

mythological or other proper personages, coupled, perhaps, with the childish idea that the capital gives more importance to the name.

Mr. Grote's reply to my inquiry is characteristically off the point. I have never used the word "immoral" in reference to his lists. I have argued against, and spoken in general terms of the moral objection to, the custom of quoting the authority for the latest generic and specific combination for an insect, and the fact that Mr. Grote, among others, has abandoned the custom, leads me to hope and believe that he will yet abandon the habit of extravagant capitalizing, and conform to common usage among scientific men.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

JAMES SPENCER BAILEY.

This well-known and respected entomologist passed out of his earthly life on the first of July last, in Albany, N. Y., which city had for many years been his home. He was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., on the 25th of January, 1830, and was therefore only 53 years of age. He was educated chiefly in his native State, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Swinburn, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1853. Soon after this event he married Miss Fanny Keith, of Augusta, Ga., and began to practice medicine in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas, at Cusseta, Ala. In 1859 he went to Mobile, and very soon afterwards to Hempstead, Texas, where he spent a number of the most active years of his professional life. During the war he served for over a year as a surgeon in the Confederate army, returning to Albany at the close of the close of the strife, and remaining there until his death. In 1869, he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, by Soule University, of Galveston, and in 1874, he was honored by Hamilton College with the degree of Master of Arts. He was also chosen President of the Albany Medical Society, and was long one of the chief editors and compilers of the transactions of that body. He was widely interested in all subjects appertaining to Natural History, and many papers from his pen, on various interesting questions are to be found in "Forest and Stream," the "Country Gentleman," and other journals, while his articles on matters relating to his own profession are numerous and well-written. As an entomologist, he was chiefly known by his excellent articles on *Cossus Centrensis* and *Ageria pictipes*. His collection, principally of Sphingidæ and Catocalæ was extensive, and probably second to few in this country. He possessed a rare enthusiasm for his favorite science, and to use the words of one of his biographers, "he had a mind above the question of money-getting, and loved to work on those things which inform the mind, and develop the orderly beauty of nature." It is most earnestly to be hoped that his various papers may be collected and published in some permanent form. The editor of the "Medical Annals," Albany, July, 1853, thus

speaks of our departed friend : "It is not a common-place man that has gone from our roll of active membership, but one who was larger than the ordinary—larger not only in mental capacity, but also in worthy ambitions, in appreciating the things that are worth living for, and in kindly regard for his fellow-men."

H. E.

TOWNEND GLOVER.

Professor Townend Glover, so long connected with the Government in the capacity of Entomologist, died at the house of his adopted daughter, Mrs. Daniel Hopper, in Baltimore, Sept. 7th, from an attack of apoplexy. His most intimate friends know comparatively little that is exact concerning his early life. He seems to have been born on the ocean near Rio Janeiro, of English parents, as near as we can find out, in the year 1813, so that at the time of his death, he had entered on his seventy-first year. From the most trustworthy statements it seems that he was taken to England, while yet a child, and received his education there and in Germany. He came to this country as a young man, and finally settled at Fishkill, on the Hudson. It was during his residence at Fishkill that he first became connected with the Patent Office, and we find his first recorded work on Entomology in the Agricultural Report for 1854. He subsequently accepted a position in the Maryland Agricultural College as lecturer on Natural History, and remained there until he was appointed Entomologist to the present Department of Agriculture in 1862.

Mr. Glover had many personal peculiarities and one of his humorous boasts was that he was born in no country and never named an insect. His early work shows him to have been an excellent observer, and some of his reports are models of careful and painstaking work. This is especially true of his reports on insects affecting the cotton plant in the United States. He was most ready with his pencil, and had a positive genius for modelling fruits and mounting birds. He was the founder of the present museum of the Department of Agriculture.

His chief work in Entomology, aside from the numerous annual reports which he prepared as Entomologist to the Department, was the preparation of a large number of copper-plate engravings (287 in all,) of insects, with an immense number of collected notes. These plates, especially the earlier ones, are admirable illustrations of most of the commoner insects of the United States, and their transformations, and it had always been his intention to issue them as a complete work on North American Entomology. They not only represent many original drawings from life, but copies of a great many figures by other authors. Thus many figures from Smith and Abbott, Boisduval and Leconte and Ratzeburg, are reproduced. In time the same insect often came to be repeated on different plates, and the work evidently grew beyond the author's anticipations when it was conceived. In the preparation of these plates he showed an enthusiasm and an industry almost phenomenal. Some of them have been published in limited editions, as "M.S. Notes from my Journal—Diptera ;" also with sim-



Edwards, Henry. 1883. "Bailey, James Spencer [Obituary]." *Papilio* 3(7-10), 166–167.

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