

DOWNLOAD PDF REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST (JAMES FLETCHER, F.R.S.C. F.L.S.), 1894

Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: Newfoundland in , by the Rev. M. Harvey, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

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The larva is of the usual white color and oval form seen among the Rhynchophora, and, according to the measurements of Faville and Parrott, is about 0. It is, however, whitish at this stage, and without feet. When full grown it is remarkably elongate in form, about eight or nine times as long as wide, with small circular pale-brown head, the whole having the appearance shown at b fig. It reaches a length of about two-fifths of an inch 9 to 11 mm, and is only moderately curved when in natural position in the stems. Instead of legs these larvae are provided with feebly defined thoracic leg pads. The pupa looks like that of other weevils, and presents no very noticeable features for description. A ventral view of a pupa is shown at c fig. At d a larva and pupa are figured natural size within an opened stalk of potato. The potato stalk weevil is rather generally distributed throughout the Carolinian and Austroriparian regions. Northward the limit of injurious occurrence was reached in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the East, and in Illinois and Iowa in the West; recently, however, the species. Southward the insect is found to Florida and westward to Texas. A list of localities follows: Johnson; Rosslyn and DeepCreek, Va. Luger; and Pelee Island, Canada. One of these, T. It has not been reported to damage potato, perhaps because this vegetable is not much grown in that State. Without doubt all the species of *Trichobaris* feed on Solanaceae. The potato stalk weevil is also known as potato stalk borer, and several other species of insects, the larvae of moths resembling those which produce cutworms, are sometimes known by the same name. The most common species in literature is *Hydrecia Gortyna nitela*, known as the stalk borer, heart worm, etc. An equally common species in some localities which has practically the same habits is known as *Hydrecia nebris* Guen. It will thus be seen that although the stalk weevil and the stalk borers are entirely different, belonging to different groups, they do injury in a similar manner, and are therefore apt to be confused by those not thoroughly conversant with them. We present a figure of the species 12 of stalk borer under consideration which will serve as a fair sample of this group. The young larva is quite peculiar in having the first three or four abdominal segments suffused in such a manner as to give the insect the appearance of being diseased see b. The larva when mature has more or less the appearance shown at c, which, however, will answer almost equally well for other species of the genus. Careful comparative study is necessary in order to establish the differences between these species in their larval stages. This insect was reported during , by Mr. Webster, as having done much injury to wheat and carnations in portions of Ohio. It is to be regretted that several other species are undoubtedly confused with this insect because of their great similarity in the larval stages. The writer, as well as Mr. Pergandile, of this office, has reared the moth from the stalks of common pigweed. It is credited with having done injury to the stalks of tomato, spinach, cauliflower, eggplant, pepper, allia, aster, lily, spinra, salvia, thistle, milkweed, ligweed, ragweed, smartweed, cocklebur, and castor bean; and to the twigs of blackberry, currant, apple, and peach, as well as to wheat and corn. To find the insects it was necessary to pull the vine and split it open. September 8 of the same year specimens of this species were received from Mr. Du Page County, Ill. Pickering again sent specimens, July 5 and 30, of larvae in the. Some presented foliage partly dead, while others which were also inhabited by this insect showed no evidence of infestation. Some hills of potato yielded but few tubers, while others contained a normal yield. It was noted that the infested stalks generally pull easily and break off just below the surface. They appeared rather rusty as a rule, and some had what appeared to be a fungus-like excrescence at the bottom of the stalk. Samuel Carter, Philadelphia, Pa. He expressed the opinion that the crop was an entire failure, the yield being just about one-eighth of what it should have been. During a single report of injury by this potato stalk weevil reached this office. This was made in December by Mr. James Egan, Albany, Nebr. Pickering, who reported injuries in Illinois in and , stated that since that time the insect had done no damage, although he had looked for injury in his vicinity. A gentleman of his acquaintance, who had

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raised potatoes in one of the potato districts of Pennsylvania, said that this species, as a rule, had little effect on the general crop there. Kirkpatrick, who reported injury in , stated that no further damage had been noticed in Wyandotte County, Kans. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans. Writing December 23, , he stated that this insect was less observed that year than usual. From the above and other sources of information it would seem that this species is unusually periodical, and injuries are generally to be attributed to the growth of potatoes on or in the vicinity of land that has been permitted to run to Solanaceou. A list of these will be furnished later on in the present article. August 1, , vines containing this larva were received from Mr. September 6., Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt reported the rearing of this curculio from Solamn caro ,neone at Kirkwood, Mo. July 20, , larvae of this species were received from Mr. Still, Deep Creek, Va. August 5, , Mr. August 26, , we received larvae and sections of potato stalks killed by this species from Mr. A few other records of injury have been published in the columns of Insect Life and in bulletins of the Division of Entomology. The potato stalk weevil was first described as *Baridius trinotatus*, in , by Thomas Say Descr. In the year this insect attracted some attention by its ravages in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa. Morris, in a communication published in the American Agriculturist of the following year April, , Vol. The account in question, which is the first that was published concerning this insect, is headed "The Potato Curculio," and is erroneous in some particulars, owing to the fact that the disease known as - I potato rot was attributed to this insect, on which assumption it was stated that the wvago-es of the weevil were traced from Mexico to Maine. The description of the egg and oviposition is wrong, the eggs being described as bright red instead of white in color. Harris is credited with publishing two more accounts of this species in the next year, but they appeared in popular publications, now inaccessible, which is true of a large proportion of accounts of this insect published by other persons. The writer has references to about 60 communications in regard to this weevil, for the most part short notices of injury and brief general accounts, usually compiled, and containing nothing original or of value otherwise. For this reason mention will be omitted of many of them. A short general account was published by Walsh and Riley in Am. Several accounts of little consequence followed during succeeding years until During that year the insect became troublesome in the State of Iowa, and was the subject of study by Prof. Two years later the insect was again very injurious in Iowa, as reported by F. Considerable is added to our knowledge of the insect and its wild food plants in this last account. In 1894 this weevil is mentioned by R. State Board of Agriculture, , p. The same year it attracted attention by its ravages in New Jersey, and was studied by Prof. Smith, the result taking form in an eight-page article published originally in Bulletin , New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station pp. This account includes three original illustrations. The following year this weevil was even more widespread in New Jersey than in Annual Report N. During the potato stalk weevil was quite troublesome in Maryland, and was briefly reported by Prof. During that year serious damage was done to the potato crop in Kansas, with the result that the insect was given special study by Messrs. Faville and Parrott in a page leaflet Bul. A short summary of this article was published as Press Bulletin 19 in December, , and republished in Bulletin 86 pp. Injury was also inflicted the same year in Pennsylvania, complaint having been made at Pawling, in the vicinity of which place infestation was stated to have been evidently quite general 2d An. In the potato stalk weevil was reported as doing much injury in Baltimore County, Md. Slingerland, concerning the occurrence of this species in potato vines at Pittsville. Owing to its extensive depredations in the potato fields in northeastern Maryland, especially in Harford County, during , an account by Prof. Moreover, the species was rare wherever sought for in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. In the Rural New Yorker for August 11, p. An answer by Mr. Slingerland accompanied this note. The report is on the authority of Professor Lochhead, and is in brief that many vines were completely destroyed by the potato stalk weevil, present in all stages in September, at Pelee Island. It was stated that the island exported 30, bushels of potatoes the previous year, but in it would have no more than enough for its own consumption and none to spare. This report is followed by a short general account of the insect, with remedies. Frequently, more often perhaps than not, injury by this potato pest is attributed to drought or blight. It is more conspicuous in seasons of prolonged drought and most severe on early varieties of potato. The undermining of the stalks of

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potato by the larvae causes them to wilt, and the wilting and the dying of the leaves is the first and only outward manifestation of attack. When the insects are present in the field it is often stated that the plants are "blighted. Not infrequently the field will be found to suffer from the combined effects of dry weather, disease, and stalk weevil. To detect the presence of the weevil it is only necessary to cut open the infested stalks, when the insect will be found in some stage in the pith.

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Chapter 2 : Some insects injurious to vegetable crops

James Fletcher and Ont.) Central Experimental Farm (Ottawa Abstract www.nxgvision.com head of title: Author's edition, from the Annual report on the experimental farms, for the year "Canada.

This page relates to volume 57 running from name Tom to name Tytler. Scope of the subproject: It is envisaged that the following work will be done: Checks made that links on this page point to a wikipedia article about the same person; Addition of new articles for all red-links based on DNB text; Checking whether blue-linked articles would benefit from additional text from DNB. Listings are posted as bulleted lists, with footnotes taken from the DNB summaries published in The listings and notes are taken from scanned text that is often corrupt and in need of correction. If you are engaged in this work you will probably find quite a number of unreferenced articles among the blue links. You are also encouraged to mention the DNB as a reference on such articles whenever they correspond to the summary, as part of the broader campaign for good sourcing. Locating the full text: DNB text is now available on Wikisource for all first edition articles, on the page s: Names here are not inverted, as they are in the original: Joe Bloggs would be found at Wikisource s: The text for the first supplement is available too: NB that this Epitome listing includes those supplement articles also. List maintenance and protocols: List maintenance tasks are to check and manipulate links in the list with piping or descriptive parenthetical disambiguators, and to mark list entries with templates to denote their status; whilst as far as possible retaining the original DNB names: If not, try to find the correct article and pipe or disambiguate the link. Check whether redlinks can be linked to an article by piping or disambiguation. Create articles based on the DNB text for redlinks for which no wikipedia article can be found Check whether existing blue-linked articles could benefit from an input of DNB text e. It is easily possible that the disambiguation used in this page is not the disambiguation used in an existing wikipedia article. Equally, feel free to improve upon the disambiguation used in redlinks on this page by amending them. Because of the provenance of the listing, a number of the original articles will not in fact be in the announced volume, but in one of the three supplement volumes published in Since the DNB did not include articles about living people, this will be the case whenever the date of death is after the publication date of the attributed volume. In due course there will be a separate listing. For general ideas of where we are, and some justification of the approach being taken, see the essay Wikipedia: The page number automatically link to the correct url for the page at the Internet Archive site. Dictionary of National Biography.

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Chapter 3 : Full text of "Report of the entomologist and botanist, for [microform]"

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Report of the entomologist and botanist (James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., F.L.S.), 1.

Acanthocerus asper Philippi, by original designation. Acanthocerus asper Philippi, Keys to genera in Stebnicka et al. Aphodius globosus Illiger, by monotypy. Amerisaprus valdivia Stebnicka and Skelley, by original designation. Amerisaprus valdivia Stebnicka and Skelley, Original combination: Amerisaprus valdivia Stebnicka and Skelley, Argeremazus neuquen Stebnicka and Dellacasa, by original designation. Argeremazus neuquen Stebnicka and Dellacasa, Original combination: Argeremazus neuquen Stebnicka and Dellacasa, Aphodius Australaphodius Balthasar, Aphodius melbournicus Balthasar, by monotypy. Aphodius solskyi Harold, by original designation. Aphodius frenchi Blackburn, Aphodius ambiguus Boheman, Aphodius tarsalis Schmidt, Aphodius melbournicus Balthasar, Aphodius catulus Balthasar, Acanthaphodius bruchi Schmidt, by monotypy. Acanthaphodius bruchi Schmidt, Scarabaeus granarius Linnaeus, by monotypy. Megalisus Mulsant and Rey, Aphodius stercorarius Mulsant and Rey, by subsequent designation Dellacasa Aphodius lucidus Klug, by monotypy. Aphodius Calamosternus granarius Linnaeus, Original combination: Scarabaeus granarius Linnaeus, Buenos Aires, Chubut; Chile: Scarabaeus quadrituberculatus Fabricius, Aphodius niger Creutzer, Aphodius carbonarius Sturm, Aphodius haemorrhous Stephens, Aphodius lucens Stephens, Aphodius emarginatus Stephens, Aphodius melanopus Stephens,

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Chapter 4 : Scarabaeoidea of Southern South America - Taxon Guide

department of agriculture central experimental farm report of the entomologist and botanist (james fletcher, ll.d., f.r.s r f l s.) ottawa government printing bureau *author's edition from annual report on experimental farms for the year 1894.*

Saunders William Saunders June 16, 1837 September 13, 1917, was a Canadian agriculturalist, entomologist and pharmacist. He was a pioneer in Canadian agricultural science , led the establishment of the Experimental Farm System and served as its first director for almost 25 years. His father was a shoemaker and Methodist preacher. Saunders had little or no formal education in London but was instead apprenticed to a local druggist, John Salter. In when he was only nineteen, Saunders opened his own pharmacy which he eventually expanded into a wholesale pharmaceutical business that specialized in medicinal extracts made from plants. In he was a founding member and later president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society. He was an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, serving as president in 1885. In he helped establish the Ontario College of Pharmacy and served as president for two years. He also lectured on materia medica pharmacology at the University of Western Ontario. He befriended Charles Bethune who shared his interest in insects and together they helped found the Entomological Society of Canada in 1888. In they began publishing the Canadian Entomologist , a journal to which they were the sole contributors for the initial two issues. Bethune was the editor for the first five years and then Saunders served as editor until 1894. In he bought a small farm near London, planted fruit-trees, and began experiments in hybridization. By Saunders was regarded as the leading authority on agriculture and horticulture in Canada. Saunders visited several experimental farms in America and delivered his recommendations the following year. For the next 25 years Saunders led research into horticulture, forestry, and animal husbandry. The focus was on practical solutions to the problems faced by Canadian farmers. In particular, the experimental farms produced improved varieties of grain, livestock and fruit trees that were adapted to the Canadian climate. In gratitude for his service, the Department of Agriculture sent him on a year-long tour of Europe. Shortly after his return to Canada he died on September 13, 1917. He belonged to many scientific societies and received many honors.

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Chapter 5 : Report of the entomologist and botanist (James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., F. L.S.), - CORE

Report of the entomologist and botanist (James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., F. L.S.), By James Fletcher, James Fletcher and Ont.) Central Experimental Farm (Ottawa Topics: Canada, Insect pests.

Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. The foraging and antipredator behavior of growth-enhanced transgenic Atlantic salmon. Hatchery manual for producing triploid oysters. University of Washington Press. Emerging Infectious Diseases 3: Retrovirus-mediated insertional mutagenesis in zebrafish and identification of a molecular marker for embryonic germ cells. Preclinical evaluation of sodium cellulose sulfate Usher cell as a contraceptive antimicrobial agent. Journal of Andrology The New York Times. Production of chicken chimeras by fusing blastodermal cells with electroporation. Asian Journal of Andrology 2 4: Transformation of arthropodsâ€”Research needs and long term prospects. Insect Molecular Biology 7: Genes and Development Genetic transforamtion systems in insects. Annual Review of Entomology Ethics in an Age of Technology: The effects of the early uterine environment on the subsequent development of embryo and fetus. Bovine somatotropin and lactation: From basic science to commercial application. Domestic Animal Endocrinology Farm vaccine report launched. Available online at news. Monosex male production in finfish as exemplified by tilapia: Applications, problems, and prospects. Genetics of mosquito vector competence. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews The physiology and behavior of triploid fishes. Reviews in Fisheries Science 7: Journal of Virology 72 Construction and molecular analysis of gene transfer systems derived from bovine immunodeficiency virus. Journal of Virology 75 7: Characterization of transgenic mice linkages. Overexpression of hGH causes the formation of liver intranuclear pseudoinclusion bodies and renal and hepatic injury. Production of cloned pigs from in vitro systems. Nature Biotechnology 18 Reprogramming of telomerase activity and rebuilding of telomere length in cloned cattle. Somatotropin transgenic mice have reduced jejunal transport rates. Journal of Nutrition Molecular strategies for interrupting arthropod-borne virus transmission by mosquitos. Clinical Microbiology Reviews Production of bovine alpha-lactalbumin in the milk of transgenic pigs. Journal of Animal Science International Dairy Journal 5 6: Retrotransposons, endogenous retroviruses, and the evolution of retroelements. Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Molecular Reproduction and Development Infectious disease issues in xenotransplantation. Clinical Microbiology Reviews 14 1: Prerequisites for tissue specific and position independent expression of a gene locus in transgenic mice. Journal of Molecular Medicine 74 Factors controlling the loss of immunoreactive somatic histon H1 from blastomere nuclei in oocyte cytoplasm: A potential marker of reprogramming. Developmental Biology 1: The spread of genetic constructs in natural insect populations. Journal of Experimental Zoology Developing efficient strategies for the generation of transgenic cattle which produce biopharmaceuticals in milk. Heritable retroviral transgenes are highly expressed in chickens. Enhanced reproduction and its economic implications. Journal of Dairy Science Altering mice by homologous recombination using embryonic stem cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry Assessing the welfare of modified or treated animals. Livestock Production Science Primate and feline lentivirus vector RNA packaging and propagation by heterologous lentivirus virions. Journal of Virology 75 Normal development and behaviour of mice lacking the neuronal cell-surface PrP protein. Overexpression of an endogenous milk protein gene in trangenic mice is associated with impaired mammary gland alveolar development and a milchlos phenotype. Mechanisms of Development Animals, evolution, and ethics. Is milk-borne insulin-like growth factor-I essential for neonatal development? Commercial methods for the control of sexual maturation in rainbow trout *Salmo gairdneri* R. Transgenic pigs expressing human CD59 and decay-accelerating factor produce an intrinsic barrier to complement-mediated damage. Comparative field study of *Crassostrea gigas* and *Crassostrea virginica* in relation to salinity in Virginia. Journal of Shellfish Research Nuclear equivalence, nuclear transfer, and the cell cycle. Sheep cloned by nuclear transfer from a cultured cell line. Natural hybridization and introgression in fishes: Methods of detection and genetic

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interpretations. The strange phylogenies of transposable elements—Are horizontal transfers the only explanation? Trends in Genetics Africanized honey bees in the Americas. American Bee Journal The occurrence and spawning of cultured Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* in a Canadian river. Engineering passive immunity in transgenic mice secreting virus-neutralizing antibodies in milk. Transmission of endogenous VL30 retrotransposons by helper cells used in gene therapy. Cancer Gene Therapy 1 2: Transgenic cattle produced by reverse-transcribed gene transfer in oocytes. Transgenic fish and aquaculture. University of Guelph Press. The Emergence in Taiwan of fluoroquinolone resistance in *Salmonella enterica* serotype choleraesuis. New England Journal of Medicine 6: The health profile of cloned animals. Nature Biotechnology 20 1: Ponce de Leon, and J. Transgenic bovine chimeric offspring produced from somatic cell-derived stem-like cells. Nature Biotechnology 16 7:

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Chapter 6 : Scarabaeoidea of Southern South America Checklist

On April 11, Mr. J. A. Guignard, B.A. and B.L., B. Sc. of the University of 1 ranee, was appointed Assistant Entomologist and Botanist, and with his valuable assistance, I am gradually dealing off the large amount of back work which had accumulated during the past four years.

Linnean Society of London

The Linnean Society of London is a society dedicated to the study of, and the dissemination of information concerning, natural history and taxonomy. It possesses several important biological specimen, manuscript and literature collections and publishes academic journals and books on plant, the society also awards a number of prestigious medals and prizes for achievement. A product of the 18th century enlightenment, the society is important as the venue for the first public presentation of the Theory of Evolution. The society had a number of minor name variations before it gained its Royal Charter on 26 March, in 1788, as a newly incorporated society, it comprised 100 fellows. It is the oldest extant natural history society in the world, throughout its history the society has been a non-political and non-sectarian institution, existing solely for the furtherance of natural history. The society has numbered many prominent scientists amongst its fellows, one such was the botanist Robert Brown, who was president, he named the cell nucleus and discovered Brownian motion. In 1831 Charles Darwin was elected a fellow, he is undoubtedly the most illustrious scientist ever to appear on the rolls of the society. Another famous fellow was biologist Thomas Huxley, who gained the nickname Darwin's bulldog for his defence of evolution. At this meeting a joint presentation of papers by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace was made, sponsored by Joseph Hooker, in the society experienced the novelty of electing women fellows, this followed a number of years of campaigning by the botanist Marian Farquharson. Whilst the society's council was reluctant to admit women, the fellows were much less so, among the first to benefit from this were, Lilian J. Veley, a microbiologist and Annie Lorrain Smith, a lichenologist and mycologist, both formally admitted on 19 January 1892. Also amongst the first women to be elected in was the paleobotanist, the society's connection with evolution remained strong into the 20th century. Sir Edward Poulton, who was president, was a defender of natural selection and was the first biologist to recognise the importance of frequency-dependent selection. The first female president of the society was Irene Manton, who pioneered the use of electron microscopy. Her work revealed the structure of the flagellum and cilia, which are central to systems of cellular motility. Recent years have seen an increased interest within the society in issues of biodiversity conservation and this was highlighted by the inception in 1992 of an annual award, the John Spedan Lewis Medal, specifically honouring persons making significant and innovative contributions to conservation. Fellowship requires nomination by at least one fellow, and election by a minimum of two thirds of those electors voting, fellows may employ the post-nominal letters FLS 2. Attenborough is widely considered a treasure in Britain, although he himself does not like the term. In 2002 he was named among the Greatest Britons following a UK-wide poll for the BBC and he is the younger brother of director, producer and actor Richard Attenborough, and older brother of motor executive John Attenborough. Attenborough was born in Isleworth, West London, but grew up in College House on the campus of the University College, Leicester and he is the middle of three sons, and the only surviving child among them. During World War II, through a British charitable programme known as Kindertransport, Attenborough spent his childhood collecting fossils, stones and other natural specimens. He received encouragement in this pursuit at age seven, when a young Jacquetta Hawkes admired his museum, the source, which wasn't revealed at the time, was a pond less than 5 metres from the department. A few years later, one of his sisters gave him a piece of amber filled with prehistoric creatures, some 50 years later. In 1968 David and his brother Richard attended a lecture by Grey Owl at De Montfort Hall, Leicester, and were influenced by his advocacy of conservation. The idea that mankind was endangering nature by recklessly despoiling and plundering its riches was unheard of at the time, in 1968, Richard directed a biopic of Belaney entitled Grey Owl. In 1970 he was called up for service in the Royal Navy. Robert is a lecturer in bioanthropology for the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at the

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Australian National University in Canberra. Susan is a primary school headmistress. After leaving the Navy, Attenborough took a position editing childrens science textbooks for a publishing company and he soon became disillusioned with the work and in applied for a job as a radio talk producer with the BBC. Although he was rejected for this job, his CV later attracted the interest of Mary Adams, Attenborough, like most Britons at that time, did not own a television, and he had seen only one programme in his life. However, he accepted Adams offer of a training course 3. He was notable for his extensive studies documenting all types of American birds and his major work, a color-plate book entitled *The Birds of America*, is considered one of the finest ornithological works ever completed. Audubon was born in Les Cayes in the French colony of Saint-Domingue on his fathers sugarcane plantation and he was the son of Lieutenant Jean Audubon, a French naval officer from the south of Brittany, and his mistress Jeanne Rabine, a year-old chambermaid from Les Touches, Brittany. They named the boy Jean Rabin and his mother died when the boy was a few months old, as she had suffered from tropical disease since arriving on the island. His father already had an number of mixed-race children, some by his mulatto housekeeper. Following Jeanne Rabins death, Jean Audubon renewed his relationship with Sanitte Bouffard and had a daughter by her, Bouffard also took care of the infant boy Jean. The senior Audubon had commanded ships, during the American Revolution, he had been imprisoned by Britain. After his release, he helped the American cause and he had long worked to save money and secure his familys future with real estate. In they formally adopted both his children to regularize their legal status in France. From his earliest days, Audubon had an affinity for birds, I felt an intimacy with them. His father encouraged his interest in nature, He would point out the elegant movement of the birds, and he called my attention to their show of pleasure or sense of danger, their perfect forms and splendid attire. He would speak of their departure and return with the seasons, in France during the chaotic years of the French Revolution and its aftermath, the younger Audubon grew up to be a handsome and gregarious man. He played flute and violin, and learned to ride, fence, a great walker, he loved roaming in the woods, often returning with natural curiosities, including birds eggs and nests, of which he made crude drawings. His father planned to make a seaman of his son, at twelve, Audubon went to military school and became a cabin boy. He quickly found out that he was susceptible to seasickness and not fond of mathematics or navigation, after failing the officers qualification test, Audubon ended his incipient naval career. He was cheerfully back on solid ground and exploring the fields again, in , his father obtained a false passport so that Audubon could go to the United States to avoid conscription in the Napoleonic Wars 4. He became an authority on kidney diseases and published a comprehensive paper on urinary deposits in He was also notable for his work in related sciences, especially the medical uses of electricity, having developed an interest in chemistry while still a child, largely through self-study, Bird was far enough advanced to deliver lectures to his fellow pupils at school. He later applied this knowledge to medicine and did research on the chemistry of urine. In , he was the first to describe oxaluria, a condition which leads to the formation of a kind of stone. Bird, who was a member of the London Electrical Society, was innovative in the field of the use of electricity. In his time, electrical treatment had acquired a bad name in the profession through its widespread use by quack practitioners. Bird made efforts to oppose this quackery, and was instrumental in bringing medical electrotherapy into the mainstream and he was quick to adopt new instruments of all kinds, he invented a new variant of the Daniell cell in and made important discoveries in electrometallurgy with it. He was not only innovative in the field, but he also designed a flexible stethoscope. A devout Christian, Bird believed Bible study and prayer were just as important to students as their academic studies. He endeavoured to promote Christianity among medical students and encouraged other professionals to do likewise, to this end, Bird was responsible for the founding of the Christian Medical Association, although it did not become active until after his death. Bird had lifelong poor health and died at the age of 39, Bird was born in Downham, Norfolk, England, on 9 December His father had been an officer in the Inland Revenue in Ireland and he was precocious and ambitious, but childhood rheumatic fever and endocarditis left him with poor posture and lifelong frail health. He received an education when he was sent with his brother Frederic to stay with a clergyman in Wallingford. From the age

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of 12, he was educated in London, at a school that did not promote science. Bird, who seems to have been far ahead of his teachers in science, gave lectures in chemistry and he had four younger siblings, of whom his brother Frederic also became a physician and published on botany. In , when he was 14, Bird left school to serve an apprenticeship with the apothecary William Pretty in Burton Crescent and he completed it in and was licensed to practise by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries at Apothecaries Hall in . At Guys he was influenced by Thomas Addison, who recognised his talents early on, Bird was an ambitious and very capable student 5. He was most famous for his expedition to the rainforests of the Amazon with Alfred Russel Wallace, Wallace returned in , but lost his collection on the return voyage when his ship caught fire. When Bates arrived home in after an eleven years. Bates wrote up his findings in his work, *The Naturalist on the River Amazons*. Bates was born in Leicester to a literate middle-class family, however, like Wallace, T. Huxley and Herbert Spencer, he had a normal education to the age of about 13 when he became apprenticed to a hosiery manufacturer. He joined the Mechanics Institute, studied in his spare time, in he had a short paper on beetles published in the journal *Zoologist*. Bates became friends with Wallace when he took a teaching post in the Leicester Collegiate School. Wallace also became a keen entomologist, and he read the same kind of books as Bates and as Darwin, Huxley and no doubt many others had. They also read William H. Edwards's *Voyage up the River Amazons* on his Amazon expedition, and this started them thinking that a visit to the region would be exciting, and might launch their careers. In Wallace and Bates discussed the idea of an expedition to the Amazon Rainforest, there an agent would sell them for a commission. The main purpose was for the travellers to gather facts towards solving the problem of the origin of species, the two friends, who were both by now experienced amateur entomologists, met in London to prepare themselves. This they did by viewing South American plants and animals in the main collections, also they collected wants lists of the desires of museums and collectors. His health eventually deteriorated and he returned to Britain, sending his collection by three different ships to avoid the fate as Wallace. He spent the three years writing his account of the trip, *The Naturalist on the River Amazons*, widely regarded as one of the finest reports of natural history travels. He catalogued the birds of India and produced the edition of the *Fauna of British India* which included the introduction of trinomial nomenclature. Baker was educated at Trinity College, Stratford-upon-Avon and in followed his father into the Indian Police Service and he spent most of his career in India in the Assam Police, rising to the rank of Inspector-General commanding the force. In he was placed on Special Criminal Investigation duty, in he returned to England and took up the appointment of Chief Police Officer of the Port of London Police, remaining in this position until his retirement in . For his services in this role during the First World War he was appointed Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the civilian war honours, after retirement he became Mayor of Croydon. He was an excellent tennis player and a big game hunter. He lost his arm to a panther, was tossed by a gaur. Part of the collection, about specimens were sold to the museum of the Tzar Ferdinand I of Bulgaria. He also served on government advisory committees on the protection of birds and was from to honorary secretary and treasurer of the British Ornithologists Union. Apart from specimens that he collected or received from both of eggs and birds, Baker also maintained a small menagerie for a time when he was posted in the North Cachar district. The animals in his collection included civets, bears, deer and crested serpent eagles, Amur falcons, falconets, some of the nest and eggs in his collection have been considered as of dubious provenance and there are suggestions that he artificially made up some of the clutches. Some like Charles Vaurie have considered it so unreliable that they suggested the destruction of his egg collection. Bakers yuhina was named in his honour, Bakers early publications were focussed on the North Cachar Hill district where he worked. He also collected eggs and published a catalogue of them and he also published some notes on species whose nesting had not been described by Allan Octavian Hume and sent these to the *Ibis* journal. His series on the bulbuls of the region included paintings made by him of the set in backgrounds having ornate plants from the region. In some of his writings he pointed out errors in the identification keys given by E. Oates in the *Fauna of British India* 7. He was born in Cairn, Perthshire 10 December , the son of a farmer, and nephew of John Barclay and he was educated at Muthill parish school.

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Barclay initially studied divinity at the University of St Andrews, then working as a family tutor, he educated himself in biological topics and anatomy. Pupils of his entered the University of Edinburgh in , and Barclay became an assistant there to John Bell the anatomist and his employer Sir James Campbell financed the completion of his medical course. Until he delivered two courses of human anatomy, a morning and an evening one, every winter session. When a new chair of anatomy for the University of Edinburgh was proposed in

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