
DR. RICHARD W. FAY

Dr. Richard W. Fay died on September 29, 1972, after a long illness. Dick was internationally known by his research on arthropods of public health importance, much of which was conducted on the biology and control of mosquitoes. After receiving his doctorate degree at the University of Illinois, Dick joined the U. S. Public Health Service in 1942 and one year later was assigned to the Technical Development Laboratories at Savannah, Georgia, where over the next 30 years he made numerous outstanding contributions to our knowledge of mosquitoes. Dick published more than 70 papers on arthropod vectors covering a wide range of topics including the rearing, dispersal, behavior, resistance, genetic control, population measurements, biological control, and chemical control of mosquitoes. His most outstanding contributions included his work on developing techniques for mea-

suring the susceptibility of mosquitoes to insecticides; devising, with Mr. Harvey B. Morlan, the first mechanical mosquito pupal separator; and the ovitrap method of surveillance for *Aedes aegypti*.

Dick acted as consultant for various international agencies including the World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization, and the Agency for International Development. During the period 1959-1961, he was temporarily detailed to the World Health Organization where he specialized in the control of mosquitoes in malaria eradication activities.

Dick's infectious enthusiasm, diligence, and intellectual curiosity stimulated all those associated with him. His passing is a deep loss to the scientific community and to his many friends and associates. He is survived by his wife Martha B. Fay, and three children, William, Elizabeth, and Mary.
