

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, JULY, 1914

No. 7

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The appalling calamity that befell the steamship "Empress of Ireland" in the River St. Lawrence near Father Point shortly after midnight on Friday, May 29th, was acutely brought home to the older members of the Entomological Society of Ontario by the sad tidings that Mr. H. H. Lyman and his wife were among the thousand and more who were lost. For some few days we hoped against hope, but no trace of them has been found and there is not a vestige to show in what manner death came upon them; it seems most probable that they were drowned in their stateroom before they had time to escape. Mr. Lyman was to have sailed a fortnight earlier, but owing to the pressure of business matters he postponed his departure with so sad a result.

Mr. Lyman was born in Montreal on the 21st of December, 1854 and received his early education at the High School and West End Academy. At McGill University he took the Arts Course and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1876, winning the Logan medal in Geology and Natural Science, and received his M.A. degree in 1880. On completing his college career he entered his father's firm, Lymans, Clare & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists in Montreal; in 1885 he became a partner in the business, whose name had been changed to Lyman, Sons & Co. On the death of his father he became senior partner and president of Lymans, Limited, which includes the branch house in Toronto. His position in these important concerns manifests his remarkable business capacity and the attention he must have paid to their affairs. The houses are widely known throughout Canada and bear the highest reputation for upright dealing, energy and enterprise.

Though much engrossed with the management of a very large business establishment, which demanded a close attention to innumerable details, Mr. Lyman found time for an active interest in many other things. In 1877 he joined the 5th Battalion of the

Canadian volunteer force (now the Royal Scots of Canada), and rose from Ensign to Major in 1885, retiring with that rank in 1891. He was a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital; Treasurer and Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Colonial Institute; one of the organizers of the Imperial Federation League in Canada and a member of the deputation which waited upon Lord Salisbury's administration in 1886, asking that an Imperial Conference representing the whole British Empire should be summoned. The Conference was held during the following year. He was also a Director of the British and Colonial Press Service. Though little interested in local politics he was an ardent Imperialist and considered that the perpetual unity of the Empire far surpassed in importance all other political questions; he advocated Imperial preferential trade and believed that Canada should bear its share of the burden of Imperial defence.

To turn to a different aspect of his life, the one in which our readers are more interested—we learn that when only eight years of age he began to observe insects and their ways, and when a boy of twelve commenced to form a collection of Lepidoptera, which has now become one of the finest and most extensive in Canada. On Jan. 5th, 1875, Mr. Lyman became a member of the Entomological Society of Ontario by joining the Montreal Branch. At the following meeting he exhibited a case of butterflies from Illinois, following a custom which has always been characteristic of the Montreal meetings. These exhibits usually led to discussions in which Mr. Lyman took an active part and spared no pains in arriving at correct conclusions, studying the original descriptions and at times taking the specimens to the United States or the British Museum for final determination. He would never jump at conclusions but, sparing no time or trouble, would not rest satisfied till certainty was assured.

His first paper was presented at the meeting on Oct. 5th, 1875, being a description of the larva and pupa of *Grapta interrogationis*; this was followed a few months later by a list of Diurnal Lepidoptera taken at Portland, Maine (published in the Can. Ent., XII, pp. 7-9). For nearly ten years he spent his annual summer holiday on the Atlantic Coast, where he added largely to his col-

lections and developed his love for the butterflies which he took great delight in rearing through all their stages. The first article from Mr. Lyman's pen which appeared in the Canadian Entomologist (Volume VI, page 38), is in the form of a letter asking questions about several butterflies found at Portland, Maine. In the same volume (page 158), he described the curiously marked egg of *Gastropacha americana*. From the 19th to the 44th volume, none have been without at least one article from his pen, and he lately expressed his regret that he failed to contribute last year to Vol. XLV. In addition to his articles in this magazine, he wrote several of a more popular character for the Annual Reports of our Society, and contributed a few also to "Entomological News." A list of his more important papers is given below.

The third annual meeting of the Montreal Branch was held at Mr. Lyman's residence on May 7, 1876, at which the minute book records that "he exhibited his fine collection of local and exotic insects." This was the beginning of a long series of gatherings under his hospitable roof; during thirty-seven years a large proportion of the monthly meetings were held there, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the members and occasional visitors from a distance. They were made especially interesting at times by his delightful accounts of visits to scientific gatherings in the United States and Europe as well as in Canada; he would recount the proceedings, often with a good deal of humour, and tell of the eminent men whom he met. In the course of years he gathered together a large collection of books on the Lepidoptera of North America chiefly, and these he was always most kind in lending to his fellow members when they required to consult them.

While interested in everything connected with the Lepidoptera of this continent, he paid little attention to the "Micros," but was always keen to acquire specimens for study and comparison of such genera as *Colias*, *Argynnis*, *Grapta*, *Chionobas*, *Haploa*, *Hyphantria*, *Papaipema*, *Xylina* and *Hepialus*. His papers on these subjects will always be found of value and interest.

On June 5th, 1877, he was elected Vice-President of the Montreal Branch and four years later he became President holding the higher office for two years; in 1888 he again became President and retained the position till 1899.

In 1895 he was elected Vice-President of the parent Society and in 1897 became President, holding this highest place in the Society for the usual term of two years, to the great satisfaction of the members. He rarely missed one of our annual meetings, and as a permanent Director of the Society took an active part in the management of its affairs. His interests, however, were not confined to his native land. Many years ago he joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was recently much gratified at being elected a Fellow; he used to say that an amateur who did good work was really more deserving of honour and recognition than a professional Entomologist who received pay for his work. He was also a Fellow of the Entomological Society of America and of the Entomological Society of London, England; an honorary member of the New York Entomological Society and the Cambridge Entomological Club; for some time he was Vice-President of the Natural History Society of Montreal. His last official act was the reading of his report as delegate from our Society to the Royal Society at the meeting in Montreal on Wednesday, May 27, the day before he started on his fatal voyage.

For a long time past Mr. Lyman's friends have been much distressed by his increasing deafness, which of late had almost become total. Conversation with him could only be carried on with the aid of an ear-trumpet or by writing. In spite of this severe disability, he was always bright and cheerful, full of innocent fun and enjoying a harmless joke. He travelled about a great deal, attending scientific meetings and other gatherings, among others the International Congresses of Entomology at Brussels and Oxford, which he seemed to enjoy, though latterly he could not hear a word of the papers and discussions.

The writer and many friends were greatly pleased as well as surprised when he informed us that he was about to be married. Since the death of his mother to whom he paid devoted attention during a long period of weakness and infirmity, he had been living a somewhat lonely life. Two years ago, in March 1912, he was married to a daughter of the Rev. William Kirkby, of New York, formerly rector of Collingwood, Ontario. She attended with her husband the Jubilee meeting of our Society at Guelph last August

and charmed all who had the pleasure of spending any time in her company. It seems inexpressibly sad that our two friends should have had so short a period of happy married life, and have ended their days together in a tragedy so sudden and so awful.

C. J. S. B.

MR. LYMAN'S PUBLISHED PAPERS.

To the Canadian Entomologist he contributed sixty articles, among which the following may be mentioned:—

Notes on *Colias christina*, Vol. XVI, 5.

The North American *Callimorphas*, Vols. XIX, 181, with plate, and XXI, 231.

Can Insects survive freezing? Vols. XXIV, 1, and XXX, 287.

Pamphila manitoba and its varieties, XXIV, 57.

Preparatory stages of *Nemeophila scudderi*, XXV, 248.

Occurrence of *Hepialus thule* at Montreal, XXV, 297 and XXXIX, 397.

The larger species of *Argynnis* and the mystery of their life history, XXVIII, 143.

Preparatory stages of *Erebia epipsodea*. XXVIII, 274.

Life history of *Colias interior*, XXIX, 249.

Life history of *Xylina Bethunei*, XXXIII, 1.

What is a Genus? XXXIV, 187.

New *Gortynas*, XXXVII, 305 (with plate).

A North American Entomologists' Union, XXXVIII, 1.

Type and Typical, XL, 141.

Recent work among the Borers, XL, 249.

Notes on N. A. *Graptas* in the British Museum, XLIII, 418.

The second International Congress of Entomology, XLIV, 370.

In the Annual Reports:—

No. 23, p. 32. A Trip to Mt. Washington.

No. 32, p. 57. Fall Web Worms, with plate of 33 figures.

No. 32, p. 61. Notes on *Danais archippus*.

No. 37, p. 39. A hunt for a borer.

No. 39, p. 145. Life history of *Euchetias oregonensis*.

No. 40, p. 46. Origin and diffusion of Entomological Errors.

In 29th report, p. 17. President's Annual Address delivered on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Montreal Branch.

In Entomological News, Vol. XVIII, p. 420, is an able article on *Thecla calanus* and *T. edwardsii* (with the footnote that it was read before the Ent. Soc. of Ontario at Guelph, July 4, 1907).

In Vol. VII, 172. On occurrence of *Chionobas tarpeia* in North America.

Several short items also appear, including one regarding *Erebia discoidalis* in the first volume, p. 146.

NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES OF APHIDIDÆ.

BY JOHN J. DAVIS, BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Continued from p. 173.)

***Symdobius albasiphus*, n. sp.**

This very interesting plant-louse was first taken by the writer on white oak (*Quercus alba*), at Elgin, Illinois, August 30, 1910. The past year (Sept. 10, 1913), the wingless females were found quite common on white oak at Lafayette, Indiana, and October 8, 1913, at the same place, the wingless oviparous females and winged males were observed. In all cases the plant-louse was found on the leaves near the leaf petiole, usually on the under surface of the leaf, and invariably attended by the ant, *Cremastogaster lineolata* Say.* We have found only the apterous forms of the viviparous generation, but Mr. J. T. Monell collected three winged individuals of this species on oak petioles at Mine la Motte, Missouri, June 28, 1890, and our description of this form is taken from these specimens and the notes accompanying them, through the kindness of Mr. Monell. I have recently received an oviparous female of this species from Mr. A. C. Baker, accompanied by the following note: "On white oak, Vienna, Va., Oct. 4, 1912. Ants had built a mud nest over the aphids to protect them. This nest was on the upper side of the leaf, covering nearly half of it." The first, and so far as we are aware, the only published reference to this species is by Dr. Thomas in the Eighth Report of the State Entomologist of Illinois (1879, p. 118), where the apterous females are described as *Lachnus quercifolia* Fitch, from specimens collected on white oak

*Kindly determined by Dr. W. M. Wheeler.

July, 1914