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RAYMOND HILL BEAMER

Dr. Raymond Hill Beamer, for forty years connected with the Department of Entomology of the University of Kansas, was a former member of the Kansas Entomological Society, its second secretary in 1926, its sixth president in 1931, and a frequent contributor to its Journal through all these years. After his death on November 21, 1957, his colleagues, former students, and friends contributed the necessary funds and manuscripts to make possible this memorial issue of the Journal.

RAYMOND HILL BEAMER

Raymond Hill Beamer was born on a farm in Cherokee County, near Hallowell, Kansas, October 20, 1889.

He received his grade school training in a country school and then attended high school in Columbus, Kansas, twelve miles from his rural home. In those horse and buggy days this was quite a distance and would require at least two hours on the road, too far to live at home and commute each day. Therefore he would usually take the train from Hallowell to Columbus on Sunday evening and someone would have to come for him on Friday evening because there was no westbound train at that time and there was usually farm work to do on Saturdays.

Also living near Hallowell was the Dunbar family, six miles from the Beamers, with the children, Carl and Lucy. They too attended the Columbus high school. Carl was in Raymond's class and Lucy a year behind them. Carl became interested in Raymond's sister Laura and Raymond in Lucy Dunbar, attachments that resulted in marriage after graduation from the University.

The boys were graduated from high school in June, 1909, and entered the University of Kansas that fall. Both of them majored in Geology. The Beamer family moved to Lawrence before the University opened that year. By carrying fifteen or more hours each semester and getting nine hours credit in Invertebrate Zoology during the summer of 1912 for a water life survey¹ Raymond found he needed only seven hours in the spring semester of his senior year for his A.B. degree. In the fall semester he had taken Invertebrate Paleontology, Sociology, Anthropology and Bacteriology (5 hours), the last perhaps because Lucy Dunbar was majoring in Bacteriology.

He liked the Bacteriology and Lucy Dunbar and so in the spring semester he took Dairy Bacteriology (5 hours) and Ethnology (2 hours) for undergraduate credit, and Special Methods of Bacteriology and Serology (5 hours), Bacteriology Journals (1 hour) and General Entomology (3 hours) for graduate credit. The Entomology opened up a new and fascinating world to him and he knew he had found his field. He had been attracted, no doubt, to Geology by its field work and here was another science with life in it and a challenge to his ambidextrous ability in capturing such elusive insects as dragon flies, horse flies and bees.²

He had had his undergraduate training in the languages, chemistry, botany, zoology and geology and therefore his graduate transcript shows

¹This was Raymond's first collecting trip. The party consisted of Ray (Dad) Lindsay in charge and the students: Victor Housholder, Howard Marshbanks, Ittai Luke and Raymond Beamer. Vic Housholder, now of Phoenix, Arizona, writes: "Our transportation consisted of Dad Lindsay's heavy team and lumber wagon with cover and a pair of pinto ponies, and a covered spring wagon owned by the University." They were out thirteen weeks making a water life survey in the southeastern quarter of the state. Some of the counties surveyed were Shawnee, Geary, Marion, Butler, Greenwood, Coffey and Osage "where they scined nearly every pond, ravine, creek, and river in the area."

²He was athletically inclined and on the high school baseball team he batted right or left handed to confuse the pitcher and in college played a good game of golf with clubs of either sort. He was captain of the first K.U. Soccer team which played its first intercollegiate game against Baker University at Baldwin, a game I walked down to Baldwin to see. For years he was the champion hand ball player on the faculty.

mostly courses in Entomology, with Problems in Plant Pathology, and one in Vertebrate Paleontology in addition. He received his A.B. degree in June, 1913. He spent that summer on the farm and returned that fall as part-time assistant to work for the M.A. degree in Entomology. In 1914 he was appointed assistant curator of the Francis Huntington Snow Collections which were located at that time on the top floor of the Dyche Natural History Museum.

He spent the summer of 1914 with an Entomological collecting party near Creede, Colorado. The party was led by S. J. Hunter, Head of the department, and consisted of H. B. Hungerford, Assistant Professor, R. H. Beamer, Assistant Curator, and the following students: William Brown, Fred Poos and Alonzo Winsor. On this trip Beamer demonstrated the value of photography in field work. He was a good photographer and the department has been greatly enriched by his efforts through the years.

In September, 1914, Raymond H. Beamer and Lucy Dunbar, who had been graduated from K.U. in June, were married. This was a happy union. They had three children, Imogene, Raymond, Jr., and John (Jack) who, when they were old enough, were taken on the summer collecting trips for Lucy, a fine collector, had had some training in Entomology and liked the field work. She was chief cook and mother of many survey groups, and the children all became experienced collectors. Lucy also did much of the pinning of insects that had to be mounted in the field. The many students who have been on these trips cherish their close friendship with the Beamers and have kept in touch with them since leaving school.

In the summer of 1915 Beamer was in charge of his first entomological survey party. They went to southeastern Kansas. With him were B. P. Young, Walter Wellhouse and Forrest Anderson.

The following summer he continued his survey of southeastern Kansas with H. A. Grutzmacher, Olin Darby and Frank Smith.

He received his M.A. degree in Entomology in 1917. Then came the difficult times of the First World War and the demand for more manpower on the farm. Therefore the Beamers with their baby Imogene went to the Dunbar farm where they were happy hosts to any of us who came collecting insects. Raymond always carried a killing bottle into the field and got quite a few female cicadas attracted by the racket of the Fordson tractor while he was plowing stubble. He took me collecting water bugs nearby and since that southeastern corner of Kansas is in the Lower Austral Zone we got material for a joint paper which we published.

In 1922, with the war emergency over, Beamer returned to his position as Assistant Curator of the Collections and became Assistant Professor of Entomology. He also resumed his work in the graduate school to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1927. He became Associate Professor in 1935, Full Professor in 1939 and Curator of the Francis Huntington Snow Collections in 1949.

In all these years as professor of Systematic Entomology, he taught Insect Taxonomy, inspired and meticulously guided many research students in problems on the Homoptera, and was a productive scholar himself. Some of these students published one or two papers on the Homoptera and others,

for example, Paul W. Oman, Head of Insect Identification and Parasite Introduction Section, U. S. Department of Agriculture and David A. Young, Jr., Department of Entomology, North Carolina State College, are well known homopterists. Beamer's master's thesis on the Oedipodinae (grasshoppers) of Kansas was published and demonstrated his skill in the use of photography. He was at one time interested in the Tabanidae (horse flies) but, as his bibliography will show, most of his research was on the Homoptera.

His skill in making equipment has been much appreciated by staff and students. When locality labels in 3½-point type were difficult to get, he assembled materials and built a press for printing such labels. This press was so satisfactory that other institutions asked him for duplicates and there are now a number of them in use. He was always a good and willing helper on any problem and his generosity of time and worthy counsel in the nursery inspection service of this state will always be deeply appreciated by me. We made many nursery inspection trips together and his keen eye would catch any infestations that occurred.

When we were to have a new Snow Hall he helped me materially with the floor plans for the Entomology floor and the moving of the entomological collections from the Dyche Museum to become a convenient and integral part of the department in the new Snow Hall.

He loved to collect, was untiring and enthusiastic in the field and the best collector I ever knew. He could team up with any expert and come up with more choice specimens of the man's specialty than the man himself. This is why the Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Collections, which he served for so many years, are widely known to contain "a goldmine of material" for specialists of all orders.

There will be new species bearing the R. H. Beamer collector label turning up from these collections for many many years to come. How many species of insects have been named "beameri" in his honor I do not know, but the following genera perpetuate his name:³

Beameria Davis 1934 (in Cicadidae-Homoptera)

Beamerana Young 1952 (in Cicadellidae-Homoptera)

Beamerulus Young 1957 (in Cicadellidae-Homoptera)

Beameromyia Martin 1957 (in Asilidae-Diptera)

And the following species have been brought to my attention by his former students who are at the U.S. National Museum.⁴

COLEOPTERA. Scolytidae: *Hypothenemus beameri* Wood.

DIPTERA. Apioceridae: *Apiocera beameri* Painter. Asilidae: *Cyrtopogon beameri* Wilcox and Martin, *Dioctria beameri* Wilcox and Martin. Bibionidae: *Bibio albipennis beameri* Hardy. Chloropidae: *Oscinella beameri* Sabrosky. Cuterebridae: *Cuterebra beameri* Hall. Dorelaidae: *Tomosvaryella beameri* Hardy. Omphralidae: *Omphrale beameri* Hardy. Sarcophagidae: *Idoneamina beameri* Dodge, *Sarcophaga beameri* Hall. Simuliidae: *Simulium beameri* Stains and Knowlton. Tabanidae: *Chrysops beameri* Brennan, *Pilimas beameri* Philip. Tipulidae: *Hexatoma beameri* Alexander.

³ See also p. 71 of this issue.

⁴ See also pp. 101, 155, 171, 178 and 189 of this issue.

ORTHOPTERA. Acrididae: *Melanoplus beameri* Hebard.

NEUROPTERA. Hemerobiidae: *Symphicrobius beameri* Giffney.

HEMIPTERA (HOMOPTERA). Cicadellidae: *Alconcura beameri* Griffith, *Idona beameri* Young, *Collandonus beameri* Ball, *Dikraneuroides beameri* Lawson, *Erythroneura beameri* Robinson, *Neococlidia beameri* Oman, *Stirellus beameri* Ball.

HEMIPTERA (HETEROPTERA). Coreixidae: *Pseudocorixa beameri* Hungerford, *Pseudocorixa beameroides* Hungerford. Veliidae: *Velia beameri* Hungerford, *Microvelia beameri* McKinstry, *Rhagovelia beameri* Gould. Saldidae: *Salda beameri* Hodgen. Hebridae: *Hebrus beameri* Porter.

HYMENOPTERA. Eucharitidae: *Oraesema beameri* Gehan, *Heterospilus beameri* Rohwer. Mutillidae: *Dasymutilla beameri* Mickel. Vespidae: *Stenodynerus beameri* Bohart. Colletidae: *Colletes beamerorum* Stephen. Megachilidae: *Anthocopa beameri* Michener.

While this list is undoubtedly incomplete, the thirty-seven species in seven orders and twenty-three families is a testimonial to his thoroughness as a collector. Homoptera and Diptera were his favorites but his collecting covered all orders except the Lepidoptera which he would jokingly say "are not insects."

His own research was, for the most part, with the Homopterous families Cicadellidae and Fulgoridae. He published 107 papers and described 563 new species.

H. B. Hungerford

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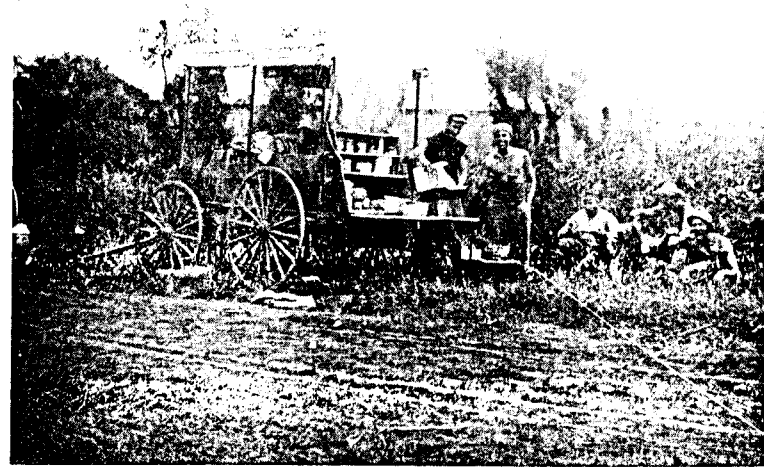
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THE FIELD TRIPS OF R. H. BEAMER

There are published records of the Entomological field trips from 1876 to 1922. The first one 1876-1913 in the University of Kansas Bulletin 8:10-15, 1914 (33 trips). The second one 1915-1922 in the University of Kansas Science Bulletin 14:10-11, 1923 (6 trips). Since all the trips from 1923 to 1954 were under Dr. Beamer's direction they should be recorded here.

1923. Kansas survey (Emporia, Lindsborg, Meclora), R. H. Beamer with Herb Darby, Clarence Bare and W. J. Brown.
1925. Kansas survey, R. H. Beamer, Howard Deay, Howard Grady, and old Mr. F. F. Crevecoeur, an amateur collector of earlier days.
1926. Western Kansas, on a Vertebrate Paleontology summer field trip with H. T. Martin, for graduate credit.
1927. Southwestern U.S. (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona), R. H. Beamer, P. A. Readio and L. D. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Benedict and Mr. Lyle Stevenson joined the party in Texas for a time.
1928. Texas. The five Beamers, R. H., Lucy (L. D. Beamer on labels), Imogene, Raymond, Jr. and Jack, with J. G. Shaw and A. M. James. At Sonora they met O. G. Babcock, a government entomologist, working on lice affecting the goat industry.
1929. Western United States (Taos and other parts of New Mexico; Flagstaff, Phoenix, and Yuma, Arizona; Lake Tahoe, California; Nevada and Utah). The Beamer five, P. W. Oman, L. D. Anderson and Wm. Lynn. David G. Hall, at Coachella, California, greatly stimulated the party's interest in collecting Diptera.
1930. Southeastern United States (Mississippi, Georgia, Florida to the Keys, back up to Georgia, including Chesser Island in Okfenokee Swamp). The Carolinas, Indiana. The Beamer five, P. W. Oman, L. D. Tutbill and J. O. Nottingham.
1931. Western United States (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon including Mt. Hood and Mt. Baker); British Columbia to Vernon; Yellowstone Park; Pingree Park in Colorado for the Rocky Mountain Conference of Entomologists. They obtained Grylloblattids on this trip. The Beamer five, L. D. Anderson, J. O. Nottingham, M. W. Sanderson and H. T. Peters.
1932. Western United States (Arizona and California) depression year—no students. The Beamer five did some collecting with Dr. E. D. Ball.
1933. Western United States (Arizona and California). R. H., L. D., Imogene and Jack Beamer and Jean Russell collected with the E. D. Ball's around Tucson, Arizona, where P. W. Oman joined them for two weeks and Jack Beamer had an emergency appendectomy. In California E. P. Van Duzee joined the party.

1934. Eastern United States (Florida up the coast to Maine and New York). R. H., L. D., Raymond, Jr. and Jack Beamer, Melvin Griffith and A. P. McKinstry. P. W. Oman joined the party for a few days in Maine.
1935. Northwestern United States (California, Oregon and Washington). The Beamer five and Jean Russell. Imogene and Jean were students, P. W. Oman joined them at Sacramento, California for three weeks to Washington.
1936. Southwestern United States (Texas, Arizona, California). They worked both sides of Grand Canyon of the Colorado River from Yuma to the Source. R. H., L. D., and Jack Beamer, Maurice Jackson, Wm. Field and Dale Lindsay.



"Last Supper" just west of Lawrence, 1912, at the end of Beamer's first field trip. Shows the University of Kansas' chuck wagon and Beamer, second from left, pulling the string that crosses the road to the camera.

1937. Survey east and west of 100th Meridian from Kansas to Canada following a conference in Denver, Colorado. Collected two weeks in southwest Colorado. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, C. Johnston and L. D. Tutbill. Then did the 100th Meridian survey with C. Johnston and H. T. Peters to Red River, Manitoba, Canada. On way back stopped at the University of Michigan Biological Station on Douglas Lake, near Cheboygan, Michigan.
1938. South and West (Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California). R. H. and L. D. Beamer, R. I. Sailer, D. W. Craik, L. W. Hepner, Jean Russell.
1939. Southern United States (Tennessee, Georgia, Florida). Collected in Great Smokies, Okfenokee Swamp (Billy's Island). R. H. and L. D. Beamer and Jack Beamer now a student, Ed Wegeneck, D. E. and A. T. Hardy, Dean Paul B. Lawson was with the party for three weeks, P. W. Oman met the party in Tallahassee, Florida for ten days and L. D. Tutbill joined the party in the Okfenokee Swamp for two weeks.
1940. Southwestern United States (Texas, Arizona, California). East side of Sierras, desert to mountains and back repeatedly. Yosemite, Mono Lake, Utah. R. H. and

- L. D. Beamer, D. E. Hardy, L. C. Kuitert, L. J. Lipovsky, E. E. Kanaga. David G. Hall met them at Alamogordo, New Mexico for ten days of collecting. The party returned by way of Rocky Mountain Conference in Colorado.
1941. Southwestern United States (New Mexico, Arizona). R. H. and L. D. Beamer, E. L. Todd, Burton Hodgden, Louis Banker.
- 1942-43-44-45. No parties in the field. R. H. Beamer spent July, August and September of 1943 in the U.S. National Museum identifying Homoptera.
1946. Eastern States (Cleveland, Ohio, Adirondack and Catskill Mts., New England States, Washington, D.C., Norfolk, Virginia). In Virginia, R. H. and L. D. Beamer got a long series of the rare *Saldoidea*. L. D. Anderson was with them here.
1947. Western States. In salt brush grasshopper country. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, Ann Michener, R. E. Elbel, Roger Olmsted and Herb Wallace.
1948. Southeast United States (Louisiana to Key West) studying shore life. Worked ten days at Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, E. L. Todd, H. T. Crowder, B. E. McDermott.
1949. Northwest (Colorado, Utah, Mt. Rainier and Hamilton, Montana) to study spring in the mountains. R. H. and L. D. Beamer and Jimmie White, Cornelius B. Philip, James Brennan, and B. E. McDermott collected with them around Hamilton.
1950. Western States for Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Membracidae in particular. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, Jerry Rozen, Paul Cook, Jimmie Arnold, and Howard Wright. (While party was in Oak Creek Canyon, R. H. Beamer flew home to his mother's funeral.) C. H. Martin joined the party in Arizona.
1951. Southeastern States (Florida, Subtropical Gardens, State Parks, and Great Smokies). Survey in bark beetles. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, Steve Wood and Roger Price.
1952. Western States to type localities of Hymenoptera. R. H. and L. D. Beamer, W. E. LaBerge, Chen Liang, Al Wolf and Clarence Weiner. They were with the Rozens at Berkeley, California, with Lauren Anderson and P. H. Timberlake at Riverside. Wolf and Weiner left the party at Flagstaff.
1953. In April to South and East Texas for Hymenoptera and Fulgoridae. R. H. and L. D. Beamer.
1954. In April and May to Central and West Texas, Davis Mts., Las Cruces, New Mexico for Hymenoptera. R. H. and L. D. Beamer.

Other collecting trips not recorded above were the following:

1921. Collected Permian fossil insects from the Wellington shales near Elmo, Kansas with Carl O. Dunbar and his party from Yale.
1922. The Beamer and Paul B. Lawson families collected Cicadellidae in the Ozarks.
1924. Collected with Paul B. Lawson in western Kansas and eastern Colorado on a trip to the Pingree Park, Colorado conference.
1926. R. H. and L. D. Beamer made another collecting trip through western Kansas and eastern Colorado en route to a Pingree Park Conference.
1930. R. H. Beamer and Paul Oman made a spring collecting trip to Iowa and Illinois for *Erythronaura*.
1932. R. H. Beamer, P. A. Readio and Lyle Stevenson made a spring collecting trip to Arkansas for *Erythronaura*.
1932. R. H. and L. D. Beamer spent Christmas vacation on a collecting trip to New Orleans to attend A.A.A.S. meetings.
1947. R. H. and L. D. Beamer made a trip in March to Florida to collect Fulgoridae and try for *Ranatra* on the Keys.
1948. R. H. and L. D. Beamer pulled a trailer to Tucson, Arizona in April and May. Collected on the way and brought back the Torre-Bueno Collection of Hemiptera that had been purchased by the University.
1949. R. H. and L. D. Beamer spent Christmas vacation on a collecting trip to Vera Cruz, Acapulco and Mexico City where they were joined by J. G. Shaw.
- 1950-51. R. H. and L. D. Beamer collected in December and January in Florida for Fulgoridae.
1950. Easter vacation trip, R. H. and L. D. Beamer, C. D. and Mary Michener went to Texas for spring time insects.
1951. Easter vacation trip, R. H. and L. D. Beamer, C. D. Michener, Richard Fredrickson, Jerry and Barbara Rozen, and Bill Stephen to Texas.
1952. Easter vacation trip, R. H. and L. D. Beamer and C. D. Michener to Texas.