

population, the lower the correlation between members of the family. I have demonstrated this by studies of city populations and small inbred communities.

We may consider every individual as a member of the fraternity to which he belongs. The fraternity represents a family line. The whole population consists of many distinct family lines and every family of a group of siblings. The variability of siblings is determined by heredity, that of the family lines by the degree of inbreeding in the population and the diversity of the constituent lines. My investigations of New York populations from this point of view gives for all the traits investigated, tempo of development, head form, and mental development as expressed by the intelligence quotient very nearly the same relation between the variability of family lines and that of fraternities, the latter being very nearly one half of the former. This value has been found not only in the

selected New York groups, such as Horace Mann School, Lincoln School, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, etc., but also for the so-called European races. To realize the importance of this result I have indicated in a diagram the distribution of family lines and overlaid it with the variability of the fraternities for those family lines that stand on points one and one half times the standard deviation of the family lines below and above the norm. It will be seen that very few of the individuals belonging to the two sets of fraternities are equal. This is one of the strongest proofs showing that it is an utter error to ascribe the same qualities to a whole population—too often called a race. The genetic lines composing a race are so varied that the assumption that all members are by heredity endowed with the same physiological and mental characteristics is as absurd as to claim that they are all physically alike.

OBITUARY

SAMUEL HENSHAW

SAMUEL HENSHAW was born in Boston on January 29, 1852, and died in Cambridge on February 5, 1941. Of an old Boston family, he was the son of Joseph Lyman Henshaw and Jane Paine Henshaw. He had a sister, Elizabeth Lyman Henshaw, who died on October 24, 1926, and a brother, Joseph Putnam Bradlee Henshaw, who died on October 11, 1930. Samuel Henshaw married Miss Annie Stanwood on April 28, 1886. She died on March 12, 1900. Her death was a desperate blow that radically changed all his subsequent life.

Henshaw went to the Chauncy Hall School and the Boston Latin School. He did not go to college, but received an honorary A.M. from Harvard in 1903.

Henshaw was short in stature; but very strong. He had wonderful eyesight so that he could read the finest print and he never wore glasses, even in his old age. He had a very keen and critical mind in affairs and in his relations with men. This gave his judgment great weight with his associates. The keynotes of his character were his sensitiveness, his sense of fun, his personal integrity and his devotion to his work and his friends.

Primarily an entomologist, he had wide knowledge in other groups of animals, and his knowledge of scientific literature was both very great and very accurate. This helped him greatly to his editorial work, which was very extensive throughout his active years. He was gifted with a singleness of purpose and an intense application to work that are rarely equalled.

All his life interested in natural history, he became a member of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1871. In 1876 I first find record of his working

on the collection of insects in the society. From that time on, until 1891, Henshaw was working at the Boston Society as assistant to Professor Alpheus Hyatt. While insects were his primary interest, he worked on various groups of invertebrates and vertebrates as well, and assisted Professor Hyatt greatly in preparing material for his courses in the Teacher's School of Science, a department of the Lowell Institute.

In 1892, Henshaw became secretary and librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History, which position he held until 1901, when he was succeeded by C. F. Batchelder, and a year later by Glover M. Allen.

In 1891–1898, Henshaw was part-time assistant in entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, succeeding Dr. H. A. Hagen, who had retired on account of illness. From 1898–1903 he was assistant in entomology and librarian of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. From 1903–1911 he was curator of that museum, when his title was changed to director, and this position he held until November, 1927, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Barbour. From 1927 his title has been director of the University Museums and of the Museum of Comparative Zoology Emeritus.

Henshaw was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Society of Naturalists and American Society of Zoologists. He was one of the founders of the Cambridge Entomological Club, which started publishing *Psyche* in 1874, and for a time he edited that journal.

While secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, he edited their publications and during at least a large part of his connection with the Museum of Comparative Zoology, he edited the publications of

that institution. As an editor, he was most painstaking, careful and exact.

When I first knew Henshaw, he lived in Mercer Circle, Cambridge, and later I became his opposite neighbor in Fayerweather Street. He was essentially a gentleman of the old school, with all the refinement and courtesy that that term implies. This in spite of a "crust" that often hid his finer feelings. These finer feelings were expressed in his devotion to his close friends, especially Dr. H. A. Hagen, Mr. Samuel H. Scudder and Dr. Henry P. Walcott, notably in the years of their invalidism. Among others to whom he gave his great loyalty and devoted interest were Professor Alpheus Hyatt, Dr. George L. Goodale, Walter Faxon and Mr. Alexander Agassiz. He frequently visited Dr. Goodale, and after the latter's death he sent to his widow lilies of the valley every Christmas as long as she lived. His sympathy went out especially to children, whom he dearly loved, and he entered into their joys with a spirit of comradeship that won their deep love and admiration. He planned with children trips to the circus or a sleigh ride or to the theater, when he was the life of the party. He was very fond of animals as pets, especially dogs, and any one who would abuse a dog roused his wrath. Personally very generous, he hated all meanness, sham or hypocrisy with a violent detestation.

During his later years, when crippled by arthritis and much of a recluse, his close friends, Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, of the Peabody Museum, and Miss Gertrude A. Thurston, his former secretary at the museum, gave him most devoted care.

Henshaw did not publish extensively, and his principal publications were on insects. Dr. P. J. Darlington, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, kindly gave me a very complete list of his publications: 1885, *List of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico*, American Entomological Society, 161 pages, of which he published supplements in 1887, 1889 and 1895. He also published, 1889-1896, a bibliography of the more important contributions to American economic entomology in five parts, over 700 pages, Washington, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, and, in 1898, *The Entomological Writings of George Henry Horn*, Transactions of the American Entomological Society, pp. xxv-lxxii. Besides these, he published some thirty other papers, mainly on insects, also obituary notices of his close friends, Dr. H. A. Hagen, Professor Alpheus Hyatt, Roland Hayward and Walter Faxon, and as well his annual reports in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Besides his natural history work, Henshaw was essentially a bibliophile and did an immense amount in building up to completeness the libraries with which he was connected. In addition, he had been acquiring for long years a very extensive collection of Gilbert

White's "Natural History of Selborne." Many years ago he told me that he had over 100 editions of that work. Mr. Thomas Franklin Currier, of the Widener Library at Harvard, writes me: "I feel certain that nowhere else is there gathered together so complete and comprehensive a collection of materials relating to the author of the 'Natural History of Selborne,' embracing not only books and pamphlets, but manuscripts, prints photographs . . . and Henshaw did not stop with mere collecting; he knew the inside of his books. . . . A fairly complete scientific bibliography of White could probably be made without going out of the Henshaw collection." This great White collection, with his other books and manuscripts, Henshaw in his will left to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with the feeling that as an English work it most properly belonged there.

ROBERT T. JACKSON

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. EUGENE DAVENPORT, emeritus professor of thremmatology and emeritus dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, died on March 31 in his eighty-fifth year.

DR. HERBERT FREUNDLICH, distinguished service professor of colloid chemistry in the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and formerly professor of colloid chemistry in the University of Berlin and assistant director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Physikalische Chemie und Electrochemie in Berlin-Dahlem, died suddenly on March 30.

DR. JOHN AHLUM SCHAEFFER, since 1935 president of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., previously vice-president and director of research of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company at Joplin, Missouri, died suddenly on April 6 in his fifty-fifth year.

FREDERICK HUBBARD SIBLEY, professor of mechanical engineering and dean of the college of engineering of the University of Nevada, died on April 2 at the age of sixty-nine years.

DR. I. NORMAN BROOMELL, since 1918 dean of the School of Dentistry of Temple University, died on March 23. He was eighty-three years old.

THE death is announced of Dr. F. A. P. Aveling, professor of psychology at King's College, the University of London, at the age of sixty-five years.

AN Associated Press dispatch dated from Washington on April 2 states that a bill to designate each February 11 as a national holiday in honor of the birthday anniversary of Thomas A. Edison has been approved by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee and has been submitted to the full judiciary committee for its consideration.