

In summary, judging from my brief experience with *B. eunomia dawsoni*, it would appear that this subspecies flies in the eastern Upper Peninsula during June, probably peaking around June 15. Moore (1960) did not record this butterfly from Michigan; however, it is doubtful if *eunomia* can be considered a recent arrival to our bog fauna — most likely the species was overlooked by previous collectors. In the future, I hope to spend more time in these two bogs in an attempt to discover the foodplant and more of its habits. It is my belief that *B. eunomia dawsoni* will eventually be discovered in other bogs across the Upper Peninsula, and that collectors in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota should definitely search for it in similar bogs in June. These northern bogs will undoubtedly yield other interesting lepidoptera with further diligent collecting. Possibly more of the boreal species such as *Boloria freija* (Thunberg) and *titania grandis* (B. & McD.) (May and July-August, respectively) can be collected in these and other bogs!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ARTHUR FRANCIS HEMMING (1893-1964)

Arthur Francis Hemming was born on February 9th, 1893. It was his mother, herself a discerning collector in other fields, who fostered and encouraged his early interest in butterflies; and it was with her that he made his first journeys abroad in pursuit of them. Educated at Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, like most young men of spirit he joined the forces on the outbreak of war and was commissioned in the Duke

of Wellington's Regiment in August, 1914. Severely wounded in 1916, he was invalided out in 1918, and straightway found himself appointed to the Treasury and to a long succession of senior civil service posts. Entomologically, the most important of these was his Secretaryship of the Economic Advisory Council (1930-1939), since it enabled him to give official support to a number of projects the importance of which might otherwise have been missed, such as, for example, the provision of better accommodation for the Entomological Department of the British Museum (Natural History) and the launching of the Anti-Locust Research Centre. From 1929 to 1939 he was Treasurer of the Royal Entomological Society of London, in 1932 he joined the editorial panel of *The Entomologist*, and in 1936 accepted the honorary and onerous post of Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. There is no doubt that the Entomological Society owes much of its subsequent success to the sound basis of development laid down by Hemming during his tenure of office. His work for the Nomenclature Commission earned wide international recognition. Not only did he, through the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, bring the whole subject before the zoological world in free and open discussion and by the publication of the Commission's decisions on matters in dispute, but, over the years he undoubtedly built up by modification and extension of the old Règles the substance of the new Code which was adopted by the Zoological Congress in London in 1958. It was a bitter disappointment to him that ill health prevented him from sharing in the culminating event.

The earliest of Francis Hemming's contributions to entomological literature concerned a rare white form of the male of the high altitude *Colias euxanthe* of Peru (*Proc. ent. Soc. London* 1925:iv). Thereafter, except when in pursuit of some nomenclatural or bibliographical puzzle, his writings were confined to the butterflies of the Palaearctic Region. By 1926 he had already built up extensive fully documented records of the distribution of the butterflies of France, and two papers based on these data, on *Araschnia levana* and *Agriades thersites*, were published in *The Entomologist* (1926 and 1928). About this time he began also to publish short revisional papers, principally on Palaearctic Lycaenidae, resulting from the rearrangement of this family in the British Museum (Natural History) which he had been persuaded to undertake. Genera and species dealt with included *Turanana*, *Iolana*, *Lycaena virgaureae*, *Lycaenopsis*, *Baoris zelleri*, *Scolitantides*, Syrian and Japanese Lycaenidae. A longer paper (1932, *Tr. ent. Soc. London* 80: 269-299) was devoted to a study of the butterflies of Transjordan.

These studies inevitably brought to light the extraordinary lack of precision prevalent in the nomenclature of the Rhopalocera, in which group little attempt had yet been made to apply the rules of nomenclature

currently available. Application of the rules was also hindered and greatly complicated by the lack of precise information on the dates of publication of most of the early works of basic importance. A series of shorter papers of a preliminary nature on these subjects led to the publication of the *Generic names of the Holarctic Butterflies, 1758-1863*, by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1934, in which Hemming attempted to fix the type species of all the generic names proposed, in accordance with the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. This has proved an invaluable work of reference. The manuscript of what was to be the complementary volume, covering 1863 to 1963, but which in the end covered the generic names of the Rhopalocera of the world from 1758 to 1963, was completed by Hemming only a few weeks before he died. In the purely bibliographical field Hemming's outstanding contribution was his collation of Jacob Hübner's published works and his manuscripts, issued in 1937 in two volumes, and establishing, finally one hopes, the dates of the new generic names of Lepidoptera, numbering upwards of 1500, proposed by Hübner and his successor, Geyer.

It was the privilege of the author of this brief notice to have enjoyed Hemming's close friendship for upwards of forty years, and during those years to have learnt much from him and perhaps at times to have helped him a little. The sudden death of this remarkable man on 22nd February, 1964, when all his painstaking labours on the bibliography, nomenclature and classification of the Rhopalocera were so nearly complete is much more than a personal loss. It is believed that his manuscripts may find a home in the British Museum (Natural History). His collection and his very fine library might, he hoped, be acceptable to some appropriate North American institute where their usefulness would probably prove greater than in Europe. The list of his published writings, including those on nomenclature, runs to over one thousand titles.

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CHARLES J. VOGT (1885-1964)

On March 16, 1964, Charles J. Vogt of Eden Valley, Minnesota, died after four days of unconsciousness brought on by a stroke. Charlie, as he was called by everyone who was privileged to know him, was 78 years old.

Although Mr. Vogt was a newcomer to the field of Lepidoptera, he apparently had a close bond with nature since earlier days. He had spent a good part of his time working in the United States Forestry Service, from which he was retired, and loved the outdoors immensely. He was an extremely enthusiastic gardener and took care of several acres of land in woody northern Minnesota alone in the latter years of