

Memorial to Remington Kellogg 1892-1969

FRANK C. WHITMORE, JR.

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20244



Remington Kellogg, retired Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the United States National Museum, died of a heart attack on May 8, 1969, in his 77th year, at his home in Washington, D.C. He had been recuperating from a broken pelvis suffered in a fall on the ice the previous January, but, except for this period, he had been constantly and productively engaged in research at the National Museum for more than 49 years. Retirement, which came in 1962, brought him welcome relief from administrative duties and an opportunity to intensify his study of fossil marine mammals. The years 1962 to 1969 were among his most productive.

Arthur Remington Kellogg, as he was christened (he dropped "Arthur" from his name early in his life), was born in Davenport, Iowa, on October 5, 1892, the son of Clara Louise (Martin) and Rolla Remington Kellogg. He was descended from colonial stock on both sides of the family.

His father was a printer who at one time or another was owner of several printing shops. Remington's mother was a schoolteacher before her marriage. The Kelloggs moved to Kansas City, Missouri, when Remington was six years old.

Of his early years Dr. Kellogg said,

I do not recall that I disliked any particular study. Westport High School in Kansas City was considered at the time to be an academic rather than a manual training high school. The courses given were in accordance with a regular schedule of four years of English, history, mathematics, science, and Latin. . . . From the fourth grade onward, while attending public grade and high schools, most of my spare time outside of school hours was devoted to studying wildlife in the nearby woods, and by the time I graduated from grade school I had prepared a small collection of mounted birds and mammals.

Before completing his high school studies, Kellogg had decided to attend a university where there were natural history collections. This interest led him to the University of Kansas, the training ground for many famous naturalists. Remington found it necessary to find employment as a salesman in a dry goods store, a worker in the smokehouse of a packing plant, and a cement worker on a construction crew in order to save enough money for college. In his first years at the university, he cooked his own meals and delivered papers. He sold trunks as a traveling salesman during the summer after his freshman year.

At the university, he concentrated first in entomology; later, he changed his field to mammals. From 1913 to 1916, he was a taxonomic assistant for mammals under Charles D. Bunker, curator of birds and mammals in the Museum of Natural History at

the university. His first paper, published in 1914, resulted from this museum work. Bunker took Kellogg to his cabin where he instructed him in skinning and preserving vertebrate specimens. In Kellogg's senior year, when an instructor died, he helped give a class in ornithology. He received his A.B. in January 1915 and his M.A. in 1916.

In Kellogg's freshman year, there began a lifelong friendship with Alexander Wetmore. In 1911, Wetmore joined the Bureau of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and helped Kellogg to get summer jobs there, where he conducted field surveys of plant and animal life in the western United States. The two men worked closely together for many years in the Smithsonian Institution, first as curators and later in administrative positions when Wetmore was Secretary of the Smithsonian and Kellogg was Director of the United States National Museum.

While at the University of Kansas, Kellogg made his first acquaintance with marine mammals in the form of skeletons of white whale, porpoise, walrus, and seal. In the fall of 1915, he made a tour of museums in the eastern United States, which undoubtedly gave him further opportunity to examine whales, pinnipeds, and sirenians. At about this time, he made his decision to study the evolution of marine mammals, and in the fall of 1916, he entered the University of California at Berkeley to concentrate in zoology.

The most lasting influence resulting from his Berkeley years was that of John C. Merriam. Kellogg was given a teaching fellowship and was invited by Merriam to study the fossil record of the seals, sea lions, and walruses whose remains had been found in Pacific Coast Tertiary formations. This project resulted in Kellogg's first important papers on marine mammals (1921 and 1922), both dealing with fossil pinnipeds. With the thoroughness and deceptively modest title that were to characterize his published work throughout his career, the second of these, entitled "Pinnipeds from Miocene and Pleistocene Deposits of California," incorporated a critical review of the literature of fossil pinnipeds of the world. This work remains today the base upon which modern research on fossil pinnipeds begins.

Graduate work was interrupted by service in World War I. Kellogg served in France from February 1918 to June 1919 as a sergeant in the Medical Department Laboratory at Dijon, spending his spare hours observing and collecting birds and small mammals. Immediately after his discharge from the Army, Kellogg returned to Berkeley to complete the residence requirements for his Ph.D. He transferred from zoology to vertebrate paleontology under Merriam, resumed his teaching fellowship for a semester, and then, on January 1, 1920, was appointed Assistant Biologist in the Biological Survey, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

While at Berkeley, Kellogg had met a fellow student, Marguerite E. Henrich, a native Californian. They were married in Berkeley on December 21, 1920, and set up their home in Washington, where, with many interludes of travel, they were to spend their entire married life.

For the next eight years, Kellogg performed varied assignments in field and laboratory for the Biological Survey. He was well suited for such work by inclination and training and by a tremendously retentive memory and systematic use of the literature. All his life, he was an inveterate reader and maker of reference cards with annotations filed taxonomically by subject and by author.

At about the time Kellogg joined the Biological Survey, his professor, John C. Merriam, was appointed President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Merriam arranged an appointment for Kellogg as a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, a position which he held from 1921 to 1943. Annual research grants from the institution helped Kellogg to carry on research on marine mammals concurrently with his extensive projects for the Biological Survey. It was decided that an investigation of the earliest known predecessors of the typical cetaceans, the Archaeoceti, found in older Tertiary rocks, would be supported by a grant. In October 1929, Kellogg went to Choctaw and Washington Counties, Alabama, to collect Zeuglodont material to supplement the archaeocete collections in the National Museum. The monograph resulting from this study, "A Review of the Archaeoceti," published in 1936, is a landmark in cetology.

Merriam's increased administrative duties left him little time for paleontology, and he encouraged Kellogg to begin a project that Merriam had long had in mind—the study of the marine mammals of the Calvert Cliffs in Maryland. Beginning in the early 1920s, Kellogg devoted many weekends to collecting, adding significantly to the collections of his predecessors, William Palmer and Frederick W. True. By the time of Kellogg's death, the collection of fossil marine mammals in the National Museum was probably the best in the world.

The most fascinating aspect of marine mammals is the way in which existing mammalian organs have been modified for life in the sea. Kellogg decided to make this theme the basis for his doctoral thesis, which, because of the war and other matters, had yet to be written. Using the literature, but also drawing heavily on his own original studies, he wrote "The History of Whales—Their Adaptation to Life in the Water" (1928), for which he was awarded his Ph.D. by the University of California. This paper is still the best summary of the subject.

In 1928, Kellogg transferred to the U.S. National Museum as Assistant Curator of Mammals under Gerritt S. Miller. He became Curator in 1941. With his transfer to the Smithsonian, he was able to devote more time to study of marine mammals. He has described the course of his research as follows:

In the earlier stages the marine mammal studies were largely descriptive but as they progressed the importance of fossil cetaceans for geological correlation became apparent. As a collateral investigation, the recorded occurrences of migrating whales in the several oceans were collated. These observations confirmed the belief, more recently supported by whale marking, that the Recent whalebone whales make seasonal migrations from tropical calving grounds to the food banks located on or near the colder waters of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The location of fossil remains tends to confirm the conclusion that the precursors of present day whalebone whales followed similar migration routes, and that similar types of fossilized skeletal remains occur in geological formations of corresponding age on the old shores that bordered these oceans.

Examination of fossilized cetacean skeletons excavated in sedimentary strata deposited on ancient beaches, estuaries, and river deltas revealed that although these air-breathing mammals had been adapted for habitual aquatic existence, no fundamentally new structures had been added in the course of geologic time, and that the functioning of the entire body is conditioned by adjustments of old organs to an exclusive life in the water.

The Archaeoceti—the most primitive of the three suborders of whales, dating from Eocene and early Oligocene time—are well represented in fossil collections. So also are whales from the Miocene Epoch, a period of tremendous evolutionary radiation of Cetacea. Much less well known are the Oligocene ancestors of modern whale types.

While he was treating the Archaeoceti systematically, Kellogg simultaneously worked on the description of Miocene Cetacea from both coasts of North America. This study was of major concern to him from the time of his description of the humpback whale *Megaptera miocaena*, in 1922, to his last paper, “Cetothere Skeletons from the Miocene Choptank Formation of Maryland and Virginia,” published the week after his death.

The difference in Kellogg’s approach to the Archaeoceti and the Miocene Cetacea is significant and proper. The Archaeoceti are unified by primitive characteristics that permit standard taxonomic treatment, whereas the variation among the Miocene forms is such that Kellogg, rightly, usually refused to assign genera to families or to express opinions as to their relationships to modern forms. At the same time, his meticulous treatment of both specimens and literature clarified many a taxonomic problem, even though it was as yet insoluble because of paucity of data. An example is his treatment of the Squalodontidae (1923), published under the title “Description of Two Squalodonts Recently Discovered in the Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, and Notes on the Shark-toothed Cetaceans.” All genera assigned to the family are recorded and are either accepted, reassigned, or placed in limbo as insufficiently known. This last course was often preferred by him over the formal declaration of a *nomen nudum*, because the number of available specimens was so small that he felt it wise to wait for further information before making such decisions. The squalodont paper remained the definitive work on that group until Rothausen, in 1968, built upon it in his “Die systematische Stellung der europäischen Squalodontidae” (Paläont. Zeitung, 42, 1/2, p. 83–104).

Kellogg was not always taxonomically so cautious, however. In “Miocene Calvert Mysticetes Described by Cope” (1968), he declared a number of Cope’s genera, based on mandibular fragments, to be *nomina nuda*.

Although Kellogg avoided formal taxonomic assignment to higher categories of most of the Miocene Cetacea that he described, he often discussed relationships, paleoecology, and geographic distribution. The great mass of his work on Miocene forms is indispensable for all workers on cetacean evolution; it not only furnishes them with clear and accurate information, including many evolutionary ideas, but also leaves them free of premature taxonomic assignments that would only have to be undone. This attribute of his work is particularly noticeable in his treatment of the Miocene porpoises. The Miocene produced many porpoises of modern type, undoubtedly including both forerunners and members of the modern families. At this stage of evolution, however, the distinctions between families are subtle, and it is easy to be misled by obvious characters that probably result from parallelism or convergence. While describing or analyzing a number of genera—*Eurhinodelphis*, *Zarhachis*, *Kentriodon*, *Phocageneus*, *Schizodelphis*, *Hadrodelphis*, and others—he left their assignment to higher taxa for future workers. At the time of his death, he was reviewing the Miocene porpoises.

The publication of “The History of Whales” established Kellogg as an authority in the field of cetology, and soon thereafter, in 1930, a new and important phase of his

life began. In April of that year he went to Berlin as a delegate to a conference of experts on whaling matters held under the auspices of the League of Nations. This was the first of a series of conferences on international regulation of whaling, including the Washington conference of 1946 which formulated the International Convention providing for the establishment of the International Whaling Commission. He was United States Commissioner on the International Whaling Commission from 1949 to 1951, and chairman from 1952 to 1954. Through these years, he fought hard for conservation at a time when little thought was given to it.

An important by-product of the 1930 trip to Europe was the opportunity to study fossil whales in museums. Whales of Miocene age have been found in sedimentary basins in Belgium, Austria, and Italy. The collection at the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle in Brussels consists of hundreds of specimens discovered in the mid-19th century during the construction of the great forts at Antwerp. Observation of the European specimens was essential to the attempt to establish the worldwide pattern of Miocene whale distribution. Understandably, specimens described in Europe and America had almost always been given different names, yet the habits of whales today indicate the probability that Miocene genera and even species ranged widely over the oceans. Kellogg's discussions with European specialists led to lifelong friendships; notable among these was his relationship with Ernst Stromer von Reichenbach in Munich.

Detailed comparisons with European specimens are frequent in Kellogg's papers; yet, as in his approach to taxonomy, he was conservative in suggesting trans-Atlantic relations.

In addition to his work on marine mammals, he produced several studies of fossil and subfossil mammals from caves and archaeological sites, and in 1942 he led a party in excavating Pleistocene mammals in Rampart Cave, near Boulder Dam on the Colorado River.

In May 1948 Kellogg was appointed Director of the U.S. National Museum, and in February 1958 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He got a chuckle out of the fact that when he retired, in 1962, he was replaced by three appointees: an Assistant Secretary, the Director of the National Museum, and the Director of the Museum of Natural History. The period of Kellogg's administrative appointments was an active one for the Smithsonian—almost all the exhibit halls in the Natural History Museum were modernized, the scientific staff of the museum was enlarged, many new directions of research were entered, and the new Museum of History and Technology was built. Despite the demands of these and many other activities, Kellogg managed to spend part of each day in research on fossil marine mammals.

When he retired in 1962, Dr. Kellogg moved to an office in the vertebrate paleontology area in the newly built east wing of the National Museum of Natural History. He organized the collection of fossil marine mammals, which had perforce been neglected during his years of administration. Then he plunged into the study of the Miocene marine mammals of Maryland; as always, he brought into this work comparisons based on his wide studies. Between 1965 and 1969, he published nine major contributions to the study of fossil marine mammals. He was working hard, but he was

never too busy to discuss paleontology with his colleagues, visiting students, or children who had found a porpoise vertebra on a Chesapeake Bay holiday.

A longtime friend, Edward P. Henderson, wrote after reading this memorial:

The above outlines the accomplishments of this man but neglects the unusual personality which those who were associated with him knew so well. He was recognized by all to be able in many fields, he accepted nothing as being true until it was proven, and usually he accented the negative side of all that was submitted to him, because he wanted more than one reason for accepting anything as a fact or policy. It is impossible to describe with words the expression on his face as he exploded into a few choice sentences often sprinkled with "Kelloggical" profanity and a well-known grin. His door was always open not only to the professional colleagues but to all levels of the staff, and all who came could present their case.

Kellogg is survived by his wife of nearly 50 years. He was the last of his immediate family, his younger sister and brother having preceded him in death.

Mrs. Kellogg has presented Dr. Kellogg's library on marine mammals, including the bookcases that he built for his home, to the Smithsonian Institution, where it forms the nucleus of the Remington Kellogg Library of Marine Mammalogy. His books on land mammals were presented to the University of Kansas. In his will, Dr. Kellogg expressed his intent to establish a fund for the advancement of knowledge of fossil marine mammals. Such a fund, bearing Kellogg's name, has been established by Mrs. Kellogg at the Smithsonian Institution; the National Geographic Society and friends of Dr. Kellogg have also contributed to it. A memorial fund has also been established at the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, through the generosity of Dr. Leslie E. Wilson and the late Edith P. Wilson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF R. KELLOGG

- 1914 On the retention of *Neotoma campestris* Allen as a separate subspecies from *Neotoma floridana baileyi* Merriam: Kansas Univ. Mus. Nat. History Zool. Ser. Pub. 1, v. 1, no. 1, p. 3-6.
- 1918 A revision of the *Microtus californicus* group of meadow mice: California Univ. Pubs. Zoology, v. 21, no. 1, p. 1-42.
- 1919 (with Harper, Francis) Xmas day census: Is-sur-Tille, Dept. Cote d'Or, France: Bird-Lore, v. 21, no. 1, p. 49.
- 1921 The American chameleon and its care: U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Bur. Biol. Survey Circ. Bi-565, p. 1-3.
- (with Bishop, S. C.) Remains of a fossil phocid from Plattsburg, New York: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 2, no. 3, p. 170.
- A new pinniped from the upper Pliocene of California: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 2, no. 4, p. 212-226.
- 1922 (With Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 20, p. 447-451.
- Change of name: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 35, p. 78.
- Pinnipeds from the Miocene and Pleistocene deposits of California: California Univ. Dept. Geology Bull., v. 13, no. 4, p. 23-132.
- A study of the California forms of the *Microtus montanus* group of meadow mice: California Univ. Pubs. Zoology, v. 21, no. 7, p. 245-274.
- A synopsis of the *Microtus mordax* group of meadow mice in California: California Univ. Pubs. Zoology, v. 21, no. 8, p. 275-302.
- Are moles held in check by blacksnakes?: U.S. Golf Assoc., Green Section Bull., v. 2, no. 5, p. 157-159.

- Description of the skull of *Megaptera miocaena*, a fossil humpback whale from the Miocene diatomaceous earth of Lompoc, California: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2435, v. 61, art. 14, p. 1-18.
- The toad: U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Bur. Biol. Survey Circ. Bi-664, p. 1-7.
- 1923 (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 21, p. 398-400.
- Description of two squalodonts recently discovered in the Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, and notes on the shark-toothed cetaceans: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2462, v. 62, art. 16, p. 1-69.
- Description of an apparently new toothed cetacean from South Carolina: Smithsonian Misc. Colln., Pub. 2723, v. 76, no. 7, p. 1-7.
- 1924 (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 22, p. 351-353.
- Description of a new genus and species of whalebone whale from the Calvert Cliffs, Maryland: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2483, v. 63, art. 15, p. 1-14.
- A fossil porpoise from the Calvert formation of Maryland: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2482, v. 63, art. 14, p. 1-39.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 23, p. 293-296.
- Tertiary pelagic mammals of eastern North America: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 35, p. 755-766.
- 1925 A fossil physeteroid cetacean from Santa Barbara County, California: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2564, v. 66, art. 27, p. 1-8.
- Two fossil physeteroid whales from California, in Additions to the Tertiary history of the pelagic mammals on the Pacific Coast of North America: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 348, p. 1-34.
- Fossil cetotheres from California, in Additions to the Tertiary history of the pelagic mammals on the Pacific Coast of North America: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 348, p. 35-56.
- A new fossil sirenian from Santa Barbara County, California, in Additions to the Tertiary history of the pelagic mammals on the Pacific Coast of North America: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 348, p. 57-70.
- New pinnipeds from the Miocene diatomaceous earth near Lompoc, California, in Additions to the Tertiary history of the pelagic mammals on the Pacific Coast of North America: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 348, p. 71-96.
- Structure of the flipper of a Pliocene pinniped from San Diego County, California, in Additions to the Tertiary history of the pelagic mammals on the Pacific Coast of North America: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 348, p. 97-116.
- On the occurrence of remains of fossil porpoises of the genus *Eurhinodelphis* in North America: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2563, v. 66, art. 26, p. 1-40.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 24, p. 357-359.
- The relationships of the Tertiary cetaceans of Jugo-Slavia to those of eastern North America: Zagreb, Exemplar e Xenii Gorjanovic-Krambergerianis, p. 1-8.
- 1926 Supplementary observations on the skull of the fossil porpoise *Zarhachis flagellator* Cope: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2600, v. 67, art. 28, p. 1-18.
- Report on examination of one thousand and ninety-eight Marsh Hawk pellets, in Stoddard, H. L., ed., Report on cooperative quail investigation, 1925-1926, with preliminary recommendations for the development of quail preserves: Quail Study Fund for Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, p. 39.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches. Studies on the relation of sense organs to the general problem of aquatic adaptation: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 25, p. 403-406.
- Facts about snakes: U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Bur. Biol. Survey Circ. Bi-855, 9 p.

- 1927 *Kentriodon pernix*, a Miocene porpoise from Maryland: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 2645, v. 69, art. 19, p. 1-55.
- (with Gregory, W. K.) A fossil porpoise from California: Am. Mus. Novitates, no. 269, p. 1-7.
- [Abs. of] Wager, Vincent A., The breeding habits and life histories of some of the Transvaal Amphibia: Royal Soc. South Africa, Trans., v. 13, no. 2, p. 163-174, *in* Biological Abstracts, v. 1, no. 5, p. 762.
- [Abs. of] Derscheid, J. M., Les Lamantins du Congo (*Trichechus senegalensis* Desm.) avec notes sur la répartition géographique et l'extermination des Siréniens: Rev. Zool. Africains, v. 14, no. 2, p. 23-31, *in* Biological Abstracts, v. 1, no. 5, p. 768.
- Study of the skull of a fossil sperm-whale from the Temblor Miocene of southern California: Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub. 346, p. 1-23.
- Fossil pinnipeds from California: Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub. 346, p. 25-37.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 26, p. 363-366.
- 1928 [Abs. of] Cabrera, Ángel, Cetáceos fósiles del Museo de la Plata. (Fossil cetaceans in La Plata Museum): Rev. Mus. de la Plata, v. 29, p. 363-411, *in* Biological Abstracts, v. 2, no. 1-2, p. 392.
- The history of whales—Their adaptation to life in the water: Quart. Rev. Biology, v. 3; no. 1, p. 29-76; no. 2, p. 174-208.
- [Review of] Weigelt, Johannes, Rezente Wirbeltierleichen und ihre: Leipzig, Palaobiologische Bedeutung, 227 p.; Jour. Mammalogy, v. 9, no. 2, p. 159-160.
- Poisonous snakes of the United States: U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Bur. Biol. Survey Circ. Bi-571, 15 p.
- Toads destroy many harmful insects and should be protected: U.S. Dept. Agriculture Yearbook, 1927, p. 620-622.
- An apparently new *Hyla* from El Salvador: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 41, p. 123-124.
- Programme of the final public examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy: Univ. California, Graduate Division, 6 p.
- Vertebrates in the marine Tertiary formations of western Oregon, *in* Schenck, H. G., ed., Stratigraphic relations of western Oregon Oligocene formations: California Univ. Dept. Geol. Sci. Bull., v. 18, no. 1, p. 1-50 (see p. 6-7).
- Determinations of the food of 95 snowy owls and of 139 goshawks, *in* Gross, Alfred O., ed., Progress report of the New England ruffed grouse investigations committee: p. 9-10.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 27, p. 384-389.
- History of the cetacean fore limb. Exhibition representing results of research activities: Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub., p. 15-16.
- 1929 Extinct ocean-living mammals from Maryland: Smithsonian Inst. Explor. and Field Work 1928, Pub. 3011, p. 27-32.
- What is known of the migrations of some of the whalebone whales: Smithsonian Inst. Board of Regents Ann. Rept. 1928, Pub. 2997, p. 467-494.
- A new fossil toothed whale from Florida: Am. Mus. Novitates, no. 389, 10 p.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 28, p. 388-391.
- A new cetothere from southern California: California Univ. Dept. Geol. Sci. Bull., v. 18, no. 15, p. 449-457.
- The habits and economic importance of alligators: U.S. Dept. Agriculture Tech. Bull. 147, p. 1-36.
- 1930 [Review of] Howell, A. Brazier, Aquatic mammals. Their adaptations to life in the water: Springfield, Ill., and Baltimore, Md., Charles G. Thomas, 338 p.; Jour. Mammalogy, v. 11, no. 2, p. 241-242.
- [Review of] Mackintosh, N. A., and Wheeler, J.F.G., Southern blue and fin whales, with

- appendices by A. J. Clowes: Cambridge, England, Discovery Reports, v. 1, p. 257-540, November 1929; Jour. Mammalogy, v. 11, no. 2, p. 242-245.
- [Review of] Simpson, George Gaylord, American Mesozoic Mammalia: Yale Univ., Peabody Mus. Mem., v. 3, pt. 1, 171 p.; Jour. Mammalogy, v. 11, no. 2, p. 245-246.
- (with others) Preliminary draft convention for the regulation of whaling: League of Nations Economic Committee, Rept. to Council on work of 32d Sess., Official No. C353.M.146.1930.II, p. 8-11.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 29, p. 396-399.
- 1931 Pelagic mammals from the Temblor formation of the Kern River region, California: California Acad. Sci. Proc., ser. 4, v. 19, no. 12, p. 217-397.
- Whaling statistics for the Pacific Coast of North America: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 12, no. 1, p. 73-77.
- Ancient relatives of living whales: Smithsonian Inst. Explor. and Field-work, 1930, Pub. 3111, p. 83-90.
- Whales: Hearing before a special committee on wild life resources, U.S. Senate, 72d Cong., 1st Sess., on the conservation of whales and other marine mammals: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, p. 6-9.
- The last phase in the history of whaling. Whales. Hearing before a special committee on wild life resources, U.S. Senate, 72d Cong., 1st Sess., on the conservation of whales and other marine mammals: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, p. 20-29, March 20, 1931 (Also reprinted in, Radcliffe, Lewis, Economics of the whaling industry with relationship to the convention for the regulation of whaling: Special Committee on the Conservation of Wild Life Resources, U.S. Senate, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., p. 57-66, July 27, 1933.)
- Report on examination of 1098 Marsh Hawk pellets from Leon County, Florida, in Stoddard, Herbert L., ed., The bobwhite quail—Its habits, preservation and increase: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, p. 209-211.
- [Review of] Osborn, Henry Fairfield. Cope: Master naturalist. The life and letters of Edward Drinker Cope: Princeton Univ. Press, 740 p.; Jour. Mammalogy, v. 12, no. 3, p. 323-324.
- Obituary notice of David Starr Jordan: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 12, no. 4, p. 445.
- Obituary notice of James Williams Gidley: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 12, no. 4, p. 445-446.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 30, p. 448-451.
- 1932 A Miocene long-beaked porpoise from California: Smithsonian Misc. Colln., Pub. 3135, v. 87, no. 2, p. 1-11.
- Notes on the spadefoot of the western plains (*Scaphiopus hammondi*): Copeia, no. 1, p. 36.
- Mexican tailless amphibians in the United States National Museum: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 160, 224 p.
- New names for mammals proposed by Borowski in 1780 and 1781: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 45, p. 147-148.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 31, p. 326-329.
- 1933 The last phase in the history of whaling. Protective measures needed to perpetuate the supply of whales off the coasts of North America, as recommended by the Committee on Marine Mammals: Senate Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., p. 57-68.
- Obituary notice of Barton Warren Evermann: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 14, no. 4, p. 394.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 32, p. 323-330.
- 1934 (with Packard, Earl L.) A new cetotherium from the Miocene Astoria formation of Newport, Oregon: Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 447, p. 1-62.
- The Patagonian fossil whalebone whale, *Cetotherium moreni* (Lydekker): Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont., Pub. 447, p. 63-81.

- 1934 A new cetothere from the Modelo formation at Los Angeles, California: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Contr. Paleont.*, Pub. 447, p. 83-104.
- Description of periotic bones of *Schizodelphis hobengi*, in Case, E. C., ed., A specimen of a long-nosed dolphin from the Bone Valley gravels of Polk County, Florida: *Michigan Univ. Mus. Paleontology Contr.*, v. 4, no. 6, p. 105-113.
- The search for extinct marine mammals in Maryland: *Smithsonian Inst. Explor. and Field-work*, 1933, Pub. 3235, p. 15-17.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 33*, p. 302-313.
- 1935 Savage, Thomas Staughton (1804-1880) [Biographical sketch]: *Dictionary of American Biography*, v. 16, p. 391-392.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 34*, p. 313-329.
- 1936 Obituary notice of Henry Fairfield Osborn: *Jour. Mammalogy*, v. 17, no. 1, p. 84.
- Obituary notice of Sigurd Risting: *Jour. Mammalogy*, v. 17, no. 1, p. 84.
- Mammals from a native village site on Kodiak Island: *Washington Biol. Soc. Proc.*, v. 49, p. 37-38.
- The whaling treaty act. Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 74th Cong., 1st Sess. on S. 3413: Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 160 p. (see p. 16-19; 87-90).
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 35*, p. 316-326.
- A review of the Archæoceti: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub.* 482, 366 p.
- 1937 Comments on whale vertebra from Escalante Point, in Bancroft, M. F., ed., Gold-bearing deposits on the west coast of Vancouver Island between Esperanza Inlet and Alberni Canal: *Canada Geol. Survey Mem.* 204, Pub. no. 2432, 34 p.
- (with others) International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling. With Final Act of the Conference: London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Misc. No. 4, 12 p., June 8, 1937, Cmd. 5487; Confidential doc., Senate, 75th Cong., 1st Sess., Executive U, p. 6-14, July 31, 1937; Cong. Record, 75th Cong., 1st Sess., v. 81, no. 150, p. 10672, 10674, August 5, 1937.
- (with Johnson, Herschel V.) Report of the delegates of the United States to the International Whaling Conference, held in London, May 24-June 8, 1937: Confidential doc., Senate, 75th Cong., 1st Sess., Executive U, p. 14-19, July 31, 1937.
- Annotated list of West Virginia mammals: *U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc.*, v. 84, no. 3022, p. 443-479.
- (with Merriam, John C.) Continuation of paleontological researches: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 36*, p. 332-345.
- 1938 (with others) Regulation of whaling. Agreement between the United States of America and other powers, and final act of the conference: U.S. State Dept., Treaty Series no. 933, p. 1-12.
- [Review of] Grinnell, Joseph, and others, Fur-bearing mammals of California: Their natural history, systematic status, and relations to man: *Am. Midland Naturalist*, v. 19, no. 1, p. 261.
- (with Pearse, A. S.) Mammalia from Yucatan Caves: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub.* 491, p. 301-304.
- (with others) Protocol amending the International Agreement of June 8, 1937, for the Regulation of Whaling (with final act of the conference): London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, June 24, 1938, Misc. No. 6, 13 p., Cmd. 5827, June 24, 1938.
- Adaptation of structure to function in whales, in *Cooperation in research*: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub.* 501, p. 649-682.
- Paleontology, early man and historical geology, in Merriam, John C., and associates, Continuation of paleontological researches: *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 37*, p. 340-364.

- 1939 Annotated list of Tennessee mammals: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., v. 86, no. 3051, p. 245-303.
- Report of the delegates of the United States to the International Whaling Conference, held in London, June 14-24, 1938, Protocol, and Final Act: Exec. Rept., no. 1, Senate, 76th Cong., 1st Sess., 27 p., February 23, 1939.
- (with others) Regulation of whaling. Protocol between the United States of America and other powers amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed in London, June 8, 1937 (Treaty series no. 933), with certificate of extension and Final Act of Conference: State Dept., Treaty Ser., no. 944, p. 1-14.
- A new red-backed mouse from Kentucky and Virginia: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 52, p. 37-39.
- Cetacean studies in Europe: Smithsonian Inst. Explor. and Field-work, Pub. 3525, p. 41-46.
- [Abs. of] Allen, Glover M., The mammals of China and Mongolia. 1. Natural History of Central Asia: v. 11, pt. 1, 620 p.; New York, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1938, Biological Abstracts, v. 13, no. 5, p. 868-869, no. 8854.
- (with Goldman, E. A.) The status of the name *Dorcephalus crooki* Mearns: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 20, no. 4, p. 507.
- Studies on the history and evolution of whales: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 38, p. 311-312.
- 1940 Whales, giants of the sea: Natl. Geog. Mag., v. 77, no. 1, p. 35-90.
- (with Goldman, E. A.) Ten new white-tailed deer from North and Middle America: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 53, p. 81-89.
- Studies on the history and evolution of whales: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 39, p. 294-295.
- 1941 The current whale oil industry (review of Brandt, Karl, Whale oil, an economic analysis, June, 1940): Sci. Monthly, v. 52, no. 2, p. 178-179.
- [Abs. of] Allen, Glover M., The mammals of China and Mongolia, in Natural history of Central Asia: v. 11, pt. 2, 730 p.; Biological Abstracts, v. 15, no. 2, p. 338, no. 3511.
- On the cetotheres figured by Vandelli: Lisboa Univ. Fac. Ciênc. Mus. e Lab. Mineral. e Geol. Bol., ser. 3a, no. 7-8, p. 3-12.
- Mammals of America (review of Hamilton, W. J., Jr., American mammals, McGraw-Hill, 434 p., 1939): Sci. Monthly, v. 52, no. 6, p. 566-567.
- [Abs. of] Bertram, G.C.L., The biology of the Weddell and crabeater seals; with a study of the comparative behaviour of the Pinnipedia (British Graham Land Exped., 1934-1937, Sci. Rept., Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., v. 1, no. 1, p. 1-139, 1940), in Biological Abstracts, v. 15, no. 10, p. 2309-2310, no. 24750.
- On the identity of the porpoise *Sagmatias amblodon*: Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., Pub. 511, v. 27, p. 293-311.
- Paleontology, early man, and historical geology, in Report of John C. Merriam: Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book 40, p. 316-333.
- 1943 Notes and measurements of the skull, in Brimley, H. H., A second specimen of True's beaked whale, *Mesoplodon mirus* True, from North Carolina: Jour. Mammalogy, v. 24, no. 2, p. 200-203.
- Tertiary, Quaternary, and Recent marine mammals of South America and the West Indies: Am. Sci. Cong., 8th, Washington, D.C., Proc., v. 3, p. 445-473.
- Past and present status of the marine mammals of South America and the West Indies: Smithsonian Rept. for 1942, Pub. 3719, p. 299-316.
- 1944 Mammals. In a field collector's manual in natural history prepared by members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Inst. Pub. 3766, p. 6-23.
- (with Steere, Lloyd V.) Report of the delegation of the United States to the International Whaling Conference held at London, January 4, 13, 19 and 31, 1944: Confidential doc., Senate, 78th Cong., 2d Sess., Executive D, p. 11-17.
- A new macaque from an island off the east coast of Borneo: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 57, p. 75-76.

- 1944 (with Goldman, E. A.) Review of the spider monkeys: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., v. 96, Pub. 3186, p. 1-45.
- Fossil cetaceans from the Florida Tertiary: Harvard Univ. Mus. Comp. Zoology Bull., v. 94, no. 9, p. 433-471.
- 1945 Macaques, in Aberle, S. D., ed., Primate malaria: Washington, D.C., Office of Medical Information, Div. Medical Sci., National Research Council, p. 113-134.
- Two rats from Morotai Island: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 58, p. 65-68.
- A new Australian naked-tailed rat (*Melomys*): Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 58, p. 69-71.
- Two new Philippine rodents: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 58, p. 121-124.
- [Review of] Leonard, Larry, International regulation of fisheries: Washington, D.C., U.S. Quarterly Book List, v. 1, no. 4, p. 39-40.
- 1946 Three new mammals from the Pearl Islands, Panama: Washington Biol. Soc. Proc., v. 59, p. 57-62.
- Problems related to marine animals, in Flint, R. F., A program of desirable scientific investigations in Arctic North America: Montreal, Arctic Inst. North America, p. 43-44.
- Mammals of San José Island, Bay of Panama: Smithsonian Misc. Colln., Pub. 3851, v. 106, no. 7, p. 1-4.
- (with Gabrielson, Ira N.) Report of the delegation of the United States to the International Whaling Conference, held at London, November 20-23, and 26, 1945: Senate, 79th Cong., 2d Sess., Executive I, p. 13-16 (also Executive Report no. 9, p. 15-18).
- A century of progress in Smithsonian biology: Science, n.s., v. 104, no. 2693, p. 132-141.
- 1947 (with others) Report of the delegation of the United States to the International Whaling Conference, held at Washington, D.C., November 20 through December 2, 1946: Senate, 80th Cong., 1st Sess., Executive I, p. 28-35, April 8, 1947.
- (with Scheffer, Victor B.) Occurrence of *Stenella eufrosyne* off the Oregon Coast: Murrelet, v. 28, no. 1, p. 9-10.
- [Review of] Young, Stanley Paul, The wolf in North American history (Cayton, Caldwell, Idaho, 149 p.): Am. Midland Naturalist, v. 37, no. 2, p. 518-519.
- [Review of] Young, Stanley Paul, Sketches of American wildlife (Monumental Press, Baltimore, 143 p.): Am. Midland Naturalist, v. 37, no. 2, p. 519-520.
- (with Wetmore, Alexander) A preliminary list of the mammals of the Shenandoah National Park: U.S. Natl. Park Service, 6 p.
- Scientists and deep sea resources: Kansas Univ. Graduate Mag., v. 46, no. 8, p. 6-8.
- [Abs. of] Tate, G.H.H., Mammals of Eastern Asia (New York, Macmillan, 366 p., 3 maps), in Biological Abstracts, v. 21, no. 6, p. 1571, no. 16231.
- International Commission for the establishment of an International Hylean Amazon Institute: U.S. Dept. State Bull., v. 17, no. 436, p. 891-892.
- 1948 [Review of] Burt, William H., The mammals of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Univ. Michigan Press, 1946, 288 p.): Am. Midland Naturalist, v. 39, no. 1, p. 254.
- 1949 Regulation of whaling: Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: U.S. Senate, 81st Cong., 1st Sess., on S. 2080, July 20, 1949, p. 32-40.
- 1955 (with Miller, Gerrit S., Jr.) List of North American Recent mammals: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 205, 954 p.
- Three Miocene porpoises from the Calvert Cliffs, Maryland. I. *Lophocetus pappus*, new species. II. *Pelodelphis gracilis*, new genus, new species. III. Identity of *Tretosphys gabbi* (Cope): U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 3354, v. 105, p. 101-154.
- 1956 The International Whaling Commission. Papers presented at the International Technical Conference on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea, Rome, 18 April to 10 May, 1955: U.N. Publication, Sales No. 1956, H.B.1., p. 256-261.
- What and where are the whitetails?, in Taylor, Walter P., ed., The deer of North America: The Stackpole Co. and Wildlife Management Inst., p. 31-55.
- Distribution and supposed age relationships of New Zealand Cetaceans, Table I, in Cloud,

- Preston E., Jr., Provisional correlation of selected Cenozoic sequences in the western and central Pacific: Pacific Sci. Cong., 8th, Proc., v. 2, p. 555-576.
- 1957 (with Whitmore, Frank C., Jr.) Marine mammals, in Ladd, Harry S., ed., Treatise on marine ecology and paleoecology: Geol. Soc. America Mem. 67, v. 1, p. 1223-1225.
- (with Whitmore, Frank C., Jr.) Mammals, in Ladd, Harry S., ed., Treatise on marine ecology and paleoecology: Geol. Soc. America Mem. 67, v. 2, p. 1021-1024.
- Two additional Miocene porpoises from the Calvert Cliffs, Maryland: U.S. Natl. Mus. Proc., Pub. 3387, v. 107, p. 279-337.
- 1959 Description of the skull of *Pomatodelphis inaequalis* Allen: Harvard Univ. Mus. Comp. Zoology Bull., v. 121, no. 1, p. 3-26.
- Symposium: Systematics, present and future. Introduction. Soc. of Systematic Zool. Washington, December 29, 1958: Systematic Zoology, v. 8, no. 2, p. 59.
- 1960 Mammals and how they live, in Severy, A., ed., Wild animals of North America: Natl. Geog. Soc., chap. 1, p. 13-35.
- The rise of modern mammals, in Severy, A., ed., Wild animals of North America: Natl. Geog. Soc., chap. 2, p. 37-51.
- Whales, giants of the sea, in Severy, A., ed., Wild animals of North America: Natl. Geog. Soc., chap. 28, p. 366-393.
- 1961 Antarctic whales, in Science in Antarctica, Pt. 1, The Life Sciences in Antarctica: Natl. Acad. Sci., Natl. Res. Council, Pub. 839, chap. 14, p. 115-128.
- 1963 [Review of] Whales by F. J. Slijper (475 p., Basic Books Inc., 1962): Am. Scientist, v. 51, no. 1, p. 100A-101A.
- 1965 Fossil marine mammals from the Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 1, A new whalebone whale from the Miocene Calvert formation: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 1-45.
- Fossil marine mammals from the Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 2, The Miocene Calvert sperm whale *Orycterocetus*: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 47-63.
- 1966 Fossil marine mammals from the Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 3, New species of extinct Miocene Sirenia: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 65-98.
- Fossil marine mammals from Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 4, A new odontocete from the Calvert formation of Maryland: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 99-101.
- 1968 Fossil marine mammals from Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 5, Miocene Calvert mysticetes described by Cope: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 103-132.
- Fossil marine mammals from Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 6, A hitherto unrecognized Calvert cetothere: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 133-161.
- Fossil marine mammals from Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 7, A sharp-nosed cetothere from the Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 7, A sharp-nosed cetothere from the Miocene Calvert: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 163-173.
- Fossil marine mammals from Miocene Calvert formation of Maryland and Virginia—Pt. 8, Supplement to description of *Parietobalaena palmeri*: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 247, p. 175-197.
- 1969 Cetothere skeletons from the Miocene Choptank formation of Maryland and Virginia: U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 294, p. 1-40.