

with paler; eighth and ninth sternites dark, the caudal lobes of the eighth sternite conspicuously pale. Male hypopygium with the tergite of moderate size, the caudal margin with a V-shaped median notch, the lateral lobes terminating in acute blackened decurved points that are gently divergent, the extreme apex of each further produced into a short acute spine. Ninth sternite extensive, the ventral portion restricted and not markedly carinate. Basistyle produced into a slender, fingerlike lobe, directed dorsad and but slightly caudad, clothed with erect setae. Outer dististyle very narrow, pale, only sparsely setiferous. Immediately ventrad and caudad of the basistyle arises a more slender, elongate lobe, light yellow in color, densely clothed with silken setae that are directed dorsad and caudad. Eighth sternite large, deeply emarginate caudally, the notch filled with membrane, the lobes conspicuously provided with long yellow setae, including a fringe directed mesad across the median notch.

*Hab.* Labrador.

*Holotype*.—♂, Hopedale, September 13, 1923 (*W. W. Perrett*); No. 2563 in the Canadian National Collection.

*Tipula productella* is most closely allied to the Western North American *T. fragilina* Alex., differing in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, especially the basistyles and eighth sternite.

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## OBITUARY

PROF. C. W. HOWARD.

Charles Walter Howard, long a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists died at Wheaton, Illinois, on March 1st from injuries received when he was struck by an interurban train.

Professor Howard was an entomologist of wide experience. Graduating from Cornell in 1904, he went to the Transvaal in 1905 as Assistant Entomologist and on the death of C. B. Simpson, in 1906, was appointed Entomologist. In 1908 he was made Chief of the Entomological Section of the Department of Agriculture of Mocambique, Portuguese East Africa.

Returning to this country in 1911 he became a special Assistant in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, engaged in the search for insect vectors of poliomyelitis. In 1912 he was appointed to the entomological staff of the University of Minnesota but in 1917 resigned his associate professorship to become Professor of Biology and soon Head of the Department in the Canton Christian College (Lingnan University).

In China his attention was quickly attracted to the needs of the silk industry in the Canton region and with remarkable success he began to apply the Pasteur methods to the control of the diseases which were rapidly wiping out silk growing in that section. Entering upon the work with an utter unselfishness and self-effacement, he won the confidence of the Chinese themselves and in 1923 he became Director of the Government Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture of the Kwongtung Province, a position which he held at the time of his death.

In September last he returned to this country as Head of the Department of Zoology of Wheaton College, with the agreement that he was to return to

Canton for the summer vacation and keep in close touch with the Bureau.

He was a fellow of the Entomological Society of London, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Entomological Society of America, the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Society of South Africa and other scientific societies. He was a member of the Pan African Trypanosomias Commission and of the First International Congress of Entomology, held in Brussels in 1909. He was to have been chairman of the sericultural section of the Fifth Congress, meeting in August of this year in Ithaca.

To Professor Howard science offered first of all a field for service. Wherever he worked his interest in the human element was paramount. The result was that as a teacher and administrator he had the love and loyalty of his students and his associates. But, withal, he had a very genuine ability for research of a high order and in spite of his manifold duties in public service he had published numerous papers dealing with ticks, tsetse flies, mosquitoes and other blood-sucking arthropods. His studies on the chiggers of Minnesota constituted the first detailed work on these forms in this country.—W. A. RILEY.

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#### A CORRECTION

BY GEO. R. HOPPING.

In the Canadian Entomologist for September 1927, p. 201, through a mistake of the author of the article, the generic name was misspelled *Trachychele*. It should have been *Trachykele*.

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