

To work with Kipping was no easy thing. He believed with Jeremiah that "it is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth". The Vice-Chancellor of Leeds, when presenting him for his honorary degree, referred to the "exacting and severe standard of scientific accuracy at once the despair and the inspiration of his research students". Kipping's interest in beginners was equally great, and many tributes have been paid to the help and guidance which he gave them. To those who bore the yoke, survived the ordeal and gave of their best, his friendly interest and readiness to help throughout the years knew no bounds.

He was an athlete and a sportsman, and it was said of him that "he owed his perennial youth in no small measure to . . . an expert manipulation of cyclic compounds on the golf course, the tennis court and the billiard table".

FREDERICK CHALLENGER

124
Miss Gulielma Lister

MISS GULIELMA LISTER, who died at Sycamore House, Leytonstone, on May 18, was born there on October 28, 1860. She was the daughter of Arthur Lister, F.R.S., a wine merchant and an authority on Mycetozoa, the granddaughter of J. J. Lister, F.R.S., physicist and microscopist, and a niece of Lord Lister. She had three sisters and three brothers—J. J. Lister, an eminent zoologist; Arthur Lister, a brilliant consulting physician, who died of tuberculosis on active service during the First World War; and Sir William Lister, the noted eye specialist. It was a happy and devoted Quaker family as full of good works as it was in achievement. She received her education at home, except that for a year, when she was sixteen, she attended Bedford College for Women.

Arthur Lister was a keen all-round naturalist, and Gulielma was his constant companion and helpmate. Their name is best known in connexion with "A Monograph of the Mycetozoa". The classification of these strange organisms, which seem to partake of the characters of both plant and animal, was previously in great confusion, and the monograph, which first appeared in 1894, immediately became the standard text. In the preface the father says, "Throughout my studies of the Mycetozoa, and in the preparation of the drawings illustrating this work, I have had the assistance of my daughter, Gulielma Lister". The second (1911) and third (1926) editions were revised by Miss Lister, and through her generosity it was possible to have many of the plates reproduced in colour. After her father's death in 1908, Miss Lister was the recognized world authority on the group and continued her interest to the end. Until 1939 she frequently visited the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), where she acted in effect as honorary curator of the Mycetozoa, which she had helped her father to arrange and had made into the most important and complete collection in existence; the exhibit of British species in the Botanical Gallery was also arranged by them and described in a 'guide' which has served as an introduction for numerous students.

Miss Lister's knowledge of natural history was of that comprehensive kind now so rare among specialists. She seemed to hear a bird-call no matter how intensive was her botanical or other activity, and

her telescope would appear from her collecting basket almost as if by magic. Every living thing was of interest to her, and she was never more happy than when teaching others how and what to observe. Her gentle, kindly and understanding patience made her a natural teacher, and very many owe to her their abiding love of natural history.

Like her father, Miss Lister had a considerable acquaintance with fungi, and both did much to help the British Mycological Society through its early years: she was president in 1912 and again in 1932. She was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society when, in 1904, fellowship was opened to women. A moving spirit in the Essex Field Club, even in her girlhood, she was its president during 1916-19. She also greatly assisted the School Nature Study Union, of which she was chairman for many years, for she felt that teachers, even in the most unpromising districts, could inspire their pupils to feel the wonder and joy of living things. Her wise counsel and quiet enthusiasm smoothed many paths.

Miss Lister's skill as an artist was often in request. She made the coloured drawings for the plates of her cousin F. J. Hanbury's "Illustrated Monograph of the British Hieracia", and the line drawings for A. Dallimore and A. B. Jackson's "A Handbook of Coniferae".

She was ever thrilled with Switzerland; but Lyme Regis and Epping Forest were her real hunting grounds. The war years took their full toll of her remarkable energies, and when more normal times came, she was not able to resume her former activities in field and meeting-room, where she was so well-beloved.

J. RAMSBOTTOM

116
Prof. N. J. Kusnezov

NIKOLAI JAKOVLEVICH KUSNEZOV, who died on April 8, 1948, was an outstanding figure in Russian entomology. He was born on May 23, 1873, in St. Petersburg, where he graduated from the University (1895) and spent all his long and fruitful life. After graduating he was appointed demonstrator in animal physiology at the University and later became a lecturer, then a professor. He also lectured on entomology and insect physiology at the Institute of Applied Zoology; but, apart from his university work, his main interest was centred at the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, where he was in charge of Lepidoptera for more than forty years.

Throughout his life, Kusnezov continued to combine physiological studies with serious entomological research, and his published papers (more than a hundred in number) reflect a broad general training and deep analytical mind. His scientific interests ranged widely: taxonomy, anatomy, palaeontology, and phylogeny of Lepidoptera; problems of the origin of Arctic fauna, approached from a novel angle; bionomics of Embiidæ; etc. As a physiologist, he was interested in the effect of conditions of development on variation in Lepidoptera; but his life-work was the preparation of a compendium on insect physiology. His short text-book on the subject appeared in 1923, and a volume on insect physiology and toxicology, forming a part of a handbook by several authors, was published in 1935. The first volume of his great work "Foundations of Insect Physiology" was completed in 1945; in 1947 he wrote to me that he had been promised that its