

range areas where it had never before been recorded in numbers. It was found to be exceedingly hard to control because it had no defined egg-beds, hatched over a very long period, was active until late in the season, would eat almost anything, and would not take poisoned bait at all freely, and was not killed by fungus.

The present devastating outbreak of *M. mexicanus* will pass into history in a year or so and British Columbia will be again faced with periodical outbreaks such as have previously occurred, composed mainly of the clear-winged grasshopper, and which have repeatedly been controlled by the formation of control areas in which annual control measures prevented the build-up of outbreaks.

During the summer of 1944 sarcophagid parasites began to build up rapidly in areas where the grasshoppers had been plentiful for two years or more; they took a big toll of the adults before they had laid their eggs, and it is believed that in these areas there will be a marked reduction in the numbers of grasshoppers present in 1945. It is interesting to note that the enormous increase in the numbers of *mexicanus* in 1943 and 1944 resulted in a species of sarcophagid parasite, previously rare in British Columbia, becoming very numerous in 1944, and it is due to the presence of this fly, *Sarcophaga kellyi* Ald. and some of its close allies, that there is reason to hope that the outbreak of this species will soon be terminated.

OBITUARY

On October 17, 1944, Dr. Maria Bogzowska wrote to the writer, from Lyon, France, informing him of the death of Dr. Stanislaw Minkiewicz, at Pulawy, Poland, on February 2, 1944. The announcement did not reach Ottawa until December 26.

Dr. Minkiewicz was well known to members of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, particularly those resident at Ottawa. The writer first met him in 1927, when he visited our home. In that year he spent several months in the United States and Canada, during which period he visited many institutions where entomological work was in progress. Later, in 1935, members of the family saw a good deal of him while attending the World Congress of Entomology at Madrid, Spain, and in 1938, at a similar congress held in Berlin, Germany.

Dr. Minkiewicz, as chief entomologist at the Agricultural Institute, in Pulawy, made important contributions to entomology, not only in the training of students, but also as an investigator of insect pests in Poland, such as the codling moth, the European apple sucker, and other destructive fruit insects.

Dr. Minkiewicz was a kindly man, one who made friends easily and for his personal qualities alone he will not soon be forgotten. His son, Joseph, whom we also knew died, we were informed, in a concentration camp in 1942. To Mrs. Minkiewicz we extend our sincere sympathy.

Arthur Gibson.

Mailed, Friday November 2, 1945.

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