

*Crambidae* was issued so nearly simultaneously with the worthless writings of Francis Walker on the same subject, so that some of our North American material has been twice named. The evidence seems to be that Zeller's paper may have been earlier. As a matter of justice it should have priority. In a series of articles, published since retirement from official duties, Prof. Zeller described a number of moths from North America. Rather more than the, unfortunately not to be avoided, proportion of synonyms mark the papers, which are otherwise models of what descriptional work ought to be. Still later, Prof. Zeller has published a beautifully illustrated volume on microlepidoptera, and has given a classification of *Chilo*. As I remember him, in 1867, Prof. Zeller was a white-haired gentleman of very kind manners and enthusiastic for his favorite science. He was moderately thin and tall, wearing a slight whisker, but otherwise with clean shaven mouth and face. His nose was large and well-shapen, his eyes bright and the whole expression of his face pleasing. He had high cheek bones, and his countenance was unmistakably German in its salient features. Loew, the celebrated dipterist, was then living in Meseritz, and an entomological excursion which I made with these two celebrities is among the most pleasant of my European reminiscences. Prof. Zeller's home relations were of the happiest, and the sympathy of an amiable and considerate wife was his through life. And it was a life devoted to science and learning. His accomplishments as a linguist and teacher were well known and appreciated in Germany. We know him chiefly as a biologist, the describer of the exterior structure of lepidoptera. He was fortunate enough to avoid much of the controversial spirit which accompanies descriptive entomology. Although he felt deeply the uselessness of the British Museum Lists and his own studies were impeded thereby, he has, on the whole, little to say in criticism of others. He was not only charitable, but had schooled all natural irritability. His assistance was freely given to others, and Mr. Stainton's work on the *Tineina* acknowledges its value. He was a type of a kindly German pedagogue and naturalist which hardly exists elsewhere.

A. R. G. in *Papilio*.

CHARLES ARNOLD,

of Paris, Ontario, died after a short illness on the 15th day of April, 1883. Although not an active worker in the Entomological field, he was a close observer of the habits of insects, especially such as are injurious to agri-