

# METALLEPTEA

SOCIEDAD PANAMERICANA  
DE ACRIDIOLOGIA



PAN AMERICAN  
ACRIDOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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# METALEPTEA

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SOCIEDAD PANAMERICANA  
DE ACRIDIOLOGIA



PAN AMERICAN  
ACRIDOLOGICAL SOCIETY

WINTER 1982

The Pan American Acridological Society, or PAAS, is an international scientific organization with members in 24 different countries. Its purposes are to facilitate communication among those interested in, and concerned with, New World acridology, to encourage collaborative research and control programs in acridology among the countries of the New World, and to disseminate information and to promote, conduct, and foster other activities designed to increase knowledge and understanding of acridology and its implications.

Some 50 interested persons met at San Martin de los Andes, Neuquén, Argentina, in 1976, and planned a society, PAAS, that took its formal inception in 1978 upon the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws. Since then, PAAS has been engaged in a full range of programs and activities toward the satisfaction of its above-mentioned objectives and was recently accorded tax-exempt status by the United States Government.

Approximately 100 persons representing 10 different countries met at Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, USA, in 1979, on the occasion of the 2nd Meeting of PAAS. Over 300 persons representing 19 different countries registered at Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela, in 1981, on the occasion of PAAS' 3rd Meeting, held in conjunction with the 14th Latin American Congress of Entomology. Subsequent meetings are to be held on a triennial basis, with the next scheduled for 1984.

The 1981-1984 Governing Board includes President J. E. Henry, of Bozeman, Montana, USA, President-Elect V. R. Vickery, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, North American Representative G. B. Hukern, of Fargo, North Dakota, USA, Latin American Representative Francisco Cerda, of Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela, Representative-at-Large Herbert C. Knutson, of Manhattan, Kansas, USA, Past President R. A. Bondares, of La Plata, Argentina, and Executive Secretary and Past President S. K. Gangwere, of Detroit, Michigan, USA. D. A. Nickle, of Washington, D. C., USA, is Editor.

The present publications of PAAS include a newsletter entitled *Metatrepes* and a triennial Proceedings.

PAAS membership is open to all persons, professional or amateur, with an interest in New World acridology by virtue of their research, teaching, or other activities.

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ALBERT PITTS MORSE, 1863-1936

A NOTABLE AMERICAN ACRIDOLOGIST  
ALBERT P. MORSE (1863-1936)

Ashley B. Gurney

Retired, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, IBIII, Agricultural Research, Science & Education Administration, USDA, c/o U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. 20560.

*Abstract.*—Albert P. Morse (1863-1936) was a substantial contributor to the identification and natural history of North American grasshoppers and their relatives (Orthoptera), and he provided important identification keys. His manual of these insects in New England is his largest and most important publication. A review of his other publications is made and references are included.

A. P. Morse's most important publication was his *Manual of the Orthoptera of New England, including the Locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, and their allies*. Ten years after its publication in 1920, I was a student at Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) and beginning to give special attention to the local Orthoptera, Morse's volume quickly became my basic reference work. Although he lived scarcely 75 miles away, in Wellesley College, I never met him, and my only personal contact was one exchange of letters. I had written to him about some of my captures, and in his reply he answered my questions and also wished me well in pursuing work on what had been his favorite insect group. It was later, when I consulted his other publications, that I realized his breadth as a collector, ecologist, and general naturalist.

Morse was born on February 10, 1863, in Sherborn Massachusetts and grew up on a farm. He was encouraged by several local naturalists to follow a natural bent toward collecting, taxonomy, and field observation. His formal advanced training was limited, though he did attend a summer session of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and a long summer course in entomology under John H. Comstock at Cornell University. By the time he was 30 he had published notes on grasshoppers and other insects in an entomological journal, *Psyche*, and had probably met the acknowledged American leader of orthopterological research, Samuel H. Scudder. Following the lat-

ter's death in 1911, he wrote: "Well do I remember the cordial welcome he extended to me, an unknown quantity, in response to the rat-a-tat of his laboratory knocker—that quaint conceit, a knocker in the form of a locust, beating upon the door with its hind legs!—when I first called upon him, as well as the many delightful hours spent there afterward in the study of his collections." (Morse, 1911).

Morse's *Mzumal* was genuinely a product of his own experience, his firsthand contact with most of the New England species and previous work with their identification, especially regarding the grasshoppers. He received strong encouragement for the preparation of the *Mzumal* from Miss Elizabeth Billings of Woodstock, Vermont (the "E. B." to whom the book was dedicated). He taught natural history to boys, girls, and teachers of that town during several summers, beginning in 1909, and she suggested and supported his work leading to the comprehensive volume. Morse collected widely in New England and so had a close familiarity with the fauna. Though he evidently worked relatively little in the western part of Massachusetts, he visited Mount Greylock, the state's highest peak, at least once. In addition to keys, diagnostic descriptive notes, and locality records, he gave information in the *Mzumal* on seasonal appearance, life histories, and especially preferred habitats. He also included abundant illustrations, which contributed to the book's great practical value. As was probably even more true of W. S. Blatchley, whose *Orthoptera of Northeastern America* was published the same year (Blatchley, 1920), Morse was aided significantly in the preparation of his volume by the availability of recent important revisionary papers on Orthoptera of the eastern United States by other authors, especially Rehn and Hebard.

Although Morse continued to collect Orthoptera in New England throughout his life, he probably contributed more to the clarification of poorly known faunas by his collections in the Far West and South, areas that had been little studied at the time. At the time he worked there (Far West, 1897; South, 1903, 1905), no one had directed extensive collecting efforts specifically to Orthoptera. Soon afterward, automobiles made it much easier to reach desirable collecting sites, and for several decades a series of noteworthy collecting expeditions took place, especially those of Rehn and Hebard.

Morse's 12-week collecting trip in the Far West during the summer of 1897, which Scudder suggested and supported, was discussed in some detail (Morse, 1898b), and new species collected are represented especially in Scudder (1899) as well as several other papers by Scudder and by Morse. He collected from Yuma, Arizona, to western Washington, travelling chiefly by train. To visit

sites beyond walking distance from towns, he hired horses and occasionally guides. His notes (Morse, 1898b) with hints to future collectors, explain his collecting methods and his impression of various areas examined. Examples of the latter are: Lancaster (Calif.) — "In tree yucca belt on south side of Mohave Desert. Desert, ranches, artesian wells and tanks, running water; good variety and rich collecting-ground; stay at least two or three days." Mojave (Calif.) — "Not to be thought of; nothing but bare sand on one side and a forest of creosote-bush (*Larrea*) on the other." The last remark suggests that Morse may not have realized the collecting potential of creosote-bush. The grasshopper genus *Ligarotettix*, frequently abundant on *Larrea* in southern California, was first described by McNeill in 1897 and probably was unknown to Morse during his trip. In view of the rich fauna of Decticinae in California, as it has been demonstrated in recent years, often by special collecting methods, we may wonder how many decticines came to Morse's attention. At a meeting of the Cambridge Entomological Club in January, 1898 (Morse, 1898a) he discussed the relative abundance of different groups observed and commented that "certain Decticids were not uncommon locally." Several new genera and species of Decticinae from his trip were described by Scudder in the years closely following 1897.

In the light of current high costs, it is interesting to note that Morse (1898b) reported that hotel rooms during his western trip often were available for \$1 to \$1.25 per day. In 1928 he wrote to E. O. Essig, "As a matter of fact, I bought many meals in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland at Chinese and Japanese restaurants for 10 or 15 cents each — square meals they were, too, with no frills. The 'two bit' (25¢) price was current at American-run restaurants and I had my choice of coffee, tea, or Zinfandel wine" (Essig, 1931: 711).

In the summers of 1903 and 1905, with support from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Morse collected Orthoptera (chiefly Acrididae) extensively in the southeastern United States (Morse, 1904b; 1907). During these two trips, Morse collected a total of some 15,000 specimens from about 110 localities in 12 states, encompassing about 19 weeks of field work. The findings of his 1903 trip focused attention on the rich fauna there in the southern Appalachians, particularly the flightless Acrididae. About 90 species of Acrididae and Tettigidae (15 species recognized as new) were collected, especially the rather localized, brachypterous species of *Melanoplus*. Precise identification of the latter depends a great deal on the fine structures of the male genitalia, which were unstudied during Morse's active years; even now the status of some of those brachypterous populations of *Melanoplus* is uncertain. The itinerary of his 1905 trip was modified while

he was in the field because of a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. The trip took him through parts of the Gulf States and across Arkansas, Oklahoma (including what was then Indian Territory) and northern Texas, yielding about 120 species of Acrididae and Tettigidae (eight recognized as new). He compared the faunas of arid, treeless country (western Oklahoma, northern Texas) and the humid, wooded Southeast and found a larger number of grasshopper species, especially the Oedipodinae, in the former area. Brachypterous species of *Melanoplus* were more numerous in the Southeast. In his two extensive summaries of the trips (1904b, 1907), Morse commented on the preferred habitats, zonal relationships, and life histories of each species insofar as his observations permitted and included photographs of typical habitats.

As an ecologist, Morse was more of a general observer than a careful recorder of data in the custom of modern quantitative biologists, but he had a keen sense for the basic meaning of habitat association in Acrididae, and it probably is fair to say that he anticipated the refined work on ecology that came later. A reading of his papers, as arranged chronologically by Dow (1937), shows that several of his papers — for example, "The Distribution of the New England Locusts" (Morse, 1899) — demonstrate his early recognition that grasshoppers are typically associated with particular environments and zones. In "A faunal and floral tabulation-scheme" (Morse, 1904a) he deplored the scant information available for most insect species that would serve to assess their relation to the life-zones of North America that had recently been advanced by C. Hart Merriam, and he suggested that relevant data be tabulated. In two reports on Orthoptera from field surveys made by other biologists in northern Michigan (Morse, 1905b, 1909), he applied the same terminology for grasshopper habitats that he had used earlier (Morse, 1904b). References to Morse's pioneer terminology for grasshopper behavior and habitat classification by Uvarov (1977) and other references in works by Chopard (1938), Isely (1937) and Strohecker (1937) show that his conclusions on ecology were frequently consulted.

Morse's note on the differing attractiveness to grasshoppers of salt on binder twine (Morse, 1930) resulted from observations made in central Nebraska during parts of the summer from 1919 to 1923 (Dow, 1937:5). He thought that grasshoppers that were feeding on alfalfa or sweet clover already had satisfied a craving for salt, hence were not attracted to twine, which acquired salt from sweaty hands.

A. P. Morse published only two papers based on specimens collected outside of the United States and apparently never collected insects abroad. His report on Tettigidae in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (Morse, 1900-

1901) reviewed the Central American fauna and included 6 new genera and 15 new species. In 1905 he published on a collection from the Bahama Islands that came to him for study; in it he described 6 new species of Orthoptera (Morse, 1905a).

Morse's interests in natural history went far beyond Orthoptera alone. Chiefly in the 1890's, he collected and studied Odonata actively and described some new species. He also had a continued interest in the local flora and published several short botanical notes. However, his strongest interest for a natural history group outside of Orthoptera centered on the birds. In an obituary by T. S. Palmer, then Secretary of the American Ornithologist's Union (Palmer, 1936), Morse's publications on birds, three bird lists, and his active role in entertaining the Union when it met in Salem in 1930 were noted. Morse was a member of eleven scientific societies and three entomological ones and served as president of several of them (Dow, 1937). His broad interests undoubtedly contributed greatly to his success at teaching and museum service in several institutions. Morse had a long association with the Boston Society of Natural History and was very active (1901-1909) in developing natural history courses in its Teachers' School of Science. Likewise, he deposited considerable material in its New England Museum of Natural History, now the Museum of Science, Boston. From 1911 to 1934 he played an active role at the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, most of that time as Curator of Natural History. Both the Museum in Salem and the Society in Boston were noted for their pioneer roles among American museums in providing an educational service to the public and the early histories of both institutions were discussed in an informal anecdotal manner by Barbour (1946). An interesting account of Morse's own views on museums, with comments on some of his personal experiences at Salem and elsewhere was published during his last years (Morse, 1934).

Morse transferred his private collection of insects, chiefly Orthoptera (and said by Dow to exceed 50,000 specimens), to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, during 1920-21. Most of the Orthoptera specimens, including the Morse types of Orthoptera then at the Museum, were acquired by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia during the 1970's. Lectotypes of 65 species or subspecies were selected earlier (Morse and Hebard, 1915); the 1915 list covers only species described from the United States, and nearly all are now located at the Academy of Natural Sciences. Otte (1978) recently listed all primary types of Orthoptera at the Academy, including a special section on Morse types deposited there.

Some pinned specimens collected or handled by Morse bear "Lot No." labels on which a number has been written, but often there are no detailed collect-

ing data on the pins. Dow (1937:6) mentioned notebooks, which contain a key to the numbers on the labels, having been deposited at several museums. In response to my inquiry, T. H. Hobbell wrote (October, 1978) that he had long ago copied from a Morse notebook the data for Lot Numbers 1-130 and had recently sent copies of the data on seven typed sheets, for filing, to the U. S. National Museum of Natural History (Washington, D. C.) and the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia, Pa.). The data are varied, in some cases including full information for specimens collected by him or others, and in other cases providing identifications or other information about certain lots of insects.

Complementing the picture of Morse as an industrious scientist, enthusiastic and painstaking in his work, is the image of him as a good family man and long-remembered friend. He contributed to science in many ways, had a sense of humor, and earned the respect and admiration of his students and other associates. His health began to fail in 1934, and he died April 29, 1936, at Wellesley, Massachusetts. About two months earlier, on March 1, his friend Andrew N. Caudell, a U. S. Department of Agriculture employee who had worked on Orthoptera at the U. S. National Museum of Natural History about 37 years, died in Washington, D. C.

In the preparation of this review of A. P. Morse's long and productive career, I have been greatly helped by the works of Dow (1937), who included a bibliography of Morse's important scientific writings, and those of Essig (1931) and Mallis (1971). Dow (in litt.) has also made helpful suggestions about other sources of information. Margaret Thayer (Harvard University), T. H. Hobbell (University of Michigan), and Daniel Otte (Academy of Natural Sciences) have helped me with information on Morse's notebooks.

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MINUTES OF THE PAAS BUSINESS MEETING AT MARACAY,  
VENEZUELA, HOTEL PIPO INTERNACIONAL, 9 JULY 1981

Presiding Officer: R. A. Ronderos

Participating Members: C. J. Bidau, F. H. Caetano, Francisco Carda, E. L. Cosenzo, P. F. Daley, M. Deacamps, A. B. Even, Amilton Ferreira, S. K. Gangwere, J. E. Henry, G. M. Hewitt, N. D. Jago, Anthony Joern, D. K. McE. Kevan, Mrs. D. K. McE. Kevan, H. C. Knutson, N. Lafuente Indo, G. G. Liljestrom, H. K. Mukerji, D. A. Nickle, J. A. Onsager, R. Orego Aravena, Daniel Otte, H.R. Roberts, N. E. Sanchez, S. Z. Turk, Michael Tyrkus, E. G. Vickery, V. R. Vickery, N. E. Virla de Arguello, S. A. Vix.

The business session of the 3rd Triennial Meeting of the Pan American Aridological Society was called to order by President Ricardo Ronderos at 8:00 PM, whereupon he submitted the following report for the members' consideration:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

"It is a pleasure to be here in Maracay with friends and associates, as many of us were earlier in San Martin and Bozeman. In preparing for this event, I have thought about what we have accomplished together during my term of office. Is it a lot or a little? I think it has been a lot. I believe we have furthered relationships among peoples of different countries and their laboratories concerned with grasshopper study. It occurs to me that this fact alone is sufficient justification for PAAS' existence. However, other facets to PAAS' role in insect science may be mentioned. For example, I might comment on our unique Latin American Training Program, my laboratory's extensive collaboration with that of President-Elect John Henry and his associates at Bozeman, and the PAAS-WSU-USDA proposal spearheaded by Executive Secretary Stan Gangwere and Dave Nickle. I could mention many other spinoffs from within the PAAS framework, but time does not permit. For now, I will have to close by congratulating Local Arrangements Coordinator Francisco Carda and his colleagues for a job well done."

Adoption of the President's Report was moved by Mike Tyrkus, seconded by Vernon Vickery, and approved by the membership.

EDITOR'S REPORT

Mike Tyrkus, Editor, made the following remarks on his term of office: "We of the Editorial Staff have had fun in the process of developing PAAS' publications which—we feel—have evolved into viable vehicles of information exchange. Our *Metalepta* is purely a newsletter, carrying news and information of interest to members and excluding research papers, while our *Proceedings* carries research and other publications presented at the triennial meetings. The last *Metalepta* (vol. 3, no. 1) for which I was responsible during my term of office was mailed out some months ago. The Bozeman *Proceedings* is, unfortunately, still in press, having been delayed owing to technical difficulties and the need for rewriting given articles but is expected to be issued at or about the time of release of this new number of *Metalepta*."

Adoption of the Editor's Report was moved by John Henry, seconded by Keith Kevan, and approved by the membership. Mick Jago then commended Tyrkus for the good job that he did as Editor.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The writer, in his capacity as Executive Secretary, gave the following report:

"Our 2nd Latin American Training Program is well underway, involving five South American grantees assigned to various United States and Canadian aridological laboratories. Our project has a budget in excess of \$30,000 (US), funded primarily by the Tinker Foundation but supplemented by awards from many other organizations, institutions, and individuals. Grantees involved in the current program include Lic. Claudio J. Bidau, of the Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, Lic. Flavio H. Caetano, of the Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho, of Rio Claro, Brazil, Ing. Agron. Eduardo L. Cosenzo, of the Secretaria Estado de Agricultura y Ganaderia, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dr. Gerardo G. Liljestrom, of the Museo de La Plata, Argentina, and Lic. Sonia Z. Turk, of the Fundacion Miguel Lillo and the Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, Argentina. Details of the program in which they participated, assignments made, accomplishments, and budget will be forthcoming in my formal grant report to be issued on or about January 1, 1982.

Membership status in the society is as follows as of this writing: Active Members-109, Student Members-13, Honorary Members-8, Emeritus Members-4, others-8. This total of 142 members from 25 different countries includes some

individuals who have received 3rd notice of unpaid dues. Past experience indicates that perhaps 10-12 of them will continue in arrears despite notice having been given them and, as our Constitution and By-Laws demand, will have to be removed from the formal membership rolls at the next opportunity. Accordingly, adjusted total membership includes 130 ± individuals. This total is clearly insufficient to allow PAAS to pursue its important international objectives and must be addressed promptly by the next Membership Committee. I so recommend.

The Society's bank account balance totals \$3,315.96 as of June 30th, which is insufficient for expenditures anticipated over the next few months. Fortunately, the proposed dues increase recommended by the Board of Governors was approved overwhelmingly by the membership, and will take effect in 1982."

Adoption of the Executive Secretary's Report was moved by John Henry, seconded by Claudio Bidau, and approved by the membership without further comment.

#### HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

H. Radclyffe Roberts, of Philadelphia, USA, and Carlos Alberto Campos Seabra, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, having been nominated for Honorary Membership by the 1979-1981 Governing Board, were presented to the membership in attendance at Maracay for final consideration. Approval of Dr. Robert's nomination was moved by David Nickle, seconded by Vernon Vickery, and accepted unanimously by the membership; approval of Dr. Seabra's nomination was moved by Keith Kevan, seconded by Herbert Knutson, and accepted unanimously by the membership. President Ronderos welcomed these two new Honorary Members into the Society and presented them with a formal scroll signifying the high honor given. He then presented similar scrolls to Drs. D. Keith McE. Kevan, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Canada, and M. Descamps, of Paris, France. The two latter, members so designated at earlier meetings, had not previously received their scrolls.

#### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

The Resolutions Committee, chaired by N. D. Jago, presented the following written report for members' consideration:

"Voices of Thanks:

1) PAAS wishes to thank Dr. Eduardo Osuna and Engineer Francisco Cerda for arranging so successfully the facilities and services used during the Maracay Symposium.

2) PAAS wishes to thank the Faculty of Agronomy, of the Central Univer-

sity of Venezuela, and the Venezuelan Entomological Society for their cooperation in implementing the symposium.

3) PAAS also wishes to extend its gratitude to all institutions and individual Society members who have supported the symposium financially. These contributors are as follows:

#### Basic Grant

Tinker Foundation, New York, USA

#### Other Direct Grants

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, USA  
Moorman's Travel, Inc., Detroit, USA  
Various anonymous individuals

#### Indirect Grants

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Bunge & Born Foundation, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
USDA Rangeland Insect Laboratory, Bozeman, USA  
Wayne State University Department of Biological Sciences, Detroit, USA  
Wayne State University Office of Research & Sponsored Programs, Detroit, USA

IVth Latin American & Vth Venezuelan Congresses of Entomology  
Anonymous donor

#### In-Kind Contributions

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, USA  
Agriculture Canada Research Branch, Saskatoon, Canada  
Central Michigan University Department of Biology, Mt. Pleasant, USA  
Lyman Entomological Museum of McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Canada  
North Dakota State University Department of Entomology, Fargo, USA  
Texas A & M University Department of Biology, College Station, USA  
USDA Rangeland Insect Laboratory, Bozeman, USA  
Wayne State University School of Medicine & Children's Hospital of Michigan, Detroit, USA

Various anonymous individuals

#### Resolutions:

1) PAAS requests that members communicate names of all new workers in the field of acridid biology and control to the Society President and Executive Secretary. This action should lead to additional numbers which, in turn, should favor increased research and collaboration within the Society framework.

2) The PAAS members in attendance at Maracay recommend that the next symposium be held in 1984. Toward this end, it is suggested that a committee be convened by the President to decide on a final venue, preferably in an area of faunistic interest to the participants.

3) PAAS proposes that, at an early date, Dr. N. D. Jago contact Dr. F. O. Albrecht, of the Association d'Acridologie, Paris, France, to express our concern over the current financial straits of his acridologically important journal *Acrida* and further proposes that President John Henry follow up this informal inquiry with a formal visit during which he may discuss in depth the

*Acrida* problem with Dr. Albrecht.

The individual resolutions given above were each moved, seconded, and approved by the membership. Then John Henry moved, Jerry Onsager seconded, and the membership adopted the slate of resolutions as a whole.

#### ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY NEW OFFICERS

At this point, President Ronderos introduced the new President of the Society, Dr. John E. Henry, who, with appropriate remarks, accepted office. President Henry then announced the following Board of Governors (as determined by the Society's recent election) taking office with him:

President-Elect Vernon R. Vickery  
North American Representative G. B. Mulkern  
Latin American Representative Francisco Cerda  
Representative-at-Large Herbert Knutson

These elected officers, President Henry, Past President Ronderos, and Executive Secretary S. K. Gangwere, an appointed officer, constitute PAAS' 1981-1984 Board of Governors.

President Henry also announced the following slate of appointed officers already approved by the Governing Board:

Executive Secretary S. K. Gangwere  
Elections Committee Chairman I. J. Cantrall; Members S. K. Gangwere, J. E. Henry, & M. Tyrkus  
Audit Committee Chairman T. H. Hubbell; Members, S. Vix, & J. E. Henry  
Regional Representative Nominating Committee Chairman G. B. Mulkern; Members Francisco Cerda, & Herbert Knutson  
Editor David A. Nickle  
Editorial Board & Publications Chairman D. A. Nickle; Members Roger Bland, Francisco Cerda, J. A. Onsager, & Norma Sanchez  
Membership Committee Chairman M. Tyrkus; Members S. K. Gangwere, J. E. Henry, & R. A. Ronderos  
Mailing Committee Chairman S. Vix; Member S. K. Gangwere

President Henry adjourned the meeting at 10:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. Gangwere  
Executive Secretary

#### REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I assume the office of President of the Pan American Acridological Society. Following in the footsteps of our two previous Presidents, Professor S. K. Gangwere and Professor R. Ronderos, will be a challenge because they have done a notable job of increasing the image and impact of our founding Society. I look forward to this challenge and encourage all members to help me move our Society forward to one of greater international prominence and respect.

Upon taking over the office of Presidency during the Maracay meetings, I stated that one of my objectives would be to expand the influence of PAAS on the international scene. A first action in this direction was contacting the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) concerning possible affiliation. The IUBS is an international consortium of biological science societies that have affiliated together for the purpose of fostering international exchange and cooperation. Within such an affiliation, PAAS may well serve as the commission for world-wide acridology and as such will be the source for information and expertise. Having received a positive response from the IUBS, I have directed our Executive Secretary, Professor Gangwere, to poll the PAAS Board of Directors for approval for applying for membership in the IUBS.

By now most acridologists are aware of the pending demise of the Association d'Acridologie and with it the journal *Acrida*. This is a serious blow to our science. Certainly, the Association provided a forum for communication among acridologists throughout the world and thus a connection between our Pan American people with other scientists throughout the world. *Acrida* has been a first class journal, and we have taken pride in seeing the fruits of our labors published in it. Also, of great significance, the Acridological Abstracts, prepared by the Centre for Overseas Pest Research in London and published in *Acrida*, will cease. I know all of us found the Abstracts particularly useful, but for those acridologists located in remote research stations, without easy access to computer abstracting services, they have been indispensable.

On a recent trip abroad, I had the privilege of visiting with Chris F. Hemming, Principal Scientific Officer, COPR and Vice President of the Association d'Acridologie, Judith M. Child, COPR, English language editor for *Acrida*, and Janet Ridout, COPR, editor of Acridological Abstracts. I was impressed by their dedication in preparing the material for *Acrida* and particularly by their concern that COPR could no longer provide these services to the scientific community. This is most unfortunate, but we can only commend these peo-

ple for a job well done and thank them for it. We will miss their contribution to our science.

Following my visit to COPR, I proceeded to Paris where I had the distinct honor of meeting Dr. F. O. Albrecht, Founder and President of the Association d'Acridologie and Editor of *Acrida*. We had lengthy and enlightening discussions about the role the Association and *Acrida* in acridology and science played in general. We explored how might be filled, or partially filled, the void that will remain when they are gone. He was most supportive of our extending the frontiers of PAAS throughout the world in order to provide the members of the Association with an opportunity of remaining involved with an acridological society. He cautioned us about attempting to undertake a journal to replace *Acrida* or even to publish abstracts or titles of acridological papers. I informed him that PAAS had no aspirations in these areas. He did consider our newsletter *Metazéptea* as a very positive asset for our Society and encouraged us to keep it strong and active.

Reflecting upon that visit with Dr. Albrecht, as well as the time and effort he has given over the years to acridology through his research, the Association, and *Acrida*, it is difficult for me to imagine how we as acridologists might show our appreciation for his great contribution. Nevertheless, as a token of our appreciation, and on behalf of PAAS, I shall submit the name of Dr. F. O. Albrecht to the Board of Directors for consideration for Honorary Membership in our Society.

In view of the pending loss of the Association, I feel that PAAS should consider expansion to a world body. In so doing, we all must evaluate the impact and possible consequences this may have on our present small, but effective Society. Should our membership expand significantly outside the New World, we would be obligated to change the name of our Society to something more fitting the global representation. As a benefit, it will mean expanding our lines of communication, possibly between scientists in more closely related research areas. I am sure that the opinions within PAAS will be varied, and I encourage that all who wish to make their views known, do so through *Metazéptea*. In any event, I am requesting that Executive Secretary Gangwere poll the Board of Directors for approval for our investigating the mechanism by which we might expand to a world body should our membership so desire.

I was pleased with the success of our most recent training program. This past year five young acridologists from South America received full or partial support for extended training periods at various institutions and facilities in North America. Although a final report has not been completed, this recent training program involved in excess of \$30,000 in grants and donations. These training programs have been a most active and effective means

of initiating and maintaining close contact and cooperation between researchers in North and South America. Dr. Gangwere should be commended for a job well done, for, as with our first training program, it was due primarily to his hard work and perseverance that this last program was so successful.

I believe we should continue these training programs. The next program should be undertaken within 2 to 3 years, possibly coinciding with our next Congress. Then we should make it a truly reciprocal program by funding scientist exchange in both directions. Dr. Gangwere will expand on this in his final report of the recent training program.

A site for the next PAAS Congress has not been selected. We are waiting word from the South American Entomological Society that their next Congress would convene some time in 1984 in a site, to be selected, in southeastern Mexico. This was the suggestion of the Governing Board at the previous Congress. Should they meet then and at such a location, I will then appoint a site committee to select the same or some other site for our own Congress in 1984.

It is apparent that we are headed for interesting and opportune times in the next few years, and I feel it is a distinct pleasure having been given the opportunity to serve as President of PAAS for these coming times. I call upon all members to take an active role in the affairs of your Society for only in that way will PAAS remain a strong and respected body of acridologists and scientists.

John E. Henry  
President

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Having just returned after some months' inactivity as Executive Secretary (I have been on leave from my university), I have only a few items to report. PAAS' 2nd Latin American Training Program terminated with the departure, some months ago, of the last of our five grantees. I am now engaged in correspondence with them and their host institutions to settle final budgetary matters, evaluate the program's success, and take over other steps preliminary to writing my final report. The latter, to be issued at the end of this year, will not only contain details of this year's program but will include recommendations for any future programs of this type that the Society might decide to undertake. A copy of my report will be made available to members in a future issue of *Metaleptea*.

Believing that Honorary Membership in the Pan American Acridological Society is a high honor worthy of especial recognition, the Society recently prepared a suitable scroll which, framed, has been formally presented to all recipients. There are eight individuals who have received this recognition. Arranged alphabetically, they (and their year of honorary designation) are as follows: I. J. Cantrall (1979), Carlos S. Carbonell (1979), M. Descamps (1976), T. H. Hubbell (1976), D. Keith McE. Kavan (1976), Jose Liebermann [deceased] (1976), R. Radclyffe Roberts (1981), and Carlos Alberto Campos Seabra (1981). I know you will be pleased to learn of this extra step the Society has just taken to honor these individuals who bring distinction to our organization.

As you know, Past Editor Mike Tyrkus initiated *Metaleptea* and is responsible for its present highly successful format. We are indebted to him for his efforts on our behalf. With this number (Vol. 4, No. 1), newly appointed Editor Dave Nickle has taken over. Dave has already made changes in *Metaleptea* and hopes that he will be able to achieve even higher standards. This is as it should be. However, let me remind you that a newsletter is only as good as the material available to the editor. It follows that Dave needs your help, and I urge you to give him that help. Only in this way can he publish a *Metaleptea* that will continue serving the constantly changing and expanding role of our Society in international science.

The 1981 paid membership includes, as of this writing (December 15), 94 persons. The current mailing list includes 124 persons, of whom 35 express Spanish and 89 English language preferences. Ten persons are new members. As directed by our Constitution and By-Laws, 19 names were dropped from the last mailing list for failure to pay dues. A total of 18 Honorary or Emeri-

tus Members and cooperating agencies or institutions are carried on our rolls as dues exempt.

The present balance in the Society bank account totals \$2,274.35 (US). Inasmuch as we have yet to pay for the Bozeman Proceedings, expected to appear shortly, this amount is clearly insufficient for our needs. Hopefully, however, our recently approved dues increase will help make PAAS solvent again.

Last year's financial statement appears below.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. Gangwere  
Executive Secretary

Financial Statement 1981\*

BANK ACCOUNT BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1\*\* . . . . . \$1,562.73

RECEIPTS

Dues . . . . . 577.00  
 Page charges & publication receipts . . . . . 1,493.50  
 T-shirt receipts . . . . . 365.00  
 Jewelry receipts . . . . . 168.38  
 Gifts & contributions . . . . . 1,570.42  
 Training program reimbursements . . . . . 1,764.94  
 Total receipts . . . . . \$5,919.24

DISBURSEMENTS

Stationery & clerical supplies . . . . . 20.90  
 Printing & mailing . . . . . 265.42  
 T-shirt expenses\*\*\* . . . . . 223.50  
 Jewelry expenses\*\*\* . . . . . 348.99  
 Training program costs\*\*\*\* . . . . . 3,646.21  
 Maracay meeting expenses . . . . . 598.79  
 Miscellaneous costs . . . . . 103.81  
 Total disbursements . . . . . \$5,207.62

RECEIPTS LESS DISBURSEMENTS, OR PROFIT . . . . . \$711.62

JANUARY 1 BALANCE + PROFIT . . . . . \$2,274.35

BANK ACCOUNT BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31\*\* . . . . . \$2,274.35

\* In dollars (U. S.). Certified correct by T. H. Hubbell, Chairman, and Steve Vix, Member, Audit Committee, on December 31, 1981.

\*\* First Class Checking Account #47159-3, National Bank & Trust Co., Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

\*\*\* Includes production costs of items to be retailed in future.

\*\*\*\* Most or all of which is to revert back to society from anticipated grant surplus.

NOTES FROM THE NEW EDITOR

It is a pleasure and a challenge to be the new Editor of *Metazlepta* and *Proceedings of the Pan American Acridological Society*. Our previous Editor, Mike Tyrkus, did an admirable job of getting the Society on its feet with informative issues of the first three volumes of the newsletter. With your help, I hope to continue to serve the needs of the members by providing information and news of interest to those who share the interest in acridology and the orthopteroid groups of insects.

As you can see, I have changed the format and printing procedures somewhat from previous issues. The style is likely to change again at least one more time. I will have access to a word-processing system that will improve our editing and publishing capacity to a great extent. I welcome comments from everyone on ways to improve the information service we provide to you, our members.

Sincerely,

David A. Nickle  
 Editor

#### MEMBERS' NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

S. K. Gangwere, of the Department of Biological Sciences, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA, continued during the summer of 1981 as Director of his institution's Northwoods Biological Station. This beautiful field station is located in the Lake Superior Region, near Watermead, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Gangwere is already planning next year's Northwoods program relative to which he invites inquiries. He tells us there will again be some partial scholarships available to qualified graduate or undergraduate students, and he would like to see some of these awards go to PAAS members working on grasshoppers. Please write him if you are interested in Northwoods course work or research. Gangwere also informs us of his recent return from Sierra de Cazorla, in southern Spain, where he spent six weeks working on local grasshoppers. His trip was funded by a Wayne State sabbatical leave-of-absence offered in conjunction with support from ICONA of the Spanish government.

A. B. Gurney, retired research entomologist of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, continues to come into the U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. He has several research projects in progress with David Nickle.

A. W. Harvey, Junior Research Fellow of COPR in London, is studying the species relationships of New World swarming *Schistocerca*. In April, 1980, he spent one month in Nigeria as an FAO consultant to assist in the Chad Basin *Locusta* ecology project.

Chia Chi Hsiung, at the Lyman Entomological Museum & Research Laboratory in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, presented an article, "Insects in Pottery", at the 6th Annual Beaconsfield Craft Fair to benefit the Penny Cole Leukemia Fund at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Daniel Otte, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, tape recorded and collected about 90 species of Gryllidae in Tanzania and South Africa in October and November, 1980. He is writing vol. II of *The North American Grasshoppers, Caelipodinae*. Volume I, *Gomphocerinae and Acridinae*, has just been released by Harvard University Press, and is available in hardback at a cost of \$45 (US).

Robert E. Pfadt, of the University of Wyoming in Laramie, is participating in studies on the biological control of range grasshoppers with the pathogen *Nosema locustae*. He is also studying the ecology of grasshopper refugia of shortgrass and mixed grass prairies.

P. W. Riegert, of the University of Regina Department of Biology, Regina, Sask., Canada, has just published a book, *FROM ARSENIC TO DDT: A History of Entomology in Western Canada*, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 357 pp., Illustr., 1980.

H. F. Rowell, was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology at the Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Rheinsprung, Switzerland. He hopes to build up once again an active group in grasshopper neurophysiology and to continue his work on the systematics and ecology of rainforest arthropods in Central America.

V. R. Vickery, of the Lyman Entomological Museum & Research Laboratory, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, was on sabbatical leave, September, 1979 to September, 1980. He spent 6 months at the University of Florida with Dr. T. J. Walker, Jr., 3 1/2 months at CSIRO and the Australian National University working with Drs. B. John, K. H. L. Key, and Mr. J. Balderson. He studied insect stridulation and cytogenetics.

NEW MEMBERS AND STATUS CHANGES

*Metatleptes* is pleased to welcome the following to Membership in PAAS:

Sr. Maximo Alonso Ruiz active

Subprograma de Sanidad Vegetal

Secretaria de Agrícolas

Calle 10, Campeche, Mexico

Sr. Orlando Astacio Cabrera active

Organisma Internacional Regional de Sanidad Vegetal

A. P. 434 Managua, Nicaragua, C. A.

Ms. H. Elizabeth Braker student

University of California

Dept. of Zoology

Berkeley, California

Prof. Flavio Henrique Caetano active

Caixa Postal 178 - 13500-

Rio Claro, Brazil

Sr. Luz C. Calderoa active

Facultad de Ciencias,

UNAM, Mexico 20 D.F.

Mexico

Dr. Paul F. Daley active

U. C. Division of Biological Control

1050 San Pablo Ave.

Albany, California

Dr. Henry B. Lewandowski active

EPHU-5, Box 143 Naval Station

San Diego, California

Dr. Rafik Skaf active

F. A. O., United Nations

Head of Locust Migratory Pest & Emergency Operations Group

V. A. delle Terme de Caracalla

Rome 00100, Italy



CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Lt. Henry B. Lewandowski  
EPHU-5, Box 143, Naval Station  
San Diego, California 92136

Dra. Milda V. de Arguello  
Centro de Zoologia Aplicada  
Casilla de Correo 122  
5000 Cordoba  
Rep. Argentina

Mr. Robert Bellinger  
Department of Entomology  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute &  
State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

NOTICE

The journal *Acrída* will discontinue publication after completion of Volume X. Dr. F. O. Albrecht, Editor, has informed us that individual issues are available for completion of entire sets of this journal. Also, a few complete sets of the journal are available. In addition to containing valuable research reports and the acridological abstracts (since Volume 3, 1973), the journal now becomes a valued collector's item. For prices and additional information, contact:

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France