

Mark McGregor died 4 April 1990 of an apparent heart attack while testing western pine shoot borer pheromone near Athol, Idaho. Mr. McGregor was born 1 February 1936 in Grace, Idaho. He graduated from Weber high school in Ogden, Utah and studied entomology at Utah State University, where he received his bachelor of science degree in 1959 and master of science degree in 1961.

While still a student, he worked during the summers of 1957-60 with the Division of Forest Insect Research, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. On 3 March 1961, he was appointed Research Entomologist with that division. In July of that year, he transferred to the Division of Timber Management, Intermountain Region, Ogden, where for six years he surveyed and evaluated forest insect populations and provided technical advice to agencies regarding control methods. During that time he investigated and published information on several new insect problems encountered in the region. Included were journal articles on the aspen leaf-tier, *Sciaphila duplex* (Walsingham); the white fir needle-miner, *Epinotia meritana* Heinrich; the pinon sawfly, *Neodiprion edulicolus* Ross; and the sugar pine tortrix, *Choristoneura lambertiana* (Busck).

In 1967, he moved to Missoula, Montana, where he became leader of the Bark Beetle Management Group, in the Forest Service's Northern Region. By then vast, unmanaged lodgepole pine stands, resulting from earlier wildfires, had grown to maturity and were being ravaged by mountain pine beetles. Mr. McGregor helped solve the problem between resource managers, the public, and researchers on what to do about the mountain pine beetles. He received certificates of merit in 1982 and 1985 for his innovative approaches to resource management and for his international reputation as an authority on integrated bark beetle management.

Although he was thoroughly occupied with the biological, ecological, and social aspects of the surging mountain pine beetle populations, Mr. McGregor stayed involved with other concerns. His continuous help during field testing of the Douglas-fir beetle antiaggregative pheromone (MCH) to prevent populations from breeding to outbreak levels in wind-felled trees was greatly appreciated. That study began in 1972 and continued for eleven years, during which several difficult developmental steps were accomplished. Because of his involvement throughout, this technology proceeded smoothly to successful pilot testing in 1983-the final test of efficacy required for registration.

In 1986, he resigned from the Forest Service to accept employment with Phero Tech, Inc. As a U.S. representative, his skills and knowledge were in great demand. He also provided invaluable ideas for improved design and use of pheromone products.

He was a member of the Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of Canada, Entomological Society of British Columbia, and the Western Forest Insect Work Conference. He served in the Army Reserve, 96th Military Police Squadron from

1954-62, and was a volunteer Reserve Deputy in the Missoula County Sheriff's Department from 1977 until his death.

He is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter, his parents, a brother, and four grandchildren.

*This obituary, published in American Entomologist (36(4); winter 1990), was prepared by Malcolm Furniss, Moscow, Idaho. A Memorial Scholarship has been established in his honor.*