

Dr. Muller

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ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Bulletin



ISSUE NUMBER ONE



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Ottawa

Our First Issue —

For some time now, there has been a desire among members of our Society that the Editorial Office produce a "bulletin" or "newsletter". This issue is the first number of the Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Canada which, we hope, will meet these needs. This publication is not intended as a medium for the publication of the results of scientific research. That will continue to be the function of the Canadian Entomologist. The Bulletin will be concerned not so much with the problems of entomology as with the problems of entomologists. It will be a forum for the discussion of controversial matters that affect entomologists personally — for instance, the sort of things that are often argued about, sometimes heatedly, at coffee breaks, but are rarely put in print. At the same time, the bulletin will provide a permanent record of many of the decisions, reports, and minutes concerning the organization and activities of our Society. At the moment, most of this is on record only in the files of the secretary. Some of the notices, and similar matter, that appeared in the Canadian Entomologist will now appear in the bulletin. There are no publication charges.



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1968-1969

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Bylaw Revision (App. 31, VIII.65)

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ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ENTOMOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

Macdonald College of McGill University
Collège Macdonald d'Université McGill

ANNUAL MEETING / RÉUNION ANNUELLE
September 1967 / Septembre

Frank O. Morrison

Les directeurs de notre société ont, par leurs expériences, demandé un retour à la pratique d'avoir un discours du président à la réunion annuelle. Ce qui suit est pour répondre à cette demande. Toutefois, je dois dire que cela permet au président de la société de s'épancher, ce qui ne lui est pas accordé dans sa fonction de président de la session.

La Société Entomologique du Canada a le droit d'être un peu fière pendant cette année du centenaire, ayant célébré son propre centenaire il y a quatre ans. Vous vous rapellerez qu'à

cette occasion le Docteur Holland, le président de notre comité exécutif du centenaire, a référé à notre société comme étant la société scientifique la plus ancienne de notre pays. Il est très regrettable que la maladie empêche le Docteur Holland d'être parmi nous aujourd'hui, et je suis assuré que nous tous lui souhaitons un prompt retour à la santé. Nous espérons qu'il sera dispos l'an prochain quand nous célébrerons le centenaire de notre revue, le Canadian Entomologist, et en 1973 quand nous célébrerons le centenaire de la Société Entomologique du Québec.

The directors of our society have, in their wisdom, requested the revival of the practice of having a presidential address at the annual meeting. On that request must fall any blame for this item on your program. I must say, however, though it may be laid on you, it does offer the president a chance to unburden his mind, an opportunity not accorded to him in his role of chairman.

The Entomological Society of Canada is entitled to feel a little smug during Canada's Centennial year, having celebrated its own centennial four years ago. On that occasion, you will remember that George Holland, Chairman of our Centennial Executive Committee, referred to the E.S.C. as the senior scientific group in this country. It is most unfortunate that illness keeps George from being with us today and I'm sure we all join in wishing him a

speedy and complete recovery. We hope he will be fine and fit next year when we celebrate the centennial of the Canadian Entomologist and in 1973 when we will celebrate the centennial of the Entomological Society of Quebec.

We are meeting this year in the Province of Quebec, near Montreal, to assist in that colossal centennial project of the City of Montreal, the Province of Quebec and of Canada, Expo 67. When you visit this magnificent show tomorrow you will, I'm sure, find yourself everywhere conscious of the theme "Man and His World". The very site of Expo, and every pavillion, pays tribute to man's mastery of his environment, to his increasing understanding of science and technology, to his constant striving for knowledge useful in improving the lot of man. In the Man and Life Pavilion,

you will walk into a huge model of a living cell where selective lighting helps to explain the multitudinous parts and their functions. By means of films on Man and His Health, in Labyrinth, in the Canadian Pacific — Cominco, in the Canadian Pavilion, in the Canadian National and in other pavilions one follows man from birth, through childhood to old age. It is a birthday celebration, a story of success and happiness with only here and there a sombre note suggesting failure or near failure. Man the Provider, the Agricultural Pavilion, overawes the visitor with the machinery of food production today, but throughout this symphony of go-go activity is a deep note of concern for mankind's future, while the Christian, Cuban and Canadian Indian pavilions suggest a need for more effort at present as well as in the future.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada also met at Macdonald College this year. Dr. Fred Bentley, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, delivered the centennial lecture at these meetings. He chose as his topic "Food for All — Can Agriculture Provide?". I commend this address to your reading. Dr. Bentley painted a sobering picture of our frantic struggle to keep up our present world standard of nutrition, which is appallingly bad, let alone supply enough nutritional food for all. He concluded that we have the means, if we can but find (and I quote) "the openmindedness, the courage, the ingenuity, the boldness and the stick-to-it-for-decades determination needed to make 'Food for All' a reality for the whole of mankind before Canada's second Centennial". To this end, he unconditionally recommended "the balancing of birth and death rates on a world basis and the giving to agriculture of the support and recognition it merits".

The agricultural "Man the Provider" pavilion at Expo might better have been

called "Man the Manager" or "Man the Master of His Environment". One can ask the time-honored question, "What is in a name?" or "in a slogan?" or "in a theme?" for that matter. If the blanket is large enough it can cover the needed area. Nevertheless, I wish we might choose many names that are extant today. As biologists we give new species names to mutants that prove their adaptation to changed environments by reproducing enough of their kind that the resulting body of reproducing individuals can be said not to overlap other slightly different groups. In the process, we often recognize the demise of groups previously meriting specific names. Possibly "farmer", "agriculturist" and even "forester" may some day be designated as varieties of "Environment Manager" or "Population Manager" and possibly the sooner this comes about the easier it will be to make clear to the non-initiated the true place of such "managers" in the ultimate "ecology of man".

To come back more specifically to Entomology and the Entomological Society of Canada, all the evidence presented at our Society's Centennial and summarized in the Centennial number of the Canadian Entomologist (Vol. 96(1, 2), 1964) and further substantiated by the reports you will hear at these meetings, four years later, is evidence of growth and progress. Membership in the society has increased steadily. The Canadian Entomologist has expanded beyond belief, especially if we include the growing list of supplements. The nature of the work reported and the excellence of the presentation and editing has kept pace with the growth in volume. Our able editor is already giving warning that we may within five years have to launch a second journal. The necessity for the resignation of our secretary, Ian Lindsay (a necessity which we must all deeply regret especially those of us who have come, over the

years, to rely on him entirely), points up another possible need in the near future: the need for a full time secretary-general and for a national office to keep up with our growth.

As biologists we must expect that growth and success in a changing environment will lead to evolution, through the selection by the environment of environment-favored mutants. This is happening. Our ranks now include close-knit interest groups: insect physiologists, insect geneticists, insect toxicologists, etc., who demand their own place in the sun. The biologists of our day took on the name of the group of organisms which they studied. An entomologist studied insects, an ornithologist studied birds. The organism was the centre of interest. But biologists today have switched their interest from "the organism" to "the process". The organism is only a tool in the research of the geneticist, nutritionist and neurologist, the population ecologist or population manager. Even the applied biologist with practical problems to solve is no longer "organism" but rather "problem-oriented" and achieves his end by using the efforts of a team of discipline-oriented specialists.

Change in our environment is further evidenced by the reorganization in 1954-55 of the United States Department of Agriculture. The old Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was replaced by an Agricultural Research Service. In 1959 the Canadian Department of Agriculture followed suit. The Division of Entomology was amalgamated into a Research Service with a problem-oriented team approach.

These changes may in part account for the fact that the number of students registering for the B.Sc. in entomology has fallen off drastically and shows only slight recovery now. Dr. Beckel discussed "Entomology in the University

Curriculum" during our Centennial (1963). He emphasized the trend at the undergraduate level away from purely entomological courses to courses in the supporting sciences. In a survey of opinions, he found much support for his belief that training should be in the biological disciplines rather than based on specific organisms, "even" he said, "if it means the ultimate extinction of the term Entomologist as applied to university trained people". In keeping with these ideas, universities have amalgamated departments of Entomology with other departments. The University of California has come to offer entomology as such at the graduate level only and rumblings of similar changes are heard in other institutions. The result is an interest in a discipline (genetics? physiology?) for the furtherance of which insects are simply convenient test animals. There is no value in a student learning to recognize even common insects or to appreciate peculiarities of life histories if what he will spend his life at is determining what enzymes are involved in the changes that occur in certain organic phosphorous compounds when they are introduced into that seething chemical furnace which we call a living cell.

The definition of an entomologist has never been easy to formalize, but our new emphasis on processes and disciplines as opposed to organism, the new biology as it is now called, has compounded the problem. Our counterpart Society to the south, the Entomological Society of America, set up some years ago a Committee on Professional Training, Standards and Status which reported this past Spring in Portland, Oregon, on a plan to establish a "Professional Registry" of what might be called accredited entomologists. The proposed constitutional amendment to make the Registry possible failed to get the required 60% vote. Disagreement on the training which makes a man an entomol-

ogist and on the qualifying examination which might be required weighed heavily on the negative when the matter came to a vote.

When Canada came into being one hundred years ago, 75% of the labor force was employed in farm work. A majority of the people of the world were close to living organisms, other than man and pet dogs. Today, 7.6 per cent of our work-force are engaged in farm work. Those of us who teach biology at the First Year University level encounter every day students who do not know that potato tubers grow underground and have never heard of potato eyes. The noise of modern living has drowned out that of the spring peepers, the katydids and the cicadas. But a fair percentage of our freshmen know in a general way of strange giant molecules, twisted like pretzels, called DNA and held responsible for much of the phenomenon of life. It isn't strange then that the popular values should set the study of genetics and biochemistry far above the rather crackpot study of insects. But it is those very important "popular values" which determine the money spent on teaching and research and, more important still, determine which students will elect this or that study area.

Though farm work involves an ever-shrinking percentage of the labor force, food production under the name of agriculture, or some newer nomenclature, must inevitably become the world's most important profession. The frightening rate of population increase makes this certain. Food is a key factor. Competition between man and insects for the surplus production of the rest of the biosphere involves entomologists in this important industry of food production and conservation. Are we doing anything to make the world sit up and take notice of this fact?

We can look forward in this society to increased prosperity and membership. Within another fifty years we can expect our store of knowledge on weather, population dynamics, etc., to make computer analyses of pest situations simple and prognoses and recommended management measures effective. But this will be so only if we can keep attracting the best minds to our field. I suggest now that prosperity may be blinding us, and past problems of financing the society making us over-conservative. Our society has been giving us an excellent medium for publication; it has been offering us opportunities such as we have here this week to consider with our fellow workers progress in our own area of investigation. But I suggest that it must do more. It must consider the problem I have proposed concerning the image our name has for the public. Has mutation, separation and isolation within the species "entomologist" proceeded to a point where the name is obsolete? We must consider the necessity of "selling" to the 82.4% of our population no longer engaged in primary food production our role in the affairs of life. An obsolete name may be a liability.

Committees of our Society have turned down from time to time suggestions that we offer scholarships, sponsor travel, etc., for budding entomologists. They have felt that we hadn't the means; that others with whom we would compete outclassed us beyond reason and, of course, if you can't tell who is an entomologist, how can you distinguish a "budding one"?

I recommend to the Society and to the new board of directors some further investigation of the Society's role in encouraging the study of insects and insect problems and on how we can explain what we are and what we are doing, to the rest of the world. I suggest that we

should be prepared to jeopardize the solid financial position we have built up to serve our future needs. It is comforting to say that in a world of deficit budgeting we have maintained an annual surplus, but, a surplus will not hold us together if the divisive forces I fear are real.

In summary, we are here to celebrate with Canada, at Expo, in our case over one hundred years of scientific and material progress. We recognize our importance in man's greatest future problem, that of providing food for all. Our Society has grown with Canada.

Growth and changing environment have promoted evolution and change. The emphasis has switched in biology from organism-oriented to discipline-oriented in matters of education and research. An entomologist grows harder and harder to define and less understood by a population only 7.6 per cent of which is directly involved in growing food plants and animals. We can maintain a healthy science and society only by convincing people of our importance. We should consider our name, and our reputation and be prepared to gamble some of the comfortable financial security of our organization to improve our public image and assure future support.



MEMOIRS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA
PUBISHED RECENTLY

Memoir No. 59 (mailed 26 February 1969): The life histories, distribution, and immature forms of the North American sawflies of the genus Cephalcia (Hymenoptera: Pamphiliidae) — D.C. Eidt

Memoir No. 60 (mailed 19 February 1969): Review of Holarctic tarsonemid mites (Acarina: Prostigmata) parasitizing eggs of ipine bark beetles — Evert E. Lindquist

ANNUAL MEETING — 1969

The joint annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the Entomological Society of Ontario will be held at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, 26-29 August 1969.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

ANNUAL MEETING

27 August 1968

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, J.W. MacBAIN CAMERON

Two meetings of the full Board of Directors were held, the first on 24 August 1967 and the second on 25 August 1968. In addition, two meetings of the Executive Committee were held in Ottawa, on 16 January 1968 and on 4 June 1968.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Because of the election of Dr. A. S. West as President-elect of the Society at the 1967 elections, it became necessary to appoint a replacement for him as Director-at-large for the balance of his term 1966-1968. Dr. R. O. Paradis was appointed by the Board.

Mr. D. G. Paterson was nominated and elected for Director-at-large for the term 1967-1969, but after the mail ballot was completed he was appointed Secretary, succeeding Mr. I. S. Lindsay who had resigned. Although constitutionally it was not necessary (a Director may be appointed as Secretary), Mr. Paterson resigned as a Director, and the Board appointed Dr. C. E. Atwood to replace him for the 1967-1969 term.

JOINT MEETING, 1972

There was considerable correspondence in connection with the Joint Meeting of the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of Canada, and the Entomological Society of Quebec, which will be held in Montreal in 1972. Because of the relative sizes of the societies, it is inevitable that the program arrangements will be to a large extent dominated by the E. S. A. However, the Canadian Society has already appointed a Co-chairman for each of the six sections into which the meetings will be divided, and the Entomological Society of Quebec has appointed a member to each of the same six section committees. These nominations have been accepted by the Executive of the Entomological Society of America, and it is expected that the committees will become fully active following the Annual Meeting of that Society in 1969, when they will be appointing their committee chairmen. In addition, a local arrangements committee will be set up to look after all details for the meeting and accommodation. The Queen Elizabeth Hotel has already been booked as the headquarters, and blocks of rooms for the accommodation of members have been reserved in other nearby hotels.

HONOURS

The Executive was requested to nominate three persons to receive the Centennial Medal. After consultation, the names of Dr. A. W. Boker, Dr. L. Daviault, and Dr. A. D. Pickett were submitted. Unfortunately, the Secretary of State does not advise whether or not medals are actually awarded, so it has not been possible for us officially to extend our congratulations. We can only hope that our nominations were accepted, and that the medals were indeed awarded to these three outstanding members of our profession.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Most of you will have received the questionnaire circulated by the Biological Council of Canada. This is an attempt to analyze the research in the field of biology now in progress in Canada, and to try to project into the future and to suggest a program that will return the best value for the limited amount of resources — monetary and human — available. We can expect a report, and presumably recommendations, from the Council in due course.

In addition, there was a questionnaire from the Executive Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada concerning the possible formation of some kind of Association of Learned Societies for the regulation of annual meetings so as to promote efficiency and avoid conflict. There was not sufficient time to consult the Board and still meet the deadline set for replies, so an answer was prepared by the President, emphasizing that it was one person's opinion and not necessarily reflecting the stand of the Society, indicating that although there would be an advantage in having a clearing-house for information about meetings, any attempt to regulate except by the membership of each Society would be unwise. The concern seemed to be mostly with those societies that hold their meetings in June, and since this Society as a rule meets with one or other of the Regional Societies in the late summer or fall, it seemed to be of relatively little importance to us.

CONSTITUTION

The major project undertaken by the Directors during the year was consideration of the draft of a revised constitution prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. E.C. Becker. The first draft was presented to the Board at the meeting last August, with a request that comments be returned to the Committee by early November. I am afraid the response was rather disheartening. It may indicate a lack of interest in the subject, but I would point out that this is a very important document since it is the legal basis for the Society which now does a business approaching one hundred thousand dollars a year and has investments of over thirty thousand dollars. Our present constitution has been in effect since the founding of the Society in 1956, and undoubtedly it requires some changes. Whether or not the changes need be as drastic and far-reaching as proposed by your committee is a matter that requires very serious consideration by all members. Much time was devoted to this question at the two meetings of the Executive, and the committee was asked to take another look and try to come up with a new draft that would permit an easier assessment of the changes being proposed. This new draft will be available to you shortly, and I urge each of you to study it carefully. Obviously something must be done soon, and you will be asked to vote in some way — probably either as an all-or-none proposition, or clause by clause — in the near future.

FINANCE

The audited financial statement for the 1967 fiscal year, together with a statement for the first seven months of this year, have been given to you. These reflect the Society's sound financial status, considering our present program and commitments. You will have an opportunity to discuss details in these statements when my report is open for discussion. I shall return later in this report to comment on the future of our financial commitments.

PUBLICATIONS

The Editor has reported to the Board that the submission of manuscripts for publication in The Canadian Entomologist increased by 6% during the past twelve months. Five memoirs were published in the same period, ten more are in press and at least six are in preparation. The Board appointed a working party, with the Editor as Chairman, to study the need for a second journal. This party has not submitted its final report but has already indicated that there appears to be a need for a journal for applied entomology, possibly combined into one on crop, forest, and livestock protection. Your Board will be pursuing this matter. Finally, in regard to publications you will have read in the June issue of The Canadian Entomologist that material is now being requested for the first issue of the Bulletin, the Society's newsletter. The Board has requested that the first issue be published this autumn. You need not be reminded that the success of this new publication will depend on the full support of all the members and you are urged to submit appropriate news items or short articles on timely subjects.

STUDENT ENCOURAGEMENT

Dr. F. O. Morrison was asked to chair a working party charged with a study of the ways and means by which the Society might encourage students to enter our profession. A possible expenditure of \$1,000 in each of the next three years was suggested as a working basis for this study. The Party is discussing several possibilities and expects to make a final report to the Board in the near future.

BIOLOGICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

The third bulletin of the Biological Council of Canada, of which the Society is a member, was sent to all members recently. You will have noted that the Council has been active during the past year and, in the opinion of the Board, worthy of our continued support.

Drs. LeRoux and Atwood were appointed to prepare a brief to be submitted to the Biological Council of Canada, with discussion of the present state of biological science in Canada, the direction it should take in the future if it is to reach national goals and objectives for the immediate future, with a full estimate of costs. This brief will be discussed later in this meeting, and further action recommended to you.

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Board was pleased to be informed by the Achievement Award Committee that a most worthy recipient had been nominated for the Award again this year. The Board, like yourselves, only learned the identity of the recipient at luncheon today.

ARCHIVES

The Board was informed by the Archives Committee that the Society's archives, which mainly were gathered together for the Centennial Meeting in 1963, have been placed at the University of Sherbrooke, the place selected by the Board, acting on the advice of the Committee. The Board appointed Dr. L.C. O'Neil, Secretary, Faculty of Science, University of Sherbrooke, to be the Society's Archivist. Dr. O'Neil has informed the Board of his plans for the storage and display of the archives and the incoming Board will be giving this activity its atten-

tion. All members are asked to note that any historical material concerning the Society or Entomology in Canada now may be sent to Dr. O'Neil.

MEMBERSHIP

The Membership Committee did not undertake a promotional drive last year, the membership being maintained at a high level. Current membership as of July 30 is 846 regular and 162 students.

We are recommending to the incoming Board that their Committee review the situation, possibly contacting heads of university departments, research institutes, and stations to ensure that all entomologists are made aware of the aims and benefits to be derived from the Society. It is also possible that another approach to potential sustaining members might be fruitful.

COMMON NAMES

The Common Names Committee has been holding discussions with its opposite number in the E. S. A. to improve the procedure for the consideration and adoption of common names. It is expected that the Committee will have definite proposals for your consideration at the next general meeting.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

The Board established a working party to consider the improvement of the procedures for the nomination and election of honorary members. You will be asked, later in this meeting, to approve changes in our rules based on recommendations of this Working Party.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

In accordance with our By-laws, the Board may prescribe rules and regulations for the management of the Society's affairs. If these are approved by the members of a general meeting, they become standing rules. The Board has reviewed our present rules and regulations and will be seeking your approval for certain revisions that will make these rules more effective and up-to-date.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

This completes my summary of the activities of your Directors during the past year, and I trust you will find that our stewardship has been acceptable. I should now like to take a few minutes to express some personal opinions on the future of the Society as I see it.

One point that came up repeatedly during the year, and one that in the very near future will require attention by the Directors and the membership at large, is that of the financing and general operation of the Society. As mentioned earlier, the business turnover is approaching one hundred thousand dollars per year. It seems to me too much to expect that this can be handled on a part-time, almost voluntary basis, regardless of the unquestioned competence and good will of the individuals concerned. Consideration will have to be given soon to the appointment of an executive officer, on a full-time salary, who will be responsible for the business operations. In the beginning he might possibly combine the executive functions of all

three present officers — secretary, treasurer and editor — with such advice and guidance as might be provided by the appointment of honorary officers and an editorial board. At the very least, I feel that there should be an executive secretary-treasurer employed and paid as such, and I recommend that the incoming Directors be charged with making a study of this matter and reporting at the next annual meeting.

Also, the business of the Society requires the attention of the Directors more than once a year. Provision should be made to pay the expenses of Directors to the Annual Meeting as a matter of course, so they will not have to depend on getting support from their employer in order to attend. They should also be given expenses to attend at least one Directors' meeting during the year, and members of the executive should be able to attend three or four meetings if necessary. These things can be done only if the Society provides the funds. And this means, of course, increased membership dues. But if we are going to claim that we are the national professional society, and wish to operate as such a society should operate, we must be prepared to pay for it. Our fees have not increased very much since the charter was first obtained in 1956 — I think it was six dollars per year then. But expenses have, and so have our salaries. Yet we are still depending largely on handouts for expenses so that our Directors can look after our business.

Three weeks ago I was in Moscow at the XIIIth International Congress of Entomology. I did not attend as the President of the Entomological Society of Canada, but as an officer of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. When I asked, I was told that it has not been the custom of the Society to send a representative to the Congress. How can we claim to be a national professional society and still not be prepared to have an official representative at the International Congress? I hope that when the next Congress is held in 1972, the President or some other delegate will be the official representative; not because he is going in some other capacity but because he is officially appointed to represent us. Again I say — if we are going to claim to be the national organization representing the profession of entomology in Canada, we must begin thinking and acting like a society of professional people, and be prepared to pay the costs of membership in it.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to our appointed officers who have so ably carried on our business. Our secretary especially had a difficult job because he was unable to attend the meeting last year, and later he was involved for a time in the total immersion course in French. During the period, with the help of our former secretary, Mr. Lindsay, and of the Treasurer and the Editor, Society affairs were looked after, I think, very well. I wish to acknowledge the support I was given by these officers, and at this time to thank them for it.



Kazumi Kabayashi, a Japanese Forest Entomologist, will be in Canada for one year on a transfer of work from Japan. He is particularly interested in cone and seed insect studies and will work with A.F. Hedlin at the Forest Research Laboratory, Victoria, B.C. He will return to Tokyo in February 1970.

Insect Taxonomy—Is it Dying in Canada?

In recent years, I have been trying to recruit officers to work in Taxonomy at the Entomology Research Institute in Ottawa. The results have revealed a situation that is disturbing and is unrelieved by a happy outlook for at least the near future. The supply of Canadian university students interested in specializing in taxonomy is drying up. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find Canadian students graduating with a speciality in taxonomy. Although Canadian citizens, of course, have a priority for Public Service jobs, foreigners may be recruited for specialized positions when no suitable Canadian candidates appear. A short look at nationalities of people hired by the Taxonomy Section of the Entomology Research Institute (and by the same organization by whatsoever name it was known in previous years) is most revealing. In the years before 1947, the Taxonomy Unit recruited nine officers, two of whom were foreign-born; in 1948-1957, sixteen Canadians and five foreigners were recruited; in 1958-1967, only three Canadians but seven foreigners were recruited. The proportion of foreign-born entomologists for these three periods is 22 per cent, 24 per cent, and 70 per cent respectively. The figures for active taxonomists resident in Canada since World War II but never employed by the Taxonomy Unit are similar; out of a total of 30 the proportions are 18 per cent, 21 per cent, and 60 per cent respectively. Thus it appears that this situation is caused by Canadian universities, not by the hiring policies of the Entomology Research Institute.

Before I am accused of being biased, please let me hasten to point out that the foreign entomologists on staff here are likeable and useful productive workers in no way inferior to the Canadian product. The Taxonomy Section has always recruited some of its officers from abroad. This brain drain in reverse has undoubtedly benefited the country and there is no reason why it should not continue. These people are the finest type of immigrants and a young country, such as Canada, can well use their services. The aspect that I find so distressing is that during a period when university enrolment has multiplied many times, the number of students in entomology selecting for taxonomy has decreased. Thus the relative number of students choosing it as an option for graduate work has, in fact, suffered a collapse that can only be described as catastrophic.

During the early 50's, Canada saw the retirement or withdrawal from active association with university students of five of the greatest all-round entomology teachers the country has known; namely, G.J. Spencer, E.H. Strickland, J.G. Rempel, A.W. Baker, E.M. Walker. Most of the officers now working in the Taxonomy Section owe their initial inspiration during undergraduate years to at least one of these men.

Times change and so do fashions, and we are now living in the age of the molecular biologist. Taxonomy may appear old-fashioned to the modern student but it is not so. Taxonomy is still just as interesting as ever and, in my opinion, even more interesting than formerly. Since the days of World War II, the new systematics has arisen and so has the so-called school of numerical taxonomy, both of which have revolutionized taxonomy in much the same way that the electron microscope and microanalytical techniques have revolutionized physiology and cytology. It seems

that the professors currently teaching students in Canadian universities fail to appreciate the new life and excitement that presides in the study of taxonomy or, if they do appreciate this, they are singularly ineffective in communicating this interest to their students. I can only conclude that the ^{new} wave of molecular biologists now teaching in Canadian universities are a more inspiring and exciting group.

The really disturbing part of this is that the demand for taxonomists is increasing. After all, there are many times more entomologists in the world today than there were a generation ago. Even though many of them have no need for the identification services of a taxonomist, there are still many who do, and their number is increasing. Canada is leading the world in the development of ecological studies of a precise and predicted nature. I need only cite the pioneering studies of R. F. Morris, E. J. LeRoux, and their associates. Another approach to the problems of entomology called integrated pest control by its chief Canadian advocates, B. P. Beirne and D. A. Chont, is being actively promoted in Canada. If the policies advocated by the supporters of integrated pest control are ever implemented, it seems not at all unreasonable that a taxonomist or two will be required for each team. Of course, this is about the same thing as saying that an engineer will be needed to help plan a trip to the moon: so many specialities are involved that no one man can possibly be expected to do the job; many taxonomists will be needed.

The reasons I have mentioned above are those of identification service only. There is just as great a need for taxonomic research itself in order to supply background information from which to make these identifications. The study of the taxonomy of Canadian insects is as far from complete as is the study of the chromosome. Perhaps half the insects of Canada have been named, but I doubt it. Naming, of course, is far from the whole story, much more than names is needed to make the knowledge of any species useful. The average monograph of a Canadian group of insects will reveal the following rather shocking facts: the group has either never before been revised or has not been revised for half a century or thereabouts; many of the species are newly reported from Canada, North America, or are new to science; life history, habits, and immature stages unknown; and a large number of the species will be represented by less than a dozen specimens in the museums of the world. The day when the insects of Canada are as well known as the birds of Canada are known, must be centuries away.

So, therefore, may I urge the professors in Canadian universities at least not to discourage students who have an interest in insect taxonomy. These youngsters need to be encouraged during their undergraduate years. By the time they have made a choice and become interested in a field of graduate studies, it is generally too late to go back to an earlier interest in taxonomy. Another thing is not to let students develop a mentally rigid attitude too early in life. Ossification of the brain will develop soon enough. It is most distressing to see a young man in his twenties insist that he will spend his whole life studying some small family or sub-family of insects merely because he has spent two or three years during his university career studying that group and has become interested. Many of the greatest taxonomists have studied quite different families or even orders of insects during different periods of their lives and some have even studied other classes of animals. It has been my experience, and that of my colleagues, that virtually any group becomes interesting once one studies it enough to "get the feel of it".

I do not wish to include all, but I have the impression that many professors in Canadian universities believe either from ignorance or from their own lack of interest that taxonomy is old-fashioned and a branch of science that is dying. You who give credence to this belief, try to trace the beginnings of this attitude in yourself. I suggest that it may have been passed on by teachers who probably formed their outlook on taxonomy a generation before the neo-Darwinian revival. In those days, such an attitude may well have been justified but not today. Taxonomy is as vital and modern as any other branch of entomology. Don't allow the supply of students to dry up. We need your help.

W.R.M. Mason
Entomology Research Institute
Canada Agriculture, Ottawa

Peter and the Wolf.

(or Wolves)



Toward the end of an entomological sojourn in northern Ellesmere Island, August, 1968, my number-one son, Peter Kevan, of the University of Alberta, despatched, or caused to be despatched to me, two packages containing valuable soil samples (from which to extract Arctic microarthropods), together with even more valuable notes. As is not entirely unknown in Arctic communications, something went awry, and by the end of November, the parcels still had not reached their destination at Macdonald College; this in spite of frenzied correspondence with everyone we could think of from Resolute Bay to Montreal and Edmonton. Everybody tried to be most helpful, but to no avail! The parcels had vanished into the rarified Arctic air. Eventually, in December, however, it was discovered that somehow, nobody knows why, two packages, fitting the descriptions of those lost, had come to rest on a wharf at Anchorage, Alaska, where wolves had eaten the labels! Nobody knows the reason for that either, but it does prove that adequate labelling is necessary in all entomological pursuits! Boreal entomologists are hereby warned to ensure that all package labels henceforth are wolf-proof, in case their parcels should fall to the fearful fangs of ferocious, foraging, foreign, illiterate wolves, unable to read labels or to respect the scientific value of the contents. Another precaution would be to desist from using the superior quality Canadian glue that wolves seem to find irresistible. We wish to thank all those who have helped in the recovery of the packages and so avoided yet another international incident.

D.K. McE. Kevan

COMMON NAMES OF INSECTS

Few entomologists would disagree that consistency in the use of common names is highly desirable. It is, therefore, somewhat discouraging to see careless usage in the entomological journals. A surprisingly large proportion of unrecognized names are used when approved ones are available. As with any editorial question, the primary responsibility lies with the authors to produce the most accurate manuscripts possible.

The common names recognized by the Entomological Society of Canada are those published in "Common Names of Insects Approved by the Entomological Society of America". The latest edition, dated December 1965, was published in Bull. Ent. Soc. Am. 11(4): 287-320 and a supplement appeared in Bull. Ent. Soc. Am. 13(2): 114. The list is revised every five years. The Entomological Society of Canada has not provided copies for its members but perhaps it will in 1970. Pour les noms français, la Société Entomologique du Canada a reconnu officiellement la publication "Noms Français des Insectes du Canada" publiée par la Société de Protection des Plantes du Québec. Both

lists also include many group names. These names are preferred in the publications of this Society and their use by members is recommended.

The use of well-established names is not discouraged although both lists may shy away from them: for example, "fruit fly" or "mouche à vinaigre" listed by most dictionaries for *Drosophila melanogaster*. There is a distinction between the bagworm (*Hydropteryx ephemeriformis*) and a bagworm (any species of *Psychidae*) which is made clear by the use of the definite article. It is frequently overlooked that to be systematically correct, names of true flies, bugs, lice, etc., have the group name separate from its adjective, hence house fly, bed bug, and human louse; others are written as one word, hence sawflies, mealybugs, and booklice.

The existence of approved lists has brought considerable stability in usage and made communication easier. Hopefully, in preparing and editing their manuscripts, authors will not overlook proper common names usage. The overworked, underpaid editors will be grateful for it.

D.C. Eidt, for Committee on Common Names of Insects
Entomological Society of Canada



COMMITTEE ON COMMON NAMES OF INSECTS

G.E. Ball	F.J.H. Fredeen	D.D. Pond
A.A. Beaulieu	J.E.H. Martin	G.B. Wiggins
D.C. Eidt	L.H. McMullen	H.R. Wong

Persons wishing to propose new names or requiring advice regarding usage should contact one of the above-named committee members.

Les questions pouvant survenir au sujet des noms français doivent être soumises à la Société de Protection des Plantes du Québec.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON STATISTICAL ECOLOGY

An International Symposium on Statistical Ecology is scheduled to be held 24-30 August 1969 at Yale University and U.S. Forest Service Research Laboratory, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., with support from Ford Foundation, Yale University, Pennsylvania State University and the U.S. Forest Service.

The primary objective of the proposed symposium is to provide opportunity for an exchange of ideas and information between ecologists and mathematicians — statisticians — systems analysts, with particular emphasis on approaches and techniques applicable to the solution of man-environment problems or significant components thereof. Ample time would be available for interested students and researchers to meet and discourse with the professional scientists and specialists as well as to attend the formal sessions. In all sessions, suitable time will be allowed for discussion. Invited and selected presentations, together with preplanned and spontaneous discussions, are expected to appear in the published Proceedings of the Symposium.

With an international organizing committee consisting of E. Batschelet, D.R. Cox, J. Gani, D.W. Goodall, J. Gullond, H. Klomp, V. Labeyrie, B. Matern, C.R. Rao, V. Schultz, J.G. Skellom, L.R. Taylor, E.J. Williams with G.P. Patil, E.C. Pielou and W.E. Waters as co-chairmen, the symposium is expected to cover the subject areas such as: Growth and regulation of populations, interacting populations, systems analysis and ecological prediction, productivity and the energy relations of ecosystems, population diffusion and migration, classification and ordination of communities and discrimination problems, compiling and interpreting ecological maps, distribution and abundance of species and species diversity, spatial patterns, homogeneity in vegetation, model making in ecology, distributions in ecology, sampling biological populations: fundamentals and principles, and aggregation: meaning and measurement.

Further information may be available from any member of the organizing committee, including Professor G.P. Patil, Department of Statistics, 302 McAllister Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa., 16802, U. S. A.

Officers — Regional Societies

The following officers were elected to the Executive of the Entomological Society of Saskatchewan for 1969:

President	_____	N. S. Church
Vice-President	_____	R. L. Randell
Post-President	_____	J. F. Doane
Secretary-Treasurer	_____	C. Gillott
Regional Director	_____	J. G. Rempel

The following officers were elected to the Executive of the Entomological Society of Alberta for 1969:

President	_____	J. A. Shemonchuk
Vice-President	_____	J. B. Gurbo
Secretary	_____	W. A. Nelson
Treasurer	_____	P. E. Blakeley
Editor	_____	C. E. Lilly
Directors	_____	Ruby I. Larson, A. G. Raske, D. A. Craig
Regional Director to E. S. C.	_____	W. O. Haufe