

- 1925b. Notes on California Psyllidae. *Ibid.*, 6: 30-31.
- 1925c. The homopterous genus *Mesohomotoma* (Psyllidae or Chermidae). *Ibid.*, 6: 32-35.
- 1925d. The genus *Macrohomotoma* (Psyllidae or Chermidae). *Ibid.*, 6: 36-39, illus.
- 1925e. Notes on Psyllidae. *Philippine J. Sci.* 28: 39-43, illus.
- 1925f. Psyllidae of South America. *Broteria* (ser. zool.) 22 (fasc. 2): 56-74, illus.
- 1927a. Insecta of Samoa, Psyllidae (Chermidae). pt. 2 (fasc. 1): 29-33, illus.
- 1927b. Psyllidae of Molokai. *Proc. Hawaii. Entomol. Soc.* 6: 423-424.
- 1928a. A new psyllid from Maui. *Ibid.*, 7: 33.
- 1928b. Psyllidae of Fiji and Samoa. *Ibid.*, 7: 33-35.
- 1928c. Fauna sumatrensis (Beitrag Nr. 61). Psyllidae. *Entomol. Mitt.* 17: 425-426, illus.

Louise M. Russell

*Systematic Entomology Laboratory,  
HIBII Inst., Agr. Res. Serv., USDA,  
Beltsville, Md. 20705*

### Senekerim Mardiros Dohanian

1889-1972

Senekerim Mardiros Dohanian was born in Malatia, Armenia on Oct. 12, 1889. He died in Oakland, California on Feb. 17, 1972. His family called him "Sennie," but to me and most of his friends he was known as "Doh."

After the massacres of 1895 when Doh's father and grandfather were killed, his mother sent him to an orphanage for a year in Brusa. During the next 5 years his remarkable mother disposed of her possessions, organized her small family and left Malatia in the fall of 1902 for America. Mother, grandmother, uncle and three brothers left the seaport of Alexandretta in an English freighter, sailed to Marseilles and headed for America by way of Paris and a Holland American steamship.

The Dohanian family settled in Somerville, Massachusetts, and Senekerim attended the public schools, graduating from Somerville High School in 1909. During these years he earned money for college by selling newspapers, shining shoes, washing dishes, as a short order cook on Cape Cod and

caddy master at a golf course in the White Mountains.

He entered the Massachusetts College of Agriculture in Amherst in the fall of 1909 but soon transferred to Tufts College, which was closer to home. He received his B.S. degree from Tufts in 1913 and continued at Harvard University School of Forestry in Petersham, Mass. He received the degree of M.S. from Harvard in 1915 and was soon employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an entomologist until he enlisted in the U. S. Air Force in 1917. He was stationed in Texas and was in the Medical Corps in charge of sanitation at Kelly Field until his discharge on 21 Jan. 1919.

Dohanian then returned to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and was sent to Europe in 1924 to collect parasites to fight the gypsy moth. He established a laboratory in Madrid for the care and shipment of these parasites, and while there his laboratory was visited by King Alfonso XIII and Queen Isabella of Spain. I arrived in Madrid in the Spring of 1924 and was delighted to find my old friend already there. We had a number of visits in the next month or so. I was pleased to find he had established excellent relations with Dr. Manuel Aulló, Head of Forest Insect Control for the Spanish Government. Dr. Aulló complimented him to me for his good command of the Spanish language. This had been accomplished by Doh taking a room in a house with several University students with whom he ate breakfast and as many other meals as possible.

Just off Puerto del Sol we found a little semi-basement German restaurant with black and red table cloths which served black bread, cheese, dill pickles and other German food and good cold tap beer. My wife also enjoyed this occasional change from local food.

Following Spain, he travelled to a number of countries including France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, and he was in Portugal during its revolution. His next assignment was in South America to collect parasites to combat the sugar cane

borer (*Diatraea*) for introduction into Puerto Rico. He was in Trinidad, Peru, and British Guiana and he finished this 5-year project in 13 months. During 1925-1926 he was Entomologist for the American Cyanamid Company of New York City.

Then again for the U. S. Department of Agriculture Doh was sent to Eugene, Oregon to establish a laboratory designed to save the filbert trees from attack by insects and to study their parasites. This assignment lasted from 1937 to 1947, following which he was transferred to the International Airport in New York City as inspector of flowers, fruits, and meats from foreign countries. This was an exacting job with long and irregular hours, but he performed it faithfully in his characteristically thorough manner. He retired from government service in 1960 after about 43 years of distinguished and devoted service often performed under difficult circumstances both here and abroad.

Although Dohanian made his home at the residence of his 5-year-younger brother, Luke M. Dohanian, South Newbury, N. H., he spent most of the winters in Arizona and California because of health reasons. He was of course an excellent and intelligent collector of insects. During his several winters in Arizona he made a number of collections of aphids for me. The data for each collection were fully given and clearly written. Although I was able to determine only 11 aphids to species, it appears that little else is known of the aphids of Arizona.

Although in the earlier years of our acquaintance I used to see Doh fairly frequently, I had not seen him for a number of years prior to his death. I recall him as rather slight and energetic with black hair and moustache and with a very friendly though retiring manner. He never married and was thoroughly dedicated to his work. He had a droll sense of humor which I always enjoyed.

Doh was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of

Washington (1928), California Academy of Science (1966), Oregon Academy of Science and Oregon Entomological Club, and the Cambridge Entomological Club (V. P. in 1928). He was a member of the fraternal order of John Abbot Lodge AF and AM of Sommerville, Mass.—a 51-year Mason at the time of his death. In April 1942 Dohanian and I attended sessions of the Third International Congress of Malaria and Tropical Medicine in Washington, D. C.

In the Dohanian file in the Tufts Alumni Office is a memo, possibly in his handwriting, which says he was the author of 19 entomological papers and bulletins, several of which are of considerable economic importance. However I can find record of only the following titles attributable to him:

1935. The European corn borer on Long Island. *Psyche* 41(4): 214-220. (Dec. 1934, but apparently published in Jan. 1935.)
1937. Life history of the thrips parasite *Dasycampus parvipennis* Gahan and the technique for breeding it. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 30(1): 78-80.
1937. The introduction of parasites of the sugarcane borer into Puerto Rico. *J. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico* 21(2): 237-241.
1938. La búsqueda de insectos beneficiosos en los tropicos americanos para introducirlos en Puerto Rico. *Rev. Agr. Puerto Rico* 30(3): 408-412.
1940. *Melissopus lateriferreanus* as a pest of filberts in the Northwest. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 33(6): 852-856.
1942. Parasites of the filbert worm. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 36(6): 836-841.
1942. Variability of diapause in *Melissopus lateriferreanus*. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 35(3): 406-411.
1927. Muesebeck, C. F. W., and S. W. Dohanian. A study in hyperparasitism, with particular reference to the parasites of *Apanteles melanoscelus* (Ratzeburg). *U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Bull.* 1487: 1-35.

Mortimer D. Leonard  
*Collaborator, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA,*  
2480 16th St. N.W.,  
Washington, D. C. 20009

Alfred J. Zmuda

Alfred J. Zmuda, a senior geophysicist  
of the Johns Hopkins University Applied