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## JAMES HALLIDAY McDUNNOUGH (1877 - 1962) A BIOGRAPHICAL OBITUARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

by Douglas C. Ferguson

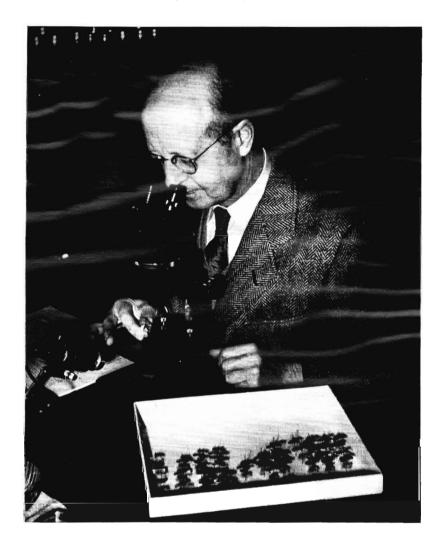
On February 23, 1962, Dr. James H. McDunnough died at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the age of 84. Dr. McDunnough had a long and varied career, and continued his taxonomic work until November 1961, when failing health forced him to cease activity. His final paper, "Notes on the Coleophoridæ of the Maritime Provinces of Canada", was published just one week before his death. He was one of the most prominent figures in systematic entomology for half a century and for much of this period was perhaps the leading authority on this continent in two diverse orders of insects—the Lepidoptera and Ephemerida.

Dr. McDunnough was born at Toronto, Ontario, on May 10, 1877, and there received his early education at private schools and at Jarvis Street Collegiate. In 1897 he went to Berlin, Germany, to continue his education and was trained for a career in music. He was privileged to be a pupil of Josef Joachim, one of the most celebrated violinists of his day. McDunnough also enjoyed the rare experience of meeting other eminent musical figures such as Richard Strauss, who was once guest conductor of the Glasgow Orchestra in which McDunnough played, and Alexander Glazunov, who was a familiar visitor at the house of a Russian family where McDunnough tutored languages. Following completion of his musical studies, McDunnough played one season as a professional violinist with the Symphony Orchestra of Glasgow, Scotland, probably in 1903-04. This experience was the turning point in his career, for he then decided to abandon music as a vocation, although his interest remained.

In 1904 McDunnough returned to Berlin and began a course of study in zoology at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut. At the same time, he enrolled in an extramural course at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. In 1909 he was granted the Ph.D. from Berlin, and the M.A. degree from Queen's. That same year he returned to North America, and on October 22 merried Margaret Bertels, from Berlin. McDunnough's first job after graduation was with the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, but once there, he scon learned of an important opportunity being offered in Lepidoptera taxonomy by Dr. William Barnes. Early in 1910, he became curator of Barnes' private collection at Decatur, Illinois. According to Dr. McDunnough, the salary for that position was one hundred dollars per month, and this was considered very generous remuneration at that time.

It is not certain how McDunnough first became interested in Lepidoptera. He was an amateur collector in his student days in Toronto, and a member of the Toronto branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario. This is commemorated by a published photograph of members of that group taken in 1896 (Can. ent. 71: pl.7; 1939). Dr. T. N. FREEMAN, in an obituary just published (Can. ent. 94: 1094-1102; 1962), states that McDunnough was a member of a group of young naturalists, including ARTHUR GIBSON, E. M. WALKER and R. S. LILLIE, who formed an amateur biological club in Toronto just before 1900. McDunnough also associated with a Toronto piano-maker, Paul Hahn, who was an amateur naturalist and may have influenced him. This interest continued as a side line during the period of McDunnough's musical training, and he did some collecting around Berlin and in the Alps. It is unlikely that he had any serious intention of making a career of taxonomy before his contact with Barnes. He had little, if any, specific instruction in systematics apart from general courses in zoology and botany, and although his doctoral research dealt with an insect, Chrysopa perla L. (Neuroptera), it was limited to problems of anatomy and histology. Thus after two consecutive and distinct programs of higher education, McDunnouch returned to his boylood interest in Lepidoptera when afforded the opportunity of a profession in the field of taxonomy.

Dr. William Barnes, an eminent surgeon of Decatur, Illinois, possessed a collection of North American Lepidoptera that was at that time the finest in existence, and he was in a position to employ a full time curator to develop it and to engage in research. Dr. McDunnough was the first of three such curators, followed by A. W. Lindsey and F. H. Benjamin. During the nine years that they were associated, Barnes and McDunnough published jointly a total of 67 papers, including those



that fill the first four volumes of Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America, which was established for them by Barnes. From Decatur, Dr. McDunnouch made some memorable collecting trips to what were then rather remote areas, such as southern Florida, Silverton, Colorado, and Mt. Rainier, Washington.

Although he published only nine papers during this time without the stated co-authorship of Barnes, it has been established that McDunnough was fully responsible for the research and preparation involved in all of the joint papers (see the Barnes biography by Jeanne E.

Reminston, Lepidopterists' news 3: 53-54; 1949). A similar relationship prevailed between Barnes and his later co-authors, Lindsey, BENJAMIN, and BUSCK. In a letter to Mrs. REMINGTON, quoted in the above paper, Dr. McDunnough wrote: "With regard to publications, Barnes' only prepared papers appeared in Candidian Entomologist 1901. 1904, 1905, etc. and Entomological News, vol.11. After 1909 his curators were *entirely* responsible for articles in journals and for the entire five volumes of the 'Contributions'. This latter publication was financed by Barnes' sister-in-law, Miss Jessie Cillett. Barnes' name, as owner of the collection, appeared as a courtesy to the man who paid the curators' salaries. A single paper, published under BARNES' name in Pan-Pacific Entomologist, vol.5, no.1, in 1928 was probably prepared for the most part by Benjamin. The Check Lists were also the work of the curators. BARNES, in my time, never did any lengthy studies on the Lepidoptera: he used to drop in in the morning and usually for a short time in the evening to discuss work, etc., and when time was available, spent it studying Phalænids, particularly members of the genus Euxoa in which he was greatly interested." Mrs. Remincton also quotes from a letter written by Dr. A. W. Lindsey, confirming the above information, saying: "Dr. Barnes' work in entomology was chiefly the lavish support of collectors and the provision of a superb opportunity for the research done by his curators. He described some species, but did no actual taxonomic research as far as I know."

Apart from the *Contributions*, the other major Barnes and McDunnough works were the 1917 check list and the *Illustrations of the North American Species of the Genus Catocala* (1918). The latter, a collection of superb colored figures mostly by Mrs. William Beutenmuller, combined with a brief but very useful text, remains to this day the finest single work on the American Catocalas. The great collection of Dr. Barnes, with its many types, was later sold to the Smithsonian Institution.

During the years at Decatur, McDunnough maintained an active interest in music. There he played both the violin and the viola. The following is quoted from a social note in the Decatur Herald, probably published in March, 1919: "Dr. and Mrs. James McDunnough are leaving Decatur next week for Ontario, Canada, where Dr. McDunnough will take a place as entomologist with the Dominion Government . . . . A large and valuable collection of ensemble music has been given by Dr. McDunnough to the Millikin Conservatory this week. Dr. McDunnough has given a great deal of time to the study of

music and has been a member of the Millikin Conservatory Quartet. He played the viola in this quartet . . . . Referring to the gift M. L. SWARTHOUT, the director of the Conservatory, said: 'It is certainly a splendid addition to our library. But we are mighty sorry to have Dr. McDunnough leave. One seldom finds in a city the size of Decatur, so splendid a musician who is not a professional'."

In describing the period at Ottawa, I cannot do better than quote from an excellent little article on McDunnough written by one of his Ottawa associates, coleopterist Mr. W. J. Brown (*Entomology Division Newsletter*, Canada Dept. of Agric., 33(10): 2-3; 1955).

"Dr. McDunnough spent the summer of 1918 in Ottawa, where he arranged the macrolepidoptera in the Canadian National Collection, and in April, 1919, he left Dr. Barnes and returned to Ottawa as chief of the newly created Division of Systematic Entomology. He was thus the first officer appointed to devote full time to the National Collection and to an identification service for field officers and others. Working without technical assistance until 1922, he undertook: (1) to sort the large accumulation of unclassified material and to combine the organized collections that had been acquired by the Entomological Branch; (2) to acquire new material from faunal surveys and from other entomologists; and (3) to build a suitable library. This led to expanding interests; although his interest in Lepidoptera did not diminish, he began to publish on other insects in 1921. He served 28 years in Ottawa. When he was superannuated in November, 1946, he had developed, with a small staff and from small beginnings, an organized collection of pinned material that occupied approximately 3,000 drawers, as well as large collections in alcohol and on slides. The National Collection contained type material of 5,690 North American species; it had become one of the most important collections of North American insects, and it was supported by a library of approximately 4,000 bound volumes on taxonomic and general entemology, plus many thousand pamphlets and authors' separates. Dr. McDunnough himself had conducted faunal surveys in all provinces except Saskatchewan [and Newfoundland] and had published [at Ottawa | 199 taxonomic papers, of which 153 were on Lepidoptera, 38 on Ephemeroptera, five on Odonata, two on Diptera, and one on Hemiptera. Among the outstanding papers of this group are studies on the geometrids of the tribe Cleorini (1920); revisions of the North American genera and species of agrotid moths (1928) and of the phalænid subfamily Plusiinæ (1944); studies on adults and nymphs of the mayfly genus Ephemerella (1931); a revision of the tortricid genus Peronea (1934); and a check list of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States . . . (1938, 1939)". McDunnough edited *The Canadian Entomologist* from 1921 to 1938.

Dr. McDunnough was better known as a lepidopterist, but his contributions in the Ephemerida are of the greatest importance to students of that order. He described, in addition to a number of genera, 210 species of Nearctic mayflies, more than any other author, and published some important revisional papers. In the prefatory note to The Biology of Mauflies (Needham, Traver, and Hsu: Publishing Co.; Ithaca, N. Y.; 1935), James G. Needham said of him: "Doctor McDunnough, who has made the greatest additions to the knowledge of our mayfly fauna, has aided us by gifts of specimens, by loan of rare material, and by much good advice. It fell to him to make the first thorough-going effort to identify the poorly described species of the older authors, and to properly attach the names they gave. This was a task of enormous difficulty, owing to the loss of many types, the fragmentary condition of others, and the immature and ill-preserved condition of still others. Absolute certainty as to the species that the older authors had before them is now impossible in some cases; but we believe that Doctor McDunnouch's results are not likely to be bettered, and we have in nearly all cases followed his usage. It provides a new basis from which future work may proceed". Similar remarks could apply to so many of his works in the Lepidoptera.

In November, 1946, McDunnough was appointed a Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, American Museum of Natural History, and moved from Ottawa to New York city. The following three years were among the most productive of his career, and he enjoyed his New York associates and the fine facilities provided by the Museum. He disliked the large city, however, and missed the long periods of summer field work to which he had been accustomed. His wife MARGARET died on February 11, 1950 and following this, he decided to go to Nova Scotia where, in previous years, he had spent much time collecting. In addition to a number of shorter papers, McDunnough produced three major revisions at the American Museum. It was one of these, the "Revision of the North American Species of the Genus Eupithecia" (1949), that he considered to be his finest work. The revision of the eastern North American species of the noctuid genus Euxoa is also one of his best contributions. The third major work, "The Saturniidæ of North America", for which were prepared nearly 200 colored figures by Miss Marjorie Statham, is still unpublished.

Dr. McDunnough arrived in Halifax on June 2, 1950 and lived there the remainder of his life, working as a Research Associate of both the



American Museum of Natural History and of the Nova Scotia Museum of Science. The American Museum published his papers and the Nova Scotia Museum provided space and facilities for the continuation of his studies. McDunnough completed 20 papers at the Nova Scotia Museum, including the large revision of the genus *Hydriomena* (1954), and continued active collecting almost every summer about Halifax or at White Point Beach, Queens County, N. S.

I had introduced myself to Dr. McDunnough in August, 1944 near the little town of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, where he was engaged in field work and where I had gone for the purpose of meeting him. We met again in 1945, and in 1946 I worked as his summer assistant at Annapolis Royal. Later, during the 12-year period at Halifax, I worked closely with McDunnough and knew him well. I collected large numbers of microlepidoptera to supplement those from his own field work, spread his material, and made the photographs for his papers. With limited

museum funds we assembled the nucleus of a library. In return, he endeavoured to leave with me a heritage of specialized knowledge and technique. We had countless discussions on almost every topic, with few disagreements.

The attitude of his earlier years must have been somewhat different, but during the 18 years that I knew McDunnouch he showed little patience with new ideas and tended at times to be critical of anything he did not understand. He shunned meetings and social gatherings, and perhaps for this reason had few scientific friends apart from immediate associates. He enjoyed association with others but seemed unwilling to admit it. His steadfast independence was a most pronounced characteristic; yet whenever he lived or worked too long in isolation his disposition deteriorated. Those who made the effort to gain his acquaintance found McDunnouch a meticulous person of superior manners, humour and generosity, combined with a manner of unusual frankness which, on occasions, probably led to misunderstandings of his personality.

The McDunnough characteristic most puzzling to me was his total disinterest in all other aspects of natural history. It is doubtful if he ever looked at the museum exhibits, either here or at New York. I remember observing, with astonishment, that he did not know the names of even the most familiar birds. After one of his many visits to the nearby Public Gardens in Halifax, McDunnough once asked me about some of the birds that had happened to be especially evident that day. These were Canada geese and starlings! His knowledge of the flora was, through necessity, much better, but still limited to essentials.

Similarly, McDunnough bothered little about the relationship of his taxonomic work to other branches of biology. He was not a gamma taxonomist. He probably understood and accepted the concept of evolution, but showed no interest in discussing it or in speculating upon its implications. He avoided controversy and did not like to "stick his neck out". Such fields as genetics, ecology, and zoogeography were completely foreign to him, or at least he thought they were, although in his 50 years of published observations there is surely a wealth of information as basic to these subjects as to taxonomy. His favourite comment on genetics was the recitation of a limerick, unquotable in this context, illustrating Mendelian heredity. But there is no doubt that McDunnough possessed that essential quality of the good taxonomist that he called "a good eye for species". Of almost 1,500 new names that he proposed, it appears that the incidence of synonymy will be extremely low. His

conclusions, as far as they went, were as accurate and as well substantiated as he could make them within self-imposed limitations of time. He usually worked rapidly on just one problem at a time, and it seemed that he could not rest until it was finished.

Dr. McDunnough wrote little about his own life or experiences. It was characteristic of his style to write objectively, remain strictly with the subject and, I believe in part out of modesty, to avoid publishing anything that might be construed as autobiographical. This he would have considered superfluous. McDunnough lived an austere and orderly life. By keeping his affairs as simple as possible he was able to direct nearly all of his energy into his work. He had no religious affiliations of any kind, and described himself as an agnostic. The diverse distractions of twentieth century urban life affected him little, and the automobile, airplane, cinema and television were to McDunnough of little or no consequence. Although at one time in the 1920's he did learn to drive, this encounter with the automobile appears to have been brief. He was not mechanically inclined. McDunnough had no children and, after the death of his wife, no close relatives except a sister, Miss Grace Mc-DUNNOUGH, who survives him and lives in London, England. He kept few possessions, but after coming to Halifax indulged in the collecting of phonograph records. He had a fine collection of disks, mostly chamber and orchestral music of the classical and romantic periods. Apart from music, he enjoyed golf, bridge, crossword puzzles, and was an avid reader of mystery and crime fiction.

Dr. McDunnough was a Fellow of The Entomological Society of Society and a cordial and helpful friend to the early moves towards its formal establishment. In October 1950 he accepted the position of President *pro tempore* at the urging of the Organization Committee which, under the chairmanship of McDunnough's friend Cyril F. Dos Passos, had just presented the draft of the Constitution and By-laws. In the mail ballot held at the end of 1950, Dr. McDunnough was elected for the year 1951 as the first President of the Society. In 1952 he was elected by mail ballot of the Society members as one of the five original Honorary Members.

Dr. McDunnough was a Fellow of The Entomological Society of America and of The Royal Society of Canada. He was an Honorary Member of The New York Entomological Society as well as of The Lepidopterists' Society.

Throughout his later papers, published in American Museum Novitates, Dr. McDunnough was quite consistent in his reference to "the author's collection", an unfortunate phrase in one way, since it

has occasioned some misunderstanding about the disposition of this material. Sometimes he speaks both of "the author's collection" and "the Nova Scotia Museum collection", as he does in a single paragraph in a paper of 1956, "Microlepidoptera Notes and New Species" (Amer. mus. novitates 1789: 13), thus implying that he maintained a personal collection (containing his type material) separate from that of the museum. McDunnough actually kept the material on which he worked at Halifax fully integrated as one collection at all times, and never stated to me that he wished to see it arranged otherwise. His reference to "the author's collection" was a device to facilitate the transfer of any of the material to other collections if changing circumstances, such as the lack of a permanent curator, should make this seem advisable. All remaining holotypes and allotypes were, by our mutual agreement, removed and deposited in the Canadian National Collection at Ottawa in September, 1961.

After completing his *Hydriomena* revision, Dr. McDunnough worked entirely on microlepidoptera, collecting diligently and rearing fine series of many species. The microlepidoptera collection of the Nova Scotia Museum, as he left it, contains about 12,000 specimens of 1,000 species, and over 3,000 genitalia slides. About one-third of the specimens are the result of McDunnough's own collecting, and the remainder are from my collecting and from various other sources.

In the preparation of this biographical account, the sources of information were virtually limited to the few published sources acknowledged, and to my own recollections of many conversations with Dr. Mc-Dunnough. Perhaps the most valuable reference was the article by Mr. W. J. Brown, from which I have drawn freely. This is not readily available in most libraries. There is also a paper by J. D. Gunder (Ent. news 41: 179-182; 1930), which discusses some of the early work of McDunnough, and gives a portrait of him. The Canadian Entomologist's obituary and bibliography of McDunnough, by Dr. T. N. Freeman, was published just before the present paper went to the printer, and provided seven additional entries that I had overlooked. This brings the list of publications by Dr. McDunnough to a total of 313.

The photograph at the beginning of this obituary was taken by the writer at the Nova Scotia Museum in October 1959. The photograph on page 215 was loaned by Miss Grace McDunnough; it was undoubtedly taken during the period at Ottawa, perhaps in the early 1930's.

## LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS BY JAMES H. McDUNNOUGH

1909.	Einige Bemerkungen zu <i>Parn. appolonius narynus</i> Fruhst. <i>Ent. Zeit.</i> Stuttgart 22: 179-181.
ween.	Uber den Bau des Darms und seiner Anhänge von Chrysopa perla L. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 75 Jahrg., Bd. I: 313-360, pls. 10-14.
E ROSCOLO	Uber den Bau des Darms und seiner Anhänge von Chrysopa perla L. Teil I, Larvæ. Diss. Berlin (E. Ebering): 1-48.
1910.	[With Wm. Barnes] New species and varieties of North American Lepidoptera. Can. ent. 42: 208-213, 246-252.
	[With Wm. Barnes] New species and varieties of North American Lepidoptera. Journ. N. Y. ent. soc. 18: 149-162.
	[With Wen Barnes] List of Sphingidæ of America North of Mexico. <i>Psyche</i> 17: 190-206.
T.T.L.V-	[With Wm. Barnes] A new <i>Thecla</i> from Texas. Can. ent. 42: 365-366. [With Wm. Barnes] Notes on life-history of Anisota skinneri, Bied. Can. ent. 42: 400-403.
	[With Wm. Barnes] New North American Cossidæ. Ent. news 21: 463-466.
1911.	[With Wm. Barnes] Concerning Archylus tener Druce (Lepid.). Ent.
•••••	news 22: 265-266. [With Wm. Barnes] Some remarks on Master bellus and M. phylace (Lepid.). Ent. news 22: 267-268.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Additional new species of North American Lepidoptera. Journ. N. Y. ent. soc. 19: 82-85.
	[With Wm. Barnes] On the nomenclature of the male genitalia in Lepidop-
	tera. Can. ent. 43: 181-189. [With Wm. Barnes] Notes on two species of Apantesis. Can. ent. 43: 257-259.
******	Peculiar habits of a hepialid moth. With some remarks on the synonymy of same. Can. ent. 43: 289-292.
••••	[With Wm. Barnes] On Cea immacula and allied species. Can. ent. 43: 318-320.
5055	[With Wm. Barnes] New species and genera of North American Lepidoptera. <i>Journ. N. Y. ent. soc.</i> 19: 151-162.
	[With Wm. Barnes] On certain Olene species. Psyche 18: 157-159, pl.13.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Revision of the Cossidæ of North America. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 1(1): 1-35, pls.1-7.
	[With Wm. Barnes] The lasiocampid genus Gloveria and its allies. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 1(2): 1-17, pls.1-4.
1912.	[With Wm. Barnes] Revision of the Megathymidæ. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 1(3): 1-43, pls.1-6.
	[With Wm. Barnes] On the early stages of certain geometrid species. <i>Psyche</i> 19: 14-20.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Further remarks on <i>Thecla clytie</i> , leda and ines (Lepid.). Ent. news 23: 49-53, pl.6, figs.1-7.
	[With Wm. Barnes] On the spring and summer forms of Sabulodes sulphurata
	Pack. (Lepid.). Ent. news 23: 53-55, pl.6, figs.8-10. [With Wm. Barnes] A new cossid (Lepid.). Ent. news 23: 55-56, pl.6,
	figs.11-12. [With Wm. Barnes] New species and genera of North American Lepidoptera. Can. ent. 44: 17-22, 52-57, 90-93, 122-127.
******	[With Wm. Barnes] New microlepidoptera. Ent. news 23: 219-221.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[With Wm. Barnes] On the larval stages of certain arctian species. Can. ent. 44: 132-136, 188-191.

	[With Wm. Barnes] Basilarchia weidemeyerii angustifascia, a new geographical race. Can. ent. 44: 163-164.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Illustrations of rare and typical Lepidoptera. Contr.
•••	nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 1(4): 1-57, pls.1-27. [With Wm. Barnes] Fifty new species and varieties. Contr. nat. hist. Lep.
•••••	N. Am. 1(5): 1-36. [With Wm. Barnes] The genus Alpheius Rag. and its allies. Contr. nat. hist.
	Lep. N. Am. 1(5): 37-42. [With Wm. Barnes] On the generic types of North American diurnal
	Lepidoptera. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 1(6): 1-13. [With Wm. Barnes] New noctuid species. Can. ent. 44: 216-218. [With Wm. Barnes] Notes on Taylor's types of Geometridæ. Can. ent. 44: 270-275.
1913.	[With Wm. Barnes] On the early stages of some western Catecala species,
*********	Psyche 22: 188-202. [With Wm. Barnes] Illustrations of rare and typical Lepidoptera (continued). Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(1): 1-44, pls.1-21.
georgia,	[With Wm. Barnes] The N. Am. 2(1): 1-44, pis.1-21. [With Wm. Barnes] The N. American species of the liparid genus Olene. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(2): 44-90, pls.1-7.
	[With Wm. Barnes] New N. Am. Lepidoptera with notes on described species. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(3): 91-162, pls.1-9.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Species of Lepidoptera new to our fauna, with synonymical notes. Can. ent. 45: 182-185.
•••••	[With Wm. Barnes] Some apparently new Lepidoptera from southern Florida. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(4): 163-194, pls.1-4.
	Concerning the reputed disastrous occurrence of Vanessa californica in Oregon and California. Can. ent. 45: 233-235.
•••••	[With Wm. Barnes] A new pyromorphid from Texas. Can. ent. 45: 295. [With Wm. Barnes] Some new North American Anaphorinæ. Can. ent. 45: 419-421, pl.16.
1914.	[With Wm. Barnes] On the synonymy of certain Florida Lepidoptera. Can. Ent. 46: 27-31.
•	[With Wm. Barnes] Synonymic notes on North American Lepidoptera. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(5): 195-223.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Some new North American Pyraustinæ. Contr. nat. hist. Lep. N. Am. 2(6): 224-250, pls.1-2.
	[With Wm. Barnes] A note on Argynnis laurenti Skinner (Lepid.). Ent. news 25: 323-324.
•••••	Notes on the synonymy of Boisduval's N. American species of Lycænidæ. Ent. record 26: 194-203.
1915.	[With Wm. Barnes] A new genus and a new species of Lepidoptera from
	Arizona. Can. ent. 47: 20-22. [With Wm. Barnes] On the early stages of two moths. Can. ent 47: 271-276.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Notes on some recently described species of North American Lepidoptera. Can. ent. 47: 282-284.
	Synonymical notes (Lep.). Ent. news 26: 471.
1916.	Notes on types of Lepidoptera in Snow Collection. Can. ent. 48: 25-28. [With Wm. Barnes] An apparently new species of Phalonia. Can. ent. 48: 144.
	[With Wm. Barnes] Some new races and species of North American Lepidoptera. Can ent. 48: 221-226.
	[With Wm. Barnes] A new noctuid genus. Can. ent. 48: 290-291.

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