

trap he had set for mice. Thus he found the first *Hydromantes* taken in the Western Hemisphere. He named the new species *Spelerpes platycephalus*, thinking it was related to the Mexican species of that genus, but in 1923 Emmett R. Dunn demonstrated its European affinities. In 1953, Camp, together with Joe Gorman, announced the discovery of a second Californian species, which they named *H. shastae*.

After Berkeley, Camp began graduate studies at Columbia University in New York as a student of William K. Gregory. However, the First World War intervened, and after two years in the army Camp returned to complete his Ph.D. thesis at Columbia and at the American Museum of Natural History, where Mary C. Dickerson arranged for him to work. Gregory's other students at that time included G. Kingsley Noble and Alfred S. Romer, who, like Camp, were working on questions concerning the myology of amphibians and reptiles.

Camp's thesis was later published as "Classification of the Lizards" (1923, reprinted 1971), a far-sighted work which provided the basis for modern lizard systematics and phylogeny. His classification was based upon all available evidence—morphology, geographical distribution, ontogeny, fossil record—and not on key characters. The various states of each character were discussed in detail and the primitive and derived conditions inferred, methods that have earned him recognition as an early cladist.

After finishing his thesis, Camp joined the zoology staff of the University of California at Berkeley in 1922 to teach comparative anatomy, but his research interests were already shifting to paleontology. In 1930 he transferred to Berkeley's Department of Paleontology and simultaneously became Director of the Museum of Paleontology (until 1949). In 1960 he retired and on 14 August 1975 he died in San Jose, California.



Charles L. Camp

Camp's primary work was in paleontology, a subject on which he wrote major monographs (e.g., on the phytosaurs in 1930, mosasaurs in 1942, and dicynodonts in 1956). He conducted numerous collecting trips in the American West, South Africa (1935, 1947-1948), China (1935), and Australia (1960); on the latter trip, together with John Cosgriff, he discovered the first Triassic amphibians on the continent. His best-known work on fossils was the eight-volume "Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates" (1940-1968), in succession to Oliver P. Hay's earlier bibliographies of the same subject. Camp was also a widely recognized authority on Western American history, about which he wrote several books.

• *References*: "Charles Lewis Camp," anonymous, *News Bull. Soc. Vertebr. Paleontol.*, 14: 1-3, 1945; "Charles Lewis Camp, Biographer of the West," by F. P. Farquhar, *Pacific Hist.*, November 1963 issue (6 p.); "Charles Lewis Camp 1893-1975," by J. T. Gregory and S. P. Welles, *News Bull. Soc. Vertebr. Paleontol.*, 105: 47-49, 1975; "Charles Lewis Camp," by J. T. Gregory, G. P. Hammond, G. R. Stewart, and S. P. Welles, *In Memoriam: Publ. Univ. Calif. Acad. Senate*, pp. 37-38, 1977; "Tracy I. Storer and Charles L. Camp," by D. B. Wake, *Copeia*, 1978: 196-197, 1978. • *Portrait* (about 1926): Courtesy Charles M. Bogert. • *Signature* (1969): Adler collection.

GAIGE, Helen T. (1890-1976).

Helen T. Gaige, born Helen Beulah Thompson on 24 November 1890, in Bad Axe (Huron Co.), Michigan, was influential in the development of modern herpetology in the United States. She attended the University of Michigan (A.B. 1909, M.A. 1910), and in 1910 was appointed Scientific Assistant in the herpetology division of the Museum of Zoology at Michigan which was then under the curatorship of Alexander G. Ruthven. When he became director of the museum in 1913, the responsibilities of running the herpetology program fell more and more to Gaige, and in 1918 she was promoted to Assistant Curator of Reptiles and Amphibians and to full Curator in 1923. As Ruthven took on heavier administrative duties—eventually becoming university president in 1929—Gaige finally took charge of the herpetology program, including curation of the collections and supervision of graduate students. Unlike Ruthven, she was not concurrently a professor and thus could not officially sponsor graduate students, but she supervised a large number of them, including those who eventually succeeded her in charge of the museum's herpetology program, although Ruthven officially was their major professor.

Gaige's first publications, in 1912-1913 (under her maiden name, Helen B. Thompson), dealt mostly with herpetological collections from the Midwest, primarily Michigan, but in 1912 she went on a museum expedition to Nevada, then to the Davis Mountains of Texas (1916), the Olympic Mountains in Washington State (1919), Panama (1923), and to Florida and Colorado (1925). In 1917 she described a peculiar new salamander from Washington which she thought was related to the Siberian species of *Ranodon*,