

incessant work on too many projects and a highly nervous disposition, Baur developed motor paralysis. In 1897, friends persuaded him to visit relatives in Munich for recuperation, but there his condition only worsened. He had to be transferred to an asylum, where he died on 25 June 1898, at the age of 39.

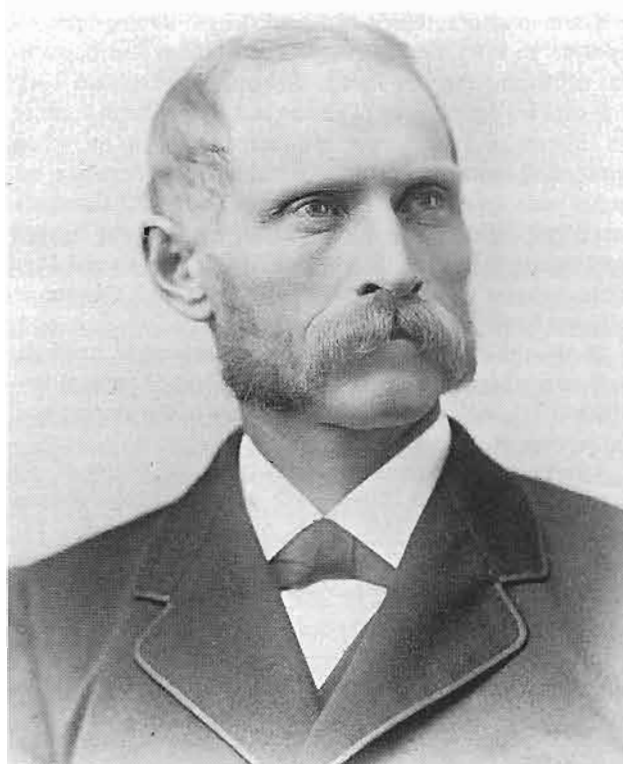
Baur was a brilliant zoologist in the pattern of Edward D. Cope, whose successor he had hoped to become. Like Cope, he had broad interests and many diverse projects on which he sometimes published too hastily, and he, too, was a confirmed neo-Lamarckist. Baur's special interest was the morphology of the vertebrate skeleton, about which he published some important papers on the carpus and tarsus and the temporal region. Reptiles, and especially turtles, were his favorite group, both living and extinct forms, but his opinions on their proper classification often brought him into conflict with Cope, George A. Boulenger, and others.

At the time of his death, Baur had virtually completed a monograph of North American turtles, which was to have been published as a companion to Cope's books on the other groups of amphibians and reptiles. His manuscript was turned over to Leonhard Stejneger, who had intended a similar monograph of his own, but his book never appeared. Fortunately, Baur's drawings of fossil turtles were published by Oliver P. Hay (in 1908), who had worked with him for four years. Altogether, Baur published about 150 titles in a very short period (1882-1899), most of them on reptiles. Included were descriptions of many familiar and still valid taxa of turtles (in the genera *Geochelone*, *Graptemys*, *Kinosternon*, *Pseudemys*, and *Trionyx*).

• *References*: "George Baur," by O. P. Hay, *Science*, new ser., 8: 68-71, 1898; "George Baur's Life and Writings," by W. M. Wheeler, *Amer. Nat.*, 33: 15-30, 1899. • *Portrait*: From Wheeler, 1899. • *Signature* (1888): Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, courtesy Marsha Gross.

GARMAN, Samuel (1843-1927).

Samuel Walton Garman (or "Garmann" as he sometimes styled himself), noted American ichthyologist and herpetologist, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, on 5 June 1843. He left home as a boy, drifted westward and, while working for a Union Pacific Railroad surveying party, fought Indians and shot game for the work crews. In 1868 he joined John W. Powell's expedition to the Colorado mountains, then followed him to Illinois State Normal University where Garman enrolled and graduated in 1870. Garman then taught school for two years, during which time he corresponded with Edward D. Cope. He accompanied Cope briefly during the summer of 1872 to collect fossils in Wyoming but was fired for making unreasonable demands for pay. This, fortuitously, led to the most important event in his life. Garman happened to be in San Francisco later that summer when the ship *Hassler* docked, carrying Louis Agassiz and his scientific party which had just completed a journey through the Straits of Magellan. Agassiz recognized his potential and invited Garman to join him as a pupil.



Samuel Garman.

Garman thus arrived at Harvard College, where he worked for the remainder of his career in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. In 1874, he joined Alexander Agassiz, Louis Agassiz's son, on his expedition to Lake Titicaca in the Andes and, later, on several of his expeditions to the West Indies. Harvard College awarded him honorary degrees (B.S. 1898, A.M. 1899) for his scientific work. Garman shunned publicity and, as time went on, he became a recluse at the museum. Apparently deeply affected by the Cope-Marsh feud, he was very secretive about his research, refusing to talk about it or to show specimens even to most of his museum colleagues. He worked in dimly-lighted quarters at the museum and when someone knocked on his door, he would cover all specimens on which he happened to be working before going to the door, and even then cracked it open only enough to talk with the visitor. Garman's primary interest was fishes, but he also had responsibility for the herpetological collection until 1910 when Thomas Barbour effectively took control. Garman died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on 30 September 1927.

Most of Garman's titles were about fishes, a subject on which he was an acknowledged authority. His special interest was sharks, and he published a major monograph on this group in 1913 entitled "The Plagiostoma." Garman authored nearly 50 works in herpetology (1874-1917), with numerous papers describing new species (including two sea turtles, *Chelonia depressa* and *Lepidochelys kempi*), as well as faunal lists from collections made throughout the Americas and Australia.