

opportunity to again demonstrate in our government, our business and our private citizens the recognition of a responsibility to our people and the nation greater than that involved in the production of goods or trading in the market.

HERBERT HOOVER

### ARNOLD EDWARD ORTMANN

ON the afternoon of January 3, 1927, Dr. Arnold E. Ortmann, curator of invertebrate zoology in the Carnegie Museum and professor of zoology in the University of Pittsburgh, died in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, April 8, 1863. He studied at the universities of Kiel, Strassburg and Jena, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy in the latter institution in 1885. During 1883 he served for one year in the German Army Reserve and retired with the rank of lieutenant of infantry. He was a favorite pupil of Dr. Karl Haeckel, of Jena, and was with him as an assistant on the expedition which Haeckel made to Zanzibar. He subsequently served for a time as instructor in the University of Strassburg. He came to the United States in 1894 and served as curator of invertebrate paleontology in Princeton University from that date until 1903. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States while living at Princeton. From 1909 to 1910 while retaining his position in the Carnegie Museum he served as instructor in zoogeography, and from 1910 until 1925 as professor of physical geography, and from 1925 until his death as professor of zoology in the University of Pittsburgh.

While at Princeton in 1899 he was a member of the Princeton Arctic (Peary Relief) Expedition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the German Zoologische Gesellschaft, of the Leopoldinisch-Carolinische Akademie der Naturforscher, of the American Society of Naturalists and of the Ecological Society of America. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and held membership in many other learned societies. He was the author of numerous monographs and papers upon botany and aquatic invertebrates. He contributed to Bronn's "Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreiches," writing the portion of that great work which relates to the Decapoda. His report upon the Tertiary Invertebrates of the Princeton Expedition to Patagonia was published in 1902. He made many contributions to the literature of zoogeography and conchology in German and American periodicals. He was the author of a number of important monographs and scientific papers which have been published in the *Annals and Memoirs of*

the Carnegie Museum. During the last twenty years of his life he devoted himself with intense interest to the investigation of the molluscan fauna of the Ohio River and its tributaries, extending his investigations to all the rivers of the eastern United States from New England to the Carolinas and partially exploring the rivers of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. His researches have thrown a great deal of light upon the geology and transformations of the rivers of the eastern half of the United States. His latest research, carried on in the summer of 1926, led him to believe that some of the streams, now discharging their waters into the Atlantic Ocean south of the Chesapeake, originally were tributaries of the great tertiary river represented to-day by Chesapeake Bay, which is a submerged river, and which in Tertiary times drained not only a large portion of eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, but also the northern part of North Carolina.

The death of Dr. Ortmann robs America of one of her most competent and richly informed zoogeographers and students of invertebrate zoology. The list of papers which he has published is long, and his place as a writer upon his favorite themes is firmly fixed in the literature of science. As a field investigator he was scrupulously exact and untiring. As a student in the laboratory he was painstakingly industrious and most scrupulous in keeping his records above reproach. He made extensive collections of the freshwater mussel-shells of North America and other mollusca, which are contained in the Carnegie Museum. He also classified and arranged the mollusca and other invertebrates belonging to the great collections which have been amassed from various sources by the museum as the result of purchase, exchange and collection by expeditions in various parts of the world. As a teacher he aroused enthusiasm, and many postgraduate students in the University of Pittsburgh pursued courses in zoology and physical geography under his care, his classes being for the most part instructed in his laboratory in the museum. In recognition of his attainments and of his contributions to science the degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1911.

Dr. Ortmann made his home during the latter years of his life at No. 6310 Monitor Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is survived by his widow, Anna Zaiss, whom he married at Achern in Baden, December 5, 1894; one son, A. E. Ortmann, Jr., who lives with his mother; and two married daughters, Mrs. Hilda Borgman, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Bertha Raeber, of Gloucester, N. J. His sister, Mrs. Hildegard Ernst, of Pittsburgh, his brother, Dr. Konrad Ortmann, of Torgau, Germany, and four grandchildren also survive.

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