THOMAS H. JONES

It was with deep regret that we learned of the passing on February 22, 1941, of one of our society's older members in the person of Thomas H. Jones at Morristown, New Jersey.

To those of us who knew him for his sterling worth and industry, his passing was a serious loss. His smiling, quiet, unassuming nature, and thoughtfulness inspired all who were acquainted with him.

Thomas Henry Jones was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island on September 25, 1885. At an early age his parents moved to Easton, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the Easton School in 1904. He then entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and graduated with the class of 1908. At Massachusetts Aggie he majored in Entomology under the tutelage of the well-known teachers Professor Charles H. Fernald and Dr. Henry T. Fernald. He was elected to Phi Kappa Phi during his stay at this Institution. In 1929 he married Katherine H. Alyward of Boston.

On May 26, 1909, he was appointed to the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in the Division of Truck Crops and Stored Product Insects, which position he held until 1911 when he accepted a position with the Porto Rico Sugar Producers Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, later known as the Insular Experiment Station, of which he became entomologist. It was here that the undersigned became intimately acquainted with him and cherished his council. Owing to the "Penny wise pound foolish" attitude of the Insular Government, Tom resigned from that Institution during September, 1914, to again become affiliated with his former Division of the Bureau. During 1920 he became Entomologist of the Louisiana Experiment Station and remained there until 1924. At this place he lost his extensive library and insect collection in the fire which destroyed the experiment Station building at Baton Rouge. He felt this loss very keenly.

During 1924 he returned to the Bureau and was assigned to the Gipsy Moth Laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts, to work on the natural enemies of the Gipsy, Brown-tail and Satin Moths. When that Laboratory was discontinued in 1935, he was transferred to the Forest Insect Laboratory at Morristown, New Jersey, to investigate insect carriers of the Dutch Elm Disease. It was while he was connected with this work that he passed away.

A bibliography of his published work is quite extensive and the contents bespeak the quality of the student and worker that he was.

He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of Washington, and the Florida Entomological Society.

To his wife, mother, and brother we offer our belated sympathies.

G. B. MERRILL

EFFECT OF COLD WEATHER UPON INSECTS IN THEIR WILD HABITATS

J. R. WATSON

We in Florida have had a very cold winter of 1940-41. Early December was warm, but on the 21st the weather turned cold and remained cold for ten weeks. During January there were only two days during which the temperature reached 70 degrees or above. The mean temperature was 11.6 degrees below normal. The cold reached its climax on the 27th, 28th, and 29th with minimum temperatures of 18, 17, and 21 respectively here at Gainesville. February was cold with a temperature of 5.4 degrees below normal, but without the severe freezes of January.

The effect of this cold upon both plant and insect life was marked. Many tender plants, of course, were killed and others so chilled as to be extremely late in developing. The effect on insect life, however, was even more marked. The only insect, however, which seems to have been directly killed by the cold, perhaps temporarily exterminated in our section, was the polka dot wasp moth, whose larva is such a severe scourge of oleanders. The adults and larvae were certainly killed and if any eggs survived they have not as yet (April 1, 1941) hatched.

Aside from these, perhaps the most marked effect has been with the skipper butterflies. Normally in February there will be a dozen species of skippers about, but this year not until the last week in February were any seen and then only one or two. Last year, for instance, there were five species of skippers to be seen during the month of January. This year not a single one. Budlea blossoms are a great favorite of this group of butterflies as they are of butterflies in general. Before the