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KATHARINE MARJORIE FRANCES SCOTT
19.1.1913 - 26.4.1998

Katharine Marjorie Frances Scott (nee Bright), known as Marjorie or Doc Scott to friends and colleagues, was the daughter of Henry Hepburn Bright, of the South African Harbour Board and later farmer, and Wilhelmina Henrietta Anna Bleek, daughter of Dr W.H.I. Bleek, the well-known philologist who pioneered studies on Bushman languages in the Cape.

The Bleek family had a major influence on Marjorie's early development, particularly since her aunt, Dorothea Bleek, was a part of their household. This was a family with a strong tradition of respect for scientific endeavour in which women were encouraged to learn and to achieve. All of WHI Bleek's daughters were sent to Germany and Switzerland to further their education: Dorothea specialised in linguistics and anthropology, Margaret studied medicine and Marjorie's mother, Wilhelmina, studied music and later went on to become a concert pianist. The work of the Bleek family (Marjorie's grandfather, WHI Bleek, great-aunt Lucy Lloyd and her aunt, Dorothea Bleek) today forms the foundation of most studies done on San languages and traditions and is of immense value to anthropology and archaeology in South Africa.

This is the background which shaped Marjorie Scott: her meticulous attention to detail and the energy and dedication which she brought to bear on the pursuit of her goals all stem from a strong tradition of the pursuit of scientific excellence. Marjorie's fascination with her work never faltered and she worked steadily, five days a week at the Albany Museum, right up until a few months before her death at the age of 85.

Marjorie Scott was educated at Rustenburg High School, Rondebosch, and the University of Cape Town (UCT), where she was awarded a BSc with Zoology, Botany and Geology majors in 1933. She obtained an MSc with First Class Honours in 1934 and by 1936 had already completed her PhD thesis which was awarded to her in 1939 after the publication of her findings in accredited scientific journals. The thesis was entitled "The South African Intertidal Zone and its relation to Ocean currents; two areas on the southern and northern parts of the West Coast respectively".

While a student at UCT Marjorie was introduced to marine biology by Professor T.A. Stephenson, a Fellow of the Royal Society and an international figure in the biological world. Intertidal ecology became Marjorie's initial speciality and between 1932 and 1936 she took part in many of the coastal surveys carried out under Stephenson's direction, becoming personally involved in those of the Cape Peninsula (particularly at Oudekraal and in False

Bay), Port Nolloth, Still Bay, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Before she left UCT Marjorie was offered a Junior Lectureship in the Zoology Department, but could not accept as she had married Richard Thring Scott early in 1937 and the couple left for Argentine where they lived for three years until just after the start of World War II. Marjorie did not work in the field during this period, but became interested in birdlife and also noted the remarkable similarity (in zonation and faunal types) between the South American and South African intertidal regions. Marjorie's elder daughter, Anne, was born during this period and a second daughter, Patricia, was born at Newlands, Cape, later during the war.

After returning to South Africa at the beginning of the second world war, Marjorie worked for a period in the Department of Zoology at the University of Cape Town and later at the Huguenot University at Wellington. The family then returned to Cape Town, where Marjorie held a Temporary Lectureship, under Professor John Day, from 1947 to 1951. Her interest at this stage switched to estuaries, and she was involved in two estuarine surveys (on the Klein River Lake Estuary at Hermanus and the Diep River and Riet Vlei at Milnerton). During this period she also carried out research on the marine Polyzoa - a very interesting, but frustrating study since the world systematics of the group was in a state of flux.

In February 1951 Marjorie suffered the loss of her husband, Richard, who died as a result of a coronary thrombosis at the age of 59 when their two daughters, Anne and Patricia, were only twelve and nine years old respectively. This loss co-incided with another change in career: Marjorie obtained a post at the National Institute for water Research (CSIR) where she worked as a Research Assistant until 1955, after which she was granted a CSIR Senior Bursary. In May 1958 she was appointed to the NIWR staff as a Research Officer, and remained with the NIWR (where she was later appointed as a Senior Chief Research Officer) until her retirement at the end of 1978.

The move to the CSIR resulted in a change of research-emphasis towards fresh water biology. Her initial field of interest, influenced by her active involvement in Arthur Harrison's survey of the Great Berg River, was in freshwater ecology. Due to the tenuous state of systematics in this field, it was perhaps inevitable that as she progressed in this study Marjorie would find herself increasingly drawn into taxonomic studies - firstly of adult Chironomidae and later of both larval and adult Trichoptera. The systematics of the latter group gradually became her main field of study, although this did often encompass associated studies of the general biology and ecology of selected species. While in the Western Cape her studies centred mainly on the Berg River, but included parts of the Breede, the Witte and the Palmiet Rivers and some of their tributaries.

In 1963 Marjorie was transferred to Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, where she directed a NIWR Research Unit which included Mark Chutter, Bela Cholnoky, Archie Archibald and Henry Welsh. This team carried out surveys of the Sundays and Fish Rivers, and also paid attention to the small hill streams near Grahamstown and the Hogsback (near Alice in the Eastern Cape). Having completed the surveys, the Unit was later gradually disbanded.

In February 1972 Marjorie was transferred to the Albany Museum to take charge of the NIWR Collection of Freshwater Organisms. To that collection initially were added the Albany Museum collections, mainly comprising several smaller collections and a very large number of Dytiscid beetles collected by Professors Joe and Joyce Omer-Cooper in Europe and various parts of Africa. The collection then became the National Collection of Freshwater Invertebrates of which she was curator until she retired in December 1978.

Over the years the National Collection of

Freshwater Invertebrates has grown substantially as a result of direct collecting by museum personnel and donations from other workers. As Curator, Marjorie continued research on the Trichoptera, although much of her time was taken up in other necessary tasks, such as curation, the exchange of material with other museums, and in building up the library of books and reprints.

"Retirement" gave Marjorie the opportunity to devote more of her time to the study of Trichoptera, and despite several illnesses, she has continued her work of identifying collections from as far afield as Kenya and Ethiopia. Several new papers were published during this period including monographs on Hydropsychidae and on three endemic South African families of Trichoptera published in 1983 and 1993 respectively. At the time of her death Marjorie was working together with the author on a definitive book on the larvae of the Afrotropical Genera of Trichoptera. All this work was done on a voluntary basis as an Honorary Research Associate of the Albany Museum. The numerous awards which Marjorie received in recognition of her work are an indication of the high regard with which she was held by the scientific community. In addition to the high standard of her written papers, Marjorie was also a brilliant scientific illustrator and she has left a legacy of drawings which are scientifically accurate and aesthetically pleasing.

I have had the honour of being able to work with and learn from Marjorie since my appointment as Curator of Freshwater Invertebrates at the Albany Museum in 1984. It has been a great privilege to have such a person as a mentor, and I have benefitted immeasurably from her vast store of knowledge, particularly in the field of Trichoptera systematics. I will remember Marjorie for her deep knowledge and understanding of the Afrotropical Trichoptera and for her meticulous attention to detail. Her well organised laboratory with its excellent card index system, which allows for rapid access to specimens, reprints, illustrations and species descriptions, remains a tangible record of the enormous amount of work which she has undertaken. In her systematic work Marjorie has created order out of chaos and her work has laid a solid foundation for further studies in this field. Her passing represents a personal loss of a friend and colleague whose guidance and inspiration will be sorely missed.

Awards and Affiliations

In the early 1950's Marjorie was elected to Membership of the Royal Society of South Africa and joined the South African Association for the Advancement of Science (S2A3) and also the South African Ornithological Society (SAOS). She was elected a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London in 1953 and a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa in 1970. She also became a Life Member of the S2A3. Marjorie was on the Cape Town Committee of SAOS for some years, resigning from that society later and joining the Diaz Bird Club when in the Eastern Cape. She joined the British Freshwater Biological Association in 1962 (later becoming a Life member) and joined the Zoological Society when it started in 1965, but resigned many years later because her interests no longer lay in that direction. Marjorie was a Foundation member of the Limnological Society of South Africa (LSSA) (1963) and edited its Newsletter for about seven years; she was offered its first Honorary Life Membership in 1979. She was invited to attend the 28th Congress of the South African Society of Aquatic Scientists in 1991 where, together with F.C.de Moor and H.M.Barber, she received an award for the best poster paper presentation at the Congress. In 1992 she was elected as a member of the advisory board of the International Trichoptera Newsletter BRAUERIA. This was a great honour as the board represents members from Mexico, The United Kingdom, The USA, Bulgaria, Austria, Germany, Italy, Australia,

Canada, France, Japan and of course also South Africa.

In November 1993 Marjorie was awarded the Gold Medal of the Limnological Society of South Africa (now known as the South African Society of Aquatic Scientists, SASAQS) in recognition of her tremendous contribution to the furtherance of knowledge in the aquatic sciences.

F.C.de Moor

Publications

Publications on Trichoptera by Dr K M F Scott in chronological order

- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1955. Some new caddisflies (Trichoptera) from the Western Cape Province. *I. Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 41 (6): 367-380, 6 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1958. Some new caddisflies (Trichoptera) from the Western Cape Province. *II. Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 44 (2): 39-52, 4 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1961. Some new caddisflies (Trichoptera) from the Western Cape Province. *III. Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 46 (2): 15-33, 8 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1963a. Some Ecnominae from the Transvaal and South West Africa (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae), with notes on Barnard's *Ecnomus* material from South West Africa. *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 46 (18): 453-468, 5 plates, 1 map.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1963b. Some new caddisflies (Trichoptera) from the Western Cape Province. *IV. Some Hydropsychidae. Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 46 (19): 469-478, 3 plates.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1964. The Trichoptera. *I. News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 1 (3): 13-16, 5 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1967a. The Trichoptera. *II. News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 8 18-20, 2 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1967b. Trichoptera: provisional key to families (imagos): from Africa south of the Sahara. *News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 8 21-34, 32 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1968a. On some Trichoptera from Northern Zululand, South Africa. *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B):* 37 (1-2): 1-8, 10 figs, 1 plate.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1968b. A new species of *Ecnomus* McLachlan (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae) from South Africa. *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 31 (2): 411-415, 11 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. & SCOTT, P.E. 1969a. A bibliography of literature on Trichoptera from Africa and adjacent islands. *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 32 (2): 399-411.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1969b. Provisional keys to Trichoptera imagos from Africa south of the Sahara II: Polycentropodidae. *News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 13: 64-71, 13 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1970a. Some notes on the Trichoptera of standing waters in Africa, mainly south of the Zambezi. *Hydrobiologia* 35 177-195.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1970b. An interesting Trichoptera record. (Note). *News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 15: 18.
- SCOTT, K.M.F., ALLANSON, B.R. & CHUTTER, F.M., eds. 1972. Orange River Project: Working group for ORP Hydrochemistry and Hydrobiology. Hydrobiology of the Fish and Sundays Rivers. (Section on Trichoptera by K M F Scott). *CSIR Research Report* 306: 1-61, 5 maps. *
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1974a. The Trichoptera of the Sundays and Fish Rivers, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. *Ann. Cape. Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist.)* 9 (13): 223-235, 2 maps.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1974b. New and interesting Trichoptera collected by Dr H Bertrand in Southern Africa in 1959. *Ann. Cape. Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist.)* 9 (14): 237-248, 31 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1974c. Book review: Trichoptera (Köcherfliegen), by Hans Malicky. (*In Handbuch der Zoologie. Berlin, Vol IV, Arthropoda. (2) Insecta, Division 2. No. 29: 114pp, 96 figs. Published by W de Gruyter, Berlin 1973).* *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 37 (1): 197-198.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1974d. Order Trichoptera. *In Coaton, W.G.H., ed., Status of the taxonomy of the Hexapoda of Southern Africa. Entomology Mem. Dep. agric. tech. Serv. Repub. S. Afr.* 38: 114. 1 fig.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1975. The value of larval stages in systematic studies of the Trichoptera, with particular reference to the Hydropsychidae from Africa south of the Sahara. *Proc. I Congr. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 41-52, 44 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1976a. The larval and pupal stages of *Ugandarichia* Mosely (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae): from Rhodesia, with the description of a new species. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist.)* 11 (7): 117-127, 22 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1976b. Caddisfly studies in relation to ecological work. *Water Report (NIWR)*. No.3: 2-3, 2 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1983. On the Hydropsychidae (Trichoptera) of Southern Africa with keys to African genera of imagos, larvae and pupae and species lists. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist.)* 14 (8): 299-422, 214 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1984. The present state of knowledge of the Trichoptera of Southern Africa. *Proc. 4th Internat. Symp. Trichoptera.* J C Morse ed. pp.363-368. Dr W Junk Pub. The Hague.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1985. Order Trichoptera. *In Scholtz, C.H. & Holm, E. eds. Insects of Southern Africa.* Butterworths, Durban. Chap. 24: 327-340. Figs. 24.1-24.32.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1986. A brief conspectus of the Trichoptera (Caddisflies) of the Afrotropical Region. *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 49 (2): 231-238.

- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1988a. Twenty-five years of Trichoptera research relating to Southern Africa - a personal view. *J. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 14 (1): 16-23.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1988b. New unpublished records for southern Africa (Note). *Trichoptera Newsletter* (Lunz, Austria). 15: 14.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1988c. Did you know that there is a caddisfly that makes use of a starfish? *The Elephant's Child, Newsletter of the Albany Museum* 11(3): Second page. (Ephemeral publication).
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1988d. Book Review: Proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Trichoptera Lyon (France, July 21-26, 1986. M. Bournaud & H. Tachet (eds). Series Entomologica Vol 39. Dr W. Junk B.V. Publishers, The Hague 1987. xxiii + 397 pp. *J. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 14(2): 132-134.
- SCOTT, K.M.F., DE MOOR, F.C. & KÖHLY, N. 1988. Life History alternatives in the genus *Cheumatopsyche* (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) in Southern Africa. *Trichoptera Newsletter* (Lunz, Austria). 15: 15-16.
- SCOTT, K.M.F., F.C. DE MOOR and H.M. BARBER, 1991 Jul. Three recently erected families of Trichoptera endemic to South Africa, the Hydrosalpingidae, Petrohrincidae and Barbarochthonidae (Scott 1985); Gondwanaland relicts. Poster paper Abstract pg. 82. In: Marine, Estuarine and Freshwater Ecosystems conference 9-11 July 1991, Grahamstown. (The poster was given an award for the best presentation at the conference)
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1993 Jul. Three recently erected Trichoptera Families from South Africa, the Hydrosalpingidae, Petrohrincidae and Barbarochthonidae (Integripalpia: Sericostomatoidea) with DE MOOR F.C. A cladistic analysis of the character states in the twelve families here considered as belonging to the Sericostomatoidea. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist)* 18(14): 293-354.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. & DE MOOR, F.C., 1995 June. Smallest in size yet largest in numbers - the micro-caddis, family Hydropitilidae (Trichoptera). Poster presentation at the joint symposium of the Southern African Society for Aquatic Sciences and the Zoological Society of South Africa, Grahamstown, 27-30 June 1995.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. & DE MOOR, F.C. (In prep.) Identification Guide to the larval stages of the caddisflies (Trichoptera) of the Afrotropical region.

Non-caddis publications by Dr K M F Scott (née Bright), in chronological order.

- BRIGHT, K.M.F. 1938. The South African Intertidal Zone and its relation to ocean currents. II. An area on the southern part of the West Coast. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr.* 26 (1): 49-66, 1 fig, 3 plates.
- BRIGHT, K.M.F. 1938. Ibid. III. An area on the northern part of the West Coast. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr.* 26 (1): 67-88, 2 figs, 3 plates.
- BRIGHT, K.M.F., STEPHENSON, T.A. & STEPHENSON, A. 1938. Ibid. IV. The Port Elizabeth District. *Ann. Natal Mus.* 9 (1): 1-19, 1 fig, 4 plates.
- SCOTT, K.M.F., HARRISON, A.D. & MACNAE, W. 1952. The ecology of South African Estuaries. Part II. The Klein River estuary, Hermanus, Cape. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr.* 33 (3): 283-331, 2 figs and 3 plates.
- MILLARD, N.A.H. & SCOTT, K.M.F. 1954. Ibid. VI. Milnerton estuary and the Diep River, Cape. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr.* 34 (2): 279-324, 8 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1954. Notes on the birds of the Diep River and Riet Vlei. *Ostrich* 25-31. February 1954.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1958. Hydrobiological studies on the Great Berg River, Western Cape Province. Part 3. The Chironomidae. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr.* 35 (3): 277-298.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1967. The larval and pupal stages of the midge *Tanytarsus (Rheotanytarsus) fuscus* Freeman (Diptera: Chironomidae). *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* 30 (2): 174-184, 14 figs.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1971. Wheel animalcules (Rotifera). In Potgieter et al., *Animal Life in Southern Africa*: 37-38, 9 figs. Nasou Ltd. Cape Town. Also reprinted in *Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa*
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1971. Moss animalcules (Bryozoa). In Potgieter et al., *Animal Life in Southern Africa*: 39-40, 18 figs. Nasou Ltd. Cape Town. Also reprinted in *Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa*.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1971. Lamp shells (Brachiopoda). In Potgieter et al., *Animal Life in Southern Africa*: 40-42, 8 figs and statigraphical table. Nasou Ltd. Cape Town. Also reprinted in *Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa*.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1972. The Albany Museum Collection of freshwater Organisms. *News Lett. Limnol. Soc. sth. Afr.* 19: 30-36, 1 plate.
- SCOTT, K.M.F. 1980. Obituary. Charles Frédéric Jacot Guillarmod 24.8.1912-22.9.1979. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (nat. Hist.) (Suppl.)* 7: 4pp.

Trichoptera taxa described by Dr K M F Scott.

Families*

Barbarochthonidae Scott 1985
Hydrosalpingidae Scott 1985
Petrohrincidae Scott 1985

* NOTE: The families described in a text book were described in full taxonomic detail in a scientific paper in 1993

Original species descriptions

Athripsodes bergensis Scott 1958 (male, female), 1961 (larva, pupa)
Athripsodes prionii Scott 1958 (male, female), 1961 (larva, pupa)
Athripsodes tuckeri (Barnard 1934), Scott 1958 (?var male),
Scott 1961 (?var pupa)

Chimarra berrandi Scott 1974 (male-pupa)
Ecnomus forbesi Scott 1968b (male)
Ecnomus kimminsi Scott 1963a (adult and larva)
Leptecho helicotheca Scott 1958 (male, female), 1961 (larva, pupa)
Oecetis sibayiensis Scott 1968a (male)
Orthotrichia barnardi Scott 1963b (male, female, larva, pupa)
Petroplax curvicosta Scott 1955 (male, female, larva and pupa)
Petrohrincus demoori Scott 1993 (adult and probable larva)
Setodes barnardi Scott 1961 (male, female, larva, pupa)
Ugandatrichia rhodesiensis Scott 1976 (male, ?female, larva, pupa)

Females, Larvae and pupae

Aethaloptera maxima Ulmer 1906, (Scott 1983 larva, pupa)
Amphipsyche scottae Kimmins 1962, (Scott 1975 larva, Scott 1983 pupa)
Cheumatopsyche thomasseti (Ulmer 1931), (Scott 1983 larva, pupa)
Dipletronella medialis Marlier 1961, (Scott 1983 larva, pupa)
Ecnomus oppidanus Barnard 1934, (Scott 1963a female, ?larva)
Ecnomus thomasseti Mosely 1932. (Scott 1963a female, larva, pupa)
Ecnomus sp. A, Sp. B and sp. C (Scott 1963a all females)
Homilia knysnaensis Barnard 1940 (Scott 1968a female)
Hydropsyche longifurca Kimmins 1957, (Scott 1983 female, larva, pupa)
Leptonema natalense Mosely 1933, (Scott 1983 female)
Oxyethira velocipes Barnard 1934 (Scott 1963b larva)
Parecnomina sp. = *Parecnomina resima* Morse 1974 (Scott 1974 larva)
Polymorphanus bipunctatus (Brauer 1875), (Scott 1983 larva, pupa)
Protomacronema pubescens Ulmer 1904, (Scott 1983 female)
Psychomyiellodes sp. Scott 1974 (larva)
Petroplax caricis Barnard 1934, (Scott 1955 larva, pupa)
Petroplax prionii Barnard 1934, (Scott 1955 larva, pupa)
Sciadorus obtusus Barnard 1934, (Scott 1983 female, larva, pupa)



HOW TO FIND UNKNOWN LOCALITIES

Everyone of us knows the problem how to locate places whose names are on labels of insects. Normally one has not all necessary maps at hand, and even if so, the search is time-consuming. My son Michael has now informed me that an important list of localities, together with coordinates and other information, is found in Internet on the web pages of National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), homepage:

<http://www.nima.mil>
Geonet Names Server:

<http://164.214.2.59/gns/html/index.html>.

The data are free. The pages are best viewed with Netscape 3.0 and above, or Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and above. Ma.