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OBITUARY.

JOHN BERNHARDT SMITH.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death, from Bright's disease, of Dr. John Bernhardt Smith, Professor of Entomology at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., Entomologist to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and State Entomologist of New Jersey, which occurred at his home during the morning of March 12, 1912.

Dr. Smith was born in New York City on November 21, 1858, so he died at a comparatively early age. It is a coincidence that the late Dr. James Fletcher and the one we now mourn, who were such close friends, should be called away at about the same age. Dr. Smith's early education was received at the Public Schools. He practised law from 1880 to 1884, but his heart was not in such work, and during this latter year he was appointed as a special agent to the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held until 1886, when he was made Assistant-Curator of Insects in the United States National Museum. Here he remained until 1889, when he was appointed Professor of Entomology at Rutgers College and Entomologist to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1894, he also received the title of State Entomologist of New Jersey. During the years 1882 to 1890 he was the editor of *Entomologica Americana*. For several years he was also editor of the "Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society."

Dr. Smith was an extremely busy man, one who in every way served his state and country as few men have. A man of wide experience and deep study he has, in his published works, left behind him a monument of knowledge which will last for all time and which will undoubtedly serve as a guide for many future students of entomology. While in the Museum at Washington, he published some very valuable monographic works, namely, "A Monograph of the Sphingidæ of America, North of Mexico," "A Revision of the Lepidopterous Family Saturniidæ;" and "Preliminary Catalogue of the Arctiidæ of Temperate North America." Bulletin No. 44 of the U. S. N. M., pp. 1-424, "A Catalogue, Bibliographical and Synonymical, of the species of moths of the Lepidopterous Superfamily

Noctuidæ, found in Boreal America, with critical notes," was prepared by him and appeared in 1893. This is indispensable to students of these insects, as are also his many "Contributions toward a Monograph of the Noctuidæ of Boreal America." His best scientific work was undoubtedly in this family, of which he was our leading American authority. It is impossible to mention here the many articles which he published, in revising genera, describing new species (of which he created many hundreds), etc. The first paper he published in THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST appeared in Volume XIV. Since that date he has been one of our most valued contributors. Articles from his pen have been published in 24 different volumes of this journal. A bibliography of his systematic papers would fill many pages; it is to be hoped that such will soon be prepared.

In 1891, Dr. Smith published a "List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America," which was used generally by lepidopterists. This check list was revised and re-published in 1903. "Explanation of Terms Used in Entomology" was prepared by him and appeared in 1906. His "Catalogue of the Insects of New Jersey," the third edition of which recently appeared, is an extremely useful publication, and the only one of its kind which has been published by any state in the United States.

Other important works, of a popular nature, written by Dr. Smith, are "Economic Entomology," published in 1896, which is a valuable book for students of entomology, farmers, etc., and "Our Insect Friends and Enemies," which appeared in 1909. This latter treats of insects in relation to man, to other animals, to one another, and to plants, and in it there is also a chapter on the war against insects.

As an economic entomologist few men in the world were his equal. His series of annual reports, the first of which was included in the Tenth Annual Report of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, 1889, and the last, that for 1910, which was published in 1911, together with the many economic bulletins which he prepared, form a valuable source of reference concerning injurious insects, particularly those occurring within the State of New Jersey. The very successful work he did on the control of mosquitoes has been commented upon widely. His special report, published in 1904, 482 pp., upon the mosquitoes occurring within the State of New Jersey, in which is included an account of the different species, their habits, life-history, economic treatment, etc., is an extremely valuable contribution and shows the remarkable capability of the man in dealing with problems of such magnitude. Further accounts of this mosquito work are given at considerable length in his annual reports, since the above dates.

At meetings of farmers, horticulturists, etc., and those of scientific societies, which he was closely identified with, his lectures and helpful talks will be much missed. He received honours from many societies, among which may be mentioned that of Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the Entomological Society of America, Honourary Member of the Entomological Society of Ontario, Honourary Member of the Newark Entomological Society, Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society of Washington, and Corresponding Member of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. He also had active membership in the Association of Economic Entomologists, Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Brooklyn Entomological Society, Philadelphia Feldman Collecting Social, Brooklyn Institute, Washington Academy, and New Jersey State Microscopical Society.

In 1891, Rutgers College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Like many busy men, he always found time to help others; in his death, we in Canada have lost a true and valued friend. To-day there is a gap in our ranks which it will indeed be difficult to fill.

To Mrs. Smith and the two grown-up children who survive him, we extend our deepest sympathy.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

GEOMETRIDÆ AS YET UNDESCRIBED.

BY RICHARD F. PEARSALL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(Continued from page 31.)

Stamnodes ululata, n. sp.

Expanse, 30 mm. Palpi moderate, extending well beyond the bulging front, pink, rough scaled, the last joint clay-yellow. Front dusky clay. Antennæ clay-yellow, heavily dusted with black scales above. The base of fore legs in front, the collar and bases of patagiæ are deeply roseate. Body clay-yellow, except a white cloud covering the scutellar region and base of abdomen, the latter sparingly sprinkled with roseate scales toward apex. Wings broad and thin in texture, of an even, pale, glistening clay-yellow, a little paler beneath. The primaries along costa, and broadly at apex, are sprinkled with roseate scales. The costa at one-fourth and one-half from the base is crossed by a pale bar, and at three-fourths out, a

April, 1912