

and by the 29th had changed to pupa. The third specimen was inflated. The first moth emerged on the 15th June, and the second on the 20th June. At Ottawa the moths have been taken during the second week of July, and at Toronto the writer has collected specimens at the electric lights about the same time.

Pupa.—Length, 29 mm.; width at widest part, 10.75 mm.; black, yellowish-brown in folds of abdomen, pruinose, as if the pupa had been heavily frosted—whole surface roughened. Abdomen and thorax sparsely covered with short black bristles. Spiracles black, shiny, conspicuous. Cremaster rough, shiny at base, hollowed below, bristles capitate, reddish brown. The pupa when first formed is reddish-yellow on dorsum of thorax; wing-cases dull yellow. The ground colour of the abdomen is reddish, the segments are ringed with black, and in folds of segments there is much white.

DR. HERMAN STRECKER.

Dr. Herman Strecker, a widely-known sculptor, and one of the leading entomologists of America, died on the morning of Nov. 30, at his home in Reading, Pa.

He was stricken with apoplexy on the evening of the 29th of November, and passed away without regaining consciousness. He was in the 65th year of his age.

Dr. Strecker was of German descent, and was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1836. He inherited his fondness for scientific studies, and evinced this inclination at an early age. On his mother's side were three naturalists of note. They were Benjamin, Edward and Richard Kern.

He was an architect, designer and sculptor by profession. He located in Reading when a boy, having accompanied his father, who was a prominent dealer and worker in marble, at that time. Since then he followed the pursuit of his father. As a sculptor he gained a wide and enviable reputation. He produced many praiseworthy works of art.

He began his work as an artist and sculptor in his 12th year, and laboured hard ever since. All his literary and scientific work, the immense correspondence attending the making of his collection, was done at night, his vocation as a sculptor taking up his daylight hours.

He travelled a great deal, and in 1855-56 visited many islands in the West Indies. He also travelled in Mexico and Central America, to examine the old Aztec monuments, as well as to add to his collection.

Dr. Strecker was one of the most eminent authorities on the Lepidoptera in America. He was well versed in some of the dead languages, and a master of many living foreign tongues, in which works of his special pursuit are written. He owned the largest, most remarkable and in every way the most valuable collection on the American continent. It is said that there are but few in the world that surpass it. The Strecker collection contains over 200,000 specimens, gathered from every portion of the globe.

In consideration of his scientific work and knowledge, the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College.

In his earlier days Dr. Strecker made frequent trips to Philadelphia, studying at the Phila. Acad. of Nat. Sciences all branches of natural history, but later devoted all his time to entomology, and finally to macrolepidoptera.

He published numerous works on Lepidoptera, for which he drew and coloured the plates himself. His principal work, long out of print, was "Native and Exotic Butterflies and Moths."

He published the work under difficult circumstances; he was a poor man at the time. He saved sufficient money to buy a lithographic stone, and then drew the group of butterflies on the first page of the work. This was sent to Philadelphia, printed and then returned. When the stone came back he repolished it and drew upon it another group. In this way the stone travelled to and from Philadelphia, until all the plates were published. All the copies were sold. The demand increased, but no more were ever issued.

The collection is contained in many glass-covered drawers, and each specimen is labelled as to locality, etc. The collection cost many thousands of dollars. An attempt to describe the collection would be useless, but many extremely rare and valuable flies are contained therein. Upwards of 300 types and an equal number of co-types are in the collection. It is one of the most remarkable collections in the world in regard to aberrant and dimorphic forms.

Dr. Strecker was constantly visited by men of science from all parts of the world.

In his social relations he was cordial and affable, a genial friend and a good neighbour. He was reserved and unassuming in speaking of his own achievements. In his chosen field he ranked deservedly high.

The scientific world loses one whom it can ill spare. He left a widow, son and daughter.

LEVI W. MENGEL, Reading, Pa.