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REMINGTON KELLOGG

1892—1969

A Biographical Memoir by
FRANK C. WHITMORE, JR.

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Biographical Memoir

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October 5, 1892–May 8, 1969

BY FRANK C. WHITMORE, JR.

WITH BIBLIOGRAPHY COMPILED BY JANE KNAPP

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 seventy-seventh 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 forty-nine 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 early dropped "Arthur" from his name), 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. One ancestor, Sergeant Joseph Kellogg, came from England in 1651, settling first in Farmington, Connecticut, and finally at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1661. Sergeant Kellogg helped to defeat the Connecticut Indian tribes at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, in 1676.

Kellogg's paternal grandfather taught Latin and Greek in high school in Davenport, Iowa. His father was a printer who

at one time or another was owner of several printing shops. Remington's mother was a school teacher 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 wild life 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. In order to save enough money for college, Remington found it necessary to find employment as a salesman in a dry-goods store, as a worker in the smokehouse of a packing plant, and as a cement worker on a construction crew. 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 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 instruc-

tor 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 in getting summer jobs with the survey, conducting field surveys of plant and animal life in the West. 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. Another admired friend of undergraduate days was Edward A. Preble of the Biological Survey. Preble was an editor and frequent contributor to the magazine *Nature* (not to be confused with the British journal), then published in Washington, D.C. Among many wildlife monographs he published a study of the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands.

Immediately after graduation, in the winter of 1915-1916, Kellogg worked for the Biological Survey in southeastern Kansas and, in the following summer, in North Dakota. Of this assignment he said, "I remember the first year I went out to Wahpeton, North Dakota, the first day the chief of the survey took me out and we walked all over the area. Then he said, 'Well, I'm leaving. You know all about it.' From then on I was alone. I had to cover everything—plants and animals—and write a report. It didn't faze me a bit—I guess I didn't know any better."

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, at the end of his summer's fieldwork, the Biological Survey paid his way to Washington, D. C. 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. At Berkeley, Kellogg met several men who became lifelong friends and in various ways influenced his professional growth. Perhaps the most revered of these was David Starr Jordan, ichthyologist and president of Stanford. Joseph Grinnell, director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, stimulated Kellogg's interest in ornithology. Chester Stock, a fellow graduate student and later professor of vertebrate paleontology at California Institute of Technology, shared many hours of discussion of evolution.

The most lasting influence resulting from the 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, coupled with deceptively modest titles, that was 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.

In the summer of 1917, Kellogg again did fieldwork for the Biological Survey. He went to Montana and then to California, where he studied the *Microtus californicus* group of meadow mice. A monograph resulting from this work was published in 1918.

Graduate work was interrupted by service in World War I.

On December 11, 1917, Kellogg enlisted in the 20th Engineer Battalion at San Francisco, and on February 19, 1918, he sailed from Hoboken for France. By a stroke of luck for a naturalist, Kellogg was transferred in May 1918 to the Central Medical Department Laboratory at Dijon, where he was promoted to sergeant and found himself under the command of Major E. A. Goldman, one of the last of the general field naturalists. One of their major assignments was rat control in the trenches and at the base ports. During his service in France, Kellogg observed and collected birds and small mammals and sent collections to Joseph Grinnell at Berkeley and Charles D. Bunker at the University of Kansas. His notebook contains almost daily observations from November 17, 1918, to February 23, 1919. The climax of this period was a motor trip that he took between January 29 and February 23 with Major Goldman and Lt. A. C. Chandler from Dijon to Toul and "such other places in depts. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, and Ardennes as is necessary to carry out instructions of Chief Surgeon, in connection with preparation of medical history of war." During the period of this reconnaissance, his notebook lists thirty species of birds and five of small mammals.

Upon his return to Berkeley, Kellogg gave a talk to the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club entitled "Experiences with Birds of France," and in 1919 he published, with Francis Harper, who had also been in the Army in France, a Christmas day bird census made at Is-sur-Tille in the Department of Côte d'Or, where the Army Medical Laboratory was situated.

In June 1919 Kellogg returned to the United States. He was discharged from the Army at Newport News, Virginia, on July 2 and returned immediately to Berkeley to complete the residence requirements for the Ph.D. He transferred from zoology to vertebrate paleontology under Merriam, resumed his teach-

ing 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 to 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.

Much of Kellogg's work with the Biological Survey had to do with the feeding habits of hawks and owls, which entailed both field observation and the examination of hundreds of pellets. Observations were also made of the feeding habits of diving ducks, which were suspected of depleting trout populations. In a travel authorization issued in 1920, Kellogg is referred to as assistant in economic ornithology.

Between 1920 and 1927, a great deal of time was devoted to the drudgery of examining pellets and stomach contents from owls and hawks. These data were published (1926) in H. L. Stoddard's *Report on Cooperative Quail Investigation* and in his book, *The Bobwhite Quail*; also in Alfred O. Gross (1928), *Progress Report of the New England Ruffed Grouse Investigations Committee*.

Concurrently with his ornithological work, Kellogg spent much time studying toads, mainly museum specimens, including examination of stomach contents. In 1922 he published a Biological Survey circular, one of a number that he wrote, on the toad, and during that year he planned to revise the taxon-

omy of the toads of North and Middle America. The entire project was not completed, but it did result in an important monograph, *Mexican tailless amphibians in the United States National Museum* (1932).

Another dietary study was made of alligators. In the 1920s, there was a controversy over whether alligators should be protected from indiscriminate hunting, and Kellogg was given the task of finding out how predatory they actually were. He published a technical bulletin of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, *The Habits and Economic Importance of Alligators*, in 1929.

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 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 1920's, Kellogg devoted many weekends to collecting, adding significantly to the collections of his predecessors, William Palmer and Frederick W. True. By the time of Kel-

logg'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 the 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, Jr. 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 funda-

mentally 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" (McGraw-Hill, *Modern Men of Science*, 1968, pp. 283-84).

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, pp. 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 state of evolution, however, the distinctions between families are subtle, and it is easy to be misled by obvious characteristics 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. In 1937, Kellogg was appointed by the State Department as United States delegate to the International Conference on Whaling at London, which resulted in the protocol of 1937, prohibiting the killing of all right and gray whales and establishing minimum legal lengths for commercial kinds of whales. The protocol of 1938 established a "sanctuary for two years for baleen whales in a sector of the Antarctic Ocean . . . and absolute protection of all whales against pelagic whaling in the North Atlantic sector of the Arctic Ocean." Kellogg was chairman of the American delegation to the conferences of 1944 and 1945 and was chairman of the Washington conference of 1946. He was United States commissioner on the International Whaling Commission from 1949 until 1967, vice-chairman of the commission from 1949 to 1951, and chairman from 1952 to 1954.

J. L. McHugh, Kellogg's successor as United States Commissioner, has evaluated his work in the International Whaling Commission:

"Although the United States had long since ceased to be a major whaling nation, it continued to exert a substantial influence in world whaling matters, largely through the efforts of Remington Kellogg. He was Head of United States Delegations to the first 16 meetings of the International Whaling Commission and attended his last meeting of that body, the 16th, at Sandefjord, Norway, in June 1964. By this time, scientific evidence of the alarming condition of the stocks of blue and humpback whales in the Antarctic was indisputable, and the Commission had already recommended, and the member na-

tions had adopted, a complete ban on killing those species in the Southern Ocean. The scientists also had presented evidence that the fin whale resource in this region was overexploited, and that the catch quota for the Antarctic must be substantially reduced to prevent a continuation of this overharvesting. Dr. Kellogg fought very hard at the Sandefjord meeting to obtain agreement on a rational catch limit on Antarctic whaling, based on the scientific evidence. He returned from that disastrous meeting deeply discouraged by the failure of the Commission to act responsibly, and pessimistic about the future of world whale resources. It was unfortunate that illness prevented him from participating in subsequent meetings of the Commission, for the bitter controversy of the 1964 meeting, which almost destroyed the Commission, led eventually to a reversal of its do-nothing record. Since 1965, although this has not been widely recognized, a number of positive steps have been taken to place world whaling under rational scientific control. Although it has not solved all of its problems the Commission has come a long way toward meeting its responsibilities since 1964. Remington Kellogg remained interested in the affairs of the Commission until his death, although illness prevented active participation, and his influence is still felt in many ways."

An important by-product of the 1930 trip to Europe was the opportunity to study fossil whales in museums in Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Padua, Bologna, Florence, Turin, Brussels, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and London. Whales of Miocene age have been found in sedimentary basins in Belgium, Austria, and Italy, and 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 discussion with European specialists led to lifelong friendships; notable was his relationship with Ernst Stromer von Reichenbach in Munich.

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

Kellogg's position in the Division of Mammals of the National Museum naturally involved him in work on groups other than marine mammals. He published an annotated list of West Virginia mammals in 1937, one of Tennessee mammals in 1939, and (with Wetmore) one of the mammals of Shenandoah National Park in 1947. He produced several studies of fossil and subfossil mammals from caves and archeological sites and in 1942 led a party in excavating Pleistocene mammals in Rampart Cave, near Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. He collaborated with his old commanding officer, E. A. Goldman, in 1940 in naming ten new white-tailed deer from North and Middle America and, in 1944, in a review of the spider monkeys.

The advent of World War II brought new responsibilities to the Smithsonian. In 1943, as a participant in "the program for the furtherance of cultural relations with scientists of the Latin-American republics," Kellogg was one of three museum officials to visit Brazil. This three-month assignment was an experience that he remembered happily: He observed field stations and laboratories engaged in the study of tropical diseases, with particular reference to Brazilian mammals believed to be carriers of disease. In 1944 and 1945, he added to the literature of disease transmission with two papers on the macaque monkey and with two on rodents in the South Pacific. In August 1947, he again visited Brazil as the delegate of the United States to the International Commission for the Establishment of the International Hylean Amazon Institute.

Through the period of his service in the Division of Mam-

mals, Kellogg had collaborated with his predecessor as curator, Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., in the tremendous project of listing the North American Recent mammals. He carried on this work after Miller's death, and the 954-page volume was published by the U.S. National Museum in 1955.

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 Museum of Natural History were modernized; the scientific staff of the museum was enlarged, and 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.

Over the years, in addition to activities closely related to his research, Kellogg served on many bodies devoted to the advancement of science and the public interest. He was a member of the board of governors of the Crop Protection Institute; vice-chairman of the Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council; and a member of the advisory committee, Chemical-Biological Coordination Center. He was a member of the Pacific Science Board; the Board of Directors, Canal Zone Biological Area; the Advisory Board, Arctic Research Laboratory; the Committee on Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society; and the Research and Development Board, Department of Defense. He was President, American Society of Mammalogists; and President, Paleontological Society of Washington. He was a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a trustee of the

National Parks Association, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a foreign fellow of the Zoological Society of London, and a member of Sigma Xi, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. In 1947, he was given a citation for distinguished service by the University of Kansas. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1951.

In 1962, when he retired, 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."

Dr. Kellogg is survived by his wife of nearly fifty years. He was the last of his immediate family, his younger sister and brother preceding 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. This fund is used to support research on the Cetacea by qualified graduate students.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- Am. Mus. Novit. = American Museum Novitates
 Biol. Abstr. = Biological Abstracts
 Carnegie Inst. Wash. Contrib. Palaeontol. = Carnegie Institution of Washington, Contributions in Palaeontology
 Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. = Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication
 Carnegie Inst. Wash. Year Book = Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book
 Geol. Soc. Am. Mem. = Geological Society of America Memoir
 J. Mammal. = Journal of Mammalogy
 Harv. Univ. Mus. Comp. Zool. Bull. = Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology Bulletin
 Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. = Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington
 Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. = Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum
 Smithson. Inst. Ann. Rep. = Smithsonian Institution Annual Report
 Smithson. Inst. Explor. Field-Work = Smithsonian Institution Explorations and Field-Work
 Smithson. Inst. Misc. Collect. = Smithsonian Institution Miscellaneous Collections
 Univ. Calif. Dep. Geol. Bull. = University of California Department of Geology Bulletin
 Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. = University of California Publications in Zoology
 U.S. Dep. Agric. Bur. Biol. Surv. Circ. = U.S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Biological Survey Circular
 U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. = U.S. National Museum Bulletin

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