OBITUARY
Francis Flavius Bibby
1890 - 1980

Mr. F. F. Bibby, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bibby, was a native of Smithville, MS. He was born February 12, 1894, and died March 3, 1980. He was educated in the Smithville Schools and received his BS degree in entomology in 1914 at the age of twenty from Mississippi A & M College (now Mississippi State Univ.) where he was a student of the late Prof. R. W. Harned. He did graduate work both at Mississippi A & M College and Texas A & M College (now Texas A & M Univ.). After he retired in 1959 from Arizona Fertilizer and Chemical Company, he returned to Smithville where he was active professionally until the last few years of his life.

Mr. Bibby had a long, productive and colorful entomological career and is a legend of our time. In telling stories about his professional experiences, he always ended his reminiscences with "and my many and varied extracurricular activities." Entomologists throughout the Cotton Belt have heard of him even though they may not have had the privilege of knowing him. He had an unusual knowledge of the many species of insects by scientific names, and also of plants with which they were associated. He minimized his knowledge of the scientific names of plants by saying "We'll get along fine with the botanizing if you will let me pick the plants."

Most of his service was in economic entomology, but he also was an ardent collector of insects and spider mites. He collected several previously undescribed species, four of which have been named (*bibbi*) for him by the describers.

Mr. Bibby was a Fellow in the Department of Entomology, Mississippi A & M College in 1915; an assistant nursery inspector and assistant entomologist with the Florida State Plant Board, Gainesville, 1916–1917; U.S. Navy, 1918–1919; entomologist with the Boll Weevil Research Laboratory at Tallulah, LA, 1919; entomologist concerned with Pink Bollworm Investigations, Board of Entomology, 1924; farmer in Smithville, MS, 1925–1926; entomologist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, 1926–1936; entomologist, Cotton Insect Investigations, State College, MS and Florence, SC, summers 1938–1939, respectively; entomologist, Sociedad Nacional Agraria, Lima, Peru, 1938–1939; entomologist Pink Bollworm Investigations, USDA, Brownsville, TX and Matamoras, Mexico, 1939–1942; U.S. Navy, 1943–1945; teacher of vocational agriculture, 1946–1948; farmer, Smithville, MS, 1949–1953; entomologist, Arizona Fertilizer and Chemical Co., 1953–1959; entomologist, Monroe County Coop Aberdeen, MS, 1960; Agriculturist, Wax (seed) Co. Amory, MS, 1961–1963; Mississippi Vocational Dept. 1964; and consulting entomologist 1965–1975. Mr. Bibby served in the Navy in World Wars I and II. In the latter war, he was commissioned as an ensign at age 50 and discharged as Lt. Jg. A colleague who took training with him at the naval facility in Bethesda, MD, recently said "Bibby knew more about what we were trying to do than the instructors knew to teach us. You can imagine what a deal that was."

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy as entomologist to the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, TX, and as epidemiologist in the Philippines. During his service period he made an outstanding collection of butterflies of the Phillippines, which he donated to the Entomology Department, Mississippi State Univ. Though he knew most of the insects, he sent specimens often wrapped in toilet paper, to the late Prof. R. W. Harned in Washington, DC, for verification of identification by specialist at the Smithsonian Institution. While working in Texas, he put together an outstanding collection of cicadas.

Mr. Bibby's publications were on such subjects as Coccidae on wild plants in Texas and Mexico; control of the bollworm and cotton fleahopper; secondary hosts of the pink bollworm in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Mexico; cotton insects in Peru; parasites of the bollworm; insectos del algadon y ostras malvaceas (insects of cotton and other malvaceous plants) in Spanish; sodium fluoride for ant control; insects of the Samar Group, Philippines; aphids, psyllids, butterflies and miscellaneous insects of Arizona; and phytophagous and predatory mites of Arizona.

Mr. Bibby was a longtime member of the Entomological Society of America, American Registery of Professional Entomologists and Mississippi Entomological Association.

On hearing of Mr. Bibby's death, a colleague commented, "Bibby was a character and we are running out of characters."

Mr. Bibby married his teen-age sweetheart, Myrtis Francis Ramer, in 1957. World War I had interrupted their romance. Mrs. Bibby of Smithville, MS, survives him.

S. O. HILL, USDA, APHIS (Ret.), Aberdeen, MS
C. R. PARENCIA, USDA, SEA, Stoneville, MS

Arthur W. Lindquist 1903—1980

Arthur W. Lindquist, internationally known medical and veterinary entomologist, died in Lindsborg, Kansas, March 11, 1980, at the age of 77. He had served the science of entomology with distinction and made outstanding contributions to the welfare of people throughout the world.

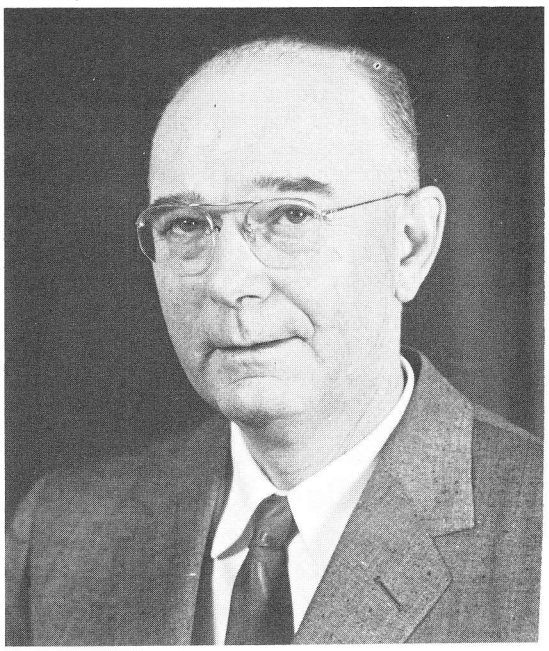
Dr. Lindquist began as a junior entomologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Ulvalde, Texas, in 1931. He advanced to increasingly responsible positions in the field of insects affecting man and animals, culminating in his appointment as Chief of the Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch of the then-Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Art, as he was known to his close friends and associates, served in this position from 1953 until he retired in 1962 and moved with his wife, Nita, to live on his farm near Lindsborg, Kansas.

Dr. Lindquist's contributions to the advancement of entomology did not terminate with his retirement, however. He carried out special assignments with the World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The assignments included the position of Technical Director of Short Courses on the Use of Radiation and Radioisotopes in Entomology Research. These training courses for scientists from developing countries were sponsored by FAO/LAEA, the University of Florida, and the Entomology Research Division of USDA, during alternate years from 1963 to 1971.

During his highly productive career, Dr. Lindquist published more than 150 technical papers dealing with a wide range of subjects and on a wide range of insects of importance to man and animals. In addition, he served on numerous technical committees and gave many invitational talks at national and international meetings.

His scientific research began while stationed at Uvalde, Texas, with investigations on the biology, ecology, and control of the screwworm. Valuable biological and ecological information was obtained that contributed to the sterile insect concept, which he helped develop while directing research programs on livestock insects. He headed the research on mosquitoes that led to the use of DDT residual sprays by health agencies for the control of malaria throughout the world, and pioneered the early research on aerial sprays for adult mosquito control. He worked closely with entomologists in the Department of Defense in coping with the wide range of insect problems of importance to the military. Dr. Lindquist was the first scientist to demonstrate that external animal parasites could be killed by systematic action of insecticides, and later helped develop systematic treatments for the practical control of cattle grubs. He was also the first entomologist to demonstrate through laboratory tests that flies could become resistant to DDT. While Art was primarily an applied entomologist, he was among the early investigators on the mode of action of insecticides, using radioactive materials.

Many honors and awards were received by Dr.



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