

a natural desire was expressed for a new edition. The first part of this appeared in 1897, under the general editorship of Dr. Carl R. Hennicke, of Gera, who has been assisted by a company of thirty-six coadjutors, comprising the chief ornithologists of Central Europe, and to celebrate the recent completion of this grand undertaking in ten folio volumes a *Naumann-Feier* is to be held at Cöthen on Sunday, May 14, under the direction of Dr. Jacobi von Wangelin, of Merseburg, and Prof. Rudolf Blasius, of Brunswick, the presidents respectively of the German Bird Protection Union and the German Ornithological Society. The business of the day is announced as of the simplest character, just as one may suppose would be consonant with the wishes of the men to be honoured—an inspection of the Naumann collections, now housed in the ducal palace, a pilgrimage to the graves of the Naumanns at Ziebigk, their old abode, on which a laurel wreath will be laid, and a visit of respect to the daughter-in-law of Johann Friedrich, a return to Cöthen for a festival dinner—that is all. Who will attend I know not, but assuredly every German ornithologist will be present in the spirit, and my chief object in writing these lines is that British ornithologists should sympathise with their German brethren on the occasion. Making every allowance for the ordinary Englishman's linguistic deficiencies, it is not to the credit of our predecessors in this country, though there are many of whom we may be justly proud, that until the year 1850 not one of them seems ever to have heard of the Naumanns and their incomparable works. It was Mr. G. R. Gray who, in a British Museum catalogue, first cited that of Johann Friedrich, and then merely on nomenclatural grounds. It was there that I first met with its title, and I lost no time in seeking the work in the library of Cambridge University. Words fail me to express the delight with which I looked into one volume after another of this huge store of information, or the admiration with which I regarded its unpretentious but exquisitely executed plates. That was nearly five-and-fifty years ago, but much as the study has since advanced, the opinion I then formed I hold now, that for fulness of treatment, perspicuity, and general accuracy, the work of Johann Friedrich Naumann has not been surpassed.

Willingly would I dwell longer on the subject, but I think I may have said enough, though I must add that for many of the details above given I am indebted to two articles by Dr. Lindner published in "Die Schwalbe" of Vienna for 1894 (Nos. 7 and 8), and still more to Dr. Paul Leverkühn's excellent biographical preface to the first volume of the recent edition already mentioned, which has been separately printed, "Biographisches über die Drei Naumanns" (Gera-Untermhaus: 1904). Later still that gentleman has come into possession of much of Johann Friedrich's correspondence, which it is sincerely to be hoped he will find the means of publishing, as it can hardly fail to be of great interest.

ALFRED NEWTON.

DR. J. E. DUTTON.

IT is with deep regret that we announce the sudden death of Dr. Dutton (Walter Myers Fellow) at Kosongo, in the Congo, on February 27, while actively engaged in the investigation of trypanosomiasis and tick fever.

The expedition which Dr. Dutton was leading was a very completely equipped one, and commenced work in the Congo in September, 1903. It consisted originally of Drs. Dutton, Todd, and Christy, and was subsequently joined by Dr. Inge Heiberg. The Belgian Government erected a special hospital for them, and placed every possible facility at their disposal both for investigation and travelling. Whilst conducting the

investigation and mapping the distribution of sleeping sickness and tick fever, they travelled several thousand miles by river and road, and reached a station beyond Stanley Falls.

In the death of Dr. Dutton, not only have the Tropical School and the University of Liverpool lost a brilliant graduate, but medicine has lost one of its most promising men, a man who, although only twenty-nine years of age, had already won a recognised position throughout the scientific world. Educated at the King's School, Chester, Dr. Dutton proceeded to the University of Liverpool, where he rapidly made his way to the front. In 1897 he was appointed to the George Holt fellowship in pathology, a post which has had a marked effect in stimulating men to devote time to research and in supplying able investigators in tropical medicine. In 1900 he commenced the study of tropical medicine under the leadership of Dr. Annett, and together with Dr. Elliott, of Toronto University, he proceeded to Nigeria in order to study the habits of the Anopheles and the most effective measures of prevention of malaria. In 1901 he proceeded alone to the Gambia, and drew a comprehensive and useful anti-malarial report which has proved of the greatest service to the colony. It was during this expedition that he identified in the blood of the patient shown to him by Dr. Forde, of Bathurst, the trypanosome which he described and named as *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

Having established the presence of the trypanosome in man, Dr. Dutton immediately set off on another expedition to ascertain how far it was distributed in the native population. This expedition formed the basis of his first trypanosomiasis report (Senegambia, 1902).

The first progress report of the Congo expedition was published in 1904; this has been followed by others, including the description of the "Congo Floor Maggot," by Drs. Dutton, Todd, and Christy, and the "Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Trypanosomiasis," by Dr. Christy; "A Comparison of the Animal Reactions of the Trypanosomes of Uganda and Congo Free State Sleeping Sickness with that of *Trypanosoma gambiense*," by Drs. Thomas and Linton; "Two Cases of Trypanosomiasis in Europeans," by Drs. Dutton, Todd, and Christy; and "Supplementary Notes on the Tsetse-flies," by Mr. E. E. Austen. More recently Dr. Dutton wrote an interesting paper on the "Intermediate Host of the *Filaria cypseli*" (the filaria of the African swift), in which he described the intermediate host as a louse (subfamily Leiothinae) in the abdominal cavity of which he observed the various stages of the development of the filaria. He showed that the infection was probably spread by the birds eating the infected lice.

Toward the end of 1904 the investigators had reached Stanley Falls, and quite independently Drs. Dutton and Todd verified the discovery of the cause of tick spirillum fever in man made a few weeks previously by Milne and Ross in the Uganda Protectorate; but, furthermore, they were able to transmit the disease to monkeys and rabbits by means of the bite of the infected tick. They were able to make *post mortem* examinations on cases of the fever, in the course of which Dr. Dutton contracted the disease by a *post mortem* wound and Dr. Todd an abortive attack apparently directly through a tick bite. From this fever they recovered, in Dr. Dutton's case after four typical relapses. Their researches into the relationship between the infection in man and the tick were so far advanced that they were able to prepare a report which is due by the next mail. In the meantime, they have given an account of an experiment in which tick spirillum fever has been conveyed to a monkey by the bites of young ticks during the first feed after hatching from the ova of naturally infected adults.