

don, Société zoologique de France, Royal Society of Edinburgh, Linnaean Society of London, and the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Entomological Society of America, and was its second president (1908); a fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Natural History, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the New York Academy; and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Morphological Society, the Cambridge Entomological Club, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, the Ecological Society of America, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Psychological Association; and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Professor Wheeler's reading was astounding in its extent and its varied nature. Assimilating even the details in his phenomenally retentive memory he was able to draw on this storehouse of information on every occasion. His reading encompassed not biology alone, but because of an early interest in behaviorism, he specialized in books on sociology and psychology. For lighter reading he enjoyed philosophy and metaphysics, as well as Greek and Latin classics in the original. It is not surprising that he had the reported distinction of being the most widely read member of his University.

Professor Wheeler was an active collector, not only of ants but of general zoological material as well, and he traveled to many parts of the world for this purpose. He made a special effort to collect thoroughly in regions that were little known entomologically, particularly in the tropics and subtropics of the New World: Mexico (1901, 1937), the Bahamas (1904), Puerto Rico (1906), Panama (1911, 1915, 1923, 1924), Costa Rica (1911), Guatemala (1911, 1935), Cuba (1913, 1924), British Guiana (1920), and the Galapagos Islands (1923). Two prolonged trips were made to Australia, in 1914 and 1932, and one to Hawaii in 1928. During the course of his several trips to Europe he did some insect collecting, and in 1925, when he was Exchange Professor at the University of Paris, he collected in Morocco and the Canary Islands. In this country he collected extensively, especially in the south and west; and in 1906 he collected fossil insects with several others at Florissant, Colorado.