

other in all stages much more than many universally accepted genera. DOS PASSOS prefers the CLARKS' usage and notes that it follows FORD's recent revision of *Papilio*.

(4) *Atrytone alabamæ* (Clarks, p. 174), *Atrytone dion alabamæ* (Klots, p. 255): KLOTS considered *dion* and *alabamæ* as conspecific, following LINDSEY, BELL, and WILLIAMS (1931, p. 117) who had before them only the male type and a single female of *alabamæ*, both from Alabama. CLARK concludes that *alabamæ* and *dion* are not conspecific after having compared a long series of *alabamæ* from Virginia with the types of both *alabamæ* and *dion* and considered various other factors such as time of flight and plant associations. DOS PASSOS observes that this question can only be solved by breeding but that the reasons given by Clark for his conclusion seem cogent.

DIFFERENCES INVOLVING SPELLING

(1) *Euptychia sosybius* and *Euptychia areolatus* (Clarks, pp. 38, 36), *Euptychia hermes sosybia* and *Euptychia areolata* (Klots, p. 69): In these two cases KLOTS has used *sosybia* and *areolata* so that the specific name will be of the same gender as the generic name.

(2) *Zerene caesonia* (Clarks, p. 112), *Colias (Zerene) cesonia* (Klots, p. 189): DOS PASSOS has explained that STOLL wrote the name *cesonia* in the Dutch and *sesonia* in the French text; most authors have emended *cesonia* to *caesonia* which is probably more classical Latin, but DOS PASSOS and KLOTS decided that the original spelling should be used in accordance with Article 19 of the *Règles*.

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OBITUARIES

MARGUERITE S. FORSYTH

MARGUERITE SHEPARD (Mrs. LESLEY E.) FORSYTH of Florida City, Florida, died February 6, 1952, in North Haven, Connecticut, while visiting a sister. She was born August 28, 1889, in North Haven. In 1923 she and her husband and son moved to Florida. Her husband died in 1950; her son, WILLIAM H. FORSYTH 2D, is at present a resident of Miami.

Soon after arriving in Florida, Mrs FORSYTH began the collecting of Lepidoptera that was continued until poor health forced her to curtail activities in the late 1940's. Her work in southern Florida, and particularly in the upper Florida Keys, was of the greatest importance to science. The accuracy of her data and observations helped greatly to dispose of some of the deliberate falsifications which commercially minded collectors in tropical Florida had created by mislabelling tropical specimens. Her collecting during the period when so many of the famous localities in southern Florida were being wiped out by real estate developments, drainage and fires furnished many records now unobtainable.

Needless to say, Mrs. FORSYTH discovered many rarities. Two butterflies which she collected have been named after her: *Papilio polyxenes* ab. *forsythæ* Wood and *Papilio cressphontes* ab. *forsythæ* Gunder. She was, as

far as I know, the first person actually to take *Eurema daira palmira* Poey in Florida; and was very likely the last person to see the probably extinct *Eumaeus atala florida* Roerber. To her is also credited the discovery in Florida of *Eurema neda* Latreille. Her specimens have been widely dispersed by gift, exchange and sale. Many of them are in the major museums and other collections of North America.

My family and I came to know Mrs. FORSYTH well during our collecting trips in Florida and, like many other visitors there, will always cherish happy memories of her delightful and enthusiastic ways. Many a pleasant evening have we spent at her home, going over the day's catch, discussing field experiences, and learning much from her about the habits and phenology of the butterflies. In recent years, when physical infirmity forced her to forego much of the more strenuous butterfly collecting, more of her time was spent collecting and studying shells. In this, too, my daughter and I were happily able to join her; and on any evening it was a toss-up whether we would be going over butterfly material or hooking out *Liguus* snails that had been killed by leaving them in the freezing compartment of the FORSYTH refrigerator. Many of these rare Florida tree snails thus have eventually come to rest in the American Museum collection. Mrs. FORSYTH's own shell collection will, it is believed, go to the University of Miami, as she wished.

ALEXANDER B. KLOTS/

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HENRY W. EUSTIS

Henry W. Eustis died unexpectedly in Augusta, Georgia, on October 6, 1951. He was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on December 6, 1877.

He was interested in collecting butterflies and moths and he being a perfectionist, his collection was beautifully mounted and given a great deal of care. The collection, consisting of representative United States Lepidoptera and some foreign butterflies, was housed in a small building in the side yard of his home in Augusta. The collection is being retained by Mrs. Eustis.

He had a deep love for music and was an excellent pianist. As a young man he sold a fine butterfly collection which he had assembled and used the proceeds to finance a year of music study in Berlin. Until his death he enjoyed playing for his own pleasure and often, upon his wife's urging, he would play selections from Chopin for their visitors.

He spent many years in the diplomatic service and was stationed in various European countries. He met and married Mrs. Eustis when he was stationed in Germany. Upon his retirement from government service they moved to Augusta where they could enjoy the mild winter climate and he could again pursue his hobby of butterfly collecting. During his years in Georgia, 1939-1951, he made several important "finds", including *Amblyscirtes belli* H. A. Freeman, extending the known range of this skipper far to the east.

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