

present, while the absence of such species as *Chione gnidia*, *Dosinia ponderosa*, *Cardium elatum*, etc., which occur in the warm water upper Pleistocene deposits of the San Pedro region, is noticeable. Correlation with better known horizons should not be attempted until further collecting furnishes a larger faunal list.

JOSEPH SWIFT EMERSON

The death of Joseph Swift Emerson occurred in Honolulu on May 15, 1930. Mr. Emerson was born July 13, 1843, at Lahainaluna, on the island of Maui. He was the son of the Rev. John S. Emerson, one of the early missionaries. By profession he was a civil engineer and surveyor.

While a boy at Waialua, Oahu, Mr. Emerson became interested in the collecting of Hawaiian shells and his interest continued up to the time of his death. His earliest recorded collecting date is 1854, and the last, 1927. Thus his collecting in the field occupied seventy-three years, which is far more than the active period of most collectors. Mr. Emerson undoubtedly began his collecting prior to 1854, as he told me, in conversation, that he had given shells to Frick and Newcomb. Since Newcomb's most important publication appeared in 1853 in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, Mr. Emerson's collecting life must have extended over a period of at least seventy-five years.

Several years ago Mr. Emerson willed his collection of land and marine shells to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Shortly after his death they were received and are now incorporated into the collection of that Museum.

In arranging Mr. Emerson's collection prior to its incorporation into the Museum collection, it was interesting to note three distinct collecting periods in his life. The first as a boy, until he graduated from Punahou Academy. The second, during the early nineties, when he was not actively interested in the collecting of shells. At this time he obtained shells by exchange with a number of local collectors. The third, after his retirement from business about 1911

when he became extremely interested in Hawaiian land shells. During this last period he was far more interested than at any other time of his life. From 1911 to 1924 he was continuously in the woods. That a man in his seventies could tramp along the mountain trails and climb trees is very remarkable. About half of his land snail collection was made during this period, some of it being purchased from local collectors.

The collection, especially of his last period, is accompanied by full notes on the exact localities and stations of the shells. Probably the most valuable parts of his collection are fine series of extremely rare snails which have never been collected by the last two generations of collectors. Some of these species have probably been extinct for over sixty years, as the forests where they lived were destroyed either by fire or the introduction of cattle.

During the seventies and eighties Mr. Emerson's interest in shells was confined mostly to marine, of which he had a very large collection, acquired by purchase, from the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and supplemented by his collecting in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Emerson's collection also contains large series of shells which he made in Switzerland and material received in exchange from collectors in other parts of the world.

At the time of his death, his collection contained more than a hundred thousand specimens, of which more than half were Hawaiian land shells. C. MONTAGUE COOKE.

JOHN BRAZIER, 1842-1930

The dates will indicate that Brazier belonged to the last century, but it is due to the memory of a great conchologist that his death should not pass unnoticed though most of his work was done over thirty years ago.

Australian conchological history shows three great names, Angas, Brazier and Hedley, and in his own field Brazier was unrivalled. Angas was the pioneer, a great conchologist, a great collector, and a great artist. Following upon Angas



Cooke, C. Montague. 1931. "Joseph Swift Emerson." *The Nautilus* 44, 94–95.

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