

A History of the Zoology Section of the Indiana Academy of Science

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The first volume of the *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*, published in 1892, included a listing of 460 papers that were read before the Academy between 1885 and 1891. At least 172 of these papers, or 37%, were zoological in nature. A total of 26 titles was listed for O.P. Hay, 19 for David Starr Jordan, 18 for Amos W. Butler, 14 for Carl W. Eigenmann, 12 for O.P. Jenkins, and 11 for Barton W. Evermann. The most popular topic was fish which was the subject of at least 55 papers.

For the first 15 years of the Academy history (1885-1900), 88 zoologists presented more than 386 papers. The list was headed by Carl H. Eigenmann, who gave at least 50 papers, followed by A.W. Butler with 40, O.P. Hay with 26, and B.W. Evermann with 25.

At first all papers were read before the Academy in a general session. Beginning in 1888, papers could be read in a general session or in one of four sections which included Zoology, Botany, Chemistry-Physics-Mathematics, and Geology-Geography. By 1892, the sections were abolished and all papers were presented in general sessions, with the papers arranged according to subject matter. Generally the two categories were in biological sciences and the physical sciences.

The degree of separation into separate subject headings depended on the total number of papers submitted. For example, in 1907 there were 14 papers in a "section" on zoology, 4 in botany, 5 in geology, 2 in physics, and 4 in chemistry. Some years all papers were presented in one general section; other years there were two major sections, the Biological Sciences and the Physical Sciences.

It is not clear just when the Sections became permanently separated, but the first Chairman for the Zoology Section was noted in the program for 1927. That first chairman was Amos W. Butler. At least from this date the Zoology Section has been a regular feature of the Annual Fall Meetings.

A listing of the Chairmen of the Zoology Section since 1927 gives a good sampling of the more active zoologists in the state. In addition to Amos W. Butler, the list includes Will Scott for 1928; B.H. Grave, 1929; W.P. Morgan, 1931; N.E. Pearson, 1932; B.H. Grave, 1933; Fred Donaghy, 1934; J.P. Scott, 1935; B.E. Montgomery, 1936; W.P. Allyn, 1937; Henry G. Nester, 1938; C.P. Hickman, 1939; W.A. Hiestand, 1940; W.E. Martin, 1941; T.M. Sonneborn, 1942; R.M. Cable, 1943; W.H. Headlee, 1944; W.R. Brennehan, 1945; Howard H. Vogel, 1946; A.E. Reynolds, 1947; John W. Baechle, 1948; M.R. Garner, 1949; Sears Crowell, 1950; C.J. Goodnight, 1951; F.R. Elliott, 1952; W.H. Johnson, 1953; John D. Mizelle, 1954; Jackson Webster, 1955; Enos G. Pray, 1956; Eliot Williams, 1957; William Hopp, 1958; Forst Fuller, 1959; Carl H. Krekeler, 1960; L.E. DeLanney, 1961; James B. Cope, 1962; William R. Eberly, 1963; Robert H. Cooper, 1964; William R. Eberly, 1965; Russell Mumford, 1966; J. Hill Hamon, 1964; John O. Whitaker, Jr., 1968, James C. List, 1969; Ralph D. Kirkpatrick, 1970; William J. Brett, 1971; Dorothy Adalis, 1972; Les Hearson, 1973; Charles E. Mays, 1974; John M. Ferris, 1975; Thomas Joseph, 1976; John O. Whitaker, Jr., 1977; Jackson L. Marr, 1978; Richard C. McCracken, 1979; Robert R. Pinger, 1980; Larry Ganion, 1981; David Sever, 1982; Ronald L. Richards, 1983;

Thomas Fogle, 1984; James R. Litton, Jr., 1985; Ronald L. Richards, 1986; and Albert A. Williams, 1987.

As zoologists became more numerous and the science of zoology more diversified, new sections were created. The first mutation to arise from the Zoology Section was the Entomology Section, which first appeared as a permanent section in 1947. A.M. Vance of Purdue University was the first chairman. Professional entomologists had been meeting in Indiana annually since 1921, chiefly at Purdue University. Later the Entomologist's meetings were held in conjunction with the meetings of the Academy. In 1946, the papers read at the Entomologist's meeting were published in a special section of the *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*. The Entomology Section has been a regular feature since 1947.

Later sections formed to accommodate the specialized interests of some zoologists include the Ecology Section in 1966, Cell Biology Section in 1967, Molecular Biology in 1969, and Environmental Quality in 1979. I'm sure some zoologists were active in the Science Education Section formed in 1970.

At the centennial meeting of the Academy in 1984, a total of 24 titles was listed for the Zoology Section. In addition, 41 zoological (non-human) papers were presented in other sections, including 1 in Anthropology, 4 in Cell Biology, 12 in Ecology, 16 in Entomology, 1 in Environmental Quality, 5 in Microbiology and Molecular Biology, and 2 in Psychology.

Zoology is still alive and well in Indiana.