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TOWNEND GLOVER.

Born Aug. 1812, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Died 7 Sept. 1883, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Among the recent deaths of naturalists we have now to chronicle that of Professor Townend Glover, which occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, 7 September 1883, at the residence of his adopted daughter, Mrs. Daniel Hopper.

Prof. Glover was born of English parents, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 11th (or 12th) of August 1812, and consequently at the time of his death was in his seventy-second year. He received his early education in England, completing his studies in Germany, after which his roving disposition brought him to North America, where, for a time, his horse, his rod or gun were almost constant companions. After marriage he settled at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, devoting himself to amateur gardening and horticulture, and it was here that his tastes for entomology were developed. About 1853 he became connected with the Bureau of agriculture, then a division of the United States Patent office, spending several years in the south,—at one time visit-

ing Demerara for the purchase of sugar-cane for government experiment,—studying the habits of the cotton and orange insects, of which little had then been written, besides employing his time in other ways. The results of these investigations, as published in the reports of the Patent office from 1854 to 1858, are already well known to entomologists. Just prior to the war, Mr. Glover accepted a professorship in the Maryland agricultural college, where his great work on entomology was begun, he having previously learned engraving of Mr. Gavitt, of Albany, with this object in view. Upon the formation of the present United States Department of agriculture, he was appointed its first entomologist, which position he held until the spring of 1878, when ill-health compelled him to rest from his labors.

An observer contemporaneous with Harris, his first writings appeared in the *Cultivator* and similar journals of the time, though the great mass of his notes of investigation and observation were never given to the world, but remained locked in his work on American entomology, which he had hoped to complete and publish in his life-time. His "work" was his dream, and here for years he accumulated a mass of interesting facts, the publication of which, as discovered, would have made his name as an observer great indeed. Some of these facts have been given to the world in his published reports as United States entomologist, but the majority were withheld from publication,—awaiting the completion of his work—until, from time to time, many of his interesting discoveries were re-discovered and published by the army of careful observers who have come after him, and the credit has thereby been lost to him. Perhaps it was his over conscientiousness which kept him from "rushing into print," for he often underrated his own judgment in citing the histories of insects he had carefully reared and observed, rather preferring to give the experience of another with full credit, than to use his own material.

Susceptible to the world's praise, he shrank from its censure, which alone may be given as a reason for his never having named a species, or, to use his own words, helped to mix up the nomenclature.

Of his labors only those who were intimately associated with him will ever know how untiring and persistent—even methodically so—were his efforts. For years, all the available moments of daylight, "out of office hours," were given to engraving the copper plates; the evenings were devoted to writing, while into that uncertain limit 'twixt bedtime and the time for blowing out the candle, were crowded all his mental recreation, reviewing of new books, reading the magazines and the *Herald*, or, sometimes, even a popular novel.

Whether his work will ever be given to the world or not, in its entirety—despite the efforts of some to belittle it—it is simply a colossal encyclopaedia of American entomology, comprising names, derivations from the Latin or Greek, and synonyms of thousands of species of insects, with histories, food-plants, remedies, habitat, etc., a library in itself, complete in detail, and comprehensive in inception to a wonderful degree. It is now in the possession of the United States government, and its great size will doubtless be the chief obstacle in the way of its publication.

CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE.

The complete set of illustrations comprises 273 quarto plates with 6179 figures, engraved on copper, and covering the following subjects:—

| | Plates. | Figures. |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| Lepidoptera | 138 | 2634 |
| Coleoptera | 49 | 1627 |
| Diptera | 13 | 520 |
| Hemiptera | 16 | 464 |
| Hymenoptera | 10 | 346 |
| Orthoptera | 18 | 281 |
| Neuroptera | 7 | 92 |
| Cotton and its insects | 22 | 215 |

Only 15 complete copies (author's proofs) of the work are in existence, six of which are in Europe and nine in this country. In general not more than 50 copies of any work were printed, the text being lithographed from the author's manuscript.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

13 APRIL 1883.—The 92nd meeting of the Club was held at 19 Brattle Square, Cambridge, 13 April 1883. In the absence of the President, Mr. Hayward was chosen Chairman. Five members were present.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed a collection of colored figures of North American coleoptera, hymenoptera and diptera, drawn by Maj. LeConte, and now belonging to Dr. J. L. LeConte.

Mr. G. Dimmock read a paper on "The cocoons of *Cionus scrophulariae*." The cocoons of this European species of *curculionidae* imitate the fruit of *Scrophularia nodosa*. A sprig of *Scrophularia*, with cocoons of *Cionus* upon it, was shown. [The paper will appear in *Psyche*, v. 3.]

Mr. S. H. Scudder called attention to B. N. Peach's paper, entitled, "On some fossil myriapods from the lower old red sandstone of Forfarshire" (Proc. Roy. phys. soc. [Edinb.], 1881-1882, p. 177-188, pl. 2) in which two fossil myriapods from the devonian of Scotland are described. These two myriapods (*Kampecaris forfarenensis* and *Archidesmus macnicoli*) are probably the oldest insects known.

WE HAVE received the first seven numeros of the *Practical naturalist*, a monthly which Ward and Riley have started at Bradford, England. It consists of twelve octavo pages monthly, neatly printed and in a tasty cover, at the remarkably low price of 1s. 6d. [37½c.] (postpaid) to the United States, or Canada. The publication is "devoted to the assistance and encouragement of lovers of nature," and contains interesting original notes on entomological subjects. The editors ought, however, to exercise more care in proof-reading. The International news company, of New York, are American agents for the sale of this paper.



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