of these two aggressive leaders that laboratory psychology and anthropology formed a logical team.

Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, was the first laboratory psychologist to become active in Section H, joining the association and presenting his first formal paper in 1886. He was elected chairman of Section H in 1891, the first psychological chairman. Cattell was the second, elected in 1897 and during the same year presented a paper outlining a plan for the "Study of Eminent Men." Cattell's address as retiring chairman of Section H was strongly in praise of anthropology and its objective character and also insistent upon its integration with psychology. Following Jastrow, psychological papers were presented in Section H with fair regularity. In 1907 the name of Section H was changed to Anthropology and Psychology and alternating chairmen became the rule: in 1919, psychology was given a section of its own.

The interest of laboratory psychologists in anthropology was stimulated by Wundt in Germany, the founder of laboratory psychology, who extended his researches into anthropology; so it is natural that his American students (Hall, Jastrow, Cattell and others) should become enthusiastic promoters of academic anthropology in the United States. Cattell studied with Galton in England, also, and was thus further conditioned to the anthropological bias. William L. Bryan, another student of Wundt, was the writer's teacher in laboratory psychology; he encouraged a course in anthropology at Indiana University by George E. Fellows, a student of Ranke, who regarded anthropology a part of history. (The writer attended this course in 1895.)

Thus it is fair to state that the teaching of anthropology in the United States was, in part at least, promoted by laboratory psychologists of the Wundt and Galton Schools. That Cattell played a conspicuous part in initiating the outstanding national academic department is clear from the foregoing historical data.

In 1896 Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia presented a motion in Section H for a "Committee on the Study of the White Race in America." Brinton was the first committee chairman; Cattell, an original member, succeeded Brinton in 1899. In the meantime Cattell received a grant-in-aid from the American Association for the Advancement of Science to devise and construct instruments for making mental and physical measurements as equipment for such a survey. Further, in 1895, Cattell began a series of mental and physical tests on students in Columbia and Barnard Colleges, which ultimately furnished data for the writer's Ph. D. dissertation in 1901.

OBITUARY

FRANK EUGENE LUTZ

IN the passing on November 27, 1943, of Frank E. Lutz, chairman and curator of the Department of Insects and Spiders in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, entomology has lost one of its most important leaders and one who has influenced a host of younger men through his example, his writings and his educational activities. His versatile biological interests are apparent in his published papers. His ideals of education are to be seen in his museum exhibits, his pioneer work on nature trails, and his writings on popular aspects of insect life, including his famous "Field Book of Insects" (1917) and his more recent "A Lot of Insects" (1941). For many years he edited the *Memoirs* and *Bulletin* of the American Museum and these publications still reflect many of his policies.

Frank Lutz was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1879. He graduated from Haverford in 1900 and took his master's degree in 1902 and his doctor's degree in 1907 from the University of Chicago under the direction of Dr. C. B. Davenport. His doctoral thesis was entitled "The Variation and Correlations of Certain Taxonomic Characters of *Gryllus*," and Dr. Lutz continued his interests in crickets as well as other aspects of insect biology until his death. As late as 1938 he published sound recordings of cricket calls. His early interest in variation, which included work in Karl Pearson's laboratory in London (1902), led directly to studies in genetics, and he was one of the early students of *Drosophila* genetics. He records in his latest book how he became interested in *Drosophila* while working as research investigator at the Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor and how he noted a white-eyed form and gave the strain in which it appeared to Dr. T. H. Morgan, who initiated the experiments that have made *Drosophila* a standard laboratory animal and genetics a great biological science. Dr. Lutz was brought to the American Museum for the preparation of exhibits on variation and heredity, was appointed assistant curator in 1909, becoming associate curator in 1917 and curator in 1921. Although he took part in twenty-four expeditions to Central and South America, the West Indies and various parts of the United States, during which he collected great numbers of insects that were subsequently studied by various taxonomic specialists, he rather prided himself upon the fact that he never described a new species. He became especially interested in bees and made numerous

studies on their reaction to ultra-violet patterns, but the recording of new forms he preferred to hand on to others. Under his curatorship, the insect and spider collections of the American Museum became one of the most important in the world, numbering almost two million specimens.

Probably his best known "expedition" was to his own back yard and its immediate surroundings near his suburban home in Ramsey, New Jersey. The record of this "expedition" is contained in "A Lot of Insects" written with his characteristic humor and his ability to open up problems of insect life to the lay student as well as to the professional entomologist.

Dr. Lutz's contributions to ecology are numerous and varied. In addition to the reports on his ingenious and novel experiments on insect sounds and visual reactions, he published papers on insect adaptations, spider webs, non-selective characters, diurnal rhythm, insects of thermal waters, humidity in relation to insect physiology, galls, and caddis-worm case building. In his early years he became skeptical of such remarkable cases of recorded adaptation as mimicry of butterflies and defensive capacity of soldier termites, and this skepticism is again apparent in his most recent book.

In addition to improvising and directing the exhibits of insects at the American Museum, Dr. Lutz became interested in 1925 in the exhibition of living animals and plants by means of labelled nature trails and the success of this form of nature education has spread widely. His work in these fields of interest again exhibits his characteristic originality and ingenuity. He always did his best to give information concerning insects to innumerable visitors to the American Museum, and his "Field Book of Insects" was in reality an attempt to answer the common questions about insects asked by the general public.

Numerous scientific honors were bestowed upon Dr. Lutz during the course of his life. He was a member of the American Society of Zoologists and the American Society of Naturalists, he was starred in the second edition of American Men of Science, he was a fellow of the Entomological Society of America and the New York Academy of Sciences, he received the A. Cressy Morrison Prize of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1923, and he was president of the Entomological Society of America in 1927.

In 1904 he was married to Martha Brobson, who survives him together with four children, Frank B. Lutz, Anna Lutz, Ensign Laura Lutz, of the WAVES, and Mrs. Boyd Schurman. It was a pleasure to be entertained in the Lutz home in the nineteen-twenties when the four children were growing up. Both Dr. and Mrs. Lutz joined in the children's games, and any visitor likewise found himself involved. Dr. Lutz, naturally of a nervous disposition, was endlessly patient with the most trivial questions from the children. A genuinely important bit of insect research would be laid aside while a fourth-grade arithmetic problem was so clarified that I am sure many a public school teacher in Ramsey must have received, at third hand, some echo from the Pearson Laboratory.

The bare outline of some of the achievements of his life fails to convey the essence of Dr. Lutz's colorful personality and geniality. His enjoyment of life may be detected in his books which reflect his interest in the unusual as well as the usual. His rich sense of humor was always present in his personal relations as well as in his writings, whether for a professional or lay reader. Possibly his character was best exhibited in his relations to his non-professional colleagues. He was always interested in the amateur naturalist and enjoyed the company of those who made biological studies a hobby rather than a duty. Those who associated with him for years in the New York Entomological Society meetings will understand these qualities of congenial friendliness which are hard to set forth in words.

His own anecdotes were delightful and I am sure he would not mind having one told about him. I attended a meeting of the New York Entomological Society, I believe in 1920, when a speaker was engaged in giving a rather lengthy description of taxonomic characters of a certain group of insects. Dr. Lutz was sitting in the rear of the room and soon was heard to say "Oh Lord!" quite audibly. The speaker said, "In view of the sounds of protest from Dr. Lutz, I shall try to hurry through these descriptions," whereupon Dr. Lutz rejoined, "Go right ahead! At the next meeting I intend to read a check-list of the bees of North America."

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RECENT DEATHS

DR. LEROY S. PALMER, professor of agricultural biochemistry and chief of the division of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, died on March 8 at the age of fifty-six years.

DR. FRANCIS J. BROGAN, instructor in chemistry at Hunter College, New York City, died on March 13 at the age of forty-four years.

DR. GEORGE HUME SMITH, of Indianapolis, Ind., recently professor of mathematics at Butler University, in the past connected with the departments of botany of the University of Illinois and the University of Missouri, and with *Biological Abstracts,* died on February 7 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. HENRY ANDREW BUEHLER, geologist and di-