A Bibliography of Mosquito Writings of C. S. Ludlow and D. W. Coquillett*

Kenneth L. Knight and Ruth B. Pugh Department of Entomology North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

The first woman known to us to publish extensively on the taxonomy of mosquitoes was Clara Southmayd Ludlow (1852-1924). She was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1852 and died at Washington, D. C., September 28, 1924. She received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Mississippi Agricultural College in 1900 and of Master of Science from the same institution in 1901. In 1908 she was granted the Ph.D. degree from George Washington University.

Dr. Ludlow was demonstrator of histology and embryology from 1907 to 1909 and instructor from 1909 to 1911 at George Washington University. She served as a lecturer on mosquitoes and disease at the Army Medical Museum from 1904 to 1910, as anatomist from 1916 to 1920 and as entomologist from 1916 until her death.

Her work at the museum primarily entailed the identification of diseasebearing insects submitted from Army posts and encampments throughout the world and the development and maintenance of a collection of the material. In the course of this work she published at least 49 articles dealing with mosquitoes, almost all of which deal with mosquito taxonomy. The publication phase of this work was performed largely on her own initiative. Although somewhat imperfect by present day standards, her publications should be evaluated against the status of womens' rights and mosquito taxonomy prevailing at the time. (Am. J. trop. Med. 4:565. 1924; Calvert, P. P., Ent. News 35:379-380. 1924.)

The U. S. National Museum, a unit of the Smithsonian Institution, has long been a locale of great importance to mosquito systematists. This has been true not only because of the presence there of the largest collection of mosquitoes in the New World but also because it has been the site of work for a succession of men who made notable contributions to the field of culicidology. This era began with Daniel William Coquillett (1856-1911).

Mr. Coquillett was born on a farm near Woodstock, Illinois on January 23, 1856. He very early became interested in entomology, publishing his first paper on insects in 1880. This article brought him to the attention of Professor Cyrus Thomas, then State Entomologist of Illinois, who requested

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him to prepare an article on lepidopterous larvae for publication in the State Entomologist's annual report. Subsequently, he accomplished other assignments for Professor Thomas.

In 1882, health problems caused Coquillett to move to Anaheim, California, where he rapidly regained his health and continued the collection and study of insects. It was at this time that he began to specialize in Diptera.

In 1885, Coquillett was appointed a field agent of the Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture and, except for a brief period in 1886, was continuously connected with it until his death. While in California, he collaborated with Mr. Albert Koebele in the historic introduction and release of the vedalia beetle and the economic control of the cottony cushion scale on citrus in California which resulted.

In 1893, Coquillett was reassigned to Washington where he was soon detailed to study and identify Diptera. In 1896, he was appointed Honorary Custodian of Diptera in the U. S. National Museum, a position in which he remained until his death on July 8, 1911. When he came to the national collection, the Diptera section was very small, unarranged, and with the only types being Williston's in the Syrphidae. At his death, the collection was solidly established, well curated and possessing hundreds of types scattered through almost all families. (Banks, et al., Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 13:195-210. 1911; Cresson, E. T., Ent. News 22:337-338. 1911; Hewitt, C. G., Can. Ent. 43:311-312. 1911.)

The Mosquito Writings of C. S. Ludlow

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* not seen

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216

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The Mosquito Writings of D. W. Coquillett

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218

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