

# Bulletin

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## Images

**Sur le dos:** Une mouche à toison, *Stenopogon inquinatus* Loew (Diptera : Asilidae), photographiée dans la vallée de l'Okanagan en Colombie-Britannique. Un des plus gros asilidés canadiens, sa distribution s'étend sur presque tout l'ouest de la Colombie-Britannique où il est commun dans les forêts sèches et les prairies. Photo : W. Strong

**Sous le titre:** Accouplement de téléphores fauves, *Rhagonycha fulva* (Scopoli) (Coleoptera : Cantharidae), dans un pré près de Delémont, en Suisse. Ce coléoptère prédateur européen a été introduit récemment en Amérique du Nord où il est maintenant répandu. Photo : A. Leroux

1 Une espèce européenne de *Plebejus* Kluk (Lepidoptera : Lycaenidae), très semblable à l'espèce néarctique *Plebejus melissa* (Edwards). Jerisberghof, Suisse. Photo : A. Leroux

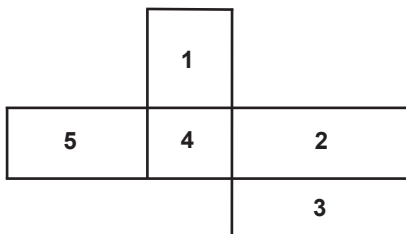
2 Œufs de *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Hemiptera : Coreidae), un important ravageur des graines de conifères en Amérique du Nord et des pignons de pins comestibles en Europe. Vernon, Colombie-Britannique. Photo : W. Strong

3 Une nymphe de criquet des pâtures, probablement une espèce de *Chorthippus* Fieber (Orthoptera : Acrididae), dans une pâture de montagne près de Soyhières, en Suisse. Photo: A. Leroux

4 Lars Andreassen préparant des leurres pour ses pièges à *Aleochara bipustulata* (L.) (Coleoptera : Staphylinidae), un agent potentiel de lutte biologique contre *Delia radicum* (L.) (Diptera : Anthomyiidae). Zurich, Suisse. Photo: A. Leroux

5 Une nymphe de punaise réduviidée (Heteroptera : Reduviidae), photographiée dans l'ouest du Massachusetts. Photo: B. Roitberg

**Couverture arrière:** Une guêpe platygastroïde, *Gryon pennsylvanicum* (Ashmead) (Hymenoptera : Scelionidae), pondant dans des œufs de la punaise américaine, *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Hemiptera : Coreidae) dans la vallée de l'Okanagan en Colombie-Britannique. Photo: W. Strong





### Extraordinary Entomologists

A series of biographies, *Extraordinary Canadians*, edited by John Ralston Saul, is being published by the Penguin Group. Politicians, rebels, reformers, martyrs, artists, writers, sports folk and human rights activists are among the subjects, and each of us would recognize the names of these exceptional people. Sadly, there are no entomologists (or biologists for that matter) who are currently among those whose lives are being presented. Yet, I and I am certain each of you have met or know of an Extraordinary Canadian Entomologist. Throughout the history of Canada, entomologists have made a difference to the well-being of Canadians. A few are recognized by our Society through the awards presented to Canadian entomologists each year. There at least five among us who are members or officers of the Order of Canada. Can you name these individuals? (See next page)

Well, our extraordinary trustees and committee chairs keep the ESC on the move. Our Treasurer, Scott Brooks, continues to keep the books balanced, while our Secretary, Annabelle Firlej, has ensured that society affairs are on track. The Chair of the Publications Commit-

### Des entomologistes extraordinaires

Une série de biographies, *Extraordinary Canadians*, éditée par John Ralston Saul est publiée par Penguin Group. Des politiciens, rebelles, réformateurs, martyrs, artistes, auteurs, sportifs et des activistes des droits de l'homme sont parmi les sujets, et chacun d'entre nous reconnaîtrait les noms des ces personnes exceptionnelles. Il est triste qu'aucun entomologiste (ou biologiste d'ailleurs) actuellement vivant ne soit présenté. Cependant, je suis certain que chacun d'entre vous avez rencontré ou connaissez un entomologiste canadien extraordinaire. Dans l'histoire du Canada, des entomologistes ont fait la différence pour le bien-être des Canadiens. Quelques-uns sont reconnus par le biais de nos prix aux entomologistes canadiens chaque année. Au moins cinq d'entre nous sommes membres de l'Ordre du Canada. Pourriez-vous les nommer? (Voir la page suivante)

Nos extraordinaires fiduciaires et présidents de nos comités gardent la SEC sur les rails. Notre trésorier, Scott Brooks, continue d'équilibrer nos comptes, alors que notre secrétaire, Annabelle Firlej, s'assure que les affaires de la société se maintiennent. Le président du comité des publications, Kevin Floate, mène les négociations avec le nouvel éditeur avec l'aide de Scott et le rédacteur en chef entrant du *TCE* Chris Buddle. En attendant, nous avons signé un contrat d'un an avec les presses du CNRC afin de publier le volume 143 du *TCE*. Le rédacteur en chef actuel, Robb Bennett, travaille fort afin de respecter les limites de production pour permettre que chaque numéro soit disponible à temps. Cependant, il a besoin de votre aide pour garder la corbeille à articles pleine. Derna Lisi et Shashi Juneja font d'appréciables progrès pour regrouper les anciens numéros de *TCE*, des Mémoires et du Bulletin. Michel Cusson, le président du comité du site Internet et le Rick West, le

tee, Kevin Floate, is moving negotiations along with the new publisher with the help of Scott and the in-coming *TCE* Editor-in-Chief Chris Buddle. In the meantime we have signed a 1-year agreement with Canadian Publishing Services (NRC Press) to publish Volume 143 of *TCE*. Current Editor-in-Chief Robb Bennett is working hard to meet the production deadlines so that each issue is available in a timely manner. However, he needs your help to keep the manuscript bin full and galleys flowing. Derna Lisi and Shashi Juneja are making good progress to cull the back issues of *TCE*, the *Memoirs* and the *Bulletin*. Michel Cusson, Web Content Committee Chair, and Webmaster Rick West have dealt with a number of technical issues to keep the ESC website functioning smoothly. Chandra Moffat, Student Affairs Chair and her team of Julia Mlynarek, Léna Durocher-Granger, Alicia Leroux, Lauren Pinault, Kevin Reeh, and Paul Abram are working hard to ensure that students have the latest information on entomological opportunities. Other ESC committees are conducting their work, some very quietly, on behalf of the Society.

I am pleased to inform you that the *Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification (CJAI)* has become part of the ESC communications package. The ESC is looking forward to working with *CJAI* Editor Steve Marshall and the Biological Survey of Canada to ensure the future for this innovative Canadian publication.

Election season is upon us. We have outstanding candidates and ESC members are encouraged to review these biographies and make their choice when the ballot is circulated. Finally, the website for the 2011 JAM in Halifax is active. If you register early, you will receive a discount and you will help the Organizing Committee to anticipate the number of participants!

webmestre, ont su gérer de nombreuses questions techniques afin de maintenir le site Internet fonctionnel. Chandra Moffat, présidente du comité des affaires étudiantes et son équipe, Julia Mlynarek, Léna Durocher-Granger, Alicia Leroux, Lauren Pinault, Kevin Reeh et Paul Abram travaillent à s'assurer que les étudiants ont les plus récentes informations sur les opportunités entomologiques. Les autres comités mènent leurs travaux, parfois de façon très discrète, pour la Société.

Je suis content de vous annoncer que le *Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification (CJAI)* fait maintenant partie de l'ensemble de communication de la SEC. La SEC est impatiente de travailler avec l'éditeur du *CJAI*, Steve Marshall et la Commission biologique du Canada afin d'assurer le futur de cette publication canadienne innovatrice.

La saison des élections est arrivée. Nous avons de formidables candidats et les membres de la SEC sont encouragés à lire les biographies et à faire leur choix lorsque le moment de voter sera venu. Finalement, le site Internet de la réunion conjointe annuelle 2011 à Halifax est en ligne. Si vous vous inscrivez tôt, vous aurez un rabais et vous aiderez le comité organisateur à anticiper le nombre de participants!

Answers/Réponses:

Kenneth G. Davey – 1997  
Thelma Finlayson – 2005  
Peter Harris – 1997  
Crawford S. Holling – 2009  
Geoffrey G. E. Scudder – 2002



## Pre-mating Barriers in Entomology

Let's pretend for a moment, that you're at an entomological gathering. You head off to get a drink and on your way back to the friendly banter of your preferred group of friends, you are accosted by an amorous, slightly inebriated colleague. In this particular instance, and/or with this particular individual, you are in no mood to entertain their advances. What should you say in order to maximize the chances of extracting yourself from the situation? Certainly, this depends at least partly on the interests and knowledge of the individual who approached you. For example, if the person is a dipterist (just suppose), the following might be effective:

“Thanks, but I'd rather French-kiss a rat-tailed maggot”.

Of course, the same response issued to a non-dipterist may well be misunderstood, depending on the breadth of the individual's entomological knowledge. In a worse case scenario, a response could even be misinterpreted as encouragement. In my never-ending quest to promote clear communication across all sectors of entomology, *Moth Balls* presents a list of suggested retorts to unwelcome propositions that will hopefully secure swift evasion, regardless of the type of entomologist that approaches you.

### Useful Retorts to Unsolicited Propositions (arranged by discipline of the “propositioner”)

#### Taxonomists (sub-divided by area of expertise):

##### Blattodeologist

- Sorry, I only go out with people whose middle names rhyme with “ootheca”.

##### Mantodeologist

- Why don't you save us both the hassle and bite your own head off right now?

##### Grylloblattodeologist

- Please locate your rock and crawl back underneath it.

##### Strepsipterist

- Believe me – any attempts at traumatic insemination tonight will be heavy on the trauma (to you) and non-existent on the insemination.

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*Andrew Bennett is a research scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Ottawa working on the taxonomy of Ichneumonidae. He received his PhD at the University of Toronto. Contact details: e-mail: [andrew.bennett@agr.gc.ca](mailto:andrew.bennett@agr.gc.ca), tel.: (613) 759-1900.*

### **Lepidopterist**

- You can call it a pheromone if you like, but you just plain stink to me!

### **Coleopterist**

- What's round, slimy and full of crap? Hint: it's not a ball of dung.

### **Hymenopterist**

- Forgive me if my metaphor of being eaten alive by endoparasitic larvae and going on a date with you was too obscure.

## **Non-taxonomist Entomologist Categories**

### **Forest entomologist**

- Your chances of dating me are about as great as a ponderosa pine sapling's chances of becoming old growth (note: substitute "ash tree" etc., depending on region).

### **Forensic entomologist**

- I would love for you to describe the wonders of liquefaction necrosis to me over dinner. You book the table, and I'll meet you there...

### **Aquatic entomologist**

- Let's be crystal clear. There's NO chance you'll be sticking your dip net in these waters!

## **General Categories (some may even be useful at non-entomological gatherings)**

### **Geneticist**

- Hey, didn't I see your face on the cover of "*Homozygous Recessive*" magazine last month?

### **Ecologist**

- OK, let's input these variables: If  $K$  is the carrying capacity of the environment, and  $r$  is the rate of increase of the population, starting with an initial population of 2 (i.e. you and me), the value of  $r$  over 1 generation is... Well, there's a surprise! ZERO!

### **Morphologist**

- The knee bone's connected to the... testicle.

### **Biocontrol-ogist**

- Give me a call once your next biocontrol agent is approved. (No really – I'll wait for you...).

In summary, I fully expect these responses to help you evade irksome advances most of the time, but please note that *Moth Balls* makes no guarantees that these retorts will work against all individuals on all occasions.

Until next time, this is Andrew Mootheca Bennett, loitering around the punch bowls and water coolers of entomology.



**H**appy summer everyone! This is my first summer in Kelowna, and I am spending it analyzing data, writing my thesis, gardening and sneaking off to the beach! It is also my first summer not doing field work since 2004, so it is quite a different summer for me! Whether you're out in the field, stuck in the lab, or writing your thesis, I hope you are all enjoying good weather and your projects.

## Joint Annual Meeting 2011

Summer can be super busy for students, but autumn and the Joint Annual Meeting are not very far away! This year's meeting will be held in Halifax from 6 to 9 November 2011. All of the information about the meeting can be found at <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/> so I encourage you to check out the site early and often! Mark your calendars now, since 1 August 2011 is a very important date! The application deadline for the Ed Becker Conference Travel Award, the abstract submission deadline for the President's Prize Competitions, and the application/abstract submission deadline for the Graduate Student Symposium are all 1 August 2011. Unlike in previous years, applicants to the Graduate Student Symposium that are not selected will be automatically

**B**on été tout le monde! Il s'agit de mon premier été à Kelowna, et je le passe à analyser des données, écrire ma thèse, jardiner, et me sauver à la plage! Il s'agit aussi de mon premier été sans travail de terrain depuis 2004, alors cet été est plutôt différent pour moi! Que vous soyez dehors sur le terrain, coincés dans le labo ou que vous écriviez votre thèse, j'espère que vous appréciez le beau temps et vos projets.

## Réunion conjointe annuelle 2011

L'été peut être bien rempli pour les étudiants, mais l'automne et la réunion conjointe annuelle ne sont pas très loin! La réunion de cette année se tiendra à Halifax, du 6 au 9 novembre 2011. Toutes les informations sur la réunion se trouvent sur <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/indexf.html> alors je vous encourage à consulter le site bientôt, et souvent! Inscrivez à votre agenda que le 1<sup>er</sup> août 2011 est une date très importante! La date limite pour les candidatures pour la bourse Ed Becker pour la réunion annuelle de la SEC, pour la soumission des résumés pour la compétition du prix du président, et pour l'application et la soumission de résumés pour le symposium des étudiants gradués est le 1<sup>er</sup> août 2011. Contrairement aux années précédentes, les candidats au symposium des étudiants gradués qui ne seront pas sélectionnés seront automatiquement inscrits à la catégorie du prix du président. Merci de consulter l'appel à soumission pour le symposium des étudiants gradués dans ce numéro du *Bulletin* pour plus d'information et pour les critères d'éligibilité.

Si vous êtes intéressés à trouver un étudiant pour partager une chambre d'hôtel lors de la réunion conjointe annuelle 2011, le comité des affaires étudiantes organise un répertoire de partage de chambres. Envoyez votre nom et les dates de votre séjour à [jam2011roomates@gmail.com](mailto:jam2011roomates@gmail.com) et nous ferons notre maximum pour vous trouver un colocataire pour la réunion.



moved to the President's Prize category. Please see the Call for Abstracts for the 2011 Graduate Student Symposium here in the *Bulletin* for more information and eligibility criteria.

If you are interested in finding another student to share a hotel room with at the 2011 JAM, the ESC Student Affairs Committee is organizing a roommate registry. Just email your name and dates of stay to [jam2011room-mates@gmail.com](mailto:jam2011room-mates@gmail.com) and we will do our best to match you with a roommate.

### Silent Auction Donations Needed!

The Student Affairs Committee is organizing a Silent Auction to be held during the Joint Annual Meeting. All funds raised through the Silent Auction are donated to the ESC Student Scholarships and Awards fund. If you or someone you know is cleaning out the office and looking to get rid of entomology related books or other items (trinkets, artwork, jewellery, field gear, t-shirts, etc.), the Silent Auction would love to have them. Please bring them to the meeting and drop them off at the Silent Auction tables (near the Registration Desk). For large or heavier items, or if you would like to ship your donations in advance (please note, shipping charges will not be reimbursed), please send them to:

Attention: Kevin Reeh  
Nova Scotia Agricultural College  
Department of Environmental Sciences  
21 Cox Road  
Truro, Nova Scotia, B2N 5E3

The Silent Auction is a great opportunity to find really neat books and things at excellent prices and to show your support for student members of the ESC. So, be sure to come by and browse the Silent Auction tables - you never know what you might find!

### ESC Student Facebook Group

The ESC Student Facebook Group page is a great way for entomology students from across the country (and the world) to communicate and stay in touch. It offers students an opportunity to ask other entomology students for advice or suggestions for all things

### Dons pour les enchères silencieuses recherchés !

Le comité des affaires étudiantes organise des enchères silencieuses qui se tiendront durant la réunion conjointe annuelle. Tous les fonds amassés seront donnés au fonds des prix et bourses étudiants de la SEC. Si vous, ou quelqu'un que vous connaissez fait le ménage de son bureau et veut se débarrasser de livres ou autres objets (bijou, artisanat, matériel de terrain, t-shirts, etc.) entomologiques, les enchères silencieuses adoreraient les avoir. Merci de les amener avec vous lors de la réunion et de les déposer aux tables des enchères silencieuses (près de la table des inscriptions). Pour des objets plus gros ou plus lourds, ou si vous voulez envoyer vos dons en avances (veuillez noter que les frais de transports ne seront pas remboursés), merci de les envoyer à l'adresse suivante :

Attention: Kevin Reeh  
Nova Scotia Agricultural College  
Department of Environmental Sciences  
21 Cox Road  
Truro, Nouvelle-Écosse, B2N 5E3.

Les enchères silencieuses sont une belle opportunité de trouver des livres et objets intéressants à d'excellents prix, et de montrer votre soutien aux membres étudiants de la SEC. Alors venez y faire un tour – vous ne savez pas ce que vous pourrez y trouver !

### Le groupe Facebook des étudiants de la SEC

La page du groupe Facebook des étudiants de la SEC est une excellente façon pour les étudiants en entomologie de tout le pays (et du monde) de communiquer et de rester en contact. Elle offre aux étudiants une opportunité de demander aux autres étudiants des conseils ou suggestions pour toute sorte de choses liées à l'entomologie, ainsi que d'afficher des emplois, des événements et des items de curiosité dans une atmosphère détendue. Comme la réunion conjointe annuelle 2011 approche, nous espérons que cette page aidera les étudiants à organiser du covoiturage et de réduire les coûts associés avec le voyage vers



entomological, post jobs, events, and items of curiosity in a casual atmosphere. As JAM 2011 approaches, hopefully it can be used to help students organize rides and cut some costs associated with travelling to the meeting.

### Thesis Roundup

As always, we like to know when a student defends their thesis. If you (or anyone you know of) have defended your thesis recently, please send me your name, degree and date achieved, thesis title, supervisor's name, university and email address to me at [students@esc-sec.ca](mailto:students@esc-sec.ca).

### Other Student-related Matters

I encourage you to check out the Student Affairs Section of the ESC website, where you can find updates, awards, the Directory of Entomology in Canada (a great resource if you are looking for a graduate supervisor) and newly updated job and graduate school opportunities. If you know of any job, scholarship/award, or graduate school positions, please pass those along too! If there is anything you want to see here in the Student Wing, in the Student Affairs Section of the website, or that you want to discuss with me, please contact me anytime. I look forward to hearing from you and I wish you all the best of luck with your studies and research this summer!

Until September,  
~Chandra  
[students@esc-sec.ca](mailto:students@esc-sec.ca)

le lieu de la réunion.

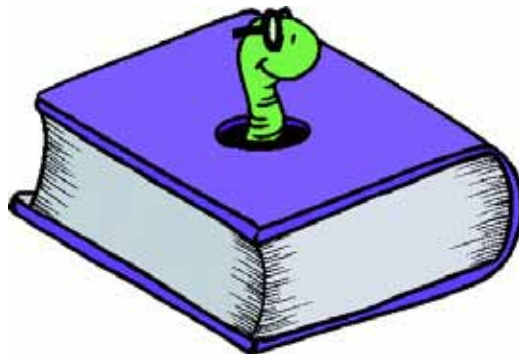
### Foisonnement de thèses

Comme toujours, nous aimerions savoir quand les étudiants soutiennent leur thèse. Si vous (ou quelqu'un que vous connaissez) a soutenu sa thèse récemment, merci de m'envoyer les noms, diplôme, date d'obtention, titre de la thèse, nom du directeur, université et courriel à [students@esc-sec.ca](mailto:students@esc-sec.ca).

### Autres sujets d'intérêts pour les étudiants

Je vous encourage à consulter la section des affaires étudiantes du site Internet de la SEC, où vous pourrez trouver des mises à jour, les prix et bourses, le répertoire des formations entomologiques au Canada (une bonne source d'information si vous cherchez un directeur de thèse) et des opportunités d'emplois et d'études. Si vous êtes informés d'emplois, prix et bourses, ou opportunités d'études, merci de nous le communiquer ! S'il y a quoique ce soit que vous aimeriez voir dans l'aile étudiante, dans la section des affaires étudiantes du site Internet ou que vous aimeriez discuter avec moi, vous pouvez me contacter à tout moment. J'ai hâte d'avoir de vos nouvelles, et je vous souhaite la meilleure des chances dans vos études et vos recherches cet été !

D'ici septembre,  
~Chandra  
[students@esc-sec.ca](mailto:students@esc-sec.ca)



## Graduate Student Symposium 2011: Call for Abstracts

Graduate students are invited to present their research at the 2011 Graduate Student Symposium (GSS). The GSS will be held during the Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the Acadian Entomological Society in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The purpose of the GSS is to provide a high profile opportunity for graduate students near the completion of their degrees to present a more in-depth review of their thesis research.

Applicants to the GSS must:

- have defended or plan to defend their thesis at a Canadian university within 1 year of the meeting;
- be the principal investigator and principal author of the presented work;
- be registered at the meeting.

Eligible candidates who wish to be considered for the GSS must follow these instructions:

- 1) **Submit online** a 100 word (500 character) abstract describing the proposed presentation by following the instructions/links available at <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/>;
- 2) Arrange to have the principal supervisor **e-mail** a letter of support that confirms the anticipated or actual date of graduation, comments on the proposed presentation and the applicant's presentation abilities to [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com);
- 3) **E-mail** a CV that includes a list of previous conference presentations and other presentation experience to [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com).

All information must be submitted/e-mailed by **1 August 2011**. All applicants will be notified of the status of their application. **Unlike in previous years, unsuccessful applicants to the GSS will have their abstracts automatically moved to a President's Prize Oral submission.**

Differences between the GSS and the President's Prize (PP) Competitions include:

- presenters in the GSS are given more time to speak about their research (30 minutes total, 25 for the presentation and 5 for questions) compared to the PP (15 minutes total);
- abstracts for papers presented in the GSS are published in the *ESC Bulletin*, an open access publication, received by all ESC members and over 300 libraries around the world;
- the selection process for the GSS is competitive (only selected students speak), compared to the PP where all students who enter speak but only one per category receives a prize;
- all presenters in the GSS receive a \$100 honorarium.

We would like to encourage all eligible students to apply for the GSS. Supervisors, please encourage your students to apply and please help us to spread the word!

Any questions can be directed to [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com).

Chandra Moffat, Chair, ESC Student Affairs Committee and Graduate Student Symposium Committee

## Symposium des étudiants gradués 2011 : Appel à soumission

Les étudiants gradués sont invités à présenter leurs recherches au symposium des étudiants gradués 2011. Le symposium aura lieu durant la réunion conjointe annuelle de la Société d'entomologie du Canada et de la Société d'entomologie acadienne à Halifax, N.-É. L'objectif du symposium est de fournir une opportunité unique, pour les étudiants gradués approchant la fin de leur diplôme, de présenter une revue plus approfondie de leur thèse de recherche.

Les candidats doivent :

- avoir soutenu, ou prévoir de soutenir leur thèse dans une université canadienne à l'intérieur d'un an avant ou après la réunion,
- être le principal investigateur et le principal auteur des travaux présentés,
- être inscrits à la réunion.

Les candidats éligibles qui souhaitent être considérés pour le symposium des étudiants gradués doivent suivre les instructions suivantes :

1) Soumettre **en ligne** un résumé de 100 mots (500 caractères) décrivant la présentation propose : <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/>;

2) S'assurer que le principal directeur envoie, **par courriel**, une lettre confirmant la date réelle ou anticipée de graduation, commentant la présentation proposée et les habiletés du candidat à communiquer à [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com);

3) Envoyer, **par courriel**, un CV incluant la liste des présentations données dans des conférences précédentes et l'expérience de présentation à [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com).

Toutes les informations doivent être envoyées par courriel avant le 1er août 2011. Tous les candidats seront informés du statut de leur application. **Contrairement aux années précédentes, les candidats non-sélectionnés pour le symposium verront leur résumé automatiquement transféré pour une présentation oral pour le prix du président.**

Les différences entre le symposium des étudiants gradués et le prix du président incluent :

- les participants du symposium ont davantage de temps pour présenter leurs recherches (30 minutes au total, 25 pour la présentation et cinq minutes de questions) que les participants au prix du président (15 minutes au total);
- les résumés des présentations du symposium sont publiés dans le *Bulletin de la SEC*, une publication libre d'accès, reçue par tous les membres de la SEC et plus de 300 bibliothèques dans le monde;
- le processus de sélection pour le symposium est compétitif (seuls les étudiants sélectionnés présentent), alors que dans la compétition pour le prix du président, tous les étudiants qui soumettent un résumé présentent, mais un seul étudiant par catégorie reçoit un prix;
- tous les participants au symposium des étudiants gradués reçoivent un montant honoraire de 100\$.

Nous encourageons tous les étudiants éligibles à appliquer pour le symposium des étudiants gradués. Merci aux directeurs d'encourager vos étudiants et de diffuser l'information!

Toute question peut être adressée à [gsscommittee@gmail.com](mailto:gsscommittee@gmail.com).

Chandra Moffat, présidente, Comité des affaires étudiantes de la SEC et comité du symposium des étudiants gradués

## Thesis Roundup/ Foisonnement de thèses

**Cockburn, Sarah.** MSc, 2010. *Ecology of a novel defensive symbiont of Drosophila: Spiroplasma-mediated protection against parasitic nematodes.* ([s.cockburn@gmail.com](mailto:s.cockburn@gmail.com)). Supervisor: Steve Perlman, University of Victoria.

**Dombroskie, Jason.** PhD, 2011. Aspects of archipine evolution (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). ([dombrosk@ualberta.ca](mailto:dombrosk@ualberta.ca)). Supervisor: Felix Sperling, University of Alberta.

**Mousseau, Tonya.** PhD, 2011. *Systematics and Biogeography of the nepalensis species group (Nicrophorus: Silphidae: Coleoptera) of Southeast Asia.* ([tmousseau@ucalgary.ca](mailto:tmousseau@ucalgary.ca)). Supervisors: Derek S. Sikes, University of Alaska Museum, and Anthony P. Russell, University of Calgary.

**Proshok, Ben.** MSc, 2010. *Taxonomy and conservation of Apodemia mormo (Lepidoptera: Riodinidae) in North America.* ([bproshok@gmail.com](mailto:bproshok@gmail.com)). Supervisor: Felix Sperling, University of Alberta.

**Toprak, Umut.** PhD, 2011. *The molecular architecture of Mamestra configurata peritrophic matrix.* ([Umut.Toprak@agri.ankara.edu.tr](mailto:Umut.Toprak@agri.ankara.edu.tr)). Supervisors: Cedric Gillott, University of Saskatchewan, and Martin Erlandson, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon.



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## Meeting announcements / Réunions futures

### **3rd International Symposium on Insect Physiology, Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IPBMB)**

East China Normal University, Shanghai, PRC, 2-6 July 2011

[www.sippe.ac.cn](http://www.sippe.ac.cn)

### **Tenth International Conference on Juvenile Hormones (JHX)**

Tsukuba, Japan, 1-5 August 2011

CANCELLED DUE TO JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

### **Resistance 2011**

Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, UK, 5-7 September 2011

<http://bit.ly/Resistance11>

### **Ento '11 (Royal Entomological Society Annual Meeting), including International Symposium (Chemical Ecology: Reception, Detection and Deception)**

University of Greenwich, Medway Campus, 7-9 September 2011

[www.royensoc.co.uk](http://www.royensoc.co.uk)

### **7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Arthropods: Chemical, Physiological, Biotechnological and Environmental Aspects. (Stefan Kopeć Memorial Conference)**

Białka Tatrzańska near Zakopane, Poland, 18-23 September 2011

<http://VIIarthropods.stud.wchuwr.pl>

### **6<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Molecular Insect Science**

NH Grand Krasnapolsky, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2-5 October 2011

[www.molecularinsectscience.com/index.html](http://www.molecularinsectscience.com/index.html)

### **Entomological Society of Ontario 148th Annual Meeting**

Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, 21-23 October 2011.

### **Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the Acadian Entomological Society**

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 6-9 November 2011

[www.acadianes.ca/jam2011](http://www.acadianes.ca/jam2011)

### **59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America**

Reno-Sparks Convention Center, Reno, Nevada, 13-16 November 2011

<http://www.entsoc.org/entomology2011>

### **International Congress of Entomology**

Daegu, South Korea, 19-25 August 2012

<http://www.ice2012.org/>

### **Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Alberta**

Edmonton, Alberta, 4-7 November 2012

### **ECE X (Tenth European Congress of Entomology)**

York, United Kingdom, 3-8 August 2014

[www.ece2014.com](http://www.ece2014.com)

# Joint Annual Meeting / Réunion annuelle conjointe

## THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND THE ACADIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Westin Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Sunday 6 November – Wednesday 9 November 2011

The Acadian Entomological Society invites you to the 2011 Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the Acadian Entomological Society to be held at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 6 November to 9 November 2011.

Room rates are \$149 per night plus taxes (extra \$30 for a Harborview room).

*The deadline to reserve rooms is 5 October 2011.*

*Link through the 2011 JAM website to reserve: <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/>*

1181 Hollis Street  
Halifax, NS, B3H 2P6  
902-412-1000

<http://www.thewestinnovascotian.com/>

### Program Highlights

Our meeting theme is **Beauty and Impact** – “Beauty” speaks to the aesthetic appeal of insects and the fascinating aspects of their behavior/ecology, while “Impact” covers the influence that insects have on society as pests, impact on all other fields of research, beneficial impact for humans and nature, along with the impacts humans have on insects.

*Plenary symposium theme: **Beauty and Impact: Perspectives in seeing the insect world.***

#### **Symposia:**

Forestry Entomology in Canada - Future outlooks  
Graduate Student Symposium  
Pollination  
Canadian Forum for Biological Control  
Evolution and Assembly of Insect Communities  
Insect pests of *Vaccinium* spp.  
Unearthing Underground Entities  
Biological Survey of Canada  
Female Mating Failures in Insects

**Heritage lecture:** Dan Quiring “*The history of forest entomology in Atlantic Canada*”

**Student paper and poster competitions**

**Regular poster and presented papers sessions**

#### **Deadlines:**

1 August: Title/abstract submissions  
1 September: Early registration fees  
5 October: Hotel room reservation. It is advisable to book your room early!

#### **For More Information:**

Check the AES webpage ([www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/](http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/)) for updated information on symposia and the call for papers. On-line registration and abstract submission will be available soon.

# RÉUNION CONJOINTE ANNUELLE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ENTOMOLOGIE DU CANADA ET DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ENTOMOLOGIE ACADIENNE

Hôtel The Westin Nova Scotian, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse

Dimanche 6 novembre – mercredi 9 novembre 2011

La Société d'entomologie acadienne vous invite à la réunion conjointe annuelle 2011 de la Société d'entomologie du Canada et de la Société d'entomologie acadienne qui se tiendra à l'hôtel Westin Nova Scotian à Halifax, en Nouvelle-Écosse, du 6 au 9 novembre 2011.

Le tarif des chambres est de \$149 plus taxes par nuit (30\$ supplémentaire pour une chambre avec vue sur le port).

*La date limite pour réserver une chambre est le 5 octobre 2011. Passez par le site Internet de la réunion pour réserver : <http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/indexf.html>.*

1181 Hollis Street

Halifax, NS, B3H 2P6

902-412-1000

<http://www.thewestinnovascotian.com/>

## Aperçu du programme

Le thème de la réunion est **Beauté et impact** – “Beauté” fait appel à l'esthétique des insectes et aux aspects fascinants de leur comportement et leur écologie, alors que “Impact” couvre l'influence des insectes sur la société en tant que ravageurs, impact sur tous les autres domaines de recherche, impact bénéfique pour les humains et la nature, ainsi que les impacts des humains sur les insectes.

*Thème de la session plénière: **Beauté et Impact: Perspectives dans la vision du monde des insectes.***

### *Symposiums :*

L'entomologie forestière au Canada

– les perspectives futures

Déterrer les entités souterraines

Défaillance des accouplements chez  
les femelles

Symposium des étudiants gradués

Commission biologique du Canada

Les insectes ravageurs de *Vaccinium* spp.

Pollinisation

Forum canadien pour la lutte biologique

Évolution et assemblage des communautés  
d'insectes

*Allocution du patrimoine :* Dan Quiring

*“L'histoire de l'entomologie forestière au  
Canada atlantique”*

*Compétition étudiante : présentations et af-  
fiches*

*Sessions d'affiches et de présentations ré-  
gulières*

## Dates limites:

1 août – pour la soumission des titres/résumés

1 septembre – pour le tarif d'inscriptions  
hâtives

5 octobre – pour la réservation d'une cham-  
bre. Nous vous conseillons de réserver le plus  
tôt possible !

## Pour plus d'information

Consultez le site Internet de la Société  
d'entomologie acadienne ([www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/indexf.html](http://www.acadianes.ca/2011jam/indexf.html)) pour les dernières  
mises à jour sur les symposiums et les appels  
à soumission. Les inscriptions et la soumission  
de résumés peuvent se faire en ligne.



## Mon alphabet professionnel, assaisonné de remarques personnelles / My Professional Alphabet, Seasoned with Personal Remarks

Charles Vincent

In 1983, the Editor of *The Canadian Entomologist* informed me that a manuscript of mine was rejected. One reviewer wrote that this was “rubbish”. Let us call that “Event A”.

Here I am in 2010, the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Entomological Society of Canada (ESC): let us call this “Event B”. During the 27 years that elapsed between Events A and B, I gained experience and learned many things. I would like to share with you some of the lessons learned. We will return to these events later.

A few days after Peter Mason phoned me from Switzerland (19 May 2010) to inform me that I was the 2010 Gold Medal recipient, I started to work on my presentation. I recalled a question that Bernie Roitberg asked me immediately after his Gold Medal address in Ottawa (18 October 2008). He said “I hope I was not too boring?”. I answered “No”, adding that he had been true to himself.

Lorsqu’est venu le temps de préparer mon allocution, j’ai été saisi d’une certaine nervosité, ce qui est à mon avis normal et positif dans ce cas. Après quelques semaines de réflexion, j’ai choisi de prendre des risques et de présenter mon allocution selon un format original mais contraignant: commenter quelques mots clés présentés en ordre alphabétique, soit en français, soit en anglais. Quant au fond, j’ai choisi de présenter du contenu issu de mon vécu professionnel et personnel, avec pour objectif que les auditeurs puissent utiliser les facteurs de succès et d’échec qui ont jalonné ma carrière pour le bénéfice de leur propre carrière. En somme, comme l’écrivait Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) dans *Les rêveries du promeneur solitaire*, mon objet serait «d’envelopper des vérités utiles sous des formes sensibles et agréables».

**A. Amour (Love).** Les premières pensées qui me viennent vont à France Labrèche (Fig. 1), avec qui je partage ma vie depuis près de 37 ans. C’est ma belle douceur. Ses jugements sont souvent sûrs et elle est la meilleure mère qui soit. France travaille en épidémiologie de la santé au travail. Nous avons deux fils, Louis, étudiant en physique à l’Université de Montréal (Fig. 1) et Philippe, un chimiste qui travaille pour une firme pharmaceutique (Fig. 1).

**B. Biopesticides (Biopesticides).** I did not plan to work in this area. But, once I became immersed in it, I could not quit. Development of biopesticides is crucial because of the immense needs for sustainable alternatives to synthetic pesticides. However, it is a difficult domain because it needs considerable financial resources and it is sometimes necessary to hide some results for strategic reasons. This element may be incompatible with the mandate of a scientist working for the public. I am most happy to have participated, in partnership with Biotepp (Fig. 2), in the development of Virosoft CP4®, the first viral insecticide registered for agricultural use in Canada. The story of the development of Virosoft CP4® has been told in Vincent et al. (2007) and a scientific review of the codling moth granulovirus has been written by Lacey et al. (2007). Also, to inform the public, we published a number of articles in agricultural magazines (e.g., Provost et al. 2007).

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*Ce texte est une version abrégée de l’allocution du Médaillé d’or 2010 de la Société d’entomologie du Canada. Une version complète peut être téléchargée au: <http://www.esc-sec.ca/fr/f-goldmedal.html>*

*This is an abridged version of the 2010 Entomological Society of Canada Gold Medal address. A complete version may be downloaded at: <http://www.esc-sec.ca/goldmedal.html>*



Fig. 1-4; 1. Philippe Vincent, Louis Vincent et France Labrèche en vacances d'hiver en Arizona/ *Philippe Vincent, Louis Vincent and France Labrèche during winter vacations in Arizona*. 2. Voyage d'affaires avec Biotep Inc. à Osoyoos, Colombie-Britannique. De G à D: Charles Vincent, José Valéro, Louis Samson, Claude St-Jacques/ *Business travel with Biotep Inc. to Osoyoos, British Columbia*. From L to R: Charles Vincent, José Valéro, Louis Samson, Claude St-Jacques. 3. Développement du biopesticide Requiem avec Codena Inc. De G à D: Noubar J. Bostanian, Hélène Chiasson, Charles Vincent/ *Development of the botanical Requiem with Codena Inc.* From L to R: Noubar J. Bostanian, Hélène Chiasson, Charles Vincent. 4. De G à D: George Lazarovits et Mark Goettel lors d'une séance de travail à London, Ontario, en 2006/ *From L to R: George Lazarovits and Mark Goettel during a work session in London, Ontario, 2006*.

I have also been involved in the development of the botanical Requiem®. This story began in 1993, when Hélène Chiasson started post-doctoral studies in my laboratory to develop botanicals (Fig. 3). She subsequently co-founded the company Codena with UDA et Associés. The chemist André Bélanger and the acarologist Noubar J. Bostanian joined the program that ended in 2008. We published some information in scientific journals (e.g., Chiasson et al. 2004) and the story of Requiem® is related by Chiasson et al. (2008). In 2008, Agraquest, a California-based company, bought Codena and registered Requiem® in the United States. Work is underway to register the botanical in Canada.

I learned from these two projects that the development of biopesticides requires concentrated long-term team work. I hope that these two successes will encourage other scientists to commit themselves for several years to develop other biopesticides.

In addition to the development of two biopesticides, I also worked on a number of publications

on the subject, notably Vincent (1998). With C. Regnault-Roger and B.J.R. Philogène, I co-edited a book (Biopesticides d'origine naturelle) which has been published in French (Regnault-Roger et al. 2002), Spanish (Regnault-Roger et al. 2004) and English (Regnault-Roger et al. 2005). More than 4000 copies of the second French edition (Regnault-Roger et al. 2008) have been sold, and a Chinese edition is in preparation.

**C. Collaboration** (*Collaborations*) and/et **Connectivity** (*Connectivité*). Collaboration is essentially to interact with people (Fig. 4). The interactions should bring different or better results than will solitary work. In recent decades, few scientific papers have been published by a single author. Connectivity allows us to have professional activities with collaborators living far away. I would like to acknowledge the positive contribution of several of my collaborators.

Dès mon jeune âge, j'appréciais la valeur de la connectivité (Fig. 5). Aujourd'hui, la connectivité, à savoir le branchement à des réseaux permettant l'accès à diverses plateformes d'informations (échanges de courriels en temps réel ou différé, bases d'informations scientifiques, bases de données générales (Wikipedia, Web 2.0, télévision, radio, etc.) est maintenant possible à faible coût pour de nombreuses personnes. Pour un chercheur, c'est le monde rêvé, car la recherche est essentiellement une question d'informations, que ce soit pour y accéder, en stocker ou en disséminer de nouvelles. Comme en discutent Bargh et McKenna (2004),

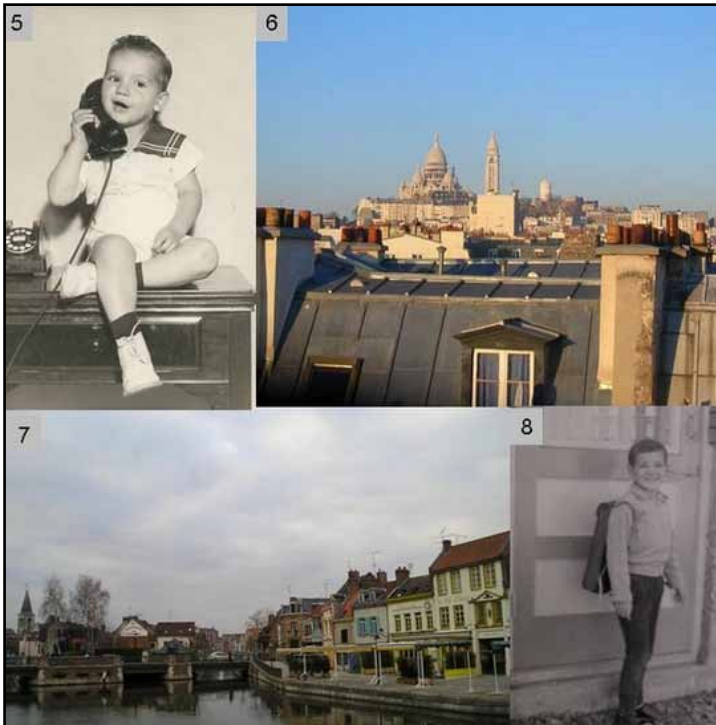


Fig. 5-8; 5. Dès mon jeune âge, j'ai compris la valeur de la connectivité/ *From an early age, I understood the value of connectivity.* 6. Montmartre et le Sacré-Cœur, vus d'un appartement auquel j'ai eu accès pendant plus de 100 week-ends à Paris de 1983 à 2008. *Montmartre and the Sacré-Cœur, seen from an apartment that I had access to for more than 100 weekends in Paris from 1983 to 2008.* 7. Amiens et ses canaux/ *Amiens and its canals.* 8. Ma première journée d'école/ *My first day at school.*

l'Internet a aussi changé la vie sociale des gens. Mais la ligne qui démarque la vie professionnelle de la vie personnelle devient facilement plus floue. Comme l'écrivaient Carr (2010) et Cholski (2010): l'Internet nous rend-il stupide ? Cela dépend des personnes: certaines sont plus vulnérables et deviennent dépendantes de la connectivité. Une chose certaine: il est aujourd'hui presque impensable de faire de la recherche avec un certain niveau de productivité et de qualité sans connectivité Internet. Pour en connaître davantage, lisez Chorost (2011).

**D. Daydreaming (Rêverie).** Il s'agit de prendre une distance par rapport à ce que l'on fait quotidiennement. Pour moi, la rêverie survient lorsque je marche seul dans la nature, ou dans des grandes villes comme Paris. De 1984 à 2008, j'ai passé pas moins de 100 week-ends à Paris (Fig. 6) où j'ai marché durant des heures et des heures. J'ai marché aussi beaucoup dans Amiens (Fig. 7) où, chaque année depuis 2001, je donne un atelier d'écriture scientifique d'une durée d'un mois à l'Université de Picardie Jules-Verne. Pour que les rêveries soient fructueuses, il faut noter nos idées dès que possible: mon carnet et mon crayon me suivent partout...

**E. Education (Education).** L'éducation c'est très important non seulement pour un individu, mais pour un pays. A ce propos, Aristote a eu les mots suivants: «Tous ceux qui ont médité sur l'art de gouverner l'humanité savent que le sort des empires dépend de l'éducation des jeunes». Selon moi, l'éducation universitaire n'est pas nécessaire ou appropriée pour tout le monde. Toutefois, les citoyens devraient avoir un accès équitable et raisonnable à l'éducation. Ma mère m'a pris en photo à ma première journée d'école (Fig. 8) et, depuis, j'apprends à tous les jours.

**F. Food (Nourriture).** It is known that eating well in quantity and quality is important. More and more, I cannot suffer to eat industrially processed food. I shy away from hypersalty and hypercaloric megaportions. This realization came to me gradually over the course of time. Problems caused by obesity are numerous from both individual and societal points of view. We must return to reasonable practices concerning food consumption. The benefit of healthy eating habits is not only physical: it is also psychological, as it is difficult to concentrate in the afternoon after a copious meal!

**G. Google is not enough (Google est insuffisant).** Google is terrific, but it can create illusions. People think that because they have easy access to all kinds of information via Google, they are omniscients, competents and omnipotents. In a scientific research context, Google is an interesting gateway to knowledge, but its information is often insufficient, especially in



Fig. 9-12; 9. Jeremy N. McNeil, tel que je l'ai connu à l'Université Laval dans les années 1970/ *Jeremy N. McNeil, as I knew him at Laval University in the 1970s*. 10. D. Keith McE. Kevan, tel que je l'ai connu à McGill dans les années 1970/ *D. Keith McE. Kevan, as I knew him at McGill University in the 1970s*. 11. Ronald J. Prokopy (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), vêtu ici de son mythique chandail jaune (vers 2002)/ *Ronald J. Prokopy (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), seen here with his mythical yellow sweater (circa 2002)*. 12. Bernard J. R. Philogène (Université d'Ottawa) (vers 2006)/ *Bernard J. R. Philogène (Université of Ottawa) (circa 2006)*.

quality and relevance. In research, one has to go beyond known boundaries. This notion must be strongly inculcated to students.

**H. Heroes-models** (*Héros-modèles*). During my career, at least four entomologists have inspired me. 1) While doing a BSc at Université Laval, I met Jeremy N. McNeil (Fig. 9): a real dynamo! I could not have found a better professor for an introduction to economic entomology. His enthusiasm inspired thousands of university students. Jeremy received the Society's Gold Medal in 1987 (Bull. ESC 19(4): 71-78). 2) During my graduate studies at McGill University, I met D. Keith McE. Kevan (Fig. 10). What a culture shock! After the evening seminars at MacDonald College, I had several passionate discussions with this humanist scholar who had boundless curiosity. He taught me medical entomology and, in that context, I co-authored a scientific publication with him in forensic entomology (Vincent et al. 1985). I took a plane for the first time in October 1981 to attend the Joint Annual Meeting in Banff, Alberta. At that meeting, Dr Kevan gave his ESC Gold Medal address (Bull ESC 13(4): 112-118). 3) It was after I had started to work for Agriculture Canada as research scientist in fruit entomology that I met Ron J. Prokopy (Fig. 11) of the University of Massachusetts. Ron was an outstanding scientist with exceptional dynamism. By observing him, I learned about the value of work efficacy, physical exercise and will-power. From 1983 to his death in 2004, we met frequently each year, notably at Entomological Society of America meetings and in the fall in Burlington (Vermont) at an IPM workshop. He received several awards. Few entomologists have had their obituary published in the New York Times (Pearce 2004) and in several prestigious scientific journals (Papaj 2004, Cardé and Stoffolano 2004). 4) Bernard J.R. Philogène (Fig. 12) worked for most of his career as a physiologist at University of Ottawa. Diplomatic and cultivated, he received the ESC Gold Medal in 2000 (Bull ESC 33(1):39-42). I worked with him and Regnault-Roger (Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France) on various editions of the book "Biopesticides d'origine végétale". If I had to summarize Dr Philogène in one word, it would be "professionalism". In retrospect, in spite of their different personalities and interests, my four heroes were all passionate, great workers and great travelers.

**I. Information** (*Informations*). Research is first and foremost a question of generating new information, and to achieve that, one must collect, classify, store and archive a wealth of information. The advent of computers and connectivity helped me greatly to accomplish these tasks. Nowadays, to be at the cutting edge, a scientist must have minimal skills with computers to manage his own information, and that coming from his colleagues and students. We are all computer-dependant. Occasionally, computer network malfunctions remind us of that! The dark side of connectivity is the quasi infinite quantities of information that we have to manage, as discussed by Postman (1981) in his excellent essay "Informing Ourselves to Death". Thus, General Stanley A. McChrystal, chief of US and NATO forces in Afghanistan, complained not only about the high numbers and complexity of Power Point presentations that he has to see, but that this technology creates the false illusion of understanding the situation and managing the situations appropriately (Bumiller 2010). The solution is to re-focus our activities on the core of our work, and not on the tools (computers and connectivity).

**J. Job market** (*Marché du travail*). Le 11 janvier 1983, le Dr Claude Aubé, alors directeur de la Station de recherches d'Agriculture Canada à Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, m'a offert un poste de chercheur en entomologie pour le 1er avril 1983. Je suis toujours à l'emploi d'Agriculture Canada comme chercheur. Le marché du travail a beaucoup changé depuis, et il est très probable que les jeunes entomologistes devront changer plusieurs fois d'employeur au cours de leur carrière. Ils devront être résilients.

**K. Kids - we work for their better future** (*Enfants - nous travaillons pour leur futur meilleur*). En tant chercheur à Agriculture Canada, mon mandat est de servir les besoins de recherche de





Fig. 13-17; 13. Avec mon superviseur à McGill, Robin K. Stewart à Baie d'Urfé, Québec, en septembre 2010/ *With my supervisor at McGill, Robin K. Stewart, Baie d'Urfé, Québec, September 2010.* 14. Mon étudiant de Ph. D. (McGill) ZONGO Joanny et moi, à Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso) en 1990/ *My PhD student (McGill) ZONGO Joanny and me, at Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso) in 1990.* 15. Trois étudiants diplômés en entomologie à Bélize en 1982. De G à D : Albert T. Finnamore, Gérald Lafleur, Charles Vincent. (Photo prise par Tadeusz J. Poprawski, reproduite de Finnamore et al. 1982)/ *Three graduate students in entomology in Belize in 1982. From L to R: Albert T. Finnamore, Gérald Lafleur, Charles Vincent. (Photo by Tadeusz J. Poprawski, reproduced from Finnamore et al. 1982).* 16. Vacances à l'Île de Pâques en 2007. De G à D : France Labrèche, Louis Vincent, Charles Vincent/ *Vacation on Easter Island in 2007. From L to R: France Labrèche, Louis Vincent, Charles Vincent.* 17. Sur le Lac Tahoe en Californie, en marge du Congrès national de la Entomological Society of America tenu à Reno (Nevada) en 2008/ *On Lake Tahoe in California, as a side program of the Entomological Society of America meeting held in Reno (Nevada) in 2008.*

la communauté agricole. Mais, dans un sens plus large, cela revient aussi à concevoir que l'on travaille pour les enfants de demain. Depuis 1996, sous l'égide de la Société pour la promotion de la science et de la technologie du Québec, et avec l'assentiment de mon employeur, je donne annuellement trois jours cours sur la lutte contre les insectes aux enfants des écoles primaires et secondaires (en français ou en anglais) de la grande région de Montréal.

**L. Livres (Books).** There are books that we have read, and those that we have authored. I conceived my first book, "La lutte biologique" (Vincent and Coderre 1992), essentially to serve the francophone community that, at the time, had no book on the subject. There are still huge needs because each year, Quebec Universities make several thousand photocopies of this book. With collaborators, I have pursued other subjects: for example, physical control of insects (Vincent et al. 2000, 2001), biological control (Vincent et al. 2007), biorational management of

orchard insects (Aluja et al. 2009). Having a book project forces one to explore multiple? areas of science. It allowed me to co-author two Annual Review of Entomology articles (Vincent et al. 2003, Regnault-Roger et al. 2012). Further, one must not underestimate the importance of Technical Bulletins: they serve another kind of reader. For example, one of my Technical Bulletins (Vincent et al. 2002) has been downloaded more than 4000 times.

**M. McGill.** McGill is one of the best Universities in Canada, indeed in the world. I owe much to McGill where, during my graduate studies, I met interesting people (Fig. 10, 13, 14, 15), and where I have been an adjunct professor since 1984 (Fig. 14). France and Philippe are also McGill graduates, France having a PhD in Medical Epidemiology, and Philippe a BSc in Chemistry. Thanks McGill.

**N. Nombres (Numbers).** Numbers are invaluable tools to evaluate a scientist. It might be impressive that I have published 160 scientific papers and 200 technical articles, and have edited 14 books or technical bulletins. But people must ask the question: has this productivity made a difference? For many years, numerous persons that meet me for the first time say that they have read my publications and that these have helped them understand issues about plant protection. This is a statement that transcends numbers. Recently, the Académie des Sciences de France (2011) submitted a report to the Ministry of Graduate Education and Research to document the appropriate use of bibliometrics in the appraisal of scientists. The Academy proposed to use more criteria than the number of publications and impact factors to evaluate scientists. Similarly, Niederkrotenthaler et al. (2011) proposed a multiparameter method to evaluate the societal impact of research (see [www.societalimpact.info](http://www.societalimpact.info)).

**O. Organisations scientifiques (Scientific organizations).** On ne peut que recevoir, il faut aussi donner. Au fil des ans, je me suis impliqué dans diverses organisations scientifiques et para-scientifiques. J'ai travaillé à plusieurs activités de la Société d'entomologie du Québec, du Canada et des USA. Je me suis impliqué également aussi dans des activités grand public telles que la création de l'Insectarium de Montréal et la prestation de cours pour enfants sous l'égide de la Société pour la promotion de la science et de la technologie du Québec (see Kids, above). On ne peut changer le monde si l'on n'a que des interactions avec des gens qui sont convaincus d'avance (des collègues scientifiques). Organiser des congrès ou des symposia, c'est construire ou maintenir un réseau. Si vous voulez que les choses changent, impliquez vous. Mais on ne peut être partout à la fois: soyez sélectifs et évolutifs.

**P. Publications.** In research, publications are of paramount importance, because they are used to evaluate scientists (see Nombres, above). We must read many and write at least some (fewer than we read). A scientist who does not publish is like a movie producer whose films are not shown in theatres, on television or on the Internet. A scientist who does not publish is like a composer whose music is never played in public. Publication not only allows us to disseminate the results of research, but also to archive them for the common good.

**Q. Questions - que vous posez, qui vous sont posées (Questions- asked by you, asked of you).** A large part of successful research consists of asking the correct questions, or formulating the right hypotheses. It is a subtle exercise, because the questions will determine all that follows experimentally. To ask the right questions requires creativity, intuition, originality and rigor. As scientists, questions will be asked of you. These questions can come from colleagues, managers, students, growers and the public. My approach is to answer questions simply and honestly: if I do not know the answer, I am not embarrassed to admit it. The advent of Google has fortunately decreased the number of questions asked by the public, and consequently the time taken to answer them.

**R. Respect.** We must respect ourselves and others. Respect is also required when we review manuscripts of colleagues for publication. As much as possible, we must be consistent with our



own principles. As far as respect of others is concerned, the well known quotation of Abraham Lincoln is appropriate: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time".

**S. Sexe (Sex).** (Pause - je savais que j'aurais votre attention... !) Je veux dire ici que lorsque j'ai débuté ma carrière, il y avait peu de personnes du genre féminin en entomologie. Les choses ont bien changé et ce, dans tous les domaines. Toutefois, je vous invite à lire Tierney (2010) à ce sujet. Par ailleurs, on rapporte de plus en plus que des chercheurs qui vivent en couple doivent concilier leurs deux carrières (Kaplan 2010). En ce qui nous concerne, nous avons acheté une maison près d'une station de métro: France, Philippe et Louis prennent le métro pour aller à Montréal et je fais 95 km par jour pour aller travailler à Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

**T. Thinking (Réflexion).** Thinking is an important activity that is less and less appreciated in research because there is an illusion that actions (meetings, emails, twitter, etc.) are more productive. Take time to think more. For my part, I think a lot while travelling.

**U. Universities (Universités).** Universities are not only microcosms reflecting our society, but are also the crucibles for our society of tomorrow. I am an adjunct professor at three Universities: McGill (since 1984), l'Université du Québec à Montréal (since 1991) and l'Université de Picardie Jules Verne (Amiens, France) since 2000. I believe that these associations have been profitable for all parties involved.

**V. Voyages and vacations (Voyages et vacances).** Research cannot be conducted in ivory towers and I am lucky that I enjoy travelling for professional duties. I learned considerably from these trips during which I could contemplate the world around me. I came to better appreciate my country. When I was graduate student, I had a memorable trip in central America with Gérald Lafleur, Albert T. Fimmamore et Tadeusz J. Poprawski (Humber et al. 2001a, b), including living for a week with the Mayas Mopans in the Belizian jungle (Fimmamore et al. 1982; Fig. 15). Also, I did 11 missions to Burkina Faso to supervise the work of graduate students registered at McGill (Fig. 14). In my private life, I have always insisted on taking 2 or 3 weeks of vacation each year with France, Philippe and Louis (Fig. 1, 16).

**W. Work - visible and invisible (Travail - visible et invisible).** There is work whose products are visible (e.g., publications, conferences, committee work) and work whose products are invisible (e.g., manuscript reviews and writing research proposals). The latter is absolutely necessary for the advancement of science. I rely on Ron Prokopy's advice: I agree to review no more than one manuscript per month. After all, if I submitted several scientific papers, anonymous colleagues gave up their time to review them.

**X- Rien à déclarer .... !**

**Y. Yankees (Les Américains).** Now, I return to the story about my manuscript rejected by The Canadian Entomologist. I addressed the comments of the reviewers and re-submitted my manuscript to an Entomological Society of America journal. My manuscript was accepted. Since 1983, I have participated in many ESA meetings, notably the annual national meeting (Fig. 17). I have learned a lot from my American colleagues, and they have shown confidence in me on several occasions. One such occasion was when I served as Co-chair for the ESA/ESC/SEQ meeting in Montreal in 2000. I am currently President of the International Branch of the ESA, a position that allows me to network internationally.

**Z. Zone de confort (Comfort zone).** In research, we must take risks and get outside our comfort zone.

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Steve Marshall

Bittacomorpha

## World's rarest fly rediscovered

**O**n a recent trip to Kenya, Ashley Kirk-Spriggs (Head of Entomology, National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa) and Bob Copeland (Research Scientist, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya), were fortunate to re-discover the bizarre wingless fly, Terrible Hairy Fly (*Mormotomyia hirsuta*), which has only been collected twice before, in 1933 and 1948, although several expeditions have subsequently been unsuccessful in re-discovering the species.

The fly belongs to a family of its own, the Mormotomyiidae, which is endemic to the Afro-tropical Region. The systematic position of this family within the higher flies has long been an anomaly and now suitably preserved specimens (collected during the trip) are available for molecular analysis. The situation regarding its systematic position can at last be resolved.



Bob Copeland

*Mormotomyia* female



Bob Copeland

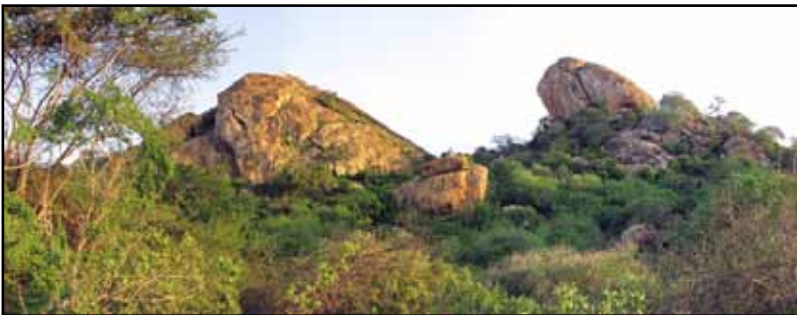
*Mormotomyia* male

The species is known from only one location, a single cave-like rock cleft in Ukazi Hill, Kenya, and is the world's 'rarest fly'. The flies are associated with bats and the larvae develop in the bat guano following heavy rains when this is washed from the cleft in the rock inhabited by the bats.

The flies have the forewings reduced to tiny straps, and have enormously long legs, clothed in immensely long hairs which they use as a parachute to drift down from the roof of the rock crevice in which they live.

This discovery represents a major leap forward in

understanding the systematics of the higher flies and is causing a great deal of excitement within the dipterological community worldwide.



Bob Copeland

Ukazi Hill, the only known location of the fly

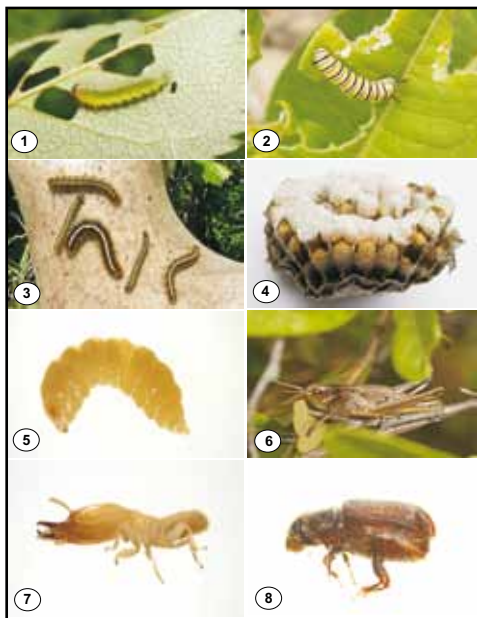
*We thank Ashley Kirk-Spriggs for allowing us to print this slightly modified version of an item in the National Museum's Newsletter, and Bob Copeland for generously providing the images.*

## Guess what I had for dinner! - Beauty in the midgut contents of select insects

Joe D. Shorthouse

Students taking their first university course in entomology are usually introduced to the internal anatomy of insects by examining microscope slides of sectioned organs prepared by scientific supply companies. Such slides are often of questionable quality and do not allow an appreciation for the intricate structures and functions of organ systems. To address this inadequacy, specimens of various insects were assembled from across Canada, fixed, then brought or sent to Laurentian University where they were embedded in paraffin, sectioned and stained. Serial sections of insects were processed in a manner similar to that for plant tissues (Sliva and Shorthouse 2006) which resulted in slides of acceptable quality. Sectioning plant tissues for botanical studies has provided a useful means of learning about the biology of insects difficult to observe as they live within plant tissues. For example, eggs and larvae of leaf-mining sawflies are clearly seen in sections of leaf mines (DeClerck and Shorthouse, 1985) as is the anatomy of larval cynipids and their parasitoids inside galls (Shorthouse and Leggo, 2002).

Each entomology student was presented with serial sections both longitudinal and transverse of immature insects. Students were asked to prepare a report on the life history strategies of their assigned insects and to highlight the overall internal anatomy with emphasis on the digestive tract. Students were also asked to include photographs of the gut anatomy and contents. When examining the reports, it struck me that many of the figures of gut contents were aesthetically pleasing. To test this, I rephotographed the gut contents, looking for intriguing patterns, and showed these to friends with no entomological background. To my surprise, the pictures did garner interest. A collection of the photographs led to a light overview



Figs. 1-8. Insects sectioned to study contents of the midgut. 1. Larva of the roseslug sawfly, *Cladius difformis*; 2. Larva of the monarch butterfly, *Danaus plexippus*; 3. Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americanum*; 4. Larva of the yellowjacket, *Vespula vulgaris*; 5. Larva of a cynipid gall wasp of the genus *Diplolepis*; 6. Nymph of an unknown species of grasshopper; 7. Adult termite, *Reticulitermis flavipes*; 8. Adult mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae*. All photographs were taken by the author, except the grasshopper nymph, which was photographed by Stephen Marshall.

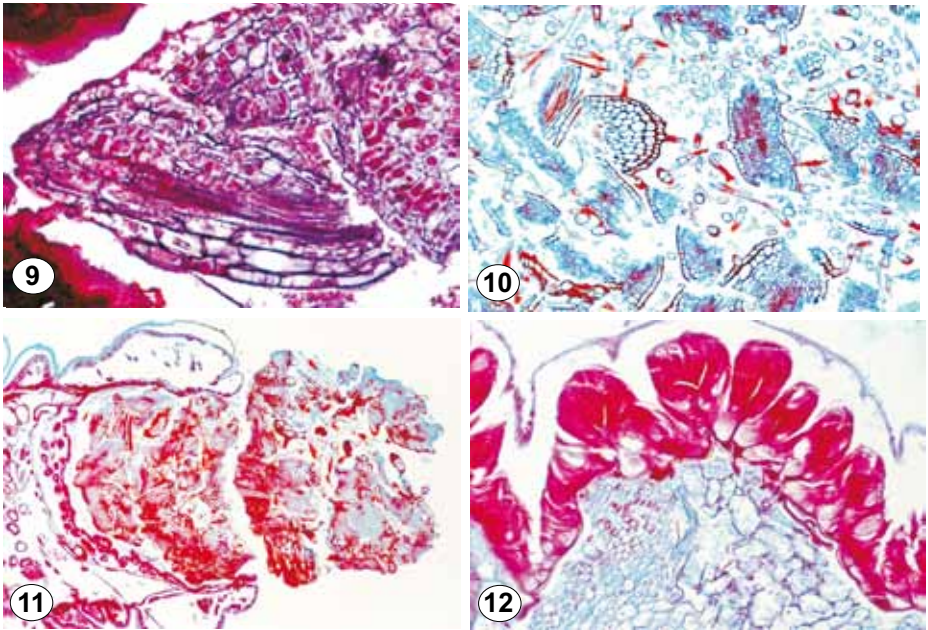
Joe D. Shorthouse ([jshorthouse@laurentian.ca](mailto:jshorthouse@laurentian.ca)) is a professor of entomology in the Department of Biology, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, where he has developed innovative teaching methods for introducing students to the hows and whys of insects.



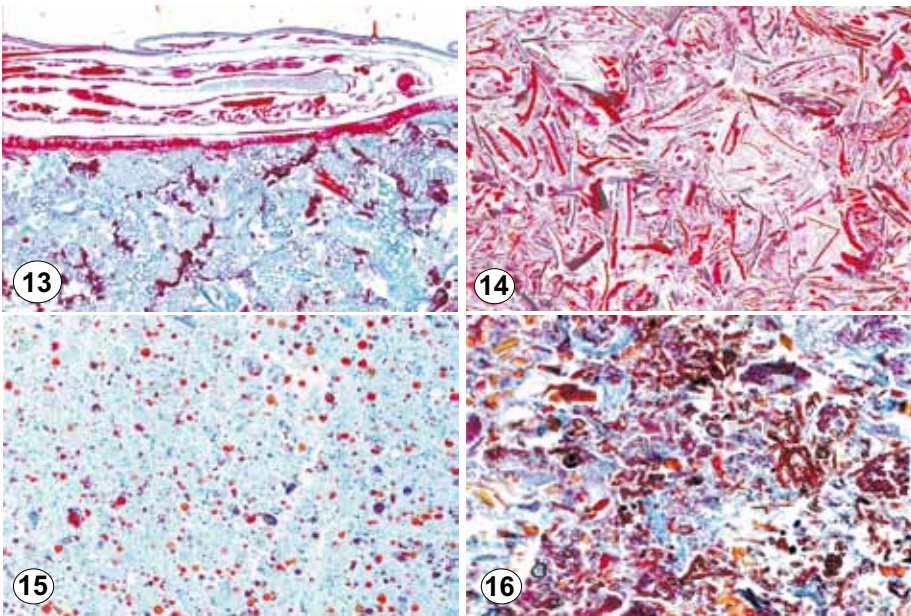
of this new ‘art form’ in a presentation entitled “Guess what I had for dinner?” prior to the closing remarks at 147th Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario in 2010. Encouraged by comments at this meeting, I took many additional photographs and present a few in this article. Besides being of scientific interest, I present images of the gut contents of larvae of rose sawflies, monarch butterflies, eastern tent caterpillar, vespid wasps, cynipid gall wasps, nymphs of grasshoppers, the Ontario termite, and adults of mountain pine beetles for their aesthetic or artistic value.

The habitus of each species chosen for histology are shown in the first plate (Figs. 1-8). The rose sawflies, commonly known as the bristly roseslug, *Cladius difformis* (Panzer), were feeding on a domestic rose, the monarch butterfly caterpillars, *Danaus plexippus* (L.), were feeding on milkweed, and the eastern tent caterpillars, *Malacosoma americanum* (F.), were feeding on chokecherry, all on Manitoulin Island. Larvae of the yellowjacket, *Vespula vulgaris* (L.), were removed from a nest in Sudbury, Ontario, larvae of cynipids of the genus *Diplolepis* were removed from stem galls on wild roses near Sudbury, grasshopper nymphs of unknown species, were collected by sweeping grasses in Sudbury, the adult termites, *Reticulitermis flavipes* (Kollar), were from a culture maintained by Graham Thompson at the University of Western Ontario, and adults of the mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins, were obtained from the Okanagan Valley near Vernon, British Columbia, by Babita Bains.

Pieces of leaves of garden roses with their cellular contents clearly visible are found throughout the gut of rose sawflies (Fig. 9), as are pieces of leaves of milkweed within the gut (Fig. 10)



Figs. 9-12. Sections of the midgut or rectum showing contents. 9. Pieces of leaves of a shrub rose *Rosa rugosa* within the midgut of a roseslug sawfly; 10. Pieces of leaves of milkweed within the midgut of a monarch larva; 11. Pieces of undigested leaves of milkweed within the rectum and fecal pellet of a monarch larva; 12. Folds in the wall of the midgut of an eastern tent caterpillar with a midgut filled with pieces of leaves of chokecherry.



Figs. 13-16. Sections of the midgut showing contents. Fig. 13. Pieces of leaves of chokecherry within the midgut of an eastern tent caterpillar, along with the larva of an ichneumonid parasitoid making a meal of the fat body of the caterpillar; 14. Pieces of insects within the midgut of a larva of a vespid wasp. Note the pieces of eyes; 15. Gut contents of a maturing larva of a cynipid wasp of the genus *Diplolepis* from a stem gall. Spheres are starch granules from the nutritive cells lining the gall chamber fed upon by the larvae; 16. Pieces of vegetation (likely grasses) within the posterior region of the midgut of a grasshopper nymph.

and fecal pellets (Fig. 11) of the monarch caterpillars. Folds of the midgut walls of eastern tent caterpillars (Fig. 12) look like magical brush strokes of an artist. To the delight of the students, many of the eastern tent caterpillars contained parasitoids (Fig. 13) feeding on the host's fat body. As in Figure 12, pieces of chokecherry leaves are clearly seen throughout the digestive system (Fig. 13), but here the caterpillar itself is becoming dinner for the parasitoid.

Gut contents of the larvae of vespid wasps (Fig. 14) are perhaps the most intriguing as one can make out the body parts, including legs and eyes, of insects captured by the foraging wasps, masticated, and then fed to the larvae. Abnormally large starch granules found within the nutritive cells that line the chambers of gall wasps make interesting patterns when found within the gut (Fig. 15). Formation of nutritive cells in cynipid galls, with their characteristic enlarged nuclei and starch granules, is induced by the larvae. The cells are not found elsewhere in the host plant and are the sole source of food for larvae (Sliva and Shorthouse 2006). The posterior midgut of grasshopper nymphs (Fig. 16) contains small pieces of plants and odd rod-shaped structures. The anterior part of the grasshopper gut contains fine particulate matter which is the defensive regurgitate (Sword, 2001). The gut of termites (Fig. 17) is filled with dense clusters of symbiotic protists which, when alive, swim frantically in what looks like a soup of wood particles (Breznak 2000). The actual digestion of the wood is done by bacteria living inside the protists (Breznak 2000). The crop of mountain pine beetles is filled with particles of wood (Fig. 18), but most attractive in longitudinal section is the large, toothed proventricular plate at



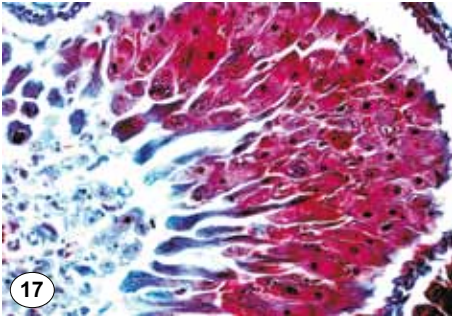


Fig. 17. Section of a termite showing a cluster of flagellate protists within a fold of the midgut. Note the particles of the wood to the left.

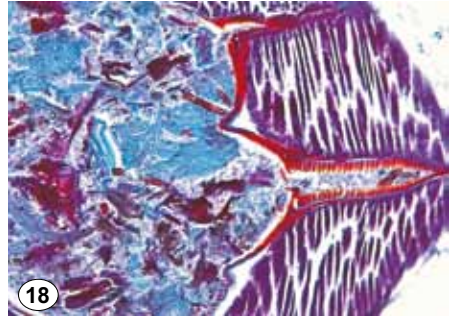


Fig. 18. Section of the crop of an adult mountain pine beetle. Note the wood particles in the posterior part of the crop and the blade-like structure of the proventricular plate to the left.

its hindmost region which acts as a gizzard to break up the food.

Members of the public, and amateur and professional entomologists alike, have for centuries recognized the inherent beauty in the insect form. However, professional entomologists often need reminding that the animals they study have beauty in the eyes of others. Indeed, there are hundreds of books, magazine articles, poems, and films expounding upon the aesthetic value of insects. Books such as Evans and Bellamy's (2000) "An Inordinate Fondness for Beetles", Grissell's (2001) "Insects and Gardens: In Pursuit of Garden Ecology" and Marshall's (2008) "500 Insects: A Visual Reference" with their incredible photographs are a delight to the layman, naturalist and entomologist, and show without doubt that insects are of high aesthetic value.

Most entomologists are likely intrigued by the serene beauty in the natural world and the animals they study; however, few probably consider their enjoyment as being in the realm of aesthetic experiences. We often forget that aesthetics is an influential branch of philosophy that arose as a result of human desire to explain such perceptions as beauty and pleasure (Shorthouse 1978). According to philosophical theory, art provides aesthetic experience due to the appreciation one develops for a piece of work (Osborne 1970). Although most of the concepts concerning aesthetic experiences were developed in association with the fine arts (Osborne, 1970), the same criteria for such experiences can be applied to entomology. According to McHarg (1969), the response which nature induces – tranquility, calm, introspection, openness to order, and purpose is similar to that evoked by works of art. However, the natural world can provide aesthetic experiences by many means other than perceptions of colour, shape and sound. They also occur as one develops an understanding of natural phenomena (Smith and Smith 1970; Hepburn 1973). Mysterious and unfamiliar aspects of nature, according to Kolnai (1968), are responsible for arousing our interest, and it is this arousal state that contributes to a sense of enjoyment. One of the best examples of using scientific discovery to provide intrigue and pleasure is that of Eisner's (2003) book "For Love of Insects" where Eisner eloquently describes his findings on insect defenses.

Although all entomologists recognize that understanding how insects procure, imbibe and digest their food plays an important role in their success, likely few of us have given much thought to what the food actually looks like if we were able to enter the gut and monitor the food from mouth to anus. This article hopefully provides some indication of the sights one would experience if we were small enough to slither down an insect's digestive tract.

## Acknowledgements

I thank two classes of Laurentian University students in my course in General Entomology for their interest in this project and for searching through many hundreds of slides for the first time in search of interesting anatomical features. MSc candidate Brandy Smallwood helped with the sectioning and staining. I also thank Babita Bains for collecting the mountain pine beetles and Graham Thompson for samples of southern Ontario termites. The photograph of the grasshopper nymph was taken by Stephen Marshall. Other insects for this study were collected while on field trips to sample galls funded by an NSERC Discovery Grant and Laurentian University.

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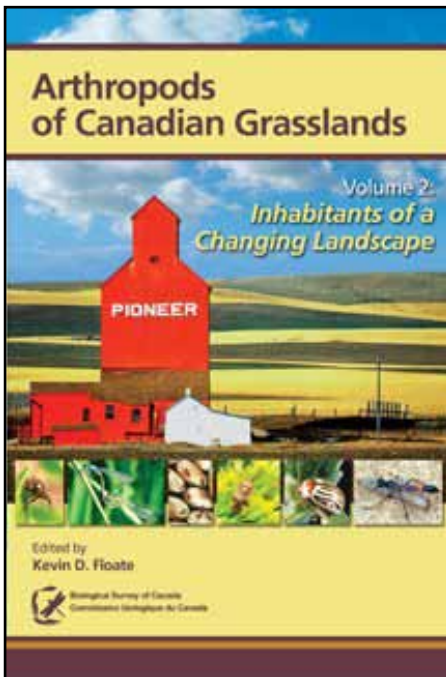
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### Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Alberta, November 2012

**Call for symposia:** Are you interested in developing a symposium for inclusion in the 2012 JAM? The Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Alberta will be held in Edmonton, 4-7 November 2012. If you are interested, please contact the Scientific Program Co-chair, Felix Sperling ([felix.sperling@ualberta.ca](mailto:felix.sperling@ualberta.ca)) by 30 September 2011. Symposia related to the meeting theme of "Insects and Biodiversity" are particularly encouraged.

### Réunion conjointe annuelle des Sociétés d'entomologie du Canada et d'Alberta, novembre 2012

**Appel à contribution pour les symposiums :** Êtes-vous intéressé à développer un symposium pour la réunion conjointe de 2012 ? La réunion conjointe annuelle des Sociétés d'entomologie du Canada et d'Alberta se tiendra à Edmonton, du 4 au 7 novembre 2012. Si vous êtes intéressé, merci de contacter le co-président du programme scientifique, Felix Sperling ([felix.sperling@ualberta.ca](mailto:felix.sperling@ualberta.ca)) avant le 30 septembre 2011. Les symposiums en lien avec le thème de la réunion, « Les insectes et la biodiversité », sont particulièrement encouragés.



*Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands Volume 2: Inhabitants of a Changing Landscape* (ed. Kevin Floate). 2011. Biological Survey of Canada. ISBN13: 9780968932155. This is the second of a planned three-volume series that will provide an overview of Canada's grasslands and its associated insects, mites, and their close relatives. Volume 1 reviews the formation and extent of native grasslands and subsets of their associated arthropods. Volume 2 expands this focus with chapters on arthropods in agro-ecosystems.

Volumes 1 and 2 are freely available as PDF files from the Biological Survey of Canada's website (<http://www.biology.ualberta.ca/bsc/english/grasslands.htm>). Hardcopies can be purchased from Volumes Direct (<http://www.volumesdirect.com/detail.aspx?ID=4764>)

### Nominations for ESC Governing Board/Nominations pour le Conseil d'administration de la SEC

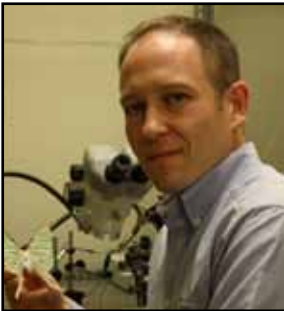
The following have been nominated and agreed to stand for election in 2011 for the indicated positions. Members will receive more details in the mail. The ballot must be mailed to the Elections Committee by 15 July 2011, so PLEASE VOTE!

Les personnes suivantes ont été nommées et ont accepté de participer aux élections de 2011 pour les positions indiquées. Les membres recevront plus de détails par courrier. Le bulletin de vote doit être envoyé au Comité des élections avant le 15 juillet 2011, alors s.v.p., VOTEZ !



**Candidates for Second Vice-president:** Rebecca Hallett (left) and Jacques Brodeur (right).

**Candidats pour le poste de Second Vice-président :** Rebecca Hallett (gauche) et Jacques Brodeur (droite).



**Candidates for Director-at-Large:** Kirk Hillier (left), Kathy Bleiker (centre), and Chris MacQuarrie (right).

**Candidats pour le poste de conseiller :** Kirk Hillier (gauche), Kathy Bleiker (centre), et Chris MacQuarrie (droite).

## Actions items from the Executive Council Meeting by conference call, February 11, 2011

**Annabelle Firlej, Secretary**

### Executive Council

The President was contacted by C. Norohna, President of the AES, about fundraising and profit sharing between AES and ESC, and suggested contacting B. Elliott, Chair of the Annual Meeting Committee.

The President will offer a 2.3% salary increase to the Office Manager for the coming year. Shashi Juneja was appointed as the new part-time assistant of D. Lisi in December 2010.

### Treasurer

The 2010 audit with Bouris, Wilson LLP should be available 7-8 March 2011. A new procedure will require approval of the 2010 Financial Statement by the Governing Board before the audit can be finalized. An additional \$10 000 will soon be invested in the Scholarship Fund.

The balance in the Endowment Account is low due to expenditures to cover the C.P. Alexander Review publication. The Treasurer recommended transferring funds from the ESC General Account to cover future expenses until June 2013 when a return on investments is expected. The Executive Council approved this recommendation.

The Treasurer increased the President's discretionary fund by \$600 to cover registration fees of speakers in the Graduate Student Symposium.

The Society will open a bank account to receive JAM registrations and transfer profits to regional societies. The Treasurer is charged to study the manner of transfer of funds and all possible scenarios to ensure that this new process will not result in extra work for regional societies.

### Headquarters Committee

The repair of the back porch roof of the headquarters is an outstanding action that the Committee should deal with in Spring 2011.

### Scientific Editor

Since October 2010, very few manuscripts have been received for review (28 up to February 2011 compared to 46 up to February 2010). Sixteen of these manuscripts were entered into review: 12 are currently under review, 1 has been accepted, 1 is under revision and 1 has been rejected. Since Volume 139, the annual number of pages decreased to 613 whereas the annual target was set at 840 pages. Robb Bennett should decide in next months if issues 5 and 6 need to be combined in one issue. To generate more manuscripts submissions, the President will send a publicity letter co-signed by R. Bennett and C. Buddle to solicit ESC members to support and submit their manuscripts to *TCE*.

The coordinator of the Festschrift issue (B. Sinclair) requested 100 free hard copies to offer to authors who contributed to this special *TCE* issue. The Treasurer asked Cambridge University Press to provide the expected cost of a single issue of *TCE* in 2012 and should receive a response by the end of the month. A decision will be made at the next Executive Council meeting.

The Governing Board approved the appointment of Dr Chris Buddle to *TCE* Editor-in-Chief position for 2 years, starting 1 October 2011. C. Buddle will work with R. Bennett to ensure a smooth transition to Cambridge University Press.

### TCE Publisher

NRC Press contacted Peter Mason to know if they have to create a French version of the web page of *TCE* and if articles should be available in HTML or PDF format. The Executive Council

decided to have PDF rather than full text HTML files and that a French version is not needed for the year remaining with NRC Press, given that this is a fair amount of work to produce.

The President should contact NRC Press to find out if the Society has to sign a contract for the year remaining.

The Chair of the Publications Committee, the ESC Treasurer, the Chair of the Finance Committee and the ESC President initiated negotiation with Cambridge University Press via conference call on 26 November 2010. The contract should be signed in early March 2011. The Executive Council recommended that duration of the contract be 7 years in order to benefit from a signing bonus but keep the right to change this term after reading the draft contract. Many other points (Editorial Board, print copies, journal cover, support to ESC students, open access, French translations...) detailed in the document are negotiated or under development.

### **Editor - *Bulletin***

A new Assistant Editor, Julia Mlynarek, has been appointed.

### **Web Site**

The Executive Council recommended that the Webmaster upgrade his version of Fireworks at cost of \$149.

### **Web Content Committee**

Since the JAM 2010, the Committee has dealt with various technical problems related to the ESC membership page. The problems are now fixed. The Committee also has taken a contract with E. Barstad for maintenance of the JAM registration webpage.

The Web Content Committee Guidelines document was drafted by R. West and M. Cusson and will be sent to the Board for approval.

There are still technical problems in the insect common names database with words containing the French character “i”. For example “maïs” appears as “maà s”. Also, sometimes an asterisk appears next to the common name. According to Microsoft support, the problems with characters could be due to the font used or the file format. M. Cusson asked S. Novotny to fix these problems.

### **Publications Committee**

Changes to the Publications Committee Guidelines were proposed by K. Floate and will be sent to the Board for approval. The rules of the photo contest have been revised and posted on the website and will appear in the March and June issues of the *Bulletin*.

The Chair modified the Publications Committee Guidelines to include the appointment of a subcommittee responsible for judging pictures from the photo contest and to add the duty of transferring pictures to the contractor for the cover of *TCE*.

A link to a ‘Conditions of Use’ document for items in the ESC *Bulletin* is now posted online and will be also added to the “Photo Contest”, as well as to the “Annual Meeting” section to indicate that copyright of the abstracts posted in programs of annual meetings linked from this page belongs to the authors.

The Publications Committee is also examining the need to add a disclaimer and a privacy statement to the ESC website. These would be based (with modification) on those of the ESA website; e.g., see <http://www.entsoc.org/disclaimer>, and <http://www.entsoc.org/membership/overview/privacy>.

### **Nominations Committee**

Maya Evenden proposed candidates for Second Vice-President and Director-at-Large positions. The call for nominations will be published in the March *Bulletin*. The Secretary will

prepare ballots with biographical information on the candidates that will be sent by the Office Manager to the membership in May.

### **Achievement Awards Committee**

The Chair sent a letter to each affiliated society to invite submission of nominations for the Gold Medal and Hewitt Awards, of Fellows and Honorary members, as well as applications for the Bert and John Carr Award. A call for nominations for the Gold Medal and Hewitt Awards was published in the December 2010 *Bulletin* and posted on the Website. A reminder should be sent to ESC members that the deadline for nomination of candidates/submission of applications is 28 February 2011.

### **Insect Common Names Committee**

No proposals for common names have been received. The Executive Council approved the two suggestions made by the Chair: 1) to contact amateur entomologists groups for their feedback on the database and welcome their submissions of proposed common names; and 2) to contact the *JESO* Editor to suggest that the journal specify standard common names usage in the instructions to authors.

### **Science Policy and Education Committee**

The Committee sent a survey to the ESC membership to evaluate difficulties in obtaining importation permits for arthropods from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) via the new process. Early responses suggested difficulties and severe impact on education and research projects that need imported species even if from the USA. A letter will be sent to CFIA on behalf of the Society to summarize the situation and offer assistance from the Society in resolving the issues.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) formally requested ESC input into a proposed revision of regulatory directives related to pesticide resistance management. ESC experts in this area of study/knowledge were contacted and three (Yvan Pelletier, Michael Smirle, Ian Wise) agreed to provide comments on the proposed changes to the directives. The Chair sent out a letter to the PMRA with the responses of the three experts.

### **Student Affairs**

The organization of the Graduate Student Symposium (GSS) is underway. Abstracts will be shortened to 100 words and now will be submitted online like all other abstracts. The GSS will also have the same deadline for abstract submission as regular presentations for the President's Prize. The Chair proposed a change to the Standing Rules for criteria of eligibility for the President's Prize competition to allow inclusion of undergraduate students.

### **Annual Meeting Committee**

The Chair included a section to describe GSS procedure in the Annual Meeting Guidelines. Also, he received agreement from the SEQ to hold the ESC/SEQ JAM in 2015. The Chair is still waiting for a response from the ESS.

### **Fund-raising Committee**

The President sent a letter to each affiliated society requesting names of potential candidates for the Fund-Raising Committee and received suggestions from two Societies (ESO and ESS). He will send a reminder to regional societies that did not respond.

### **Biological Survey of Canada**

Among other things, S. Goods announced that support by the Canadian Museum of Nature to BSC will end 1 April 2011. The BSC asked for help of the ESC Office Manager to:



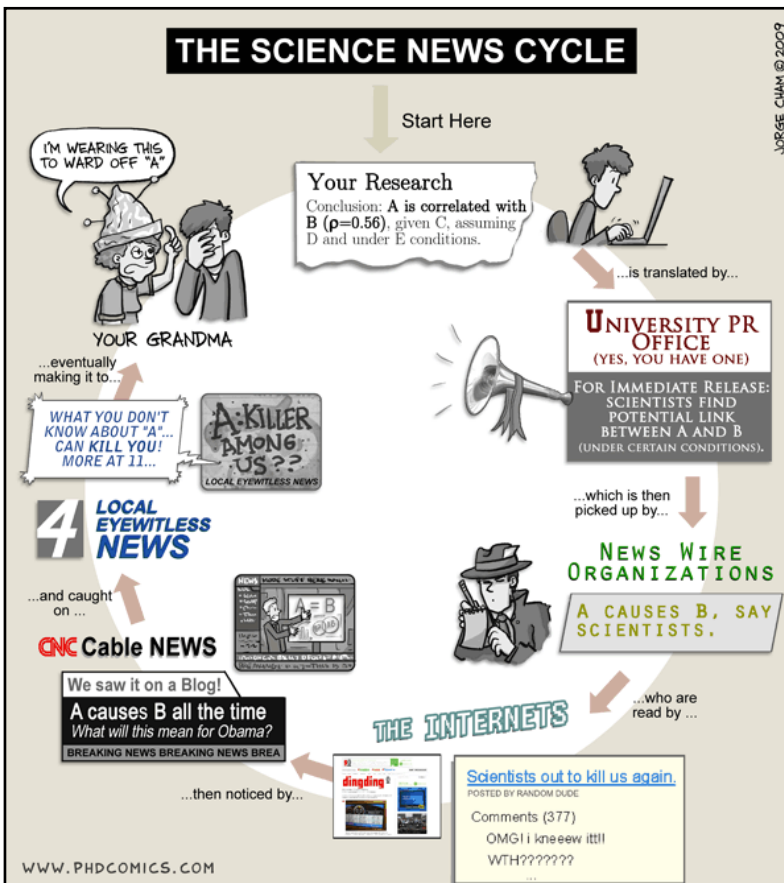
- Deposit DOI number
  - Deposit electronic copies with Library and Archives
  - Make colour copies, bind and mail issues to five libraries to ensure ICZN code compliance.
- Steve Marshall sent a memorandum of agreement between ESC and CJAI. The Executive Council was in favor of this memorandum and repeated that ESC will support BSC and CJAI. However, the Executive Council requires clarification about the cost of printed issues:

*From the Memorandum: "The Entomological Society of Canada will assume the responsibility for printing and distributing a limited number of hard copies of each issue of CJAI to ensure code compliance."*

It was discussed that the BSC will likely request use of some storage space at ESC headquarters and as an official address. However, no formal request of this nature has yet been made.

### Commemorative stamp for 150th anniversary of ESC/ESO

The President will contact G. Umphrey to see what happened with this proposal.



## Seventh Annual Photo Contest

The Seventh Annual Photo Contest to select images for the 2012 covers of *The Canadian Entomologist* and the *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Canada* is underway. The cover images are intended to represent the breadth of entomology covered by the Society's publications. Insects and non-insects in forestry, urban or agriculture; landscapes, field, laboratory or close-ups; or activities associated with physiology, behaviour, taxonomy or IPM are all desirable. A couple of 'Featured Insects' (for the spine and under the title) are also needed. If selected, your photo will grace the cover of both publications for the entire year. In addition, winning photos and a selection of all submitted photos will be shown on the ESC website.

### Contest rules are as follows:

Photos of insects and other arthropods in all stages, activities, and habitats are accepted. To represent the scope of entomological research, we also encourage photos of field plots, laboratory experiments, insect impacts, research activities, sampling equipment, etc. Photos should, however, have a clear entomological focus.

For the current Photo Contest only, submissions are particularly sought of images of Diptera. Photos for the cover of the 2012 volume of *The Canadian Entomologist* and the *Bulletin* will have a dipteran theme. Other photos will still be considered for use on the website.

Digital images must be submitted in unbordered, high-quality JPG format, with the long side (width or height) a minimum of 1500 pixels.

Entrants may submit up to five photographs. A caption must be provided with each photo submitted; photos without captions will not be accepted. Captions should include the locality, subject identification as closely as is known, description of activity if the main subject is other than an insect, and any interesting or relevant information. Captions should be a maximum of 40 words.

The entrant must be a member in good standing of the Entomological Society of Canada. Photos must be taken by the entrant, and the entrant must own the copyright.

The copyright of the photo remains with the entrant, but royalty-free use must be granted to the ESC for inclusion on the cover of one volume (6 issues) of *The Canadian Entomologist*, one volume (4 issues) of the *Bulletin*, and on the ESC website.

The judging committee will be chosen by the Chair of the Publications Committee of the ESC and will include a member of the Web Content Committee.

The Photo Contest winners will be announced on the ESC website, and may be announced at the Annual Meeting of the ESC or in the *Bulletin*. Winning photographs, and a selection of all entries, will be exhibited on the website.

There is no cash award for the winners, but photographers will be acknowledged in each issue the photos are printed.

**Submission deadline is July 31, 2011.** Entries should be submitted as an attachment to an email message; the subject line should start with "ESC Photo Contest Submission". Send the email message to: [photocontest@esc-sec.ca](mailto:photocontest@esc-sec.ca)

## Septième concours annuel de photographie

Le septième concours annuel de photographie visant à sélectionner des images pour les couvertures de *The Canadian Entomologist* et du *Bulletin de la Société d'entomologie du Canada* en 2012 est en cours. Les images sur la couverture doivent représenter l'étendue entomologique couverte par les publications de la Société. Des photos représentant des insectes ou autres arthropodes forestiers, urbains ou agricoles, des paysages, du travail de terrain ou de laboratoire et des gros plans, ainsi que des activités associées à la physiologie, au comportement, à la taxonomie ou à la lutte intégrées seraient souhaitées. Deux « insectes vedettes » (pour le dos et sous le titre) sont également recherchés. Si elle est sélectionnée, votre photo ornera la couverture des deux publications pour l'année entière. De plus, vos photos gagnantes et une sélection de photos soumises seront montrées sur le site Internet de la SEC.

### Règlements du concours :

Les photos d'insectes et autres arthropodes à n'importe quel stade, effectuant n'importe quelle activité et dans n'importe quel habitat sont acceptés. Afin de représenter les sujets de la recherche entomologique, nous encourageons également les photos de parcelles de terrain, expériences de laboratoire, impacts des insectes, activités de recherche, équipement d'échantillonnage, etc. Les photos doivent, cependant, avoir un intérêt entomologique clair.

Pour le concours de photo actuel seulement, nous encourageons particulièrement les soumissions d'images de diptères. Les photos des couvertures de 2012 de *The Canadian Entomologist* et du *Bulletin* auront un thème autour des diptères. Les autres photos seront considérées pour le *Bulletin* et le site Internet.

Les images numériques doivent être soumises sans bordure, en format JPG de haute qualité, avec le plus grand côté (largeur ou hauteur) d'un minimum de 1500 pixels.

Chaque participant peut soumettre jusqu'à cinq photographies. Une légende doit être fournie pour chaque photo soumise : les photos sans légendes ne seront pas acceptées. La légende doit inclure la localisation, l'identification du sujet le plus précisément possible, la description de l'activité si le sujet n'est pas un insecte, et toute information intéressante ou pertinente. Les légendes doivent avoir une longueur maximale de 40 mots.

Les participants doivent être membres en bonne et due forme de la Société d'entomologie du Canada. Les photos doivent avoir été prises par le participant, et le participant doit en posséder les droits d'auteurs.

Le participant conserve les droits d'auteur de la photo, mais l'utilisation libre de droits doit être accordée à la SEC afin de l'inclure sur la couverture d'un volume (6 numéros) de *The Canadian Entomologist*, un volume (4 numéros) du *Bulletin*, et sur le site Internet de la SEC.

Le comité d'évaluation sera choisi par le président du comité des publications de la SEC et inclura un membre du comité du contenu du site Internet.

Les gagnants du concours de photographie seront annoncés sur le site Internet de la SEC et pourront être annoncés à la réunion annuelle de la SEC ou dans le *Bulletin*. Les photographies gagnantes et une sélection de toutes les soumissions seront affichées sur le site Internet.

Il n'y a aucune récompense financière pour les gagnants, mais les photographes seront remerciés dans chaque numéro où les photos seront imprimées.

La **date limite de soumission est le 31 juillet 2011**. Les soumissions doivent être faites en pièces jointes d'un courrier électronique. L'objet du message doit débiter par « Soumission pour le concours de photographies de la SEC ». Envoyez vos courriels à : [photocontest@esc-sec.ca](mailto:photocontest@esc-sec.ca)

### ESC Scholarship Fund

Once again the Society would like to thank and acknowledge the very generous donors to the ESC Scholarship Fund. These tax-deductible donations are very important to the Society, as it is only because of these donations that the scholarship fund is self-sustainable. Donations can be made at any time and a receipt for income tax purposes in Canada will be issued. Please make cheques payable to the Entomological Society of Canada.

### Le Fonds de bourses d'études de la SEC

La Société tient à remercier, une fois de plus, les très généreux donateurs et donatrices au Fonds de bourses d'études de la SEC. Ces dons déductibles d'impôt sont très importants pour la Société, puisque c'est seulement grâce à ces dons que le Fonds de bourses d'études est autosuffisant. Les dons peuvent être faits en tout temps, et un reçu pour fin d'impôt vous sera envoyé. Veuillez libeller votre chèque au nom de la Société d'entomologie du Canada.

#### 2010 Scholarship donors – Donateurs et donatrices pour 2010

John Arnason	David R. Gillespie	B.JR. Philogène
Robert P. Bodnaryk	Cedric Gillott	Therese Poland
John Borden	Ronald Gooding	William B. Preston
J. Robert Byers	Rudolf Harmsen	Dan Quiring
Leopoldo E. Caltagirone	Peter Harris	Edward B. Radcliffe
Hector A. Carcamo	George T. Harvey	Leo Rankin
J.J. Churcher	Neil J. Holliday	Bernie Roitberg
Chris Cutler	Robert P. Jaques	David M. Rosenberg
John W. Dale	Peter Kevan	Lucie Royer
Rosemarie DeClerck-Floate	David Wm. Langor	Kathleen Ryan
Johanne Delisle	Staffan Lindgren	Patrick Schaefer
Alexandra Devine	Olivia Lobban	J.D. Shorthouse
Peggy L. Dixon	S.R. Loschiavo	A.B. Stevenson
Douglas C. Eidt	Valin G. Marshall	Art Stock
Maya Evenden	Kenna MacKenzie	Jon Sweeney
Paul Fields	Chris MacQuarrie	Howard Thistlewood
Jay Fitzsimmons	John A. McLean	V.R. Vickery
Robert S. Forbes	Jeremy McNeil	John M. Webster
Richard Freitag	Stuart Neff	Richard Westwood
K. Elizabeth Gibbs	P.C. Nigam	Neville Winchester
Gary Gibson	Diether Peschken	David L. Wood
Bruce Gill	Hugh G. Philip	Peter W. Wood

... and those who preferred to remain anonymous.

... et ceux et celles qui ont préféré rester anonyme.

## 61<sup>st</sup> Annual General and Governing Board Meetings

The Annual General Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada will be held at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia on Tuesday, 8 November 2011, from 17:00 to 17:45. The Governing Board Meeting will be held at the same location on Saturday, 5 November 2011 from 08:30 to 17:00. Matters for consideration at either of the above meetings should be sent to Annabelle Firlej, Secretary of the ESC.

## 61<sup>ème</sup> Assemblée générale annuelle et la réunion du conseil d'administration

L'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société d'entomologie du Canada aura lieu à l'Hôtel Westin Nova Scotian, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, le mardi 8 novembre 2011 de 17:00 à 17:45. La réunion du conseil d'administration aura lieu au même endroit le samedi 5 novembre 2011 de 08:30 à 17:00. Veuillez faire part à la secrétaire, Annabelle Firlej, de tout sujet pouvant faire l'objet de discussion lors de ces réunions.



Mantispidae

Max Larivière

***Mariposa Road: The First Butterfly Big Year.***  
Pyle R.M. 2010. Houghton, Mifflin, Harcourt,  
Boston and New York, 558 pp. (hardcover).  
\$27.00 US. ISBN 978-0-618-94539-9

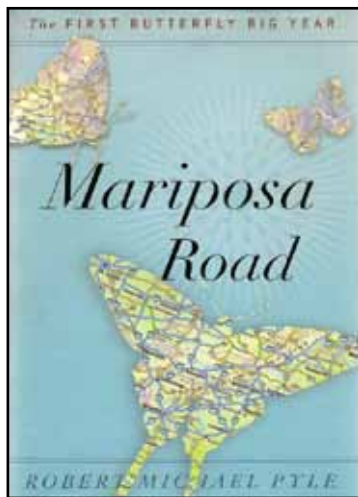
For many naturalists of the boomer generation, one of our most enduring memories was the reading of *Wild America* by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher, the best-known naturalists (American and British) of their day. It was the story of the 'road trip' of these two famous birders as they travelled around North America in 1953 trying to see as many bird species as possible. Along the way, they noted other life forms, including butterflies. Like many of my naturalist boomer friends, I thought: maybe I'll do that too, keeping track of all the birds and butterflies I saw. Others, such as a young Ken Kaufmann of the authoritative Kaufmann nature guide series did just that, setting a record for number of birds recorded in a single year on the continent.

Over the years, I have gone to see many of the locations visited by Peterson and Fisher, but never as a road trip around the continent tallying butterfly species seen. Nobody else had either. Now a noted naturalist/lepidopterist, Robert Michael Pyle, has done just that and over a period of exactly 1 year – January to December 2008 – he carried out the butterfly equivalent of a birder's Big Year. He then wrote about it in his hefty book *Mariposa Road: The First Butterfly Big Year*. In the foreword he acknowledges the inspiration of Peterson, Fisher and Kaufmann.

Bob Pyle is a legend among naturalists. In addition to being a Yale-trained ecologist, he has a rousing and down-to-earth sense of humour and an avid curiosity about the natural and human worlds. Over the years, Pyle has written many butterfly field guides from his home in Washington state, but he is also an award-winning non-fiction writer. As well, he has an uncanny resemblance to singer Kenny Rogers which he is not above using to his advantage, and the enjoyment of others, in his travels.

Pyle's 'road trip' differed from Peterson and Fisher's in that he did not hit the road and travel continuously. His plan was to use his Washington state home as a base from which he would foray out to different parts of the continent using every means of transportation imaginable. Many of the trips were made in his iconic automobile – called Powdermilk – a 1982 Honda Civic with about 345,000 miles on the odometer when he started the year. Pyle himself is not one who particularly cares about comfort and most often spent his nights sleeping in the adapted passenger side of the car close to locations where he could wake up and start finding butterflies. A map of his travels looks like an oversized, lopsided flower with the centre in Washington. He did this deliberately and even calls his 14 chapters 'rays', one for each of his major trips away from home. Pyle's trip totted up more than just miles and species as, before he set out, he had solicited about 600 donors to a Butterfly-A-Thon to raise money for the Xerces Society habitat action program based on number of species he would see; he eventually raised about \$46,000. Pyle was founder of the Xerces Society, set up as a non-profit organization to protect wildlife through the conservation of invertebrates and their habitat.

In his original plans, Pyle had intended to include Canada in his every-state, most-provinces itinerary, but part way through the year he had to do a 'triage' of the trip and changed his plans.



He ended up eliminating trips into Canada for some very practical considerations. During his year, his much-beloved wife Thea had to contend with cancer treatments and he needed to be home regularly. As well, the distances in Canada were very daunting to try to get a relatively limited number of 'unique' species, although he mentions several times his regret at not seeing the Short-tailed Swallowtail, *Papilio brevicauda*, a Maritime Canada endemic. His final point related to leaving out Canada was that he had heard 'recent tales of border harassment of entomologists with nets and specimens'. Many Canadian entomologists can sympathise with this issue after attempting to cross the Canada/US border with their equipment and specimens. Pyle always carried his trusty nets – Marsha and Akito – to capture voucher specimens to confirm tricky sightings and species.

In the end, his travels did take him to almost all 50 states, including by airplane to Alaska, to get many of the arctic species, and to Hawaii to see the endemic and introduced butterfly species there. He visited some of the best butterfly locations in places like Texas and Florida several times. Along the way, Pyle was guided by many old friends and butterfly-loving acquaintances to help find some of the local and rare butterfly species he needed for his annual list. His enthusiasm at finding many of these species is very infectious, especially when he finds 'lififers' and butterfly favourites he has not seen in years. He calls such special species his Holy Grails.

The people he meets along the way are as fascinating as the butterflies and other life forms he encounters (he is also a birder and, indeed, records a respectable 344 species of birds, thus reversing the order of reporting of Peterson and Fisher). Many of his friends include the top American lepidopterists and some just plain eccentric folks that add hilarious anecdotes to his time on the road. At one point he had to do some 'dumpster diving' to find some specimens mislaid in a restaurant.

So, just how many species of butterfly did Bob Pyle record in his year on the road? I'd like to say read the book and find out, but that would leave too many readers in suspense. His goal before he started was an arbitrary 500 species. In the end, over his 87,000 miles travelled, he tallied 483 species (a list of all species seen is recorded in the Appendix). His list is based on the taxonomic authority of the 2008 *Catalogue of the Butterflies of the United States and Canada* by his friend Jon Pelham and some up-and-coming revisions to the catalogue. Ever the detail man, Pyle also has lists of: Species likely seen but not identified with certainty; Individuals seen but missed, so unidentified; Narrow misses in time or space; Silly misses; Surprising misses; and Species I could have seen where I went or not so far away. If you add all the species in the seen and not seen lists, he points out that the total could easily reach 550+ species (a possible new number for copycats to aim for).

Having noted that, where I live in Ottawa, I could have helped Bob see at least a dozen or so missed species in late May/early June, I carried out an e-mail exchange with him, inviting him to the Ottawa area to see some of these species that would be lififers for him. He jokingly said that maybe he'd do that and visit some other places with similar lists and then write a slender sequel to his fascinating *Mariposa Road* that he'd call *The Ones that Got Away*. Anyone who knows Bob Pyle should encourage him in that future effort.

While *Mariposa Road* is a fascinating account of a butterfly road trip that no naturalist could fail to appreciate, it's also a good read for anybody with a sense of humour that appreciates the foibles of human kind.

Peter Hall,  
Research Associate, Canadian National Collection of Insects  
Agriculture and Agri-food Canada  
Ottawa



***Biggest bugs (life-size!).***

Beccaloni, G. 2010. Natural History Museum, London. 84 pp, with a 2-page fold-out. ISBN 978-0-565-09213-9, \$20, 21.5 x 28 cm, Hard-cover.

When I first heard about this book, I thought it could be not only a very interesting read for myself but also a nice tool to introduce entomology to kids and grown ups alike. My only fear or reservation about the book originally had to do not with the subject itself, but with who was the author behind such a book. I was not familiar with George Beccaloni's work in entomology and



therefore I was not sure if the contents would be based on good scientific data or not. After a quick search, I found out that the author is a curator of orthopteroid insects at the Natural History Museum in London, UK, and has authored several papers as well as other books. All the ingredients were now in place to start an exciting journey among giants...

The book, published in September 2010, starts with a short Introduction and then treats 35 “bugs” in 21 major groups that range from centipedes (order Chilopoda) to wasps (order Hymenoptera). After the species treatments, the author includes a small section called Further information as well as References, an Index, an Acknowledgments section and finally a Picture credits section. The book includes many high-quality color photographs throughout which makes it very appealing visually.

The 4-page Introduction includes general comments about what “bugs” are, the author’s definition of “biggest” and how this is measured for the purpose of the book, a short paragraph about the heaviest bug ever recorded (a beetle grub weighing more than 225 grams!), as well as a short section on fossil arthropods and how much bigger they were compared to the fauna around us today. Although the Introduction was informative and adequately illustrated, I believe that more could have been said to introduce the reader to the world of mega creepy crawlies. Comments about the biology, ecological importance, development and natural history of arthropods in general would have been helpful. A discussion of the organisation of the rest of the book (e.g., why are centipedes, millipedes and spiders discussed before insects) would have been useful, too.

The 35 “bugs” (i.e., species) treated in this book are the following: Amazonian giant centipede, giant African millipede, goliath bird-eating spider, giant huntsman spider, giant vinegaroon, giant solifugid, emperor scorpion, giant hawker dragonfly, giant helicopter damselfly, giant water bug, empress cicada, colossus earwig, Saint Helena giant earwig, rhinoceros cockroach, gargantuan cockroach, war-like termite, giant Asian mantis, giant stick mantis, Chan’s megastick [insect], giant jungle nymph, wetapunga, imperial bush-cricket, giant leaf bush-cricket, Fruhstorfer’s giant dobsonfly, giant west African antlion, actaeon beetle, Hercules beetle, giant sawyer beetle, titan longhorn beetle, giant mydas fly, Queen Alexandra’s birdwing butterfly, giant wood moth, white witch moth, Hercules moth and giant tarantula-hawk wasp. Although some of those giants have been discussed in the literature for a long time, others, such as the giant huntsman spider that lives in limestone caves in Laos, were described for the first time only within the last 10 years.

Since the author is first and foremost an orthopteroid insect specialist, it is not surprising that a disproportionate number of species covered in this book (12 out of 35, or 34%) are from that

lineage. This, however, does not diminish the value of the book in any way since the giant stick insects, earwigs, bush-crickets, etc. are all very spectacular and worthy of being highlighted in this book.

In addition to the common name, the 2-page treatment of each species includes: 1) the criterion used to include the taxon in this book (e.g., maximum body length, maximum weight, maximum wing span); 2) the scientific name; 3) the distribution described in words and illustrated on a map of the world; 4) three or four paragraphs of text on the biology and life cycle of the animal; and 5) photographs of the species and their habitat. At least one of those photographs is a life-size depiction of each giant.

The text associated with each species is well written, informative and supported by scientifically-sound evidence. For example, the last paragraph on the Amazonian giant centipede explains that the longest known specimen of this species (37 cm) was measured at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, but that the specimen is slightly stretched because of the way it was preserved. The author therefore "corrected" the maximal length of the species to a still very impressive 35 cm.

The 4-page section Further information includes additional details about the sources of information used for the measurements given in the main text. These include references to scientific articles, measurements taken by the author himself in the Natural History Museum, as well as personal communications from reputable experts around the world. The last two sections include 27 References, 2 pages of scientific and common names in the Index, as well as a long list of people who provided information and checked the accuracy of data in the Acknowledgments.

Over the years I had encountered live specimens of several of these creatures during field trips in Australia, tropical America and Papua New Guinea and I have always extremely appreciative to have had the opportunity to see them live in their natural habitats. This book brought vivid memories of these species flashing back in my mind.

Quite a few of the species are the "usual suspects" that have been covered in other similar sources, but the high overall quality of the text and photos set this book apart. This book is indeed a very good tool to introduce entomology to people who might not realize how amazing insects, arachnids and relatives really are. The size of these "bugs" in the life-size photos is especially impressive when you put your hand beside the photo and imagine how a live specimen would fit in it. Doing this literally sent chills down my spine when looking at the Amazonian giant centipede, the goliath bird-eating spider and the giant solifugid. Finally, I have to admit that I learned quite a few new things throughout the book and really enjoyed reading it! I believe that most people reading this review would really enjoy owning a copy as well.

Patrice Bouchard

Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada  
Ottawa



**Peter de Groot**

**(aka “Pedro”, “Don Pedro”)**

**1954-2010**

School and graduated in 1972. He became a Canadian citizen, along with his sister Mieke, father and stepmother Frances, in 1967.

Peter began his career in forestry as a Field Technician with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in 1974, after working for a year in British Columbia to pay for travel through Europe. After completing his Forest Technician Diploma (First Class Honours) at Sault College, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in 1975, he was hired as a Research Technician in the Virology Section of the Canadian Forestry Service (CFS) in Sault Ste. Marie. In 1981, he received his Honours (First Class) BSc in Forestry from Lakehead University and received the President’s Award for his activities and achievements in student organizations at the University. He was also awarded the Canadian Institute of Forestry Gold Medal for being the best all-round student in scholarship, sports (yes, this was a big surprise to us too, but at the time he enjoyed lumberjack competitions), and citizenship. Peter was chosen as the Valedictorian of the Class of 1981 (this was not a surprise) and he concluded his humorous and insightful address with “We, the class of 1981, not only recognize the need to achieve the goal of an enlightened and enspirited forest management policy for Canada, we want to achieve that goal, and we will”. As a highly effective person, he always began with the end in mind. His priority was to protect the forest – to achieve this desire, forest insect pests needed to be managed. It was during his student days at Lakehead University that Peter met Elizabeth (Liz) Rose Deakin. They married at Bala, Ontario, on 18 August 1979.

Upon completion of his undergraduate degree, Peter was promoted to Research Forester for the CFS, working first in the Field Efficacy Section, and later in the Insect Pest Management Section. Peter took educational leave from Forestry Canada to undertake a PhD degree at Simon Fraser University, under the tutelage of Dr John Borden, which he completed in 1991. His thesis was titled “Biosystematics of *Conophthorus* Hopkins (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) in eastern North America” wherein he synonymised two species and stated that “... lack of distinct ecological, behavioural, morphological, karyological and biochemical taxonomic characters in *C. banksiana* does not support its designation as a species...”. The scope and attention to detail displayed in this work epitomizes Peter’s approach to research. Upon completion of his degree, Peter was promoted to the position of Research Scientist in Applied Insect Ecology, where he rose to the distinctive level of Senior Scientist. Initially, Peter’s research focused on the management of the spruce budmoth, but shifted soon after to insects attacking conifer seed cones in general, but pine in particular (Peter’s favourite trees). This research then morphed into his interest in

The forest entomology community suffered a great loss with the passing of Dr Peter de Groot, on 22 October 2010, after a courageous battle with cancer. Peter’s contributions to the science of forest entomology are numerous and diverse. He will be greatly missed not only by family, but also by colleagues, students, friends, and trees (yes, trees – Peter had a little known spring ritual – at the start of the past 35 field seasons, his first deed was to hug a tree).

Peter was born to Paula and Jan de Groot in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, on 14 August 1954. He emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1960, and settled in Brantford, Ontario, where he attended Pauline Johnson High

the semiochemical ecology of wood-boring insects. It was a natural transition to invasive forest insects, considering that most recent exotic forest insects were wood borers. During his distinguished career, he was awarded the CFS Excellence in Technology Transfer Award in 1993 for his contribution to the guide titled, "Management of Insect Pests of Cones in Seed Orchards in Canada"; the Ontario Federal Council Leadership Through Collaboration Award in 2004; the CFS Merit Award in 2007 for Collaboration and Partnership addressing "Alien Species Through Collaboration and Science"; and Natural Resources Canada, Departmental Merit Award, Collaboration and Partnership in 2007.

Peter was a great champion and advocate of the written word. He was a gifted writer, with an uncanny ability to share his thoughts and ideas, putting them down on paper in easy to understand language for very different targeted audiences. He published 69 scientific papers in refereed journals (many more will see the light of day in the near future), 7 books, 12 book chapters, many publications in conference proceedings, and innumerable government publications and reports. Many of Peter's publications can be found online at: <http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications/>. Remarkably, but not surprisingly, Peter is the only scientist known to have published journal articles on all five of the newest alien invasive species that currently plague Canadian forests, namely, the larger pine shoot beetle (4), brown spruce longhorn beetle (3), emerald ash borer (5), Asian longhorned beetle (2), and Sirex woodwasp (10). At the time of his death, he was co-editing a book with colleagues from South Africa on *Sirex noctilio*. This book titled "The Sirex woodwasp and its fungal symbiont: Research and management of a worldwide invasive pest" will come out later this year. He was also halfway through writing his own book "Forest Insect Pest Management". We have no doubt that forests and all of their creatures were looking forward to that book. Peter was an Associate Editor of both *The Canadian Entomologist (TCE)* (1995-2001) and *The Forestry Chronicle* (1999-2010). For many years, Peter served as a Member (2001-2008), and later as Chair (2009), of the Publications Committee for the Entomological Society of Canada (ESC). Peter also served as Guest Co-Editor for the special issue of *TCE* (Volume 132[6]) published in 2000 as a tribute to his former supervisor and mentor Dr Borden. He was also a member of the editorial board (1988-1992) and a contributor to the book "Trees in Canada".

Not only was Peter an author and editor of scientific literature, but he was also a voracious reader on world history (his favourite saying being "without knowledge of history you are bound to repeat the same mistakes others made") and a well known philatelist. As such, Peter amassed several collections, published many articles, and presented first class exhibits. Indeed, Peter used his research and writing skills in philately, writing, among others, a series of articles that reviewed the history and rates of Newfoundland's Inland Revenue stamp taxes and fees. His stamp exhibits also earned him numerous awards (<http://www.bnaps.org/memorials/memorials.htm>).

Peter was an entertaining (we remember fondly his coining of an alternate and more appropriate "common name" for the emerald ash borer: "the green bastard") and frequently invited speaker at regional, national, and international meetings. He contributed to the organization and presentation of several meetings. He was a Member of the Local Arrangements Committee, Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry (1983); Symposium Chairman, Recent Advances in Pest Management, Canadian Institute of Forestry (1989-1990); Technical Committee Member of the Forest Sustainability Conference (1994-1995); Steering Committee Member for the North American Forest Insect and Disease Work Conference, San Antonio, Texas (1995-1996); Program Committee Member for the Entomological Society of Ontario (ESO) Meeting, Sault Ste. Marie (2000); and a Steering Committee Member for the North American Forest Insect and Disease Work Conference, Edmonton, Alberta (2000-2001). He also served on many committees and working groups including the Pest Control Working Group, Canadian Institute of Forestry

(1985-1988); Chair, Integrated Pest Management in Seed Orchards Network (1991-1994); Chair, Cone and Seed Pest Working Group, Forest Tree Improvement Association (1985-2000); Chair (2002-2003) of the Emerald Ash Borer Research Committee, and member of the Emerald Ash Borer Science and Survey Committee (2002-2005); member, Asian Longhorned Beetle Science Sub-Committee (2003-2010); member, Pest Management Technical Advisory Committee (2005-2010); member, Brown Spruce Longhorned Beetle Science Sub-Committee; and Chair, Sirex Science Advisory Panel (2005-2010). He served as Science Reviewer for the USDA, Small Business and Innovations Group (2000) and the Canadian Innovation Centre.

Peter devoted much of his career to the mentoring and development of forest entomology students. He often volunteered his time to provide guest lectures in the Forestry Faculties at Sault College, Lakehead University, and the University of Toronto. He also was the co-instructor of the forest entomology courses at Lakehead University during 1992-1993. He was a Course Lecturer for the Advanced Forest Pest Management Courses (1994-1998) sponsored by CFS, and a Lecturer for the Alberta Environmental Training Centre (1997-1999). In 1994, he was appointed Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Forestry of his alma mater, Lakehead University. He served as a Graduate Student Committee member beginning in 1997 and was appointed Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, in 1999, where he co-supervised 3 MSc students and 2 PhD students. At the time of his passing he had just completed his duties as an external examiner for a PhD candidate at the University of Pretoria. Several of the journal papers Peter published were with students he supervised.

Peter was an active member of the ESC, ESO, and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, Cone and Seed Insects Working Group. He served one term (1999-2003) as a Director of the ESC, two terms (1992-1994, 1996-1999) as a Director of the ESO, and from 2000-2003 as Chair of the ESC Annual Meeting Committee.

Peter's accomplishments and contributions to science were not limited to forest pest management: they also included health sciences. About 25 years ago, Peter shared with some of us that he had a degenerative kidney disease and because of it, he did not expect to reach the age of 50. In 2002, he became ill; however, instead of sitting on the sidelines, he decided to learn and get involved by volunteering in trials for a nocturnal home dialysis program at Toronto General Hospital. He was later quoted in the Wall Street Journal as saying that patients in that program had to be their own nurse, doctor, and patient. This novel treatment freed him from fatigue, memory loss, heart problems, and long three-times-a-week dialysis treatments in a hospital. In 2004, he received a donated kidney, for which he was extremely grateful. This new organ meant two things: 1) the return of "good days", which for him were those spent in the field getting his boots dirty; and, because he believed in maintaining a balance between work and personal life, 2) more wonderful times for camping, fishing, snowshoeing, travelling, making maple syrup, and exploring the wilds of the outdoors with his family. Since his transplant, Peter saw the graduation of his daughter, the birth of two grandchildren, and the building of his son's own log house. Peter is survived by his wife Elizabeth and his children Cathleen (Alex) and Jonathan (Samantha) and his grandchildren Adalia and Deiderich.

Barry Lyons, Jean Turgeon, Taylor Scarr  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario



**Ruby I. Larson**

**1914-2011**

Canada lost one of its most remarkable biologists on 13 February 2011 when Dr Ruby Ida Larson passed away in a nursing home at Stony Plain, Alberta, aged 96. Ruby was a cytogeneticist with the Lethbridge Research Station of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada where she researched ways to make wheat plants more resistant to insect herbivores. Two recent articles in the *Bulletin* made mention of Ruby and her contributions to entomology: David Larson (no relation) wrote about Ruby in his 2005 Heritage Lecture (37 [4]: 186-195) and then an article on Ruby from the June 2009 Monthly Report of the Agricultural Institute of Canada was reprinted in 2010 (42 [1]: 31-32). However, there is an important message in the life story of Ruby Larson and her contribution to the mentorship of young

people that warrants this special tribute.

Ruby started her working career as an impoverished elementary school teacher in southern Saskatchewan where she became aware that children learned best when presented with material in an engaging interactive way and that self-discovery was a key teaching strategy. While a school teacher, she took a summer course in biology from Jake Rempel at the University of Saskatchewan which piqued her interest in biological research. She completed her MA at the University of Saskatchewan and PhD at the University of Missouri, becoming a cytogeneticist working on resistance of wheat plants to insects. However, once she established her research program at the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Lethbridge, Alberta, she couldn't resist the urge to be around young people and stimulate their developing a lifetime passion for learning. She did this by starting a science club in the mid 1950's and inviting boys in a typical blue collar neighbourhood in south Lethbridge to her basement apartment on Saturday mornings to experiment and learn about the natural world. As word spread about this amazing lady and her enthusiasm for science, the number of participants grew to eight – far too many for an apartment. Her solution was to buy a house, turn its basement into a laboratory with work benches for microscopes and experiments in chemistry and physics, and start the Junior Science Club of Lethbridge. The club grew to about 16 members with a president, secretary and treasurer. New members were chosen after giving a presentation and answering questions about science. Young minds needed books and Ruby bought so many that one basement room became a library and one member was appointed librarian. Years later when the boys outgrew the club, she started another where all the members were girls.

What is remarkable about the original group of boys is that most went on to university. For example, two become medical doctors, one became a civil engineer, two became teachers, one was a Rhodes Scholar in architecture and three became entomologists! However, it is the fostering of three entomologists that makes the legacy of Ruby Larson noteworthy for readers of this *Bulletin*.

I was one of the three entomologists who, amazingly, all came from families within three blocks of Ruby's new home. I joined the club after my neighbour and friend Alex Brosgart took me to meet Ruby in her basement apartment in the spring of 1958 when I was 12 years old. If meeting her wasn't enough of a life-turning event, a field trip in August the same year did the trick. On several occasions that summer she loaded five boys into her car on Saturday mornings

and drove country roads in search of interesting insects and plants. On one trip, she stopped her car near a patch of willows and showed us ‘pineapples’ at the tips of the stems. She suggested that we pull back the tightly packed leaves and examine the base of the growths. I remember locating an orange larva at the base of one swelling and asking Ruby if the larva played a role in its making. She said that it did and when I asked her how an insect could make such a thing, she suggested that I find out on my own. Fifty two years later, I am still trying to explain how insects work their magic on plants inducing a wide range of structurally distinct galls!

The other two entomologists were Ken Richards and David Larson. Thanks to Ruby, Ken developed a boyhood interest in bumblebees and studied them for his MSc and PhD. Similarly, Ruby fostered David’s interest in carabids and dytiscids which lead to his MSc and PhD. Ken became a researcher on bee biology with Agriculture and Agri-food Canada in Lethbridge and then Saskatoon, while David and I became university professors, David at Memorial University in St. John’s and I at Laurentian University in Sudbury. David is now retired on a ranch south of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, where he spends his spare time studying and collecting grassland insects. Thanks to Ruby, none of us tired of studying, writing, photographing, and talking about insects, and to this day, we never stop wondering what Ruby would have thought whenever we make a new discovery or unravel some entomological secret.

David Larson and I wrote the introductory chapter in the recently published Biological Survey of Canada book entitled ‘Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands. Volume I: Ecology and Interactions in Grassland Habitats’ and dedicated it to Ruby. I visited Ruby at her nursing home in Stony Plain in July 2010 prior to the book appearing, but I was able to show her the galleys. Even at the age of 96, there was a sparkle in her eyes as we reminisced about the days in the mid-1950s when she watched her science club boys race across the prairies with insect nets in search of painted lady butterflies or tiger beetles.

Ruby was a charter member and honorary member of the Entomological Society of Alberta.



In 1997, the Entomological Society of Canada awarded her the Criddle Award and the Entomological Society of Alberta presented her with the Carr Award, both in recognition of her role in amateur entomology. In 1977, she was awarded an honorary DSc from the University of Lethbridge.

I remember Ruby telling us that successful scientists make connections with many others and that attending conferences was one of the most exciting aspects of being a researcher. To this end, she took us to meetings of the Entomological Society of Alberta when held in Lethbridge. The picture on page 187 of the Larson (2005)

article shows some of the club members (three future entomologists in the back row) attending one of these meetings. Ruby also explained that entomologists were among the most extroverted of all scientists and that engaging in friendly dialogue and sharing stories about insects provided one of life’s greatest joys. She emphasized the importance of helping others, somewhat similar to the way she helped young boys in Lethbridge. Years later, her eyes lit up when we told her of our own experiences by following in her footsteps. For example, I took delight in telling her how one day in the early 1980s, a young lady in the second week of her university career knocked at my door and asked if I was an entomologist. When I told her I was, she replied that she also wanted



to become an entomologist and asked for my help. I gave her bench space in my lab that same day and she worked as a summer assistant for the 4 years of her undergraduate program. She took an interest in two species of leaf miners on Sudbury birch and I remember her wondering if the larvae fed in a similar manner. Just like Ruby, I suggested she undertake a research project and find out on her own. This she did and wrote a paper (Can. Ent. 117 [1985]: 351-362) on structural damage by sawfly miners after her 3rd undergraduate year. She left for her MSc at the University of Saskatchewan and then to Northern Arizona University for her PhD, remarkably studying the same pineapple gall on willows shown to me by Ruby in 1958. This student was Rosemarie DeClerck, currently the Second Vice-President of our Society.

Further to the importance of establishing connections, Rose married Kevin Floate, a young entomologist at the University of Saskatchewan with a large beetle collection. Today, they are both employed as scientists at the Lethbridge Research Centre, Rose researching the biological control of weeds and Kevin the control of pests associated with cattle wastes. Both Rose and Kevin met Ruby on many occasions and then coincidentally, Kevin and I edited the first volume of the Biological Survey of Canada's book on grassland arthropods.

The connections continued when Kevin taught a course in entomology at the University of Lethbridge. One of his students, Monica Sliva, was keen on plant-feeding insects and Kevin and Rose suggested she come to Laurentian to study galls for her MSc. Monica completed her thesis in 2005 and left to work at a provincial park in southern Alberta. That summer, the editors of a southern Alberta magazine called "Lethbridge Living" contacted me to say they were preparing the third article on the life of Ruby and, if I was in southern Alberta, they would photograph Ruby and me for the cover. It turned out that I was participating in a BioBlitz at nearby Waterton Lakes National Park and arranged for Monica to meet Ruby and the editors. The editors were amazed by the connections between Ruby, Rose and Kevin, and myself – all started one day in 1958 when a keen adult showed a young boy an insect gall on a willow. Monica joined Ruby and I for the cover story and then the three of us spent a long evening talking about the joy of helping children learn about insects. Monica left southern Alberta to take education at Simon Fraser University and, following in Ruby's footsteps, is now a school teacher in Burnaby, British Columbia.



Richard Paskuski/Lethbridge Living

We often forget that children have a natural empathy for insects which gives entomologists an extraordinary advantage compared to scientists in other disciplines. This is so evident whenever one takes a drawer of mounted insects to a classroom of elementary students or a group of girl guides or cubs for boys. Although it is unlikely that an enthusiastic agricultural scientist today will convert their basement to laboratories and start a science club that spawns three entomologists, the legacy of Ruby Larson rests in the recognition that good things happen when enthusiastic adults spend time with young people explaining the wonders of the natural world. There are potential entomologists in their pre and early teens in all the neighbourhoods of Canada and it is up to us to emulate Ruby Larson and nurture them along.

Joe D. Shorthouse  
Laurentian University  
Sudbury





**Rev Ronald R. Hooper**  
**1931-2010**

Rev Ronald R. Hooper passed away, at the age of 79 years, on 2 December 2010 in Tijuana, Mexico, where he was seeking an alternative treatment for cancer. Ron was born on 28 April 1931 in the Caragana Red Cross Outpost Hospital in Saskatchewan. He was predeceased by his parents, Eli and Clara Belle Hooper, his brother Dayle and twin brother, Donald.

Ron was one of the most notable amateur entomologists in Saskatchewan. Ron attended Souchez Rural School and completed his high school education in Weekes. His vast entomological knowledge came from an eagerness to learn about the world around him. Ron and his brother, Don, took an early interest in nature. Around 1950, they started collecting insects and plants, and took a taxidermy

course through correspondence. To further their taxidermy skills, they came to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History [now called the Royal Saskatchewan Museum (RSM)] in 1953 and tutored under Fred Lahrman. Ron started his association with the museum when, in July 1964, he went on a field trip to Stony Rapids in northern Saskatchewan. He was asked by the museum director, Fred Bard, to mount the insect specimens that were collected on that trip. That was the beginning of a long-term relationship with the museum, 46 years to be exact. That field trip in 1964 was the first of over 60 field trips that Ron conducted for the museum. It was also the beginning of the provincial collection of insects. Under Ron's efforts, the collection at the RSM expanded to over 100,000 specimens.

Ron retired at the RSM in 1996 but continued to work tirelessly as either a volunteer or under contract until his passing. His two main areas of expertise were the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera. Over the years, Ron had many accomplishments. He is credited for several new insect species records for Saskatchewan including the first Mexican Sulphur (*Erema mexicana*) and a new ground beetle, *Bembidion lanciphotoides*. Ron is also credited with finding the first Simius Roadside Skipper, *Amblyscirtes simius*, in Canada on 27 June 1968. In 1973, Ron's keen interest in butterflies resulted in his 216-page publication, *Butterflies of Saskatchewan: A Field Guide*. He contributed numerous articles for Nature Saskatchewan's publication, *Blue Jay*, which included an 18-part series entitled "A check-list of the moths of Saskatchewan" and he also wrote the second supplement to Manley Callin's *Birds of the Qu'Appelle Valley* (*Blue Jay* 60:64-74, June 2002). Over the years, Ron contributed many articles to the Entomological Society of Saskatchewan (ESS) Newsletter with records of new species for Saskatchewan, providing the dates, locations and other significant data for these records. Ron was also a major contributor to the entomological information contained in the revamped Life Sciences Gallery at the RSM.

Ron was an all-round naturalist and took a keen interest in not only insects but all flora and fauna. From 1951 to 1953, within a 24-km radius of their farm near Somme, Ron and his twin brother had identified 198 species of birds, found nests of 80 bird species and flightless young of another 8. In 1954, when their list had grown to over 206 species, they published an article

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*This is a revised version of the obituary published in Blue Jay (Volume 69[1]: 44-46 [2011]). We thank Nature Saskatchewan and the editors of Blue Jay for allowing us to use this material*

entitled "A preliminary list of the birds of the Somme area" (Contribution 3, Yorkton Natural History Society, 13 pages). Ron also was very knowledgeable on identifying numerous plant species in the province. He convened the Fort Qu'Appelle Christmas Bird Count each year and initiated the North American Butterfly Association's Fourth of July butterfly counts for the Fort Qu'Appelle and Regina areas.

Ron held many positions and worked on many committees. Some of these included serving as an associate editor of *Blue Jay*. Ron served as President of the Fort Qu'Appelle Natural History Society for 21 years, from its foundation in 1984 till 2009, except for the years 1995-1998. He was part of a team that conducted a Bioinventory of the Wildcat Hills Wilderness Area in the Pasquia Hills of east central Saskatchewan. Ron was one of the founding members of the Lepidopterans and Molluscs SSC (Species Specialist Group) that advised the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). He joined this SSC in 1995 and served until 2007. Ron served as President of the ESS in 1979.

Ron has been recognized for his many contributions in the field of natural history. These include being made a Fellow of the Saskatchewan Natural History Society in 1992. In 1983, the Entomological Society of Canada awarded Ron the Norman J. Criddle award which recognizes the contributions to entomology in Canada by an amateur. This award was presented by Dr George Ball (University of Alberta) to whom Ron sent many beetles for identification over the years. (Apparently, Ron would occasionally return a specimen to George questioning the identification and, often as not, Ron was correct!) To further recognize his contributions, the RSM will be naming the museum's entomology collection in honour of Ron.

Ron's other passion besides entomology was that of preaching. He was ordained in 1959. Until his death, Ron served the Apostolic Church in Punnichy and Fort Qu'Appelle, conducting services, bible studies and tent meetings for First Nations people. He married Barbara Clements on 8 June 1963 and together they travelled to many First Nations communities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Ron is survived by his wife, Barbara, son John and daughter Esther, all of Fort Qu'Appelle, and his son David (Vicki) Hooper and their family Alicia and Jesse in the United Arab Emirates.

I had the honour and privilege to know and work with Ron for almost 40 years. He was always eager and willing to share his knowledge with anyone who was willing to listen and learn. Rev Ron Hooper was Saskatchewan's last self-taught, all-round naturalist. His energy and drive to learn about the world around him was infectious. He was a very special and unique individual whose vast knowledge will be greatly missed.

Keith Roney (Regina) with contributions by Dr Stuart Houston (Saskatoon).



**Gary G. Grant**

**1941-2011**

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Gary was charged with establishing a pheromone laboratory, hiring the needed personnel and building a research programme that has remained to the present day as one of the main research thrusts of the Canadian Forest Service in Canada.

Gary was a gifted writer, an excellent wordsmith and a prolific publisher who collaborated with many scientists both within the research centre in Sault Ste. Marie and outside, including many international scientists. He was often invited to deliver presentations at various international scientific meetings and symposia, as well as to write authoritative chapters and reviews in his area of specialty. The manuscripts he wrote have always been well polished and a joy to read. His innovative approach to research also resulted in at least two patents on the composition of chemicals to manipulate the behaviour of the nun moth and on attracting and controlling the Douglas fir tussock moth.

Gary was invited twice by the United States Department of Agriculture in Gainesville, Florida, to be a visiting scientist at the research laboratory on Insects Affecting Man and Animals. He spent 3 months each time conducting basic research as well as field applications of pheromones in collaboration with resident scientists. In 1982, he decided to take a 1-year sabbatical leave to carry out research at the Insect Chemical Ecology Unit of the Departments of Entomology and Chemistry at the University of Southampton, England. He had another, shorter sabbatical at the Department of Entomology at Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. After this last sabbatical, a few scientists from The Netherlands visited Gary's laboratory in Sault Ste. Marie. His international collaborations culminated in being invited to be an Adjunct Professor at Nanjing Forestry University in the People's Republic of China (PRC). Gary spent time in Nanjing lecturing to and sharing his experiences with senior undergraduates, postgraduate students and scientists.

Gary served as an Associate Editor of the *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Ontario* (1973-1976) and of the *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* (1990-1993). He was also a Canadian Delegate at the Food and Agricultural Organization (UN) North American Forestry Commission in 1990. Clearly, Gary had a most enviable career in science.

Sadly, after a brief encounter with pancreatic cancer, he succumbed to the disease and passed

**G**ary G. Grant was born in Toronto, Canada, on 18 June 1941, and attended the University of Western Ontario in London to study Zoology. He often mentioned that his love of entomology started during his undergraduate years. Apart of his excellent scholastic abilities, Gary was an accomplished athlete and joined the University of Western Ontario football team, the Mustangs, as a running back. He graduated in 1965 with Honours and continued his studies in Entomology at the same university, receiving his MSc in 1967. He then went to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and obtained his PhD in 1970, specializing in semiochemicals. Following a 2-year period of postdoctoral training at the Department of Entomology, University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia, he returned to Canada in 1972 to take up a position as a research scientist at the renowned Insect Pathology Research Institute in

away on New Year's Day of 2011, aged 69. His family, including the grandchildren he loved so much, friends and Canadian colleagues will miss Gary greatly. His international colleagues in many countries where he conducted research and lectured, such as Chile, PRC, the Czech Republic, England, The Netherlands, and the USA, will also miss him immensely. The field of semiochemicals has lost a valuable and an innovative investigator and will miss his sharp and enquiring mind, constructive criticism and valuable suggestions.

All your friends and colleagues at the Great Lakes Forestry Centre will miss seeing you everyday, your quick wit, sense of humour and your counsel. Gary, it has been a pleasure and a privilege.

Basil M. Arif  
Molecular Virologist  
Great Lakes Forestry Centre  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario



## **Volunteerism – alive and well**

**(continued from page 100)**

Curiously, there is one area where more volunteers are required – as book reviewers. Apparently, the Chair of the Publications Committee (currently Kevin Floate) has some difficulty in finding individuals willing to read and prepare reviews of books sent to the Society, despite the ‘bonus’ of getting to keep the book afterwards! So, the next time you see a list of ‘Books available for review’ in the Bulletin, take a close look and if there is something that would make a nice addition to your bookshelf, get out of your easy chair and fire off an e-mail to Kevin. We should be delighted to publish your opinion!

## **Le bénévolat – bien vivant**

**(suite de la page 100)**

de voir si ça ferait une bonne addition à votre bibliothèque, levez-vous de votre chaise et envoyez un message à Kevin. Nous serions ravis de publier votre opinion !

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*Editor's note: Society Directors and Officers are reminded to check these lists, and submit corrections, including the names and positions of new officers.*

## *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Canada*

Editor: Cedric Gillott  
Assistant Editor: Julia Mlynarek

The *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Canada*, published since 1969, presents quarterly entomological news, opportunities and information, details of Society business, matters of wider scientific importance and book reviews.

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The Entomological Society of Canada was founded in 1863 primarily to study, advance and promote entomology. It supports entomology through publications, meetings, advocacy and other activities.

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## *Bulletin de la Société d'entomologie du Canada*

Rédacteur: Cedric Gillott  
Rédactrice adjointe: Julia Mlynarek

Le *Bulletin de la Société d'entomologie du Canada*, publié depuis 1969, présente trimestriellement des informations entomologiques, des occasions, des renseignements sur les opérations de la Société, des dossiers scientifiques d'importance et des analyses d'ouvrages.

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La Société d'entomologie du Canada a été établie en 1863 principalement pour promouvoir l'étude et l'avancement de l'entomologie. Elle soutient l'entomologie par l'entremise de publications, de réunions et d'autres activités.

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## Volunteerism – alive and well

A society such as ours thrives as a result of a dedicated cohort of volunteers putting in many hours of unselfish work. This work takes multiple forms, including individual and committee activities that ensure the Society's interests and goals are achieved, writing (and editing!) articles of interest to members, and the massive task of organizing the Society's annual meeting, jointly held with a regional society.

The Society is fortunate to have individuals within its ranks who are willing to 'step forward and be counted' (literally), namely, those who agree to stand as candidates for election to the Governing Board as a Director-at-Large or Second Vice-President. You will have seen in the preceding pages the nominees for 2011, and within the next few weeks you will receive a ballot asking you to select those you consider best for the position. Though in our democratic society voting is optional, I urge you all to use this opportunity to have your voice heard. It takes only a few moments and little or no cost to put an 'X' in the boxes and throw the envelope in the mail (no electronic option this year!).

(continued on page 97)

## Le bénévolat – bien vivant

Une Société comme la nôtre prolifère grâce à une cohorte dévouée de bénévoles qui investissent de nombreuses heures pour un travail désintéressé. Ce travail prend de multiples formes, incluant des activités individuelles ou en comité afin d'assurer que les intérêts et les objectifs de la Société sont remplis, l'écriture (et l'édition !) d'articles d'intérêt pour les membres, et la tâche massive d'organiser la réunion annuelle de la Société, tenue conjointement avec une société régionale.

La Société est choyée d'avoir des gens dans ses rangs qui sont volontaires et font un pas en avant (littéralement), notamment, ceux qui acceptent de se présenter comme candidats pour les élections au conseil exécutif comme conseiller ou second Vice-président. Vous aurez vu dans les pages précédentes les nominés pour 2011, et dans les semaines qui suivront, vous recevrez un bulletin de vote vous demandant de choisir la personne que vous considérez comme la meilleure pour le poste. Bien que voter soit optionnel dans notre société démocratique, je vous demande d'utiliser cette opportunité de vous faire entendre. Cela ne vous prendra que quelques minutes et très peu, voire aucun coût de mettre un 'X' dans les cases et de déposer l'enveloppe à la poste (pas d'option électronique cette année !)

Curieusement, il y a un domaine où plus de bénévoles sont requis – pour les revues de livres. Apparemment, le président du comité des publications (présentement Kevin Floate) a quelques difficultés à trouver des gens prêts à lire et préparer des revues de livres envoyés par la Société, malgré le 'bonus' de garder le livre en question par la suite ! Alors, la prochaine fois que vous verrez une liste de livres à réviser pour le Bulletin, regardez-y de plus près afin

(suite à la page 97)

# Entomological Society of Canada, 2010-2011 Société d'entomologie du Canada, 2010-2011

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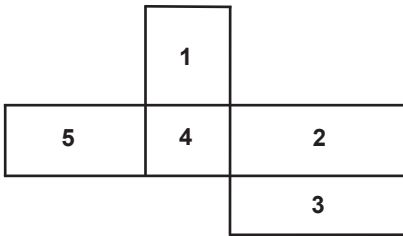
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## Images

**On the spine:** A robber fly, *Stenopogon inquinatus* Loew (Diptera: Asilidae), photographed in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. One of the largest Canadian asilids, it ranges over much of western North America where it is common in dry forests and grasslands. Photo: W. Strong

**Beneath the title:** Mating soldier beetles, *Rhagonycha fulva* (Scopoli) (Coleoptera: Cantharidae), in a meadow near Delémont, Switzerland. This predatory European beetle was recently introduced to North America where it is now widespread. Photo: A. Leroux

**1** A European species of *Plebejus* Kluk (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae), very similar to the Nearctic species *Plebejus melissa* (Edwards). Jerisberghof, Switzerland. Photo: A. Leroux

**2** Eggs of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Hemiptera: Coreidae), an important pest of North American conifer seeds and European edible pine nuts. Vernon, British Columbia. Photo: W. Strong

**3** A meadow grasshopper nymph, probably a species of *Chorthippus* Fieber (Orthoptera: Acrididae), in a mountain pasture near Soyhières, Switzerland. Photo: A. Leroux

**4** Lars Andreassen preparing trap lures for *Aleochara bipustulata* (L.) (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae), a potential biological control agent for *Delia radicum* (L.) (Diptera: Anthomyiidae). Zurich, Switzerland. Photo: A. Leroux

**5** An assassin bug nymph (Heteroptera: Reduviidae), photographed in western Massachusetts. Photo: B. Roitberg

**Back cover:** A platygastroid wasp, *Gryon pennsylvanicum* (Ashmead) (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae), ovipositing in eggs of western conifer seed bug, *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Hemiptera: Coreidae) in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Photo: W. Strong

Français à l'intérieur de la couverture avant.