The G.J. Spencer Memorial Lecture Series at the University of British Columbia

A landmark in the past 35 years has been the G.J. Spencer Memorial Lecture series at the University of British Columbia. This series of lectures was to commemorate the achievements of G.J. Spencer, and ran from 1967 to 1999. The 33 lectures by eminent entomologists exposed faculty, students and guests to some of the major entomological research accomplishments in the world. The following gives a brief note on Spencer attached to the annual brochure circular each year, the list of lectures and their titles.

Prof. Emeritus George Johnston Spencer was born of missionary parents in Yercaud, South India, January 18, 1888 and died at his home in Vancouver, Canada, July 24, 1966. Prof. Spencer was renowned as a teacher. In 1924 Prof. Spencer was appointed Assistant Prof. at the University of British Columbia, and in 1945 Prof. at the same Institution. Retiring in 1953 he was elected Prof. Emeritus, Special Lecturer and Curator of the Entomological Museum.

In the early years of the University of British Columbia on its Point Grey campus, Prof. Spencer played a major role in establishing the Department of Zoology and his particular pride was the fine Entomological Museum that he established and which now bears his name. When he came to the University there were "less than a handful" of unlabelled specimens; when he left in 1966 the Museum contained over 300,000 specimens of perfectly mounted and labelled insects belonging to all orders. As a scientist he directed much of his energy to assembling a representative collection of the insect fauna of British Columbia. Prof. Spencer was a prodigious collector, even when ailing in the early months of 1966. His favourite study area was always the Dry Belt of British Columbia, an area that he insisted was "God's Own Country".

| Year | Lecturer | Affiliation | Title |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1967 | Prof. Sir V.B. Wigglesworth | Cambridge University | Jan Swammerdam, preformation and insect growth. |
| 1968 | Prof. H.A. Schneiderman | Case Western Reserve University | Control systems in insect development. |
| 1969 | Prof. K.D. Roeder | Tufts University | Sonar and countersonar; the interaction of bats and moths. |
| 1970 | Prof. G. Hoyle | University of Oregon | Neural mechanisms underlying the behaviour of invertebrates. |
| 1971 | Prof. Th. Dobzhansky | Rockerfeller University | Genetics of behaviour in <i>Drosophila</i> . |
| 1972 | Prof. M. Locke | University of Western Ontario | Insect cells, and the study of basic problems in cell biology. |
| 1973 | Prof. L.P. Brower | Amherst College | Experimental proof of the palatability spectrum in natural populations of the monarch butterfly. |
| 1974 | Prof. V.G. Dethier | Princeton University | Hunger in the blowfly; a physiological analysis. |
| 1975 | Prof. D. Pimentel | Cornell University | The Economy of Insect Population. |
| 1976 | Prof. C.M. Williams | Harvard University | Hormones, Genes, and Metamorphosis. |

| 1977 | Prof. F.J. Ayala | University of California, Davis | The Genetics of Speciation: a Study with Drosophila. |
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| 1978 | Prof. T.R.E. Southwood | Imperial College, University of London | Some Patterns of Nature. |
| 1979 | Prof. F. Engelmann | University of California, Los Angeles | Production of a yolky egg; aspects of hormonal control. |
| 1980 | Prof. E.B. Edney | University of British Columbia | Water balance in land Arthropods: some problems and solutions. |
| 1981 | Prof. P. Ehrlich | Stanford University | Population Biology of Checkered-Spot Butterflies: testing a theory in the field. |
| 1982 | Prof. E. Bursell | University of Bristol | The relationship of the tsetse fly and its host. |
| 1983 | Prof. G. Dover | Cambridge University | Molecular drive and the origin of insect species. |
| 1984 | Prof. K.G. Davey | York University | Sex among the arthropods. |
| 1985 | Prof. J.S. Edwards | University of Washington | Origin of flight in insects: an exercise in evolutionary neuroethology. |
| 1986 | Prof. C.S. Goodman | Stanford University | Embryonic development of the insect nervous system: the generation of neural specificity. |
| 1987 | Prof. H. Dingle | University of California, Davis | The genetic architecture of insect life histories. |
| 1988 | Prof. H.L. Carson | University of Hawaii | Newly-formed species: recognition and characteristics. |
| 1989 | Prof. R.G.H. Downer | University of Waterloo | Monoamines in insects. |
| 1990 | Prof. J.G. Hildebrand | University of Arizona | From semiochemical to behavior: Mechanisms underlying pheromonal communication in moths. |
| 1991 | Prof. J.H. Borden | Simon Fraser University | Semiochemicals: the essence of integrated management of the mountain pine beetle. |
| 1992 | Prof. G.M. Hewitt | University of East Anglia | Ice Ages, Species Substructure and the Significance of Hybrid Zones. |
| 1993 | Prof. G.R. Wyatt | Queen's University | The Juvenile Hormone of Insects: Elixir, Nemesis and Enigma. |
| 1994 | Prof. R.D. Alexander | University of Michigan | Species Problems in the Singing Insects. |
| 1995 | Prof. I.W.B. Thornton | La Trobe University | The recolonization of Krakatau. |
| 1996 | Prof. Jeremy N. McNeil | Laval University | Lepidopteran reproductive strategies and changing habitat quality. |
| 1997 | Dr. A.O. Nicholls | CSIRO, Australia | Conservation Evaluation, where to from here? An Australian Perspective. |
| 1998 | Prof. E. Bernays | University of Arizona | Why do insect herbivores specialize on plant hosts? |
| 1999 | Prof. G.G.E. Scudder | University of British Columbia | Insects in biodiversity conservation: some perspectives from the South Okanagan. |