the American Society of Mammalogists has sustained an irreparable loss. But most of all each of us mourns the departure of a warm personal friend. We shall long miss him for his congenial companionship, his ready helpfulness, his unvarying patience, his keen intellect, his scientific skill, his sterling worth. Therefore we, representatives of the society, hereby record our deep grief in the loss of our friend and coworker, and our keen appreciation of his rare qualities as a scientist and as a man; and we extend to his bereaved widow, his mother, his brothers and sister, our heartfelt sympathy in the greater sorrow which is theirs.

No further summary of his character and achievements seems necessary. A man loved, respected, and honored has gone from a small company. It is, indeed, a very small company, for if we take stock of ourselves, we can not but realize how few are the real students of mammals. The type represented by Ned Hollister is one which, under present economic and social conditions in this country, seems threatened with extinction while yet the need for it continues to be very great. Therefore, his passing before his time is the more to be regretted. We mourn a genial friend beloved for his attractive human qualities, and we deplore the absence of a colleague of trained ability; but, when we look for his like among the coming generation, we are brought to the distressing realization that this is not all, for no one stands ready to fill the gap in the ranks.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NED HOLLISTER, 1892-1925<sup>2</sup>

Hollister's first paper, *The House Sparrow in America*, was published in 1892, his last, *A Modern Menagerie: More about the National Zoological Park*, appeared in 1925, nearly a year after his death. The total number of titles that I have been able to find is 165. Preparing this list has been made easy by the systematic and careful manner in which all of the articles up to the end of 1922 had been catalogued and bound by their author. These bound volumes, through Mrs. Hollister's kindness, are now at my disposal. Without them it would have been nearly impossible to find many of the earlier printed notes so important to an understanding of the writer's later development. In these short articles written by the boy of 16 to 20 years we already see that combination of enthusiasm and clear judgment which afterward became the main characteristic of the trained zoologist. "Floridan Races," printed in *The Oologist* of

<sup>2</sup> Prepared by Gerrit S. Miller, jr.

June 1893, before its author was 17 years old, is a good example. The later papers are noteworthy for clearness and convenience of arrangement, for the soundness of the views which they contain, and for the breadth of the field which they cover.

Up to and including the year 1908 Hollister's publications relate exclusively to birds. From 1909 onward they are chiefly devoted to mammals, with occasional returns to the field of ornithology and a single excursion into herpetology (February 17, 1913; No. 58). In the lists which follow I have first enumerated the titles chronologically, and have then arranged the 167 new names—generic, sub-generic, specific, and subspecific—alphabetically, placing after each the serial number of the article in which it was printed and the page on which it first occurs.

## 1892

1. **The House Sparrow in America.** *Taxidermist*, vol. 1, pp. 121-122. April, 1892.
2. **Notes from Southern Wisconsin.** *Oologist*, vol. 9, pp. 147-148. May, 1892.
3. **Wisconsin Swallows.** *Taxidermist*, vol. 1, pp. 150-152. June, 1892.

## 1893

4. **Floridan Races.** *Oologist*, vol. 10, pp. 176-178. June, 1893.
5. **Ducks in Southern Wisconsin.** *Ornithologist* and *Oologist*, vol. 18, pp. 128-129. September, 1893.

## 1894

6. **Some Winter Bird Life.** *Oologist*, vol. 11, pp. 207-209. June, 1894.

## 1896

7. **Notes from Southern Wisconsin.** *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 8, pp. 2-3. May 30, 1896.
8. **Evening Grosbeak in Southern Wisconsin.** *Auk*, vol. 13, pp. 259-260. July, 1896.
9. **Recent Record of the Passenger Pigeon in Southern Wisconsin.** *Auk*, vol. 13, p. 341, October, 1896.

## 1897

10. **Young of the Killdeer (*Aegialitis vocifera*).** *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 12, p. 4. January 30, 1897.
11. **Southern Wisconsin Notes.** *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 12, pp. 4-5. January 30, 1897.

## 1899

12. **Passenger Pigeon Note.** *Recreation*, vol. 11, p. 134. August, 1899.

## 1901

13. **Helminthophila pinus in Wisconsin.** *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 35, pp. 30-32. May 30, 1901.
14. **Capture of Sabine's Gull in Wisconsin.** *Auk*, vol. 18, p. 392. October, 1901.

## 1902

15. Notes on the Winter Birds of Arkansas. *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 38, pp. 10-15. March, 1902.
16. The Yellow Rail (*Porzana noveboracensis*) in Wisconsin. *Auk*, vol. 19, p. 197. April, 1902.

## 1903

17. The Birds of Wisconsin. *Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 3, pp. 1-143. January, April, and July, 1903.

## 1908

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