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as H. and E.C.Knight and others, and also by herself and her sister Georgiana - always carefully acknowledged.

By 1901 she felt that the time had come to dicontinue her Annual Reports as she had covered the essential details of the major pests. As she wrote: 'But the work was hard; for many years for about five or six months all the time I could give to the subject was devoted to arranging the contributions of the season for the Annual Report of the year, with the addition of the best information I could procure from other sources (in every case, whether of contributors or otherwise, fully acknowledged).' One honour of the many she received, which gave her great pleasure, was the award of the Honorary Degree of LL.D from the University of Edinburgh in 1900, before an assemblage of about 3000 people. She was the first lady to be awarded this degree. Sadly, her health was now failing, and she died on 19 July 1901 at the age of 73. These details come from her autobiography and correspondence which were edited in 1904 by Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh. The Board of Agriculture was established in 1889, and started publishing advisory leaflets on pests and other topics in the 1890's, but for 24 years Eleanor Ormerod was in effect the independent Economic Entomologist for the country.

I must now come back to Eleanor Ormerod's note on caddis in her 1897 report. In January 1896, she received caddis larvae from a watercress grower in Hampshire where three-quarters of the area of his beds had been eaten. She reproduced drawings of three cases of Limnephilus flavicornis from McLachlan's Monograph which seemed to agree very well with her specimens, but she was careful not to say that they were this species. In a letter to one of her correspondents she wrote:

> '... that formerly there were numbers of trout in the water, but lately the landlord's wife had a fancy to encourage herons, and so came the curious sequence. The herons cleared off the insect-loving trout, so the vegetable-eating insects got ahead, and the watercress grower could not pay the rent of his half acre of cresses. I suggest that as the herons were encouraged by the lady, perhaps she, if applied to, might to some degree make good the damages !'

Eleanor was already an ecologist - before her time !

Later that year she received, from Mr Richard Coe of Weston Farm, Albury, Surrey, a number of caddis cases, some of tiny pebbles, others mainly or entirely of leaves of duckweed (Lemna), and some with watercress leaves. Mr Coe reported that the pest, 'commonly called 'Cads' in this locality, gives us much trouble every season, though sometimes more than others.' Mr Coe and his brother John had taken over the beds near Abinger about 1870. The business did well, so that by the 1890's watercress was being cultivated for about six miles along the Tillingbourne from Abinger Hammer through Albury to Chilworth. They may also have set up beds in the Lawbrook which joins the Tillingbourne west of Chilworth. The Ford beds, where the serious damage of the 1960's took place, are on the Lawbrook. Since those days the business has contracted; the Ford beds were given up in the 1980's and are now used for trout rearing, while watercress is concentrated at Abinger Hammer. For this information I am indebted to Mr Richard Barrie Arminson, the great-grandson of Mr Richard Coe, who still trades as R.L.Coe & Co. The caddis damage of the 1890's was no doubt caused by the same species, Limnephilus lunatus.

I am informed by Mr Brian J.Emmett (February 1997) of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food that there is no present problem with caddis larvae. He is the entomologist responsible for watercress growing. Thus in Britain the Order Trichoptera may retain its present benign position in aquatic food chains !

A note for non-British readers: LL.D means the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, awarded by Universities to people of distinction.

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Current Studies by Glenn B. Wiggins

In response to the Editor's request for information on current studies, the following is offered. It deals in large part, unfortunately, with delays in publication through constraints in funding and other uncertainties of life.

A. Published recently:

1. J.D.Kerr and G.B.Wiggins. 1995. A comparative morphological study of lateral line systems in larvae and pupae of Trichoptera. Zoological Journal of the Linnaean Society (1995), 115:163-184.

2. G.B.Wiggins. 1996. Trichoptera Families. Chapter 17 In An Introduction to the Aquatic Insects of North America, R.W.Merritt and K.W. Cummins (Eds.). Kendall/Hunt, Dubuque, Iowa (3rd edition).

3. G.B.Wiggins. 1996. Larvae of the North American Caddisfly Genera (Trichoptera). (2nd edition). University of Toronto Press. Based on earlier assurances by the publisher, the publication date for this book was cited elsewhere as 1995.

B. Publication expected in 1997/1998:

1. G.B.Wiggins and C.R.Parker. Trichoptera of the Yukon, with analysis of the Beringian and Holarctic species of North America. In Insects of the Yukon, J.A.Downes & H.V.Danks (Eds.). Biological Survey of Canada (Terrestrial Arthropods), Ottawa.
Changes in editorial responsibilities and delays in receipt of some of the contributions have held up publication of this multi-authored work for several years.

2. H.E.Frania and G.B.Wiggins. Analysis of morphological and behavioural evidence for the phylogeny and higher classification of Trichoptera. Royal Ontario Museum, Life Sciences Contribution 160.
This study was scheduled for publication in 1995 by the ROM Publications Office, and on that basis was cited accordingly elsewhere. However, because of budgetary constraints, the projected publication date was twice deferred between 1995 and 1997.

3. G.B.Wiggins. The Caddisfly Family Phryganeidae (Trichoptera). University of Toronto Press.
Publication of this study as a Life Sciences Contribution of the Royal Ontario Museum had to be abandoned when the ROM suspended its series of monographic works because of reductions in budget. Alternative funding was finally arranged with another publisher, supported by a grant from the National Research Council of Canada.

C. Publication deferred to later date:

R.N.Vineyard, G.B.Wiggins, H.E.Frania and P.W.Schefter. The caddisfly genus Neophylax (Trichoptera: Uenoidae).
Publication of this study by the ROM was also terminated, and an alternative has yet to be arranged.

D. New initiatives:

Amongst others, an interpretative book on caddisflies.

G.B.Wiggins
Curator Emeritus

Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 2C6

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Braueria

Jahr/Year: 1997

Band/Volume: 24

Autor(en)/Author(s): Wiggins Glenn B.

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