

FOREWORD

This bulletin is the first of a series of publications dealing with collections made in the Marquesas and the Society Islands by the Pacific Entomological Survey.

The series "Marquesan Insects" is planned to include taxonomic papers by specialists on insects and other terrestrial and fresh-water arthropods. Articles on other zoological collections made by the Survey in the Marquesas will appear as Occasional Papers or other publications of the Museum. The series will also include general papers by A. M. Adamson and E. P. Mumford describing such environmental factors as topography, climate and flora, and giving a résumé and analysis of the fauna, with a discussion of endemism, origin, and affinities. To avoid delay in publication, articles submitted by specialists are being published in chronological rather than in systematic order. Lists of papers issued to date will be given in subsequent numbers of the series.

The collections, including type specimens, which include representatives from the entire terrestrial and fresh-water fauna, are being deposited in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

A note on the insect fauna has been published,¹ and a paper of more general scope was read before the International Congress of Entomology at a meeting held in Paris on July 15, 1932.²

The Pacific Entomological Survey is supported by grants from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners, and by contributions from various sources made available by Bernice P. Bishop Museum. It is administered by a committee representing the institutions concerned.³

As the first region for intensive study, the Committee chose the Marquesas Islands because of the rapid changes known to be taking place in the flora and believed to be occurring in the fauna as well, and also because the biology of this isolated archipelago seemed likely to be of great interest in the study of geographical relations. The only previous entomological collections of any importance were those of Cheesman,⁴ and Collenette and Longfield.⁵ Accordingly, A. M. Adamson and E. P. Mumford landed in the Marquesas Islands on January 20, 1929, and remained there until April 9,

¹ Mumford, E. P., and Adamson, A. M., Notes on the insect fauna of the Marquesas Islands. B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 94, pp. 51-54, 1932.

² To be published shortly under the auspices of the Société de Biogéographie.

³ The scope, organization, personnel, and activities of the Pacific Entomological Survey are recorded in the reports of the Director of Bernice P. Bishop Museum for the years 1926-1931.

⁴ Cheesman, L. E., A contribution towards the insect fauna of French Oceania, Ent. Soc. London, vol. 75, pt. 1, pp. 147-160, 1927.

⁵ Collenette, C. L., The Arctiidae, Noctuidae, and Sphingidae of the St. George Expedition, from French Oceania. Ent. Soc. London, Trans., vol. 76, pt. 2, pp. 469-471, 1928.

1930. Collecting was continued until the end of the following year by G. LeBronnec, a French resident in the islands, who had by that time become familiar with the methods and technique adopted by the Survey. LeBronnec was assisted in the field by H. Tauraa from Tahiti. In the early spring of 1930, some assistance was received from R. R. Whitten.

For permission to carry on these researches in French Oceania, the Survey is indebted to Messieurs les Gouverneurs Bouge and Jore in Papeete, Tahiti. For many courtesies graciously extended in the Marquesas thanks are due to the Administrators of the islands, Monsieur Aumont, and Messieurs les Docteurs Benoit, Rollin, and Quérie.

When away from its present headquarters in Hawaii, the Survey has, thanks to Dr. C. B. Lipman, Dean of the Graduate Division, and Dr. C. B. Hutchinson, Dean of the College of Agriculture, enjoyed the temporary hospitality of the University of California, among the Faculty members of which, the writer is especially indebted to Professors W. B. Herms, E. C. Van Dyke and S. F. Light.

For the part which they have played in the initiation and conduct of the entomological survey, thanks are due Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Director, and Mr. Albert F. Judd, President of the Board of Trustees of the Bishop Museum. For professional advice and assistance, thanks are due to many entomologists in Hawaii and elsewhere, especially to Mr. O. H. Swezey. Thanks are also due to Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr., Curator of the Bishop Museum, and to Dr. E. D. Merrill and Dr. F. B. H. Brown, who generously assumed the responsibility for the determination of the host plants.

For the constant and enthusiastic support which he has received in the work of the Survey at all times, the writer is indebted to the Committee-in-charge, which has included Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Trustee of Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Chairman), Dr. A. L. Dean (Vice-Chairman), Mr. John E. Russell, President of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association (Secretary), Mr. Charles S. Judd of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Royal N. Chapman, Director of the Experiment Station of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Cannery, Mr. George M. Collins, Trustee of Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Mr. C. E. Pemberton, Chief Entomologist at the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and President of the Hawaiian Entomological Society, and Mr. C. R. Hemenway, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii.

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