

euphorion (Gray). This butterfly was flying thirty to sixty feet above the ground and was out of the reach of my net. After waiting a long time the Birdwing came within reach and was netted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

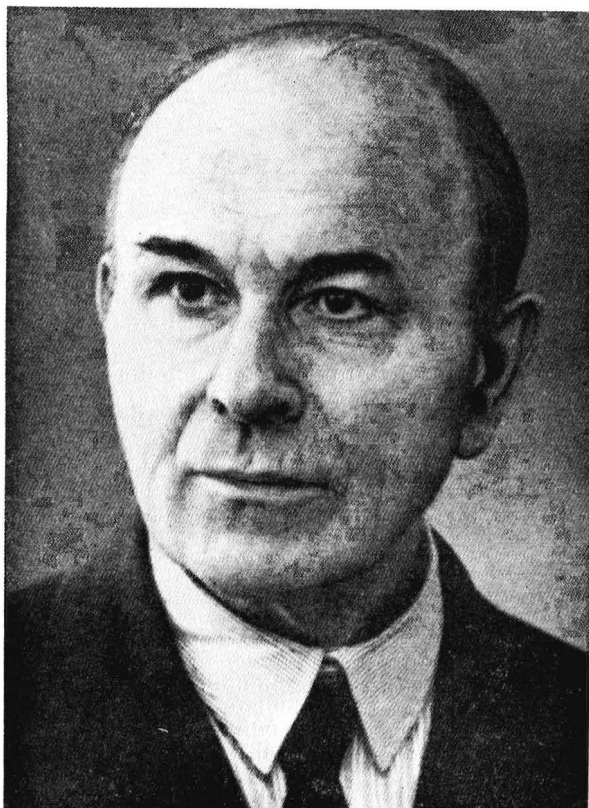
The author is grateful to Dr. Murray S. Upton of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia and to Mr. Norman B. Tindale of the South Australian Museum for their advice concerning the planning of the trip. I would also like to thank Dr. G. T. Riegel of Eastern Illinois University for his encouragement and help regarding my first collecting venture into the tropics.

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FIRST RECORD OF LARVAL FOODPLANT IN TEXAS FOR *EVERES COMYNTAS* (LYCAENIDAE)

This is the first record of rearing of the "tailed blue" on any foodplant in Texas. Eggs were collected on *Lespedeza texana* Britton (Leguminosae) at Edge Falls, Kendall County. This plant occurs in calciferous soils of north central and hill country areas of Texas. Ova were collected on 11 September 1967 and an adult emerged 7 October 1967 with a total immature period of 25 days. Cannibalism was noted among the larvae. Feeding was limited to immature seed pods and flower buds. There remains some confusion as to the sub-specificity of the reared example, as it does not compare with the paratypes of *Everes c. texana* R. H. Chermock in the collection of R. O. Kendall. I wish to extend sincere thanks to R. O. Kendall for assistance in preparing this note.—JOSEPH F. DOYLE III, 6127 Thunder, San Antonio, Texas.



ERICH MARTIN HERING (1893-1967)

Prof. E. M. Hering died on August 18, 1967. He worked more than 36 years at the Museum of Zoology in Berlin and his reputation as a renowned entomologist stretched far beyond the borders of his country.

Prof. Hering was born on November 10, 1893, at Heinersdorf (Ost-Sternberg); he was trained originally as a teacher and worked for a short time at a primary school. After a serious injury during World War I he used the time in the hospital to study and to obtain his baccalaureate. He had by this time established contact with the Lepidoptera section of the Museum. After his university study which terminated in his gaining the Ph.D., Prof. Hering accepted a job as an assistant at the Museum in 1921. In 1926 he became Curator, and in 1932 he was given the title of Professor. He was director of the section on Lepidoptera until 1957.

His scientific achievements are numerous, and he published more

than 400 scientific papers and 40 popularized articles on topics of various fields. In addition to the Lepidoptera he concentrated on leaf-mining insects of all orders, particularly on Trypetidae (Tephritidae) and Agromyzidae, as well as on zoological nomenclature. Most of his publications dealt with taxonomy and ecology of insects. He described more than 2,000 taxa.

The core of his scientific work was the study of mining insects, a field in which he attained international reputation. His general book, "Biology of the Leaf Miners," published in 1951, and his treatise on "Determination-tables of the Leaf Mines of Europe," which was published in three volumes in 1957, are the crown of his work. The collection of reared mining insects which Prof. Hering donated to the Museum in 1932 is unique. It contains nearly 2,900 species. Included are the types of 425 species, mainly described by himself. Numerous publications owed their origin to travels which he made to most of the European countries and to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and Canada.

As a member of the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature, he contributed substantially. In 1938 he acted at the International Congress of Entomology in Berlin as General Secretary.

Prof. Hering received many honours in his life. He was an honorary member of the International Congress of Entomology (1960), of the British, Belgian and French Entomological Societies, The Lepidopterists' Society, The Viennese Entomological Society, The Zoological-Botanical Association at Vienna, and The International Entomology Club in Frankfurt. The German entomologists honoured him with the Fabricius Medal and further he received the Royal Bulgarian Medal of Merit and the Royal Belgian Medal for Natural Sciences.

His continuous readiness to help, his deep modesty and frankness and his manifold interests in all problems of life made him an ideal scientist and brought him the veneration of everybody who knew him.

—H. J. HANNEMANN, *Institute for Special Zoology and Zoological Museum, Humboldt University, 104 Berlin Invalidstr., Germany*