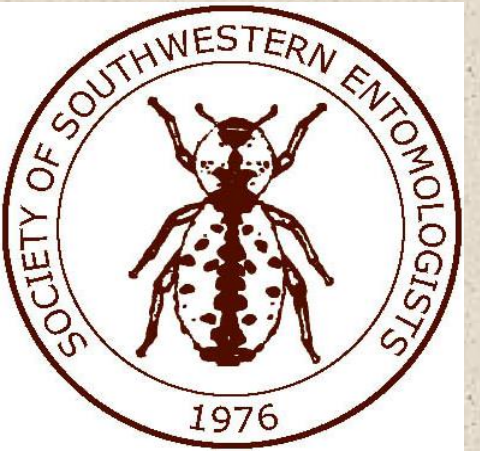
THE ‘OTHER’ SOCIETY:

A Brief History of

Southwestern Entomological Society,

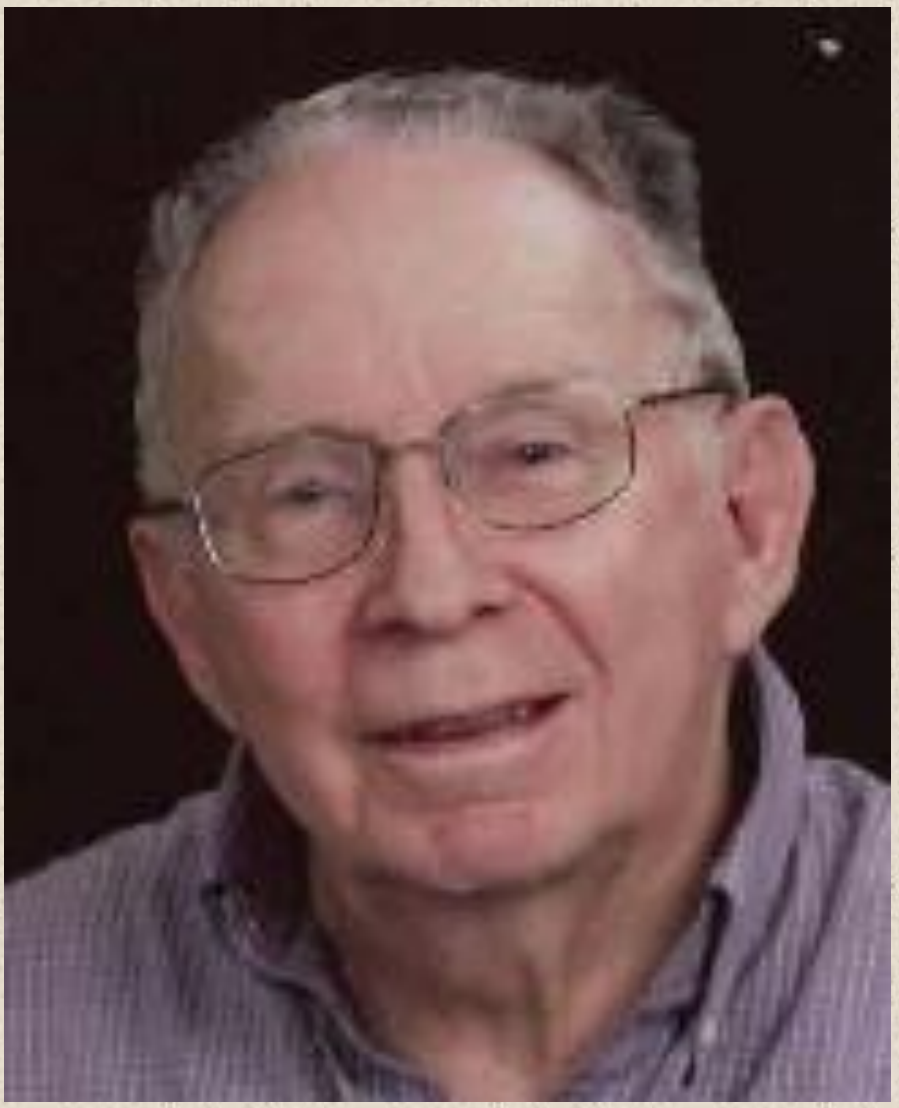
Society of Southwestern Entomologists

& Southwestern Entomologist



IN HONOR OF:

Dr. Horace R. Burke



Dr. William F. Chamberlain

HISTORY

1970 - study found ESA would not allow publishing Proceedings of SW Branch

1973 - recommended not publish Abstracts

1975 - Vote at SW Branch meeting

Not-for-profit organization established

1976 - First issue of *Southwestern Entomologist* published

2003 - Name changed to Society of Southwestern Entomologists

2005 - Articles from 1976-2004 on CD

SOCIETY'S ORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE

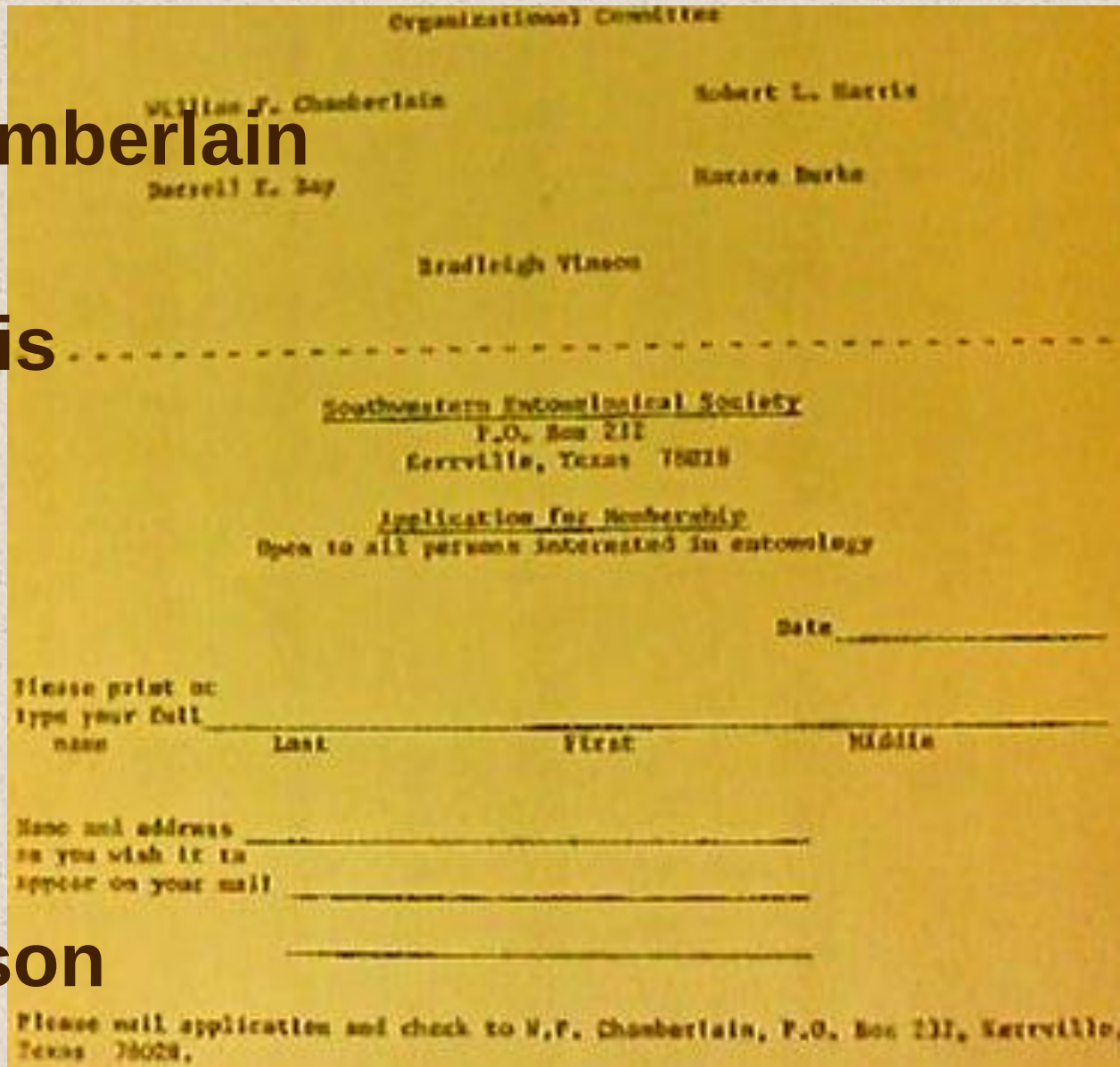
William F. Chamberlain

Robert L. Harris

Darrell E. Bay

Horace Burke

Bradleigh Vinson



Organizational Committee

William F. Chamberlain — Robert L. Harris

Darrell E. Bay — Horace Burke

Bradleigh Vinson

Southwestern Entomological Society
P.O. Box 211
Kerrville, Texas 78028

Application for Membership
Open to all persons interested in entomology

Date _____

Please print or type your full name _____
Last First Middle

Name and address as you wish it to appear on your mail _____

_____

Please mail application and check to W.F. Chamberlain, P.O. Box 211, Kerrville, Texas 78028.

in November or December 1975 I asked Roger Drummond, the executive board member from the Southwestern Branch of the Entomological Society of America to present a request to the National Executive Committee to allow the Southwestern Branch to publish a journal that would contain articles on insects of the Southwestern U. S. and Mexico. I recall that the committee meeting was held that year in Denver, Colorado. It was pointed out that the Central Branch publishes a journal. However our request was denied with the explanation that the Central Branch only publishes summaries of their branch meetings. Our request had been made after discussions among several members of the Southwestern Branch, including Bob Harris, Darrell Bay, Horace Burke, and others. After the denial more discussions were held and at our February 1976 meeting of the Branch I made a presentation at the business meeting to feel out support for an independent Southwestern Entomological Society publishing the Southwestern Entomologist. I asked for a showing of hands on how many would support the idea. After a showing of 70-80 hands saying they would support a new society we decided to proceed with the work of establishing the new society. The minutes of the Southwestern Branch business meeting of February 1976 and of the National Executive meeting in November or December 1975 should show these requests.

Bill Chamberlain

OBJECT & PURPOSE OF SOCIETY

foster entomological accomplishment among members and promote Entomology through:

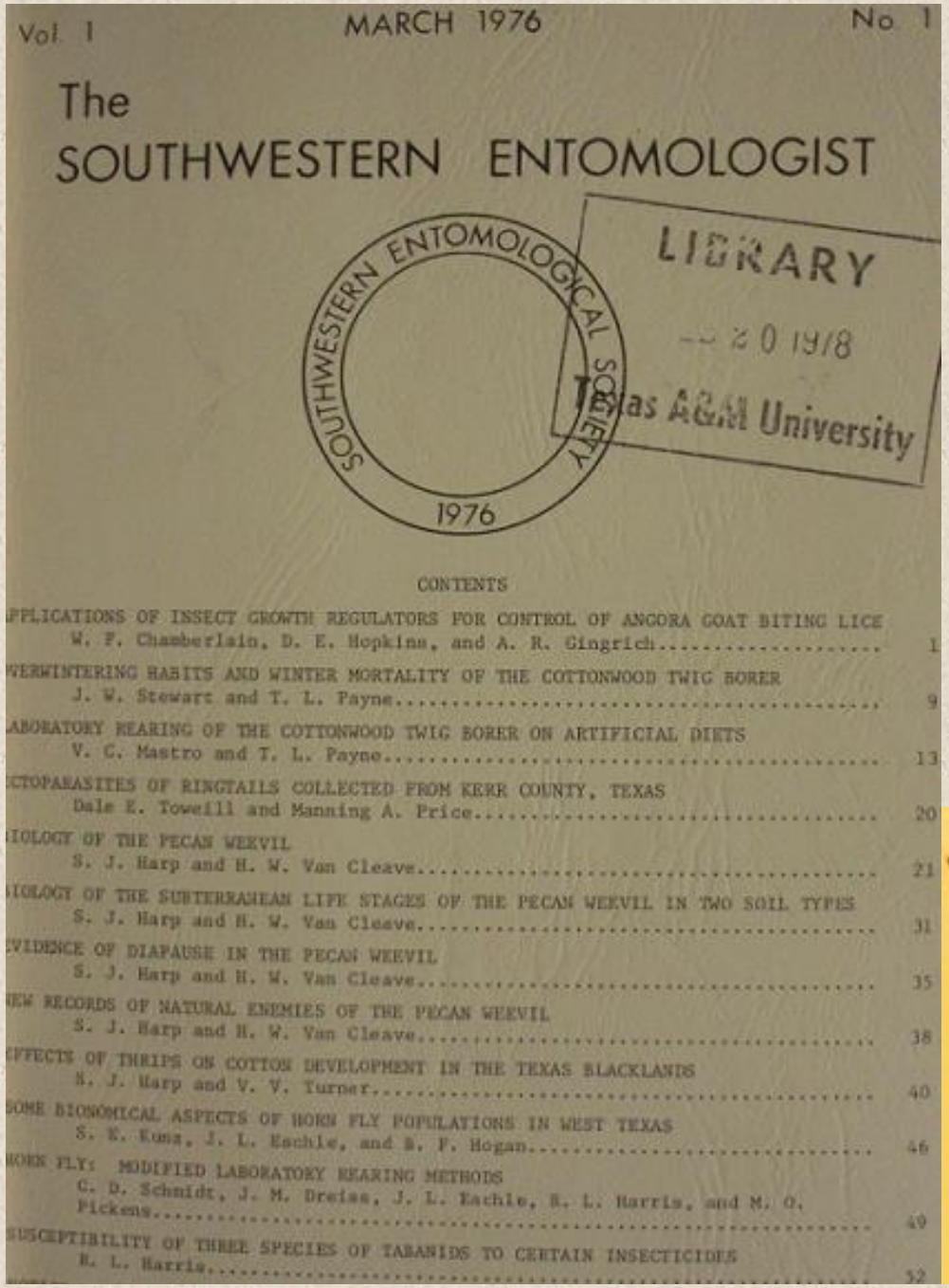
- **association & discussion among entomologists**
- **preparation, reading, & publication of papers**
- **dissemination of entomological information to public**
- **publication of *Southwestern Entomologist***

PURPOSE OF *SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST*

- Articles of interest to region
- All phases of entomology
- Low cost
- Rapid publication

Volume 1, Number 1 – 1976

The Southwestern Entomological Society was organized in 1976 for the primary purpose of publishing a regional journal. The first issue of the Southwestern Entomologist was published in July 1976, and 4 numbers will be published by January 1977. The journal will be published quarterly in March, June, September, and December. The research need not be conducted in the southwestern United States or Mexico, but articles will be restricted to subjects of interest to this region. These articles will be reviewed by at least one peer for scientific content and suitability for publication. Papers are published in English or Spanish with a Spanish and English abstract.



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The SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST

SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1976

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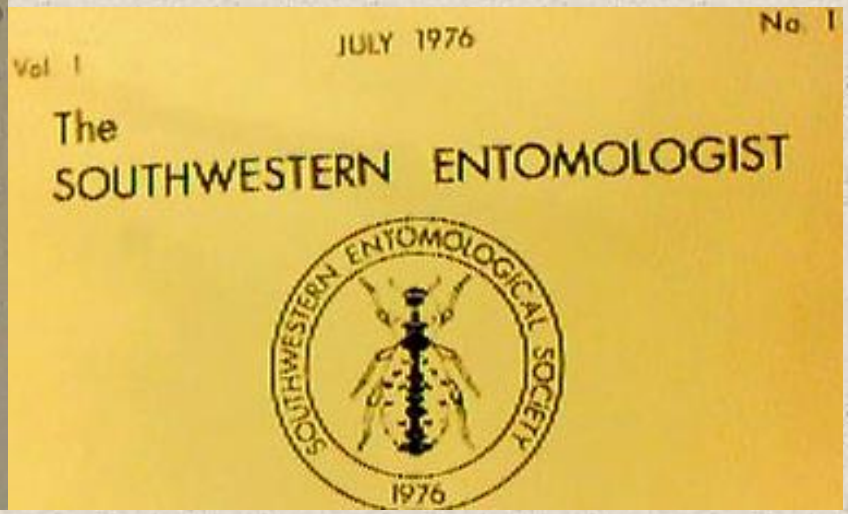


Vol. 1 JULY 1976 No. 1

The SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST

SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1976

HISTORY OF SOCIETY EMBLEM

THE BEETLE, ZOPHERUS NODULOSUS HALDEMANI: SYMBOL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The seal which appears for the first time on the cover of this number of The Southwestern Entomologist was designed and drawn by H. R. Burke and W. F. Chamberlain. The beetle illustrated on the seal is a tenebrionid (or zopherid

I do not recall exactly how the symbol thing came about but I do not think it was a very organized activity. The beetle may have won out more by default than any other thing.

Horace Burke

15 October 1992

SOCIETY OF SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGISTS
1976

Southwestern Entomologist
Vol. 1, No. 3, Pages 105-106 – September 1976

THE BEETLE, *ZOPHERUS NODULOSUS HALDEMANI*: SYMBOL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The seal which appears for the first time on the cover of this number of The Southwestern Entomologist was designed and drawn by H. R. Burke and W. F. Chamberlain. The beetle illustrated on the seal is a tenebrionid (or zopherid according to some taxonomists), *Zopherus nodulosus haldemani* Horn, an insect which in several ways is representative of the fauna of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The genus *Zopherus* was the subject of a recent taxonomic review by C. A. Triplehorn (1972 Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 108:1-24) from which some of the following information was taken. T. J. Spilman (USDA, Washington, D. C.) kindly supplied additional records from the U. S. National Museum.

Zopherus n. haldemani is a rather large beetle which measures from about 15 to 30 mm. in length. It is adorned dorsally by a black and white color pattern and is protected by an extremely hard integument. The latter fact may be attested to by many entomology students attempting to add this handsome beetle to their collections. After bending the points of ordinary insect pins while trying to pierce the integument, it is often necessary to resort to a drill or small nail to make a hole through which the pin can be inserted.

This beetle was originally described as a distinct species (*Zopherus haldemani*) by G. H. Horn in 1870, but it is presently considered to represent a subspecies of *Zopherus nodulosus* Solier. The name *haldemani* was likely derived from that of the well known entomologist, Samuel S. Haldeman. However, the taxon would probably have been more appropriately dedicated to Horace Haldeman, Samuel's brother. Horace Haldeman was the first naturalist to concentrate on collecting insects in Texas and northern Mexico; in fact, he more or less specialized in collecting beetles and many new species taken by him were described by J. L. LeConte and others. It is therefore quite possible that sometime during the late 1840's or early 1850's Horace Haldeman collected the material from which *Zopherus haldemani* was described.

Zopherus n. haldemani is widely distributed through the central portion of Texas and extends as far south in Mexico as the states of Durango, Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi. Although this subspecies does not occur throughout the area generally known as the Southwest, other taxa of *Zopherus* are known from western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The genus *Zopherus* contains 19 recognized species distributed in the southwestern and western United States, in Mexico, and southward to Venezuela. The majority of species of the genus are southwestern in distribution.

As it is so often the case with many insects of the southwestern fauna, virtually nothing has been published on the biology of *Z. n. haldemani*. Other species of *Zopherus* have been noted as being collected on and/or under bark of pine. Records in the Texas A&M University Insect Collection establish that *Z. n. haldemani* has been found "in large numbers" on a dead pecan tree at Bastrop, Texas and also on trunks of pecan trees at Brownwood. Information accompanying specimens from Victoria preserved in the U. S. National Museum indicates that they were taken from wood of "pecan timber." Since these specimens are larvae and pupae this record provides good evidence that pecan wood serves as a developmental site for the species. Adult specimens have also been taken from under bark of a dead oak tree at College Station. Although the genus *Zopherus* does not contain any species which have been considered of economic importance, one intriguing, but all too brief, record cites *Z. n. haldemani* (presumably adults) as "destroying sprouts" of potatoes at New Ulm, Texas in 1937. This was probably an accidental association as there have been no further reports of this beetle damaging plants during the intervening 40 years.

The only example of a species of *Zopherus* attracting a notable amount of public attention involves the "jewelled" beetle, *Zopherus chilensis* Gray. Beetles of this species are sometimes covered with rhinestones, fitted with a small chain as a leash, and anchored alive to clothing as an unusual type of costume jewelry.

The lack of information about the life history and habits of the large and fairly common beetle which the Society has adopted to adorn its seal points out to entomologists of the Southwest that many opportunities exist for the discovery of new things about the insects of the region. Hopefully, the biology of the beetle selected as a symbol of our Society will not much longer remain unknown.

Horace R. Burke

FIRST PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MEMBERS

January 21, 1977

Dear Member:

The Southwestern Entomological Society is now nearly a year old. I believe that during this time we have accomplished a good deal, but there is still more to be done. Your Society has been incorporated in the State of Texas, the Society has tentatively been given a non-profit status by the Internal Revenue Service, and the State of Texas has exempted the Society from franchise and sales taxes. This means that you can claim your membership dues as an income tax deduction and the Society is in a better position to carry out its activities at less cost. But most importantly, the Society has started the publication of the Southwestern Entomologist. Because of organizational requirements we were not able to publish our first issue until July, 1976, but we hope by the end of 1977 that issues will come out on the month indicated. (We could already have caught up to date if sufficient articles had been submitted.) Postal regulations require the specification of the number of issues per year and regular issuance.

W. F. Chamberlain

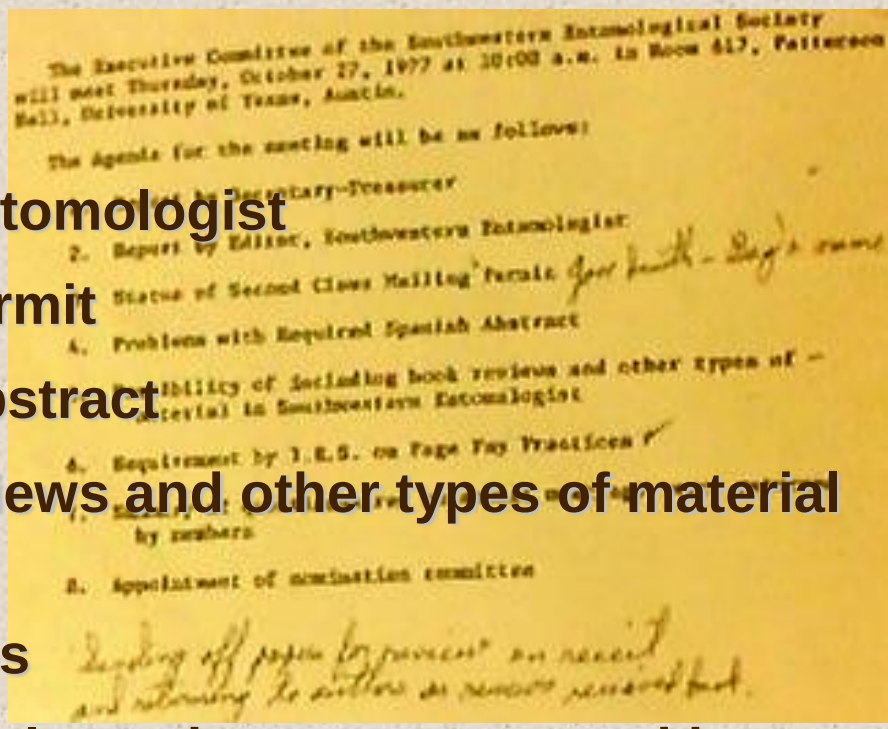
W. F. Chamberlain, President
Southwestern Entomological Society

AGENDA OF FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The Executive Committee of the Southwestern Entomological Society will meet Thursday, October 27, 1977 at University of Texas, Austin

The Agenda for the meeting will be:

1. **Report by Secretary-Treasurer**
2. **Report by Editor, Southwestern Entomologist**
3. **Status of Second Class Mailing Permit**
4. **Problem with Required Spanish Abstract**
5. **Possibility of Society log book reviews and other types of material in Southwestern Entomologist**
6. **Requirement on Page Pay Practices**
7. **Results of questionnaires on annual meetings, etc. returned by members**
8. **Appointment of nomination committee**


The Executive Committee of the Southwestern Entomological Society will meet Thursday, October 27, 1977 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 417, Patterson Hall, University of Texas, Austin.

The Agenda for the meeting will be as follows:

1. Report by Secretary-Treasurer
2. Report by Editor, Southwestern Entomologist
3. Status of Second Class Mailing Permit
4. Problem with Required Spanish Abstract
5. Possibility of including book reviews and other types of material in Southwestern Entomologist
6. Requirement by I.R.S. on Page Pay Practices
7. Results of questionnaires on annual meetings, etc. returned by members
8. Appointment of nomination committee

EARLY CONSTITUTION-1980

CONSTITUTION OF
SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Article I. Name

This corporation, chartered under the laws of Texas in the name and style of the "Southwestern Entomological Society," herein and after called the "Society," is formed as an educational institution, not contemplating financial gain or profit.

Article II. Purpose

The object and purpose of the Society is to foster entomological accomplishment among its members and to promote the science of Entomology through the encouragement of: (1) association and free discussion among all entomologists; (2) the preparation, reading, and publication of papers; (3) the dissemination of entomological information to the general public; and (4) publication of the Southwestern Entomologist.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. - Membership: Membership shall be open to all persons interested in entomology.

Section 2. - Procedure to Obtain Membership: Any person desiring to become a member of the Society shall do so by application to the Secretary-Treasurer. A person shall become such member upon the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee and the payment of such dues as may be established by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. - Member in Good Standing: One who is current in payment of dues.

Article IV. Membership Rights

Section 1. - Voting: Each member in good standing shall be entitled to one vote at any regular or special meeting. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

Section 2. - Privileges: All members in good standing shall have equal privileges as to presentation of papers and discussion at meetings.

Section 3. - Journal: Each member in good standing shall be entitled to receive as often as published a copy of the Southwestern Entomologist and any other Society publications.

Section 4. - Termination of Membership: Upon the cessation of membership of any member of the Society at any time and for any reason or cause, all rights, title, and interest in and to any and all of the Society's assets shall automatically terminate.

Article V. Membership Certificates

Section 1. - Certificates: Each member in good standing shall be entitled to receive such evidence of membership as may be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. - Transfer: Membership in the Society shall not be transferable or assignable.

Article VI. Dues

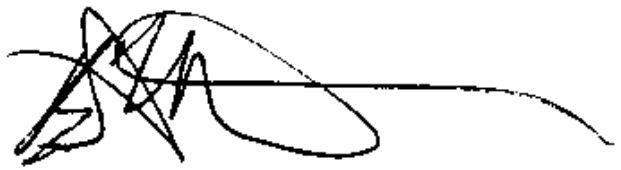
Section 1. - Annual Dues: The annual dues for membership in the Society shall be such amount as may be established by the Executive Committee from time to time.

NAME CHANGED TO SOCIETY OF SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGISTS - 2003

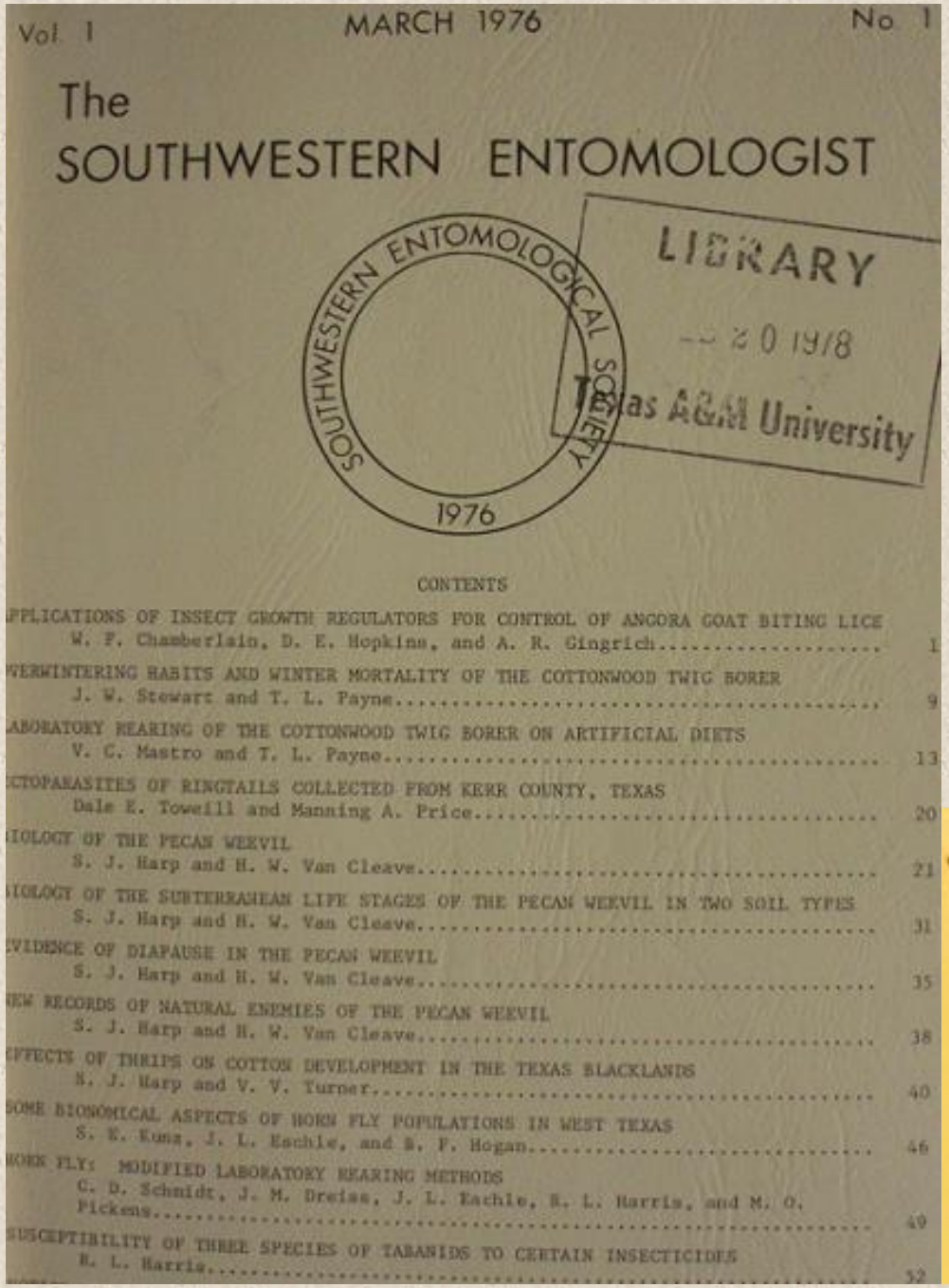
Because of serious confusion over the years between the **Southwestern Entomological Society (SWES)** and the **Southwestern Branch of the Entomological Society of America**, I wish to propose re-naming our society the **"Society of Southwestern Entomologists or SSWE**". This is a minimal change, with minimal editing of the society's logo and no re-naming of the journal required (so the library locations will not change). However, when people refer to "the Society..." rather than "Southwestern Entomologist.." or "Southwestern Branch...", there should be little or no confusion. I feel that until SWES is clearly understood to be a separate entity, membership and outside funding for our regional group will remain difficult to promote and/or expand.

I have discussed this proposal with Dr. Horace R. Burke, founder of the this society and he supports this proposal (see May 23, 2002 memorandum attached). Dr. Burke also suggested that the proper mechanism for forwarding this proposal is to first provide the proposal to the Executive Committee. No other name change options are being considered, so the vote would be this proposed change or no change. With their approval, the proposal should be forwarded to the entire membership using the mailing list maintained by Dr. Bay for sending out the journal. I am requesting that this proposal be approved by the membership before the next meeting of our society.

Sincerely,



Bastiaan M. Drees



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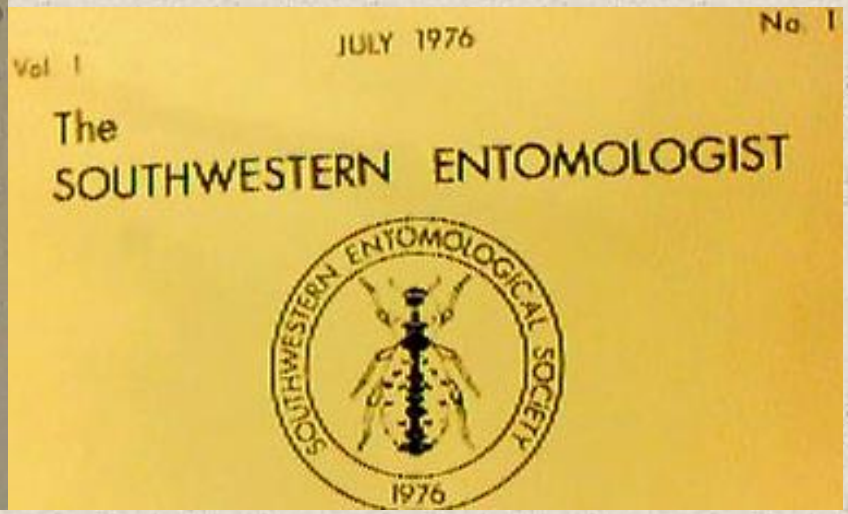

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FIRST MANUSCRIPT IN *SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST*, Volume 1, Number 1, Pages 1-8 – March/July 1976

APPLICATIONS OF INSECT GROWTH REGULATORS FOR CONTROL OF ANGORA GOAT BITING LICE[a,b]

W. F. Chamberlain, D. E. Hopkins, and A. R. Gingrich

U. S. Livestock Insects Laboratory
ARS, USDA, Kerrville, TX 78028

ABSTRACT

More than 90% control of the Angoragoat biting louse, Bovicola limbatus (Gervais), was obtained 3-10 wk after Angora goats were sprayed at 3 wk after shearing with 0.1% Thompson-Hayward TH6040 (N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea), 0.2% hydroprene (ethyl (E,E)-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate), or triprene (S-ethyl (E,E)-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienethioate). When the hydroprene was applied earlier, 2 applications 3 wk apart were necessary to obtain the same control. Pourons of 50 ml of 0.5 or 1.0% hydroprene applied 7 wk after shearing also gave control. The effect of hydroprene was shown to be hormonal by the presence of nymphoid 4th-stage lice, a stage normally the adult. Other materials showing promise were: Ciba-Geigy CGA-13353 (ethyl 3-methyl-4-[4-(phenylmethyl)phenoxy]-2-butenoate) and Stauffer HS-103 ((E)-5-[(3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl)oxy]-2-ethylpyridine).

PREFACE TO SUPPLEMENT 1 – June 1980

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFLUBENZURON (DIMILIN®) FOR BOLL WEEVIL SUPPRESSION IN TEXAS

PREFACE

D. R. Rummel[1/]

Diflubenzuron (Dimilin®) is an insect growth regulator (IGR) that interferes with the synthesis of chitin, an essential component of the cuticle of insects. This IGR has shown activity against numerous insect species including the boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boheman, a key pest in many cotton producing areas of Texas.

Diflubenzuron does not cause mortality in the adult boll weevil as do conventional insecticides. Biological activity is manifested in the adult female after the chemical has been ingested or contacted directly; eggs fail to hatch or mortality occurs during the newly eclosed larval stage.

Reports of the effectiveness of diflubenzuron, and its conditional registration by the Environmental Protection Agency for use in controlling boll weevils, have created considerable interest on the part of Texas cotton producers.

Herein, we review research conducted in Texas on the mode of action and environmental fate of diflubenzuron and on its use in the suppression of boll weevil populations. The IGR was tested at various rates and with different application techniques in several cotton producing areas of the state. Diflubenzuron was compared to conventional insecticides for effectiveness in weevil suppression and for detrimental effects on beneficial arthropods. The fate of the IGR after application to boll weevils, plants, and soil are discussed and suggestions for its use in boll weevil control are offered.

FIRST SPANISH MANUSCRIPT, Volume 6, Number 4, Pages 312-315 – December 1981

ALGUNAS OBSERVACIONES SOBRE EL PARASITO CATOLACCUS=(HETEROLACCUS) GRANDIS BURKS EN LA REGION DEL SOCONUSCO,CHIAPAS,MEXICO.

M.E. de Coss F., P.R. Bodegas V. y R. Flores G.

Centro de Investigaciones Ecológicas del Sureste (CIES)
Apartado Postal No. 36 Tapachula,Chis. México.

RESUMEN

Se presenta información sobre el parásito H. grandis habiéndose encontrado un parasitismo de 41.24 % en observaciones de campo,sobre fases del huésped Anthonomus grandis Boheman localizadas en bellotas secas al final del ciclo agrícola (Diciembre-Enero). La proporción sexual fue de 3♀x1♂. En el laboratorio, el porcentaje de parasitismo disminuyó en las cajas de cría alcanzando un máximo de 26 % y la proporción sexual fue inversa 1♀x4♂.

ABSTRACT

Information is presented on the parasite, Heterolaccus grandis Burks, which parasitized 41.24% of the stages of its host, Anthonomus grandis Boheman, found in dry cotton bolls collected from the field at the end of the growing season (December-January). The sex ratio was 3♀X1♂. In the laboratory, % parasitism was lower in rearing cages (maximum of 26%) and the sex ratio was 1♀X4♂.

FIRST PERSPECTIVE, Volume 9, Number 4, Pages 443-463 – December 1984

THE BOLL WEEVIL IN TEXAS AND THE CULTURAL STRATEGY

J. K. Walker,
Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843

ABSTRACT

This paper reviews the early days of the boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boheman, in Texas, and the first efforts to research the insect. Cultural measures to combat the pest are considered for the cotton area from Texas east, together with detail of the climate and soils of Texas that has allowed better use of cultural control.

FIRST SCIENTIFIC NOTE, Volume 15, Number 1, Pages 77-78 – March 1990

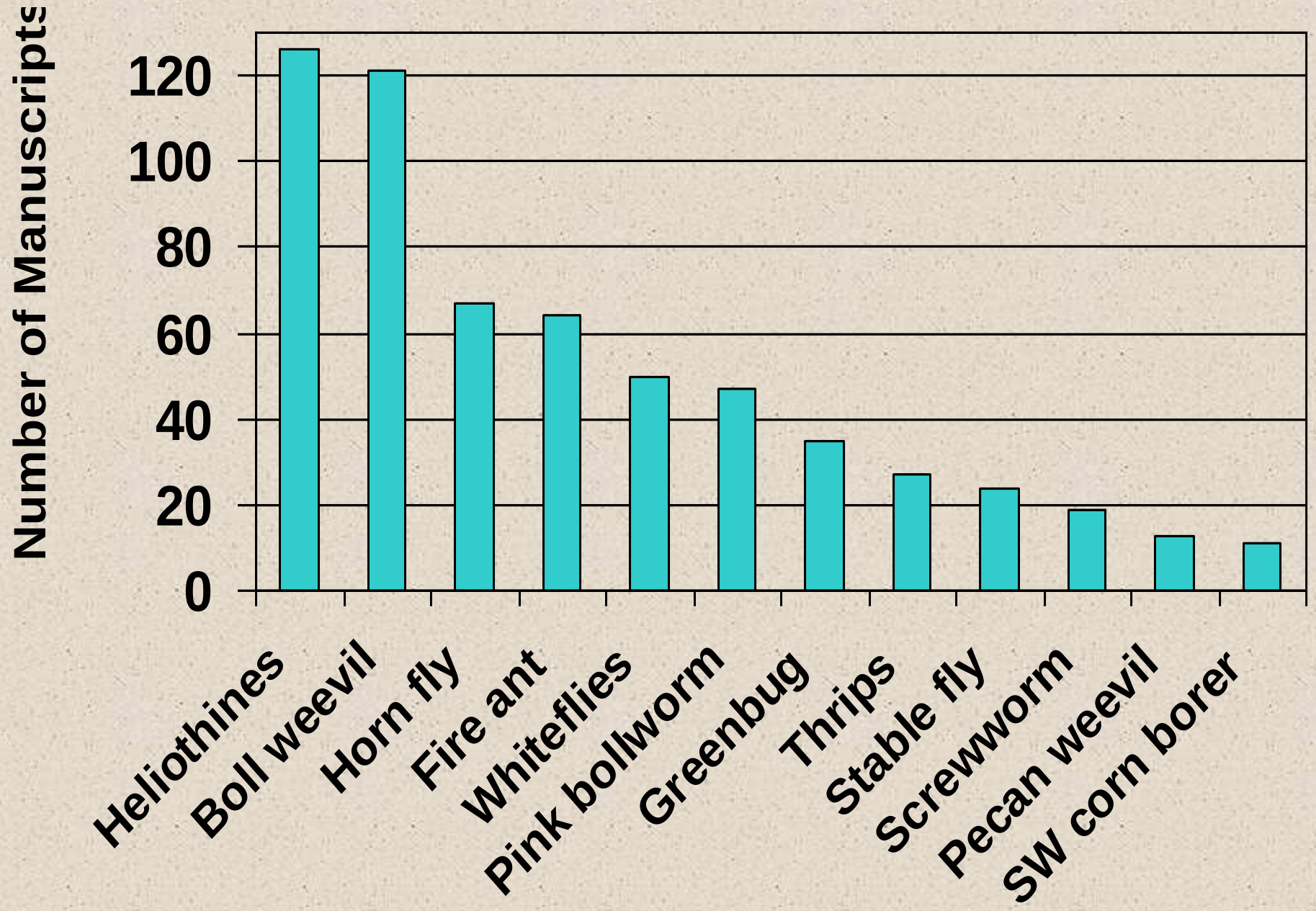
EFFICACY OF *BEAUVERIA BASSIANA* (BALSAMO) VUILLEMIN TO CONTROL OVERWINTERING BOLL WEEVILS, *ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS* BOHEMAN

W. A. Frank and J. E. Slosser

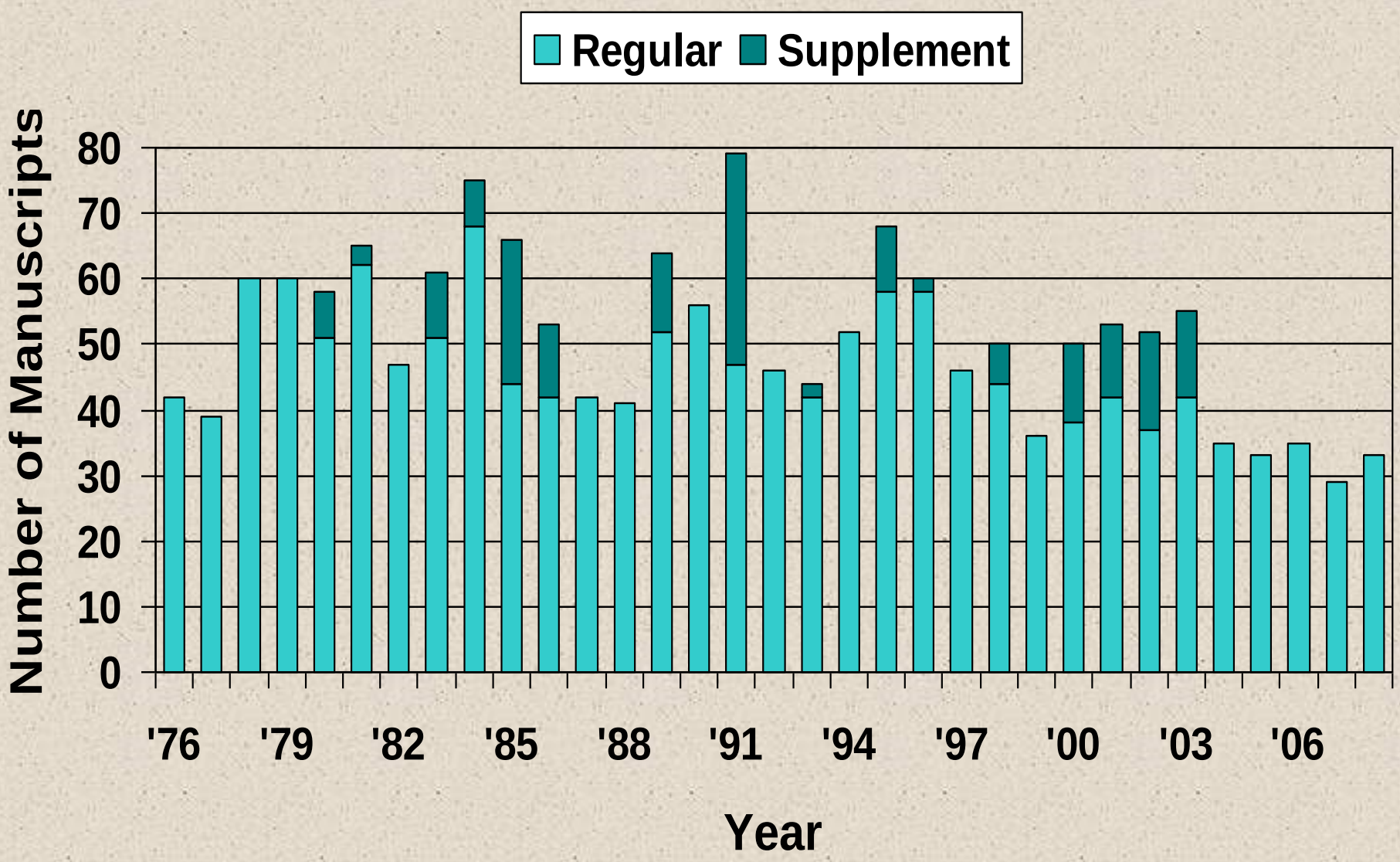
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, P. O. Box 1658
Vernon, TX 76384

Boll weevils, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman, have long been known to be susceptible to the entomopathogenic fungus *Beauveria bassiana* (Balsamo) Vuillemin (McLaughlin 1962). Efforts to use this fungus to control various insect pests have historically been inhibited by the action of sunlight, which rapidly inactivates conidia (Roberts and Campbell 1977). One possible approach to circumvent the degrading effects of sunlight might be to apply the inoculum to leaf litter and soil in shelterbelts, where boll weevils are known to overwinter (Slosser and Boring 1980). It was postulated that the shade provided by such habitats might permit longer persistence, and lead to better suppression of weevils.

Number of Articles Published on Various Insects



SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST
MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED BY YEAR



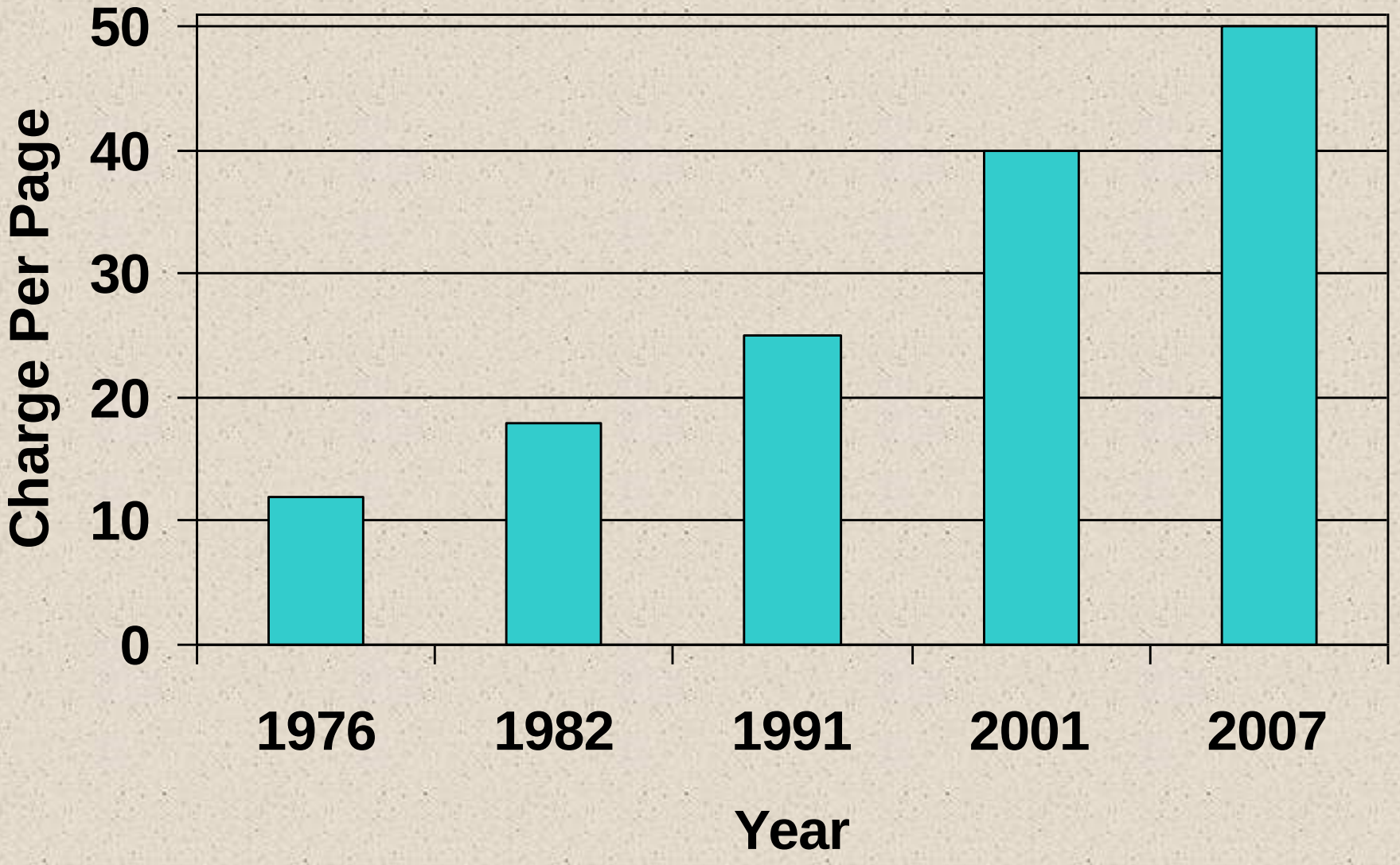
SOUTHWESTERN ENTOMOLOGIST

MANUSCRIPTS

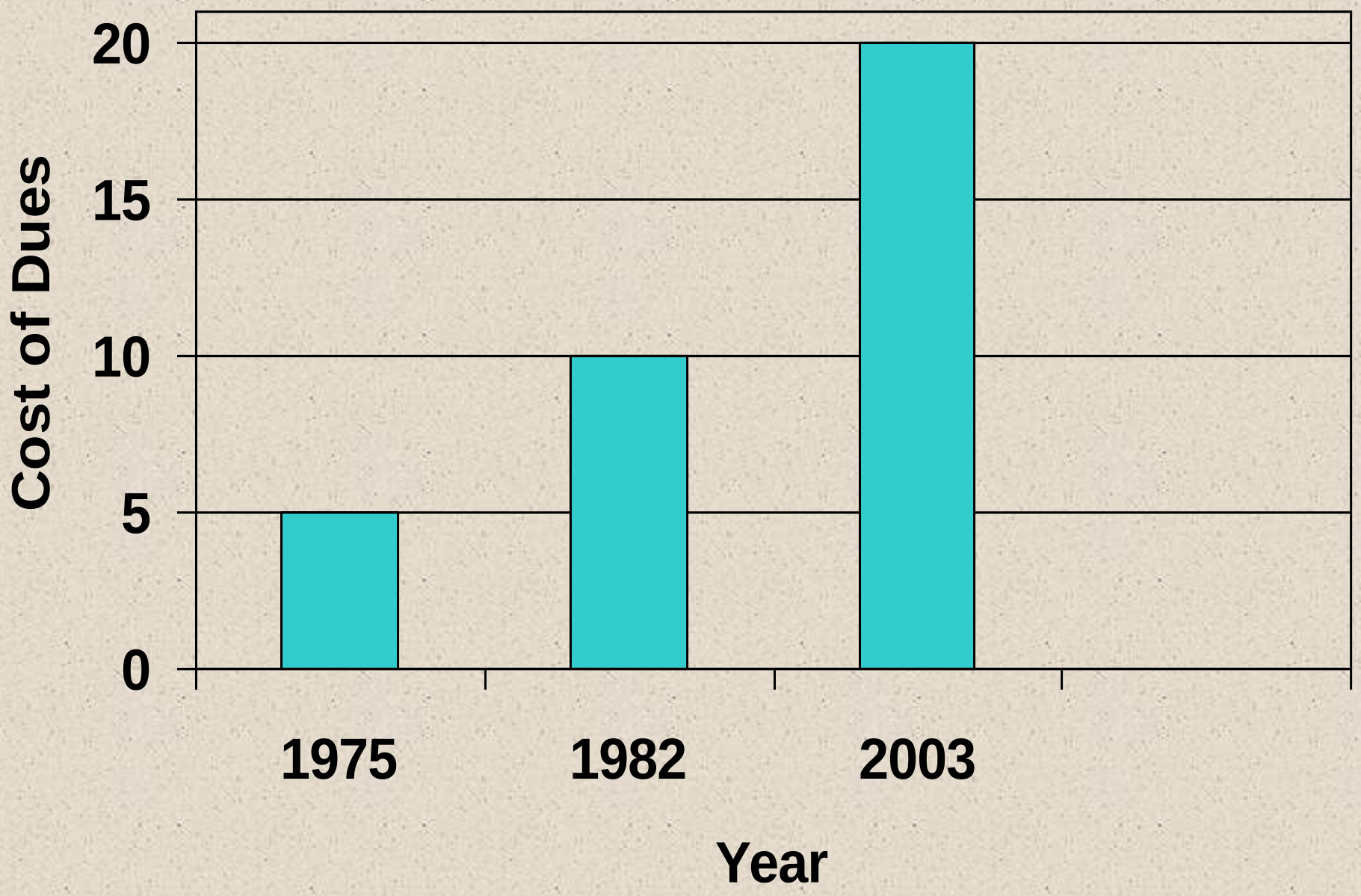
1976 – 2008:

Manuscripts submitted	2,038
Manuscripts published	900
Number of regular issues	131
Number of supplement issues	27
Supplement articles	175
Total manuscripts published	1,075

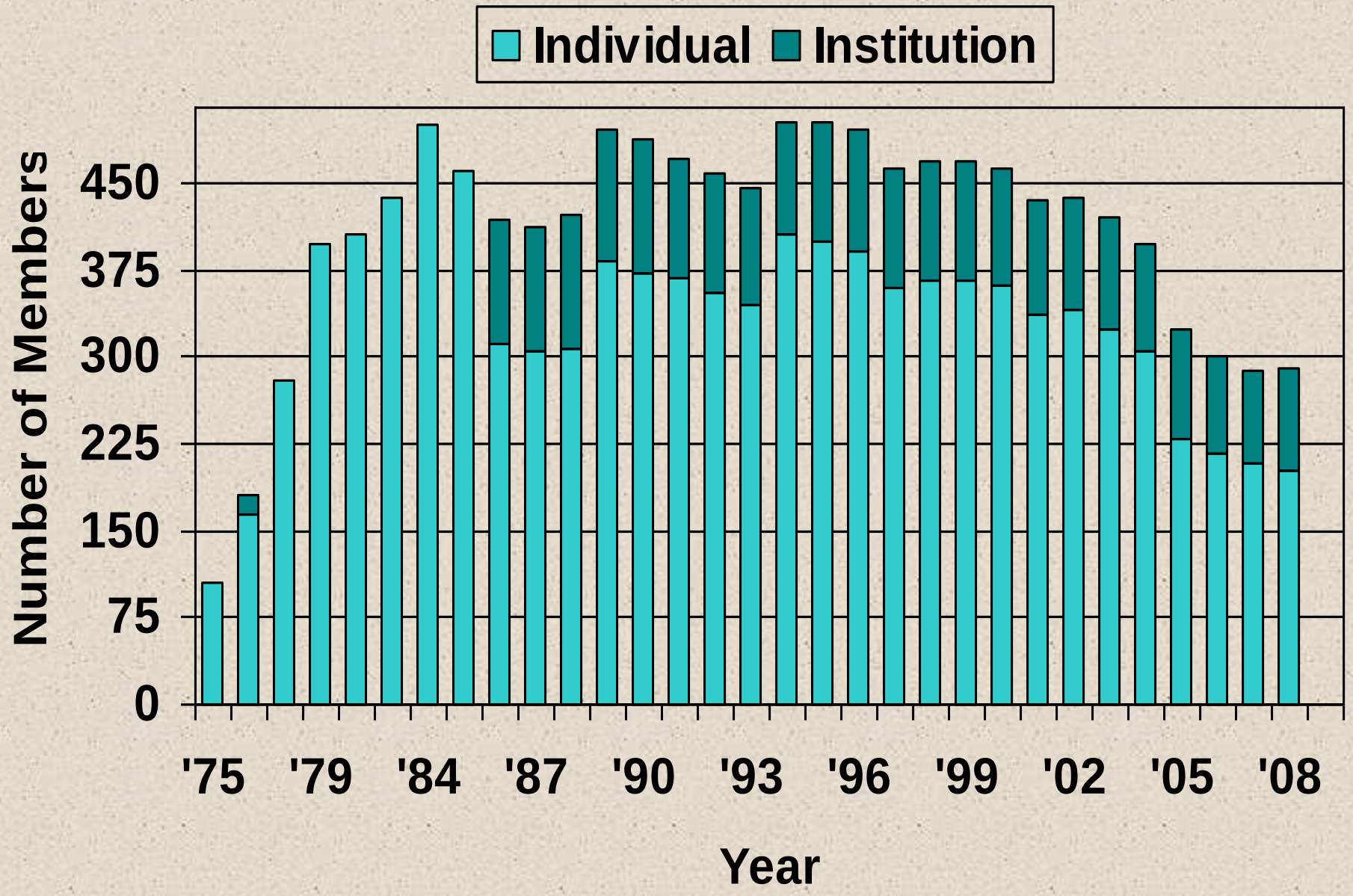
PUBLISHED PAGE-CHARGE FOR A SOCIETY MEMBER



ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES



SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS BY YEAR

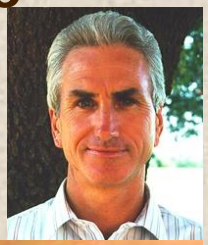


PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY

1976	W.F. Chamberlain	USDA-ARS, Kerrville
1977	H.R. Burke	Texas A&M University
1978	M.R. Wheeler	University of Texas, Austin
1979	F.E. Gilstrap	Texas A&M University
1980	W.H. Gibson	Stephen F. Austin State University
1981	W.H. Newton	Tarleton State University
1982	D.E. Bay	Texas A&M University
1983	J.D. Lopez, Jr.	USDA-ARS, College Station
1984	R.W. Meola	Texas A&M University
1985	D.L. Bull	USDA-ARS, College Station

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY (Continued)

1986 T.W. Fuchs Texas Agricultural Extension, San Angelo

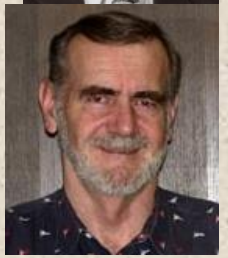


1987 R.L. Harris USDA-ARS, Bryan

1988 D.R. Rummel Texas Agricultural Experiment Station,

1989 W.P. Morrison Texas Agricultural Extension, Lubbock

1990 R.E. Wright Oklahoma State University



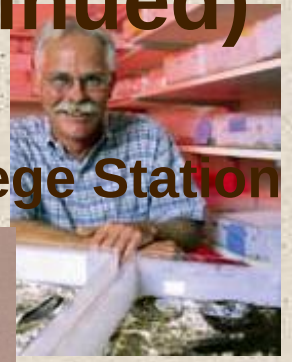
1991 M.K. Harris Texas A&M University

1992 J.E. Slosser Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Vernon

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY (Continued)

1993	C.R. Ward	Cooperative Extension, Albuquerque
1994	P.D. Lingren	USDA-ARS, College Station
1995	J.Cocke, Jr.	Texas Agricultural Extension, Stephenville
1996	J.J. Ellington	New Mexico State University
1997	J.R. Coppedge	USDA-ARS, College Station
1998	J.Michels	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Amarillo
1999	J.A. Webster	USDA-ARS, Stillwater
2000	R.D. Parker	Texas Agricultural Extension, Corpus Christi
2001	J.D. Burd	USDA-ARS, Stillwater
2002	J.A. Jackman	Texas Cooperative Extension, College Station

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY (Continued)



2003 B.M. Drees Texas Cooperative Extension, College Station

2004 J. Edelson Oklahoma State University

2005 T. Royer Oklahoma State University

2006 B.B. Pendleton West Texas A&M University

2007 C. Bogran Texas Agricultural Extension, College Station

2008 C.A. Sutherland New Mexico State University

2009 M. Parajulee Texas AgriLife Research, Lubbock

SECRETARY/TREASURERS OF THE SOCIETY

1976-1978 Darrell Bay

1979-1981 Roger Meola

1982-1983 Pete Teel

1984-1985 Scott Fargo

1986-1990 Donald Nordlund

1991-2009 Allen Knutson

EDITORS OF *SW ENTOMOLOGIST*

Vol.	Year	Editor
1	1976	Robert L. Harris
2-4	1977-79	Horace R. Burke
5-8(1)	1980-83	Don L. Bull
8(2)-10	1983-85	Don R. Rummel
11-15	1986-90	Jeff E. Slosser
16-32	1991-2007	Darrell E. Bay
33-34	2008-09	Bonnie B. Pendleton



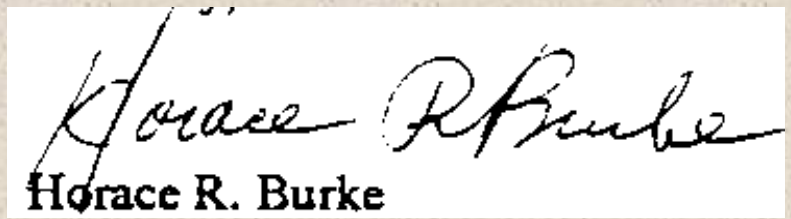


ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF *SW ENTOMOLOGIST*

Volume	Year	Associate Editor
1-11(2)	1976-86	W.F. Chamberlain
3(3)-4,11(3)-15	1978-79	D.L. Bull
5-6,19-20	1980-81	A.B. Broce
9-14(2)	1984-89	A.A. Guerra
14(3)-18	1989-93	J. Vargas-Camplis
6-20	1991-95	G.T. Fincher
21-25(1)	1996-2000	P.V. Pietrantonio
26(2)-29	2001-04	J.S. Bernal
30(2)-33	2005-08	C. Bogran

IN SUMMARY…

In summary, we probably started the SWE are the right time and had the good fortune of having a few people who worked hard at getting it started. We also had the Southwestern Branch, ESA, to draw on for membership and support. Because of these things and the camera ready method of printing we have been able to keep the costs low. The need for such a journal as the SWE was pretty strongly perceived at the time and this certainly helped.



Horace R. Burke

2 May 1991