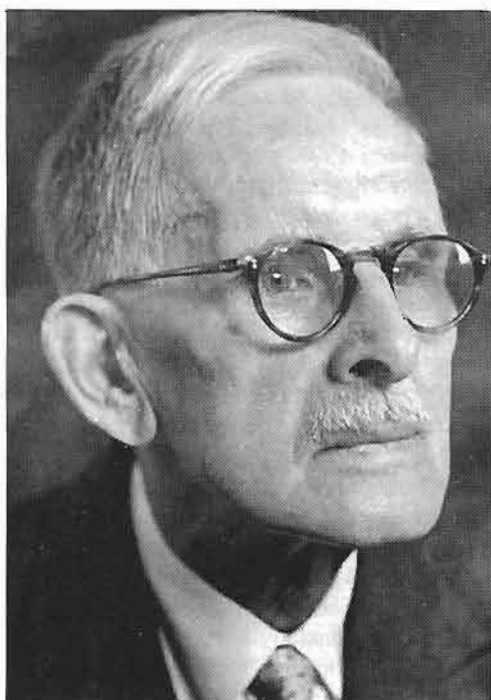


• *References*: ["A Remembrance of Dr. Masamitsu Ōshima,"] by Y. Okada, *Acta Herpetol. Japon.*, 2: 37-38, 1967; Hasegawa, 1967 (pp. 19-20). • *Portrait* (1933): Courtesy Toshihiro Kawamura. • *Signature* (1915): Smithsonian Institution Archives, courtesy William Cox and Alan E. Leviton.

### HEWITT, John (1880-1961).

John Hewitt, South African zoologist, archeologist, and specialist on the herpetofauna of the Eastern Cape Province, was born on 23 December 1880 in Dromfield, Sheffield, England. Interested in science as a schoolboy, he later studied natural science at the University of Cambridge (B.A. Jesus College 1903). During 1905-1908 he was Curator of the Sarawak Museum in Kuching, in the portion of Borneo that is now part of Malaysia.

In 1909, Hewitt went to South Africa where he became Assistant for Lower Vertebrates at the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria, but the next year he was named Director of the Albany Museum, a small provincial museum in Grahamstown in the eastern portion of Cape Province. Here, despite severely limited funds, he built the exhibit and study collections almost single-handedly and supervised extensions to the building in 1920 and 1938. In September 1941 a disastrous fire gutted the main building and much of his 31 years of work went up in flames, including many specimens as well as the accessions register. Hewitt received many honors for his research, including an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1935 from Rhodes University. He retired in 1958 and died on 4 August 1961, in Grahamstown.



*J Hewitt*

Hewitt was a broadly-interested naturalist, as circumstances required at the two museums he directed. His first major research interest was arachnids, on which he published numerous papers. His first herpetological paper was a semi-popular one on Sarawak snakes (1905); later he authored about 45 technical papers on amphibians and reptiles (over the period 1909-1938), most of them taxonomic and distributional in nature. The greatest number concerned South Africa, and he described numerous new taxa. Hewitt had a particular interest in the biogeographic affinities of the herpetofaunas of South Africa and Madagascar, and in 1911 he and Paul A. Methuen collected in Madagascar (two papers, 1913).

Beginning in 1931 Hewitt published several papers on tortoises. The Albany Museum had acquired James E. Duerden's large collection of tortoises to which Hewitt added greatly. Based on these large samples he distinguished many local populations and recognized most with formal names. In the species *Psammobates tentorius* alone, Hewitt accepted 27 different subspecies, of which he had named 16, but Arthur Loveridge and Ernest E. Williams, in their later monograph of African turtles and tortoises (1957), recognized only three.

Hewitt published one book, an extensive illustrated guide to the amphibians and reptiles (and other vertebrates) of the Eastern Cape Province, in two parts (1918, 1937). After the 1941 fire, however, he gave up herpetological research altogether and concentrated on archeology.

• *References*: "John Hewitt," anonymous, *South Afr. Jour. Sci.*, 57: 312, 1961; "Dr John Hewitt," by J. Greig, *Cape Herpetol. News*, 3: 29-31, 1980; "The Remarkable Dr Hewitt," by D. Sülter, *Elephant's Child* (Albany Mus. Publ.), 103: 12-14, 1987. • *Portrait*: Albany Museum, courtesy Wouter Holleman. • *Signature* (1915): Adler collection.

### CAMP, Charles L. (1893-1975).

Charles Lewis Camp, American paleontologist, anatomist, and historian, was born in Jamestown, North Dakota, on 12 March 1893. His father, a pioneer lawyer, had participated in the framing of the constitution for the new state of North Dakota. The family moved to southern California in 1895 where young Camp met Joseph Grinnell, who involved him in an excavation of fossils from the Rancho La Brea tar pits and who was later to found the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California at Berkeley. Recognizing Camp's interest in natural history and fossils, Grinnell some years afterward arranged for Camp, then aged 15, to join a museum team surveying Mt. San Jacinto in Southern California.

By the time Camp entered Berkeley as an undergraduate (1911) he had amassed a large herpetological collection which he donated to the museum. His studies of the museum's collections and further field work led to nine papers (1915-1917) with descriptions of new taxa of salamanders, frogs, lizards, and a fossil toad from the tar pits. Camp's most spectacular discovery occurred quite by accident when two plethodontid salamanders got caught in a