

= Trevor Kincaid =

Trevor Kincaid ( December 21 , 1872 ? July 1 , 1970 ) was a Canadian @-@ American scientist and professor at the University of Washington who achieved national acclaim for his scientific achievements while an undergraduate student . Kincaid 's interests ranged from insect life to marine biology to mollusks , though he once described himself as an " omniologist " ( one who studies everything ) . He is best known for introducing the gypsy moth parasite to the United States , for helping establish the Washington state oyster industry , and as the driving force behind the creation of the Friday Harbor Laboratories . Kincaid is responsible for the identification and naming of hundreds of species ; at least 47 plant and animal species were , in turn , named after him . In 1938 he was designated Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus of the University of Washington , that school 's highest honor for its alumni .

= = Early life and education = =

= = = Family and childhood = = =

Trevor Kincaid was born in Peterborough , Ontario , in 1872 . He was the son of Robert Kincaid , a first generation Canadian whose own father had immigrated from Ireland in the early 19th century . Robert Kincaid received his medical degree from Queen 's University and undertook his internship at Bellevue Hospital in New York . In 1861 , Kincaid found himself caught up in the war hysteria that followed the capitulation of Fort Sumter and volunteered to join the United States Army , serving during the American Civil War first as a field surgeon and , later , as a member of the medical staff at Armory Square Hospital in Washington , DC . After the war he returned to Peterborough and took up private medical practice , eventually marrying Mary Bell , who gave birth to Trevor .

In his youth , Kincaid was inquisitive about nature and enjoyed playing lacrosse with friends . A series of bad investments by Robert Kincaid , however , led to the family 's bankruptcy , and the Kincaids left Peterborough for Olympia , Washington , in 1889 . A paucity of family funds led Kincaid to work a variety of odd jobs for several years following high school , but a chance encounter with University of Washington ( UW ) biology professor Orson " Bugs " Johnson and the Young Naturalists Society led him to resolve to spend his meager savings to relocate to Seattle and enroll at the university .

= = = University and national acclaim = = =

As a student , Kincaid showed exceptional aptitude for the natural sciences and achieved national attention for his scientific achievements . In 1897 , while still an undergraduate , he accompanied David Starr Jordan to the Pribilof Islands as part of a study of seals undertaken by the American Fur Seal Commission . Back in Washington , Kincaid 's interests focused more on insect life , and a report that year in the Boston Evening Transcript noted that he had discovered 41 new species of bees , including 22 of the genus *Osmia* . Theodore Dru Alison Cockerell , at the time one of America 's leading entomologists , directed a portion of the sizable Kincaid bee collection to the Smithsonian Institution .

Kincaid missed commencement exercises at the University of Washington due to his appointment as the entomologist attached to the Harriman Alaska Expedition . During that trip , completed before his 27th birthday , he collected about 8 @, @ 000 specimens of insect , resulting in the discovery and naming of more than 240 new species , including *Mesenchytraeus harrimani* , which he named after the expedition 's patron , E. H. Harriman .

Following his graduation from the University of Washington , Kincaid went on to earn a master 's degree .

= = Career = =

## == Teaching and research career ==

In 1901 Kincaid was hired as a lecturer in biology at the University of Washington . The following year he was promoted to assistant professor and made chairman of the university 's newly created zoology department , a position he would continue to hold until his retirement 35 years later .

In his new position , Kincaid began scouting the Puget Sound region for a suitable site at which the university could establish a marine research field station . After evaluating Port Townsend and Rocky Bay , he chose Friday Harbor as the location for what is now known as Friday Harbor Laboratories , concluding that the " great wealth of life in that area " made up for its extremely remote location . After running a laboratory at temporary sites near Friday Harbor for several years , Kincaid personally petitioned for the transfer to the university of the 484 @-@ acre Point Caution site ( an area of San Juan Island that had been set aside as a military reserve to be used in the event of war with the United Kingdom ) . In 1921 the U.S. government finally ceded Point Caution to the university .

Kincaid was dispatched to Japan in 1908 by the United States Department of Agriculture to identify and collect a natural parasite for the gypsy moth , which , at the time , was creating havoc in Massachusetts . His continued research on that parasite , the Chalcid wasp , took him to Russia the following year . The parasite that he discovered was bred by the US Department of Agriculture as a gypsy moth repellent for many years thereafter . His later work on oyster breeding earned him the nickname the " father of the Northwest oyster industry " . During his years at the UW , he was also credited with helping to establish the university 's College of Fisheries .

## == Later studies ==

Kincaid was compelled to retire in 1937 due to the University of Washington 's mandatory retirement age . He continued research as a professor emeritus into his 80s , purchasing a hand printing press that he used to self @-@ publish a series of reports based on previous research he had made of snails . These papers were published under the name " Calliostoma Press " . Proofread by his wife Louise , they were known for being virtually free of typographic errors .

## == Personal life ==

Kincaid married Louise Pennell on August 23 , 1917 . Pennell had received her master 's degree in zoology from the University of Washington the preceding June .

## == Death and legacy ==

Kincaid died in 1970 . Kincaid Hall at the University of Washington , constructed in 1971 , is named after him .

At least 47 plant and animal species have also been named after Kincaid .

In 1938 Kincaid became the first person to be recognized by the University of Washington as *Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus* ( " Alumnus Worthy of Highest Praise " ) , the university 's highest honor for its past graduates .

## == Selected publications ==

Kincaid , T. ( 1966 ) . " A Problematic Sense @-@ Organ Found upon the Maxillae of Intertidal Staphylinid Beetles " . Transactions of the American Microscopical Society , Vol . 85 , No. 2 , pp. 275 ? 278 .

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Kincaid , T. ( 1963 ) . " The ant @-@ plant , *Orthocarpus pusillus* , Bentham " . Transactions of the American Microscopical Society , Vol . 82 , No. 1 , 101 ? 105 .

Kincaid , T. ( 1930 ) . " Control of the European Brown Scale by Chalcid Parasites " . Journal of Economic Entomology , Vol . 23 , No. 5 , pp. 809 ? 809 .

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Smith , E. V. , and Kincaid , T. ( 1920 ) . " A report on the taking of immature salmon in the coastal waters of the state of Washington " . Twenty @-@ Eighth and Twenty @-@ Ninth Annual Reports of the State Fish Commissioner . State of Washington Department of Fish and Game . Olympia , Washington. pp. 39 ? 46 .

Kincaid , T. ( 1900 ) . " The Tenthredinoidea " . Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences , Vol . 2 , pp. 341 ? 365 .

Kincaid , T. ( 1899 ) . " The Psychodidae of the Pacific Coast " . Entomological News , Vol . 10 , pp. 30 ? 37 .