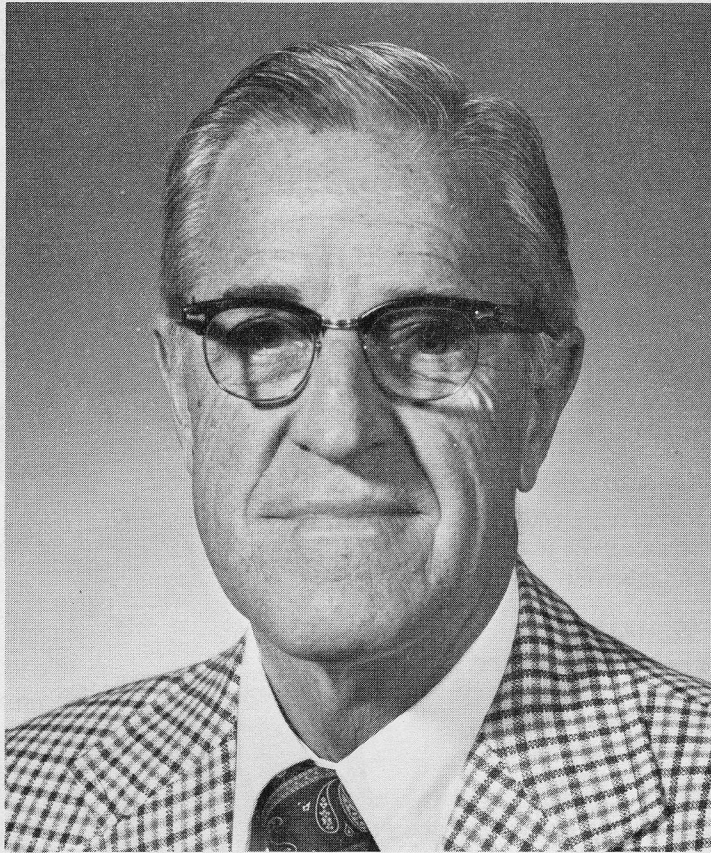


THE MAN WE HONOR



DR. KENNETH L. KNIGHT

Biography of Kenneth Lee Knight

Dr. Knight was born on a farm near Saunemin, Illinois, on March 16, 1915. He graduated as Valedictorian in 1932 from Saunemin Township High School. His undergraduate training was received at Illinois State Normal University (now Illinois State University), Normal, where in 1937 he received a B.Ed. degree in Biology. M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Entomology in 1939 and 1941 respectively were earned at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

In the summer of 1941 he was commissioned an Ensign, H-V(S), USNR, and sent to the Malaria Survey Unit, Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina (now Camp Lejeune) for training duty. This tour included two months detached duty in the spring of 1942 to the Navy Air Station (for lighter-than-air craft), Elizabeth City, N.C. to install a drainage system for the management of Anopheles quadrimaculatus. In June 1942, he was ordered to Efate Island, New Hebrides as entomologist for the first WW-II malaria control unit to be based in the South Pacific.

In November 1942, he was sent to Guadalcanal to initiate anopheline mosquito control there. His orders were modified in December 1942 to make him Area Entomologist on the Staff of the Commander South Pacific (Admiral Halsey then commanding) and a member of the South Pacific Headquarters Malaria Control Unit. He served in this capacity until the end of 1943, during which time he had oversight responsibilities for the entomological activities of the Army and Navy Malaria Control Units situated in the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands.

He rotated Stateside to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BuMed), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. in January 1944 for duty in connection with the activation of U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 (NAMRU-2). This Unit, after formation, was destined to be established on a central Pacific Island (Guam finally was selected) to conduct research essential to the Navy's medical services. Because entomological research needs were area-specific, several small entomological research teams operated independently of the Unit for the duration of the war.

One of these, led by Drs. Lloyd Rozeboom and Knight, made an intensive taxonomic study of the Anopheles punctulatus complex (includes the predominant malaria vectors of the South and Southwest Pacific) in the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, New Guinea and the Moluccas (Morotai Island) from June 1944 until January 1945. On the completion of that assignment, the team was ordered to the Philippines to do taxonomic studies on its mosquito fauna. Lt.(jg) Donald R. Johnson and his Malaria Control Unit was attached to them to assist with this latter study. Because of the end of the war, the Team was disbanded in November 1945 and Knight brought the extensive collections made by the Team directly to the U. S. National Museum shortly afterwards. Although attached to BuMed for record purposes, he was given temporary duty to the office/laboratory of Dr. Alan Stone at the Museum for the purpose of doing taxonomic studies on the collections brought back.

Beginning work in Dr. Alan Stone's laboratory in January 1946, he undertook to prepare a publication on the aedine mosquitoes of the Philippines. In June, he was assigned to the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI), National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland where he continued study of the Philippine aedines. At this point, Dr. William B. Hull joined him in this study. While assigned to NMRI, Knight had the privilege of studying mosquito types at the British Museum (Natural History) for three months in the fall of 1946. Also, during his time at NMRI, he worked for parts of two summers on mosquito prob-

lems north of the Brooks Range in Alaska at the camp of a Navy Oil Exploration Unit (1947, 1948). In the summer of 1949, he participated in the Canadian Northern Insect Survey by collecting mosquitoes on James Bay and later on the east coast of Hudson Bay. In August of 1947, he was transferred from the Naval Reserve to the Regular Navy.

In 1949, shortly after returning from Canada, he was ordered to Naval Medical Research Unit #3 (NAMRU-3), Cairo, Egypt. With wife and children, the next two years were passed under truly unique and highly interesting circumstances. Still attempting to complete manuscripts on both Pacific and Arctic mosquitoes, he began a taxonomic study of the mosquitoes of Egypt. While there, he also collected in Eritrea, French Somaliland, Yemen and Sinai, and attended the International Congress of Entomology in Amsterdam (1951).

In the fall of 1951, he proceeded to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida to become the Officer-in-Charge of U. S. N. Preventive Medicine Unit #1. This organization had responsibility for overseeing the management of arthropod pests on Navy ships and shore installations in Southeastern United States and adjacent Caribbean islands and for providing appropriate training to both active duty and reserve personnel. During the tour there, he traveled extensively throughout the area, including trips to Cuba, Puerto Rico and Trinidad.

Detached in the summer of 1954, he was detailed to BuMed to take over the vector control desk in the Division of Preventive Medicine. In this capacity he had oversight responsibilities for the vector control programs of the Navy. His office responsibilities during this time were expanded by an added assignment to man the BuMed desk for the Medical Allied Sciences Section of the Bureau and in this capacity was responsible for recruitment and detailing of the officer scientists of the Medical Service Corps. Also, during this tour of duty he collaborated with Dr. Alan Stone and Ms. Helle Starcke in the production and publication of "A Synoptic Catalog of the Mosquitoes of the World", published in 1959.

Following a 4-year tour in Washington, during which time he was promoted to Captain, USN, he was assigned to the billet of Executive Officer, U. S. N. Medical Field Research Laboratory, Camp Lejeune Marine Base, Jacksonville, N. C. In addition to administration, this position permitted some time for research. At the end of this tour of duty, he retired from the Navy in mid 1962, after 21 years of continuous active duty, to accept a position as Associate Professor, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State University, Ames. Soon promoted to Professor, he taught courses, trained graduate students and continued research on mosquito oviposition site selection previously begun at Camp Lejeune. Also, while at Ames he began collaboration with the Army-supported South East Asia Mosquito Project (SEAMP), U. S. National Museum, with taxonomic studies on aedine mosquitoes of that portion of the world.

In his fourth year at Ames, Knight accepted an invitation to join as a professor the Department of Entomology, University of Georgia, Athens to teach insect systematics and serve as the curator for the Fattig Insect Collection there. Along with the portion of the Knight family not then in college, he moved to Athens in the fall of 1966. Although fully expecting to pass the remainder of his career in Athens, an opportunity received in early 1968 to go to North Carolina State University (NCSU) as Head, Department of Entomology was too good to pass up, and he and family moved to Raleigh in May of that year.

Although service as department head of Entomology at NCSU was more than a fulltime occupation, he was able to continue work on mosquito systematics through the use of microscopes at home and on mosquito biology and control through the advising of graduate students. The systematics work continued to be with the ae-

dine mosquitoes of South East Asia.

Additional extensions of his work with mosquito systematics came about through the influence of colleagues. First, in 1968 the late Dr. John N. Belkin stated his belief that a newsletter for mosquito systematists would be most helpful. Knight, having the necessary administrative support and following up on John's thought, began in 1969 the issuance of a quarterly under the name of Mosquito Systematics Newsletter. He soon foresaw that this publication could usefully publish reviewed-type research articles on mosquito systematics and in 1972 changed the name of the publication to Mosquito Systematics. This change was criticized at first but gradually mosquito systematists around the world rallied to the cause with manuscripts and assisted in making it the useful and respected journal that it is today.

Recognizing that a privately-published journal could not last past the working lifetime of the individual putting it out, he requested the American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA) to take this young effort under their wing and officially sponsor its future publication. This the Association graciously did and the change over was effected in 1974. Coincident with Knight's retirement at NCSU on arriving at age 65 (1980), Dr. Lewis Nielsen succeeded him as Editor of Mosquito Systematics.

Secondly, due to the urging of Dr. Botha de Meillon, he began in 1971 a revision of the Stone, Knight and Starcke 1959 synoptic catalog of mosquitoes. With financial assistance from the U. S. Army Medical Research and Development Command and the Entomological Society of America (ESA; through the Thomas Say Foundation), the new catalog was published in 1977 and a supplement volume in 1978.

A third extension of his interest in mosquito systematics was also due to Dr. de Meillon. Botha had long decried the lack of a comprehensive glossary of anatomical terms for mosquitoes and because of Knight's long-time interest in things morphological, urged him to undertake such a work. Botha's suggestion was accepted and Knight began publishing sections of such a glossary in the volume 2(1) 1970 issue of the Mosquito Systematics Newsletter. Soon finding that help was needed with this project and knowing that Dr. Jean L. Laffoon had long been amassing anatomical terms and definitions for insects in general, Knight sought his assistance. Laffoon agreed and this collaboration continued until Dr. Laffoon's untimely death in 1973.

Shortly afterwards, realizing elucidation of many anatomical structures of mosquitoes needed a finer resolution than was possible with the light microscope, he sought financial assistance from the National Library of Medicine, NIH, HEW. Through funds provided by that Institution over a 4-year period, it became possible to recruit the postdoctoral services of Dr. Ralph Harbach in 1976. This proved to be a most fortunate collaboration. Ralph brought to the project exquisite skill in scanning microscopy, a facility with foreign languages and an unsurpassed work ethic. So comprehensive were his contributions that the resulting glossary of mosquito anatomical terms was published in 1980 with Ralph as senior author.

Since official retirement on September 30, 1980, Knight continues, but at a reduced rate, a revisionary study of the Aedes (Finlaya) niveus complex of South East Asian mosquitoes for the Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit, U. S. National Museum of Natural History (the successor of SEAMP and later of MEP, Medical Entomology Project). Additionally, he is serving the first year of a second 3-year term as the elected Secretary-Treasurer of the ESA.

He served as President of the AMCA in 1973-74 and as President of the ESA in 1975. For his work on mosquitoes he was awarded AMCA's Medal of Honor in 1982 and the John N. Belkin Memorial Award in 1983. His career-long involvement in the affairs of the ESA was recognized by being made an Honorary Member of that organization in 1983.

Dr. Knight now resides with his wife of more than forty years, Ruth, in Raleigh, N. C. Their family consists of four sons, one daughter, one son-in-law, two daughters-in-law and one grandson. Son Robert has his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in the environmental sciences and is employed by CH₂M Hill consulting firm. Sons Kimbell, Richard and Alan are all engaged in Ph.D. programs at the University of Iowa (geology), University of Wisconsin (wildlife) and Oregon State University (entomology), respectively. Daughter Karen has a Masters of Library Sciences degree and is in charge of the Medical Library, Wake Medical Center, Raleigh, N. C.

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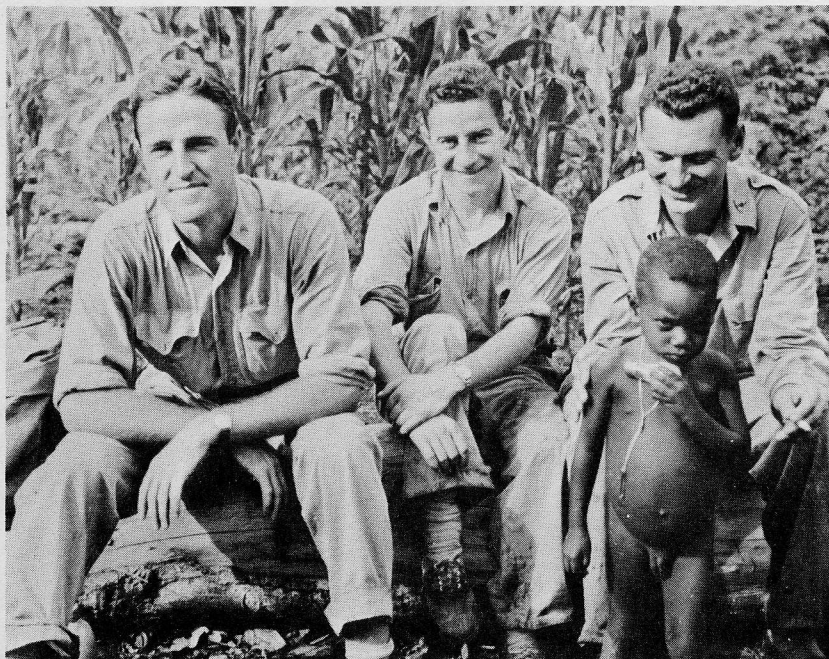
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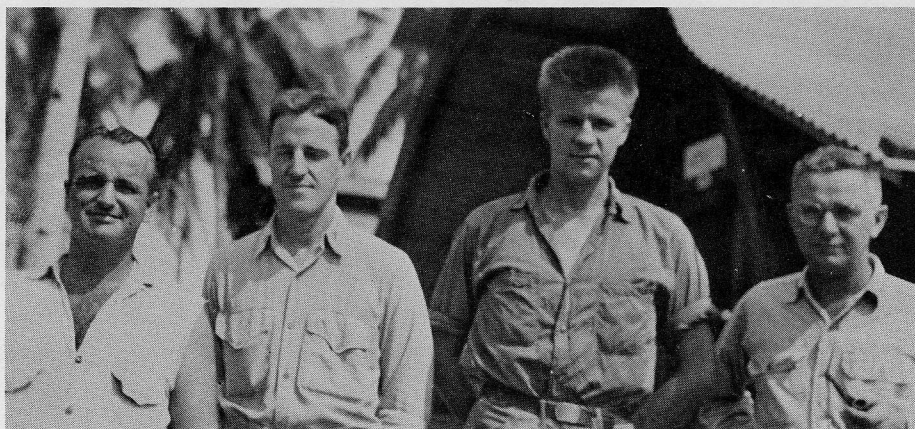
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Collecting filarial blood smears
on Guadalcanal in 1943. Left to right,
Dr. Knight, R. J. Schlosser and J. N. Belkin.



At the Headquarters of South Pacific Malaria
Unit, Espirito Santo, New Hebrides in 1944.
Left to right, J. L. Laffoon, Dr. Knight,
Enlisted Technician Taylor and L. E. Rozeboom.