

Neal M. Randolph



Neal M. Randolph, emeritus professor of entomology at Texas A&M University, died at his home in College Station, Texas, 28 September 1990.

Professor Randolph was born 8 April 1910 in Cherokee,

Texas. He completed the bachelor of science and master of science degrees in entomology at Texas A&M University (then Texas A&M College) in 1934 and 1938, respectively. Randolph joined the faculty of Texas A&M University in 1954 and was promoted to professor. After his retirement in 1975 he was named Professor Emeritus. Earlier in his professional career he taught at Tarleton State College (1935–43). He then served as entomologist for the Texas State Health Department (1943–46), instructor at the University of Texas in Austin (1946–47), and extension entomologist at College Station (1953–54).

Professor Randolph was a longtime member of the Entomological Society of America (ESA) and actively served the Southwestern Branch in many capacities, including the position of chairman in 1968. He was also a member of the American Registry of Professional Entomologists, the Society of Sigma Xi, and the American Men of Science.

Professor Randolph was a respected teacher and a mentor to hundreds of students. For many years he served as the department's student adviser. His knowledge and experience of practical entomology in the South and Southwest was extensive and served him well in teaching. He methodically prepared for each class period, constantly improved his teaching materials, and kept abreast of recent developments in entomology. Professor Randolph also helped place many students in both temporary and permanent positions.

In addition to Professor Randolph's diverse teaching responsibilities, he maintained an outstanding research program on insect and mite problems of grain and forage crops. He led a statewide program of research on insect pests of grain sorghum and sunflowers. He published extensively in refereed journals and experiment station bulletins. He was a leader in promoting cooperation among scientists to achieve what would otherwise be impossible if expertise was not shared.

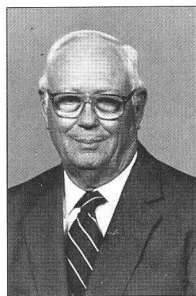
Texas A&M University honored him with its highest award, the Texas A&M University Association of Former Students Faculty Achievement Award in Teaching for 1973. Undergraduate students in the Department of Entomology honored him by dedicating the 1973 edition of the *Texas Aggie Entomologist* to him. He also was recognized by the Outstanding Educators of America. Professor Randolph was elected to honorary membership of ESA in September 1990.

Survivors include his wife, two sons, five grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Memorial fund gifts in the name of Professor Neal M. Randolph may be made to the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

George L. Teetes
College Station, Texas

Manning A. Price



Manning A. Price, emeritus professor of entomology at Texas A&M University, died 16 October 1989 in Bryan, Texas. Professor Price was born 10 November 1913 in Nineveh, Leon County, Texas. He lived in

College Station during his long tenure at Texas A&M.

Professor Price attended Pasadena Junior College in Pasadena, California, and John Tarleton Junior College in Stephenville, Texas, before enrolling at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Texas A&M University), where he received the bachelor of science and master of science degrees in entomology in 1939 and 1941, respectively. He was employed as an instructor at Texas A&M for a brief period after his graduation in 1941. In 1942, he volunteered for duty in the U.S. Army and served as a malaria control officer in the Persian Gulf Command. He was discharged from military duty in 1946 and immediately returned to teaching and research at Texas A&M. He undertook additional graduate study at the University of California at Berkeley from 1947 to 1949.

Professor Price specialized in medical and veterinary entomology, but because of his broad knowledge of insects, he was involved

in teaching courses outside of his speciality. He introduced many students to the fields of medical and veterinary entomology. Entomologists and Texas veterinarians learned about ectoparasites under his tutelage.

Professor Price officially retired from Texas A&M in 1979, but he continued to work actively on a monograph on ectoparasites of domestic animals until his death.

Professor Price grew up on a farm in a rural area of East Texas near the Trinity River. His teaching and research drew upon this background in nature and agriculture. He emphasized the practical benefits to be gained from the study and practice of science. His pioneering studies in acarology resulted in basic work in the systematics and morphology of ticks and mites and work of a practical nature, such as improved control of the turkey chigger and knowledge of the mechanism for transmission of bovine theileriosis by ticks. Research that he conducted on cattle fever ticks in Texas and Mexico greatly enhanced knowledge of their genetics and demonstrated the use of sterile hybrids of *Boophilus* for control.

In addition to being a dedicated instructor and researcher, Professor Price was a valuable leader within his profession. He regularly attended meetings of the Texas Entomological Society and in 1952 helped merge this organization with the newly formed Southwestern Branch of the Entomological Society of America (ESA). He became deeply involved in support of the Southwestern Branch, its goals, and its members. Professor Price served as chairperson of this organization in 1963, was a long-standing member of the Executive Committee, and through the years was a member of practically every committee of the branch. He promoted fairness and fraternal equity in the Southwestern Branch and encouraged member involvement in the business of the organization. He also introduced many young members of ESA into branch activities.

His outstanding service to the entomological profession was recognized in 1978 when he was presented the "Ta-que-ne-whap" Award by the Southwestern Branch, one of only three such awards ever given by the branch. He also was elected a Fellow of ESA in 1988 in recognition of his contributions to the profession. Professor Price was among the first to speak out on the need for professionalism in entomology and worked diligently to achieve this in ESA and the American Registry of Professional Entomologists

(ARPE). He was a charter member of ARPE and continued as an active member of the Central Texas Chapter after his retirement from Texas A&M in 1979. He was awarded the Outstanding Entomologist Award of that organization.

Professor Price was a longtime member of the American Society of Parasitologists, American Mosquito Control Association, Texas Mosquito Control Association, Kansas Entomological Society, and the Southwestern Entomological Society. He also was involved in organizations that promote the cattle industry in Texas.

Professor Price is survived by his wife, three sons, and eight grandchildren.

O. H. Graham
Frank E. Gilstrap
Dial F. Martin
Horace W. Van Cleave
R. L. Hanna
William G. Gladney
College Station, Texas

William R. Kellen

Dr. William R. Kellen died 14 September 1990 in Fresno, California, after a prolonged illness. Dr. Kellen was born in Chicago, Illinois, on 5 January 1926. During World War II, Dr. Kellen served in the U.S. Army. He attended Wright Junior College in Chicago from 1947 until 1949. He received his bachelor of science and master of science degrees in zoology from the University of Michigan. He received his doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1955. Dr. Kellen specialized in entomology and insect pathology. He was a research entomologist with the University of California, Berkeley, from 1952 through 1956 and for the government of American Samoa from 1956 through 1958.

Upon his return from American Samoa, Dr. Kellen conducted research for the state of California on biological control of mosquitoes as a senior vector control specialist. While in this position, Dr. Kellen described and conducted research on many insect pathogens of mosquitoes including protozoa, viruses, fungi, and bacteria. Of particular interest was his early work with *Bacillus sphaericus* as a pathogen of mosquitoes. He also conducted research on iridescent viruses and transstadial transmission of mosquito pathogens. This earlier research on various pathogens of mosquitoes is considered by many to be pioneering in the field.

In 1966, Dr. Kellen was hired by the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service Stored-Product Insects Research Laboratory in Fresno, California, to

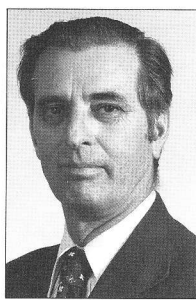
conduct research on pathogens and microbial control of stored-product insects. The wide range of interests he held is reflected in his publications on a variety of pathogens including *Rickettsiella*, fungi, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses infectious to postharvest insects. His last work, an in-depth study on two previously unknown non-occluded viruses of the navel orangeworm, led to the first known occurrence of a calicivirus in an invertebrate host. He provided evidence of the occurrence of two forms of the virus. This research also led to the development of two cell lines from the navel orangeworm, both of which were found to support replication of this virus.

Dr. Kellen was the author of more than sixty publications in refereed journals, mostly in the field of insect pathology. In addition to being respected worldwide for his work on entomogenous pathogens, Dr. Kellen had many side interests that he pursued with equal enthusiasm, such as rifles and cannons, tropical fish, and coin collecting. He also was an excellent artist, particularly of wildlife.

Dr. Kellen is survived by his wife and a son. The family requests that any donations be forwarded to the Nancy Hinds Hospice, 1416 West Twain Avenue, Fresno, California 93711.

Patrick V. Vail
Fresno, California

James B. Kring



James Burton Kring, a past president of the Entomological Society of America (ESA), died at home in Anna Maria, Florida, on 29 October 1990. Born on 25 May 1921 in Monett, Missouri, he graduated from Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Missouri, and received his master's and doctorate degrees from Kansas State University.

After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Dr. Kring became an instructor at Kansas State University from 1946 to 1951 and was an entomologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven from 1951 to 1977. He also served as a graduate professor in biological sciences at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

In 1977 Dr. Kring joined the Department of Entomology at the University of Massachusetts as professor and head, and he later served as acting dean of the College of Food and Natural Resources and director of the

Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Kring moved to Florida in 1981 where he was a research associate and adjunct professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville and a visiting and adjunct professor at the Gulf Coast Research and Education Center in Bradenton.

ESA benefited significantly from Dr. Kring's contributions at the branch, section, and national levels. His service included terms as president of the Eastern Branch in 1973, chair of Section C in 1974, and president of ESA in 1979. He also served as president of the Connecticut Entomological Society in 1957 and was named an honorary member in 1982. His many contributions to the discipline and ESA were recognized by the Eastern Branch's L. O. Howard Distinguished Achievement Award in 1982 and election as an honorary ESA member in 1988.

Dr. Kring had a broad range of basic and applied research interests. Much of his early work centered on the biology and management of elaterids and other soil insects. He will be remembered best for his contributions to understanding of aphid biology and management. Together with Volker Moericke of Germany and John S. Kennedy of England, Dr. Kring was a pioneer in demonstrating the strong positive responses of aphids to skylight (particularly ultraviolet light) when dispersing from unfavorable habitats and to plant visual stimuli when seeking hosts.

Dr. Kring was the first entomologist to demonstrate that insects could be controlled and plant damage managed through visual disruption of host-seeking behavior when he showed in the early 1960s that skylight-reflective aluminum mulch repelled aphids from alighting on vegetable plants. Recently, there has been much successful commercial application of this imaginative approach to aphid management. In recent years, Dr. Kring worked to extend this visual disruption approach to whitefly pests of vegetables and ornamentals. Of his more than one hundred professional publications, Dr. Kring's 1972 review article on aphid flight behavior stands out as a landmark contribution to aphid biology.

Dr. Kring will be particularly remembered for his blend of unfailing energy, good humor, enthusiasm for insect biology, and dedication to the advancement of entomology.

Jim is survived by his wife, three sons, two daughters, and eight grandchildren.

Ring Cardé
Ronald Prokopy
Amherst, Massachusetts
Charles Doane
Phoenix, Arizona

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