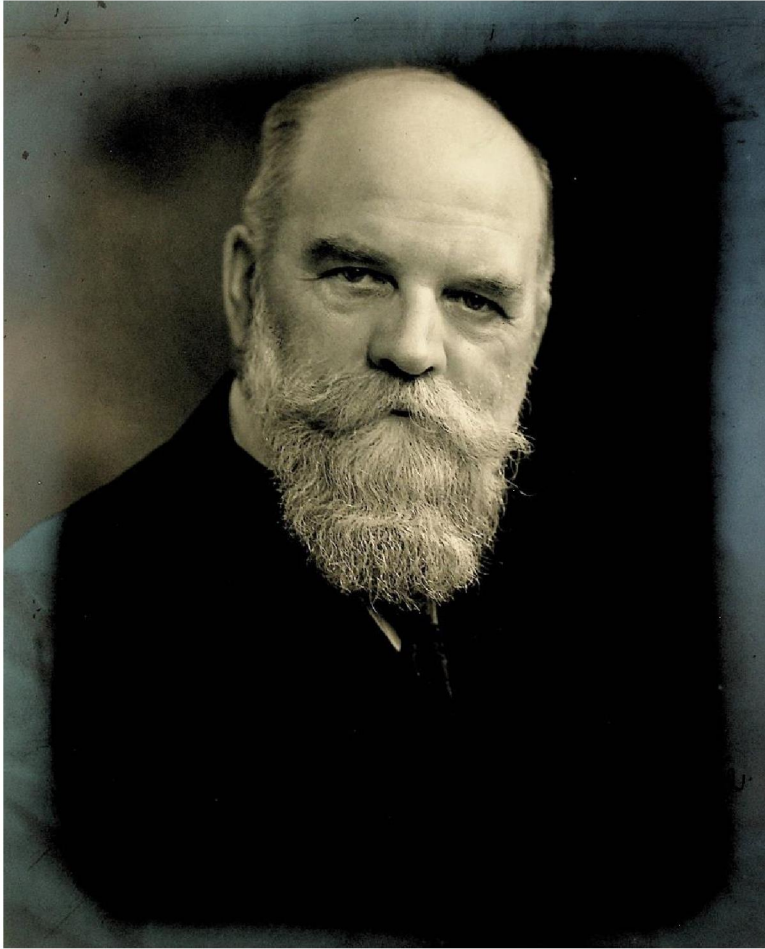


The Founders of the International Congresses of Entomology



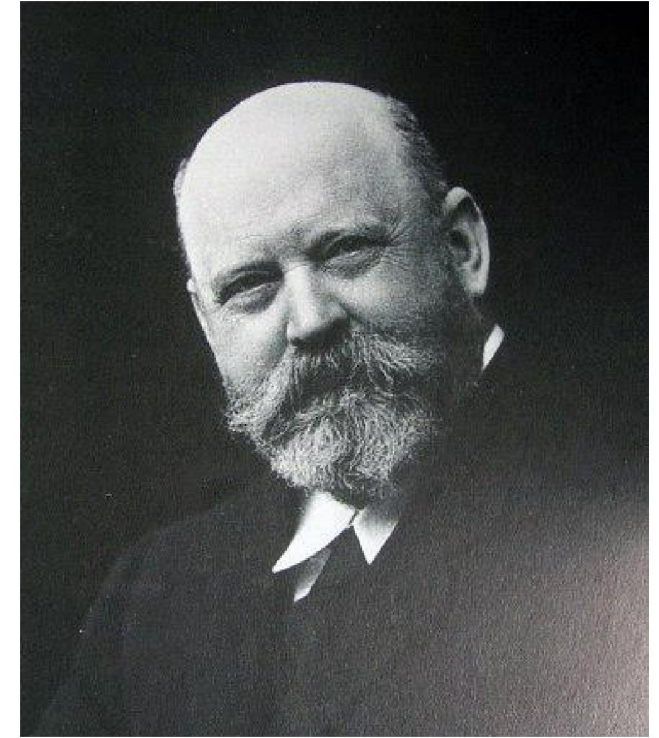
Karl Jordan (1861-1959), President Royal Entomological Society. Photo RES.

Karl Jordan, insect taxonomist, Tring Museum, UK, was the driving force behind the establishment of the ICEs.

Karl was Secretary of the Permanent Committee (now Council since 1984) for ICEs from Brussels 1910 until Stockholm in 1948.

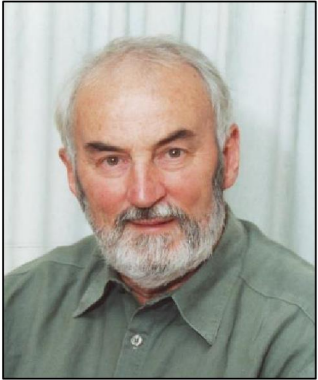
He participated by way of tape recorder at the 1955 Montreal ICE, aged 94.

Entomologists owe a great debt of gratitude to Karl who has been immortalised with the Karl Jordan medal.



Lord Walter Rothschild (1868-1937), Tring Museum, was Jordan's benefactor and collaborator. His vision and financial support facilitated the establishment of two International Congress series, Entomology and Ornithology

Logos from the International Congresses of Entomology



Max Whitten
Queensland
Australia



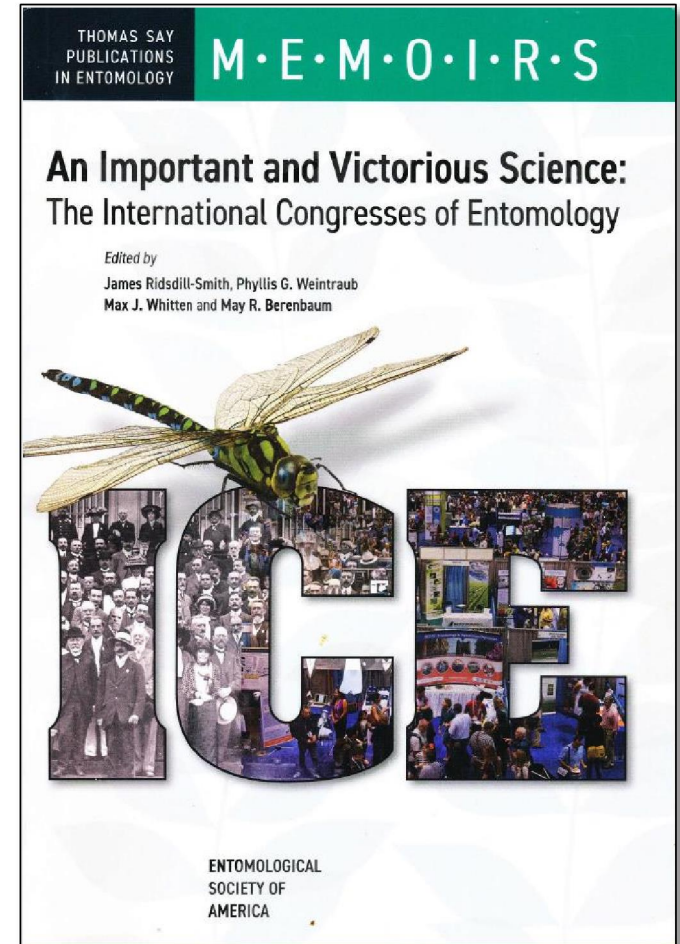
James Ridsdill-Smith
Western Australia

The authors have been involved with ICE over many years and both are honorary members of the ICE council

Each International Congress of Entomology (ICE) has provided delegates with a Logo or Symbol, expressing the locality of the ICE or an important entomological historical matter that the local organisers of that Congress wished to emphasize. These are used to promote ICE held in 21 different countries. We have collected here the Congress Logos or Symbols from all 27 Congresses (ICE) held over 114 years from 1910 to 2024.

They have been collected while researching the history of ICEs and are included in a book recently published by the American Entomological Society. The stories from the Congresses represent a living resource and Council would welcome further photos and contributions that help all of us understand the role and impact of ICEs, and to assist future entomologists to continue the good work for the wellbeing of society and of the global biota.

Please see the Council website for contacts;
<https://www.icecouncil.org>



This book was published by the Entomological Society of America in 2022. See the ESA stand or website for further information.

I ICE 1910 Brussels



(Physical Dimensions of the badge worn by delegates: length 40 mm, width 25 mm, thickness 2 mm, pin length 36 mm. Made by Fonson and Co.)

[This medal is lodged in the Science Museum London UK]



(Brussels Town Hall 2018)



Delegates to the first International Congress of Entomology, held in Brussels in 1910, wore a silvered bronze medal with the Brussels Town Hall on one side and the Congress label on the obverse. The medal reflects the Gothic arched windows of the Brussels' Town Hall.

II ICE 1912 Oxford

The badge worn by delegates attending the 1912 Oxford ICE. It represents the Coat of Arms of Oxford University. It was designed by Prof Selwyn Image M.A., F.E.S (Professor for Fine Arts at Oxford 1910-1940); he was also a member of the Organising Committee for the Oxford Congress.



Each delegate received the badge as a gift package from the Organising Committee. Medal and box from Royal Entomological Society, Collection item reference TM/1/152).



A selection of delegates from the official Congress photo each displaying their badge.



III ICE Zurich 1925

The blue and white shield is the coat of arms for Zurich which traditionally includes two lions (see right). The Congress badge depicts a single lion appearing to play with a hovering insect. [Thanks to Carolina Martín Albaladejo, *Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales*, CSIC, MADRID, for supplying this image. (Catalogue number MNCN-BA003).]



Heraldic Roundel with Arms of the Canton of Zürich|url=https://www.clevelandart.org/art/1955.71|author=Hans Rütter|year=1593|

It features the two lions and the Zurich Coat of Arms.



We note the posthumous recognition of one prominent and active delegate at the first 3 ICEs, namely Auguste Forel (1848-1931). Forel was also an **Honorary Member of ICEs**. Forel is the only known entomologist to feature on a major currency, namely the Swiss Franc (in circulation 1978-2000).



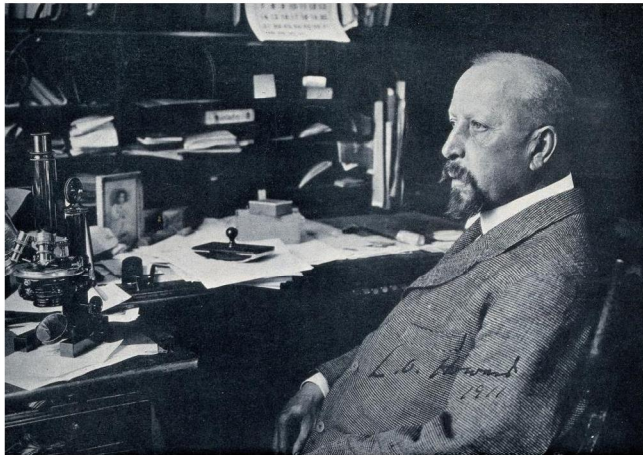
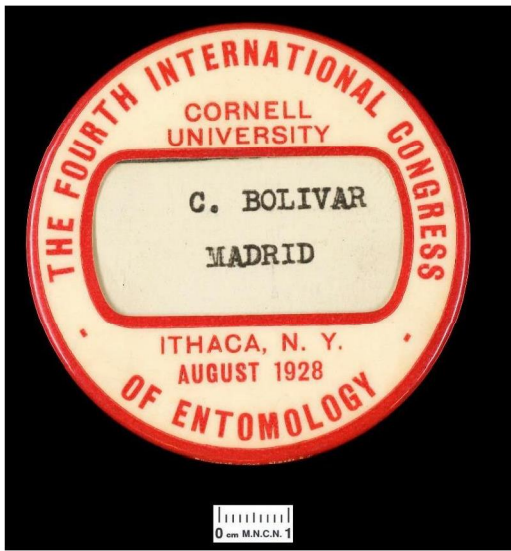
Forel was a distinguished myrmecologist, medical researcher and socialist. As an ardent supporter of the working class, there is some irony in the high value 1000 franc banknote, unlikely to find its way into the hands of humble workers. He also is featured on a 20 cent 1971 Swiss stamp, more likely of use to workers!



IV ICE 1928 Ithaca

This 'matter of fact' badge was worn by Dr Candido Bolivar y Pieltain who was one of the official Spanish Delegates at the 1928 V ICE Ithaca; and subsequently served as Secretary for the 1935 Madrid ICE.

[Thanks to Carolina Martín Albaladejo, *Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales*, CSIC, MADRID]



Leland O. Howard, President of the Congress, helped globalise the ICEs, arranging financial assistance for delegates from Europe and other countries.

Delegates were exceptionally well represented by leading entomologists from the 'developed' world.

Right: #16 William. J. Holland (Carnegie Museum, Honorary Member, fundraiser); #61 Congress Vice President William M Wheeler; #63 Congress President Leland O Howard; #64 Exec Committee Secretary Karl Jordan (editor of the ICE Proceedings). #67 Stephen A. Forbes. elected honorary member at Ithaca.



Female entomologists were not well represented at early Congresses. One exception was Emeritus Professor Anna Comstock of Cornell (at left end of second row).



V ICE Paris1932



Logo as depicted on the published Proceedings. It contains no entomological theme but honours the Paris Coat of Arms.



Coat of Arms for City of Paris:
Fluctuat nec mergitur (“She is tossed by the waves, but does not sink”)



Delegate's badge for Ignacio Bolivar Urutia who later served as President for the 1935 Madrid ICE. [Thanks to Carolina Martín Albaladejo, *Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales*, CSIC, MADRID, for image. (Catalog number of ICE Paris badge MNCN-BA010).]

Selection of delegates at the 1925 Paris ICE displaying the large Congress badge. Karl Jordan is seated front row left and Lord Walter Rothchild front row right.



VI ICE Madrid 1935



Badge worn by delegates at the VI ICE Madrid. [Thanks to Carolina Martín Albaladejo, National Museum of Natural Sciences, CSIC, MADRID, for supplying this image (Catalogue number MNCN-BA011)]



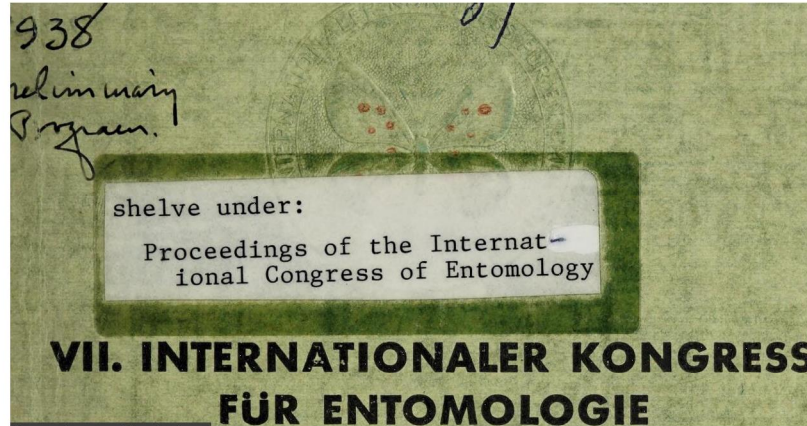
Madrid's Coat of Arms from 1931-1939 [1st and 2nd Republics]. The bear and the strawberry tree are steeped in Spanish History but have no apparent entomological links.



During the Congress, the University of Madrid bestowed honorary doctorates on five delegates: Seated (L to R) **Filippo Silvestri**, **Maurice Caullery**, **Richard Goldschmidt** and **René Jeannel**; **Boris Uvarov** (standing third from left).

Also present is Congress Secretary Cándido Bolívar Pieltaín (first left standing) and his father, Congress President Ignacio Bolívar Urrutia displaying the Congress badge (standing centre). (Photo taken September 1935. Image provided from the Archives of the Zulueta family).

VII ICE Berlin 1938



The badge worn by delegates at the Berlin ICE depicted *Parnassius apollo*, one of the largest butterflies in Europe among the uncommon ones, with widespread but locally distributed populations. This the first ICE to prominently feature an insect. [The image was actually scanned by Dr Peter Zwick from an item being sold on Ebay, details of which are no longer available. It presumably first appeared on some brochure advertising the Berlin Congress.]

A scanned copy of the title page for the hard copy of the Preliminary Programme for the 1938 Berlin Congress which is held in the University of Illinois Library validating the logo in colour. This particular hard copy of the Preliminary Programme is the source of the digital copy posted to the BHL website.

The embossed image of the Apollo and logo appears on the Title Page in the same Preliminary Programme Volume, and also on each Proceedings Volume, for the Berlin Congress. This delightful image can be best viewed on the scanned copy of the Berlin ICE Programme as posted to the BHL website.



Unfortunately, this stamp of the Apollo butterfly was issued in Germany in 1962, and is not connected to the 1938 Berlin ICE. The butterfly appears on numerous other stamps.

Surprisingly, a search for *Parnassius apollo* in all 4 Volumes of the Berlin Congress in the BHL, failed to highlight the logo or why this insect was chosen. [Maybe some German entomologist can chase up records that might still be archived in the Entomological Societies involved in managing the Congress to provide further background.]

VIII ICE Stockholm 1948



The logo for this ICE depicts a bust of Linnaeus. An official visit to his country estate was a highlight of the Stockholm Congress.

A Bus Excursion to Linnaeus' home, "*Linnes Hammarby*" took place on Wed 11 August 1948 during Stockholm ICE. An account of this excursion was included in the Proceedings.

PROF. DR. LUNDBLAD

When the members had arrived in front of the buildings, Prof. Dr. Lundblad uttered: "I am very sorry that I must tell you that Dr. Uggla, who has promised to give a lecture about Linnés Hammarby, is still in England. This may be considered a great drawback because Dr. Uggla knows everything about Hammarby much better than I. Anyhow, I'll try to do my best and to give you some few details about the buildings you are going to see here.

Linnés Hammarby was bought by Linnaeus in 1758 and was used as his country home during 20 years until his death in 1778. After that time the house was inhabited by his widow and after her death by other relations. From 1879 Hammarby belongs to the Swedish State and to the University of Upsala.

The original house, bought by Linnaeus and used by him and his family at the beginning, is that one to the left, whereas the main building was built by Linnaeus himself in 1762.

In the park Linnaeus planted a lot of foreign plants, many of which still grow there. In the garden you will still find that two trees have survived since Linnaeus' times, namely the Siberian appletree, *Pyrus baccata*, in the middle of the garden, and the veichsel, *Prunus mahaleb*, at the edge of the house.

You may already know that Linnés Hammarby once was the centre for the study of natural history not only here in Sweden but also for foreigners who came here to see Linnaeus and his collections and to listen to his lectures in the summer. The students lived in the neighbouring farms. On the top of the hill beyond the houses he built a museum in 1769, where he placed some of his more important collections in order to give them a safer place than in Upsala, viz. those of minerals, plants, molluses, and insects. There you will also see the desk from which he held his lectures and which is still preserved as well as the benches for the audience.

As to the furniture in the dwelling-house I want to say that most of it is original, especially in the both rooms where Linné himself lived, his study and his bedroom. There are also many other things from the time when Linné inhabited the house."

Extract from the Proceedings of the 1948 Stockholm ICE, page 49

IX ICE Amsterdam 1952



The following text was kindly provided by Joop van Lenteren: “The original design was made by Dr. J Wilcke, a taxonomist, and depicts a male *Lycaena dispar batavus* Oberthuer from the collection the the “Leidse Museum”, now the National Biodiversity Center “Naturalis”, collected on 26 June 1917 in the town of Scherpenzeel, the Netherlands. The background is formed by an enlarged and stylized egg of this butterfly seen from above.”

This appears to be the first ICE with a logo employing entomological symbolism; and which featured prominently on the registration badge of delegates. Like earlier ICEs, there was no explicit theme for this ICE.

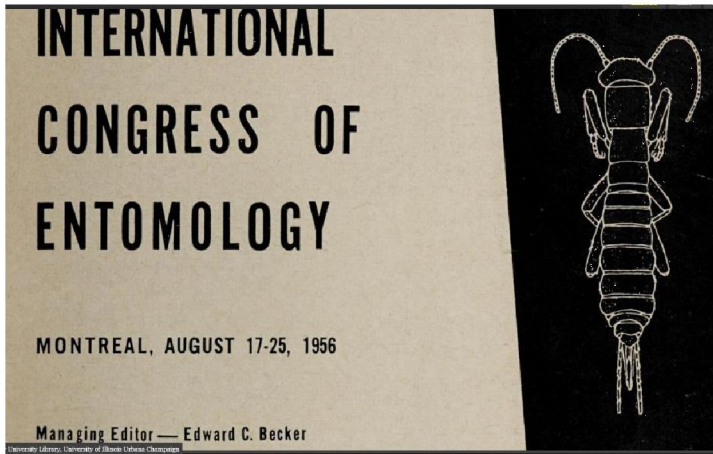
EM of egg of *Lycaena dispar* depicting the inner depressions in the background to the logo.



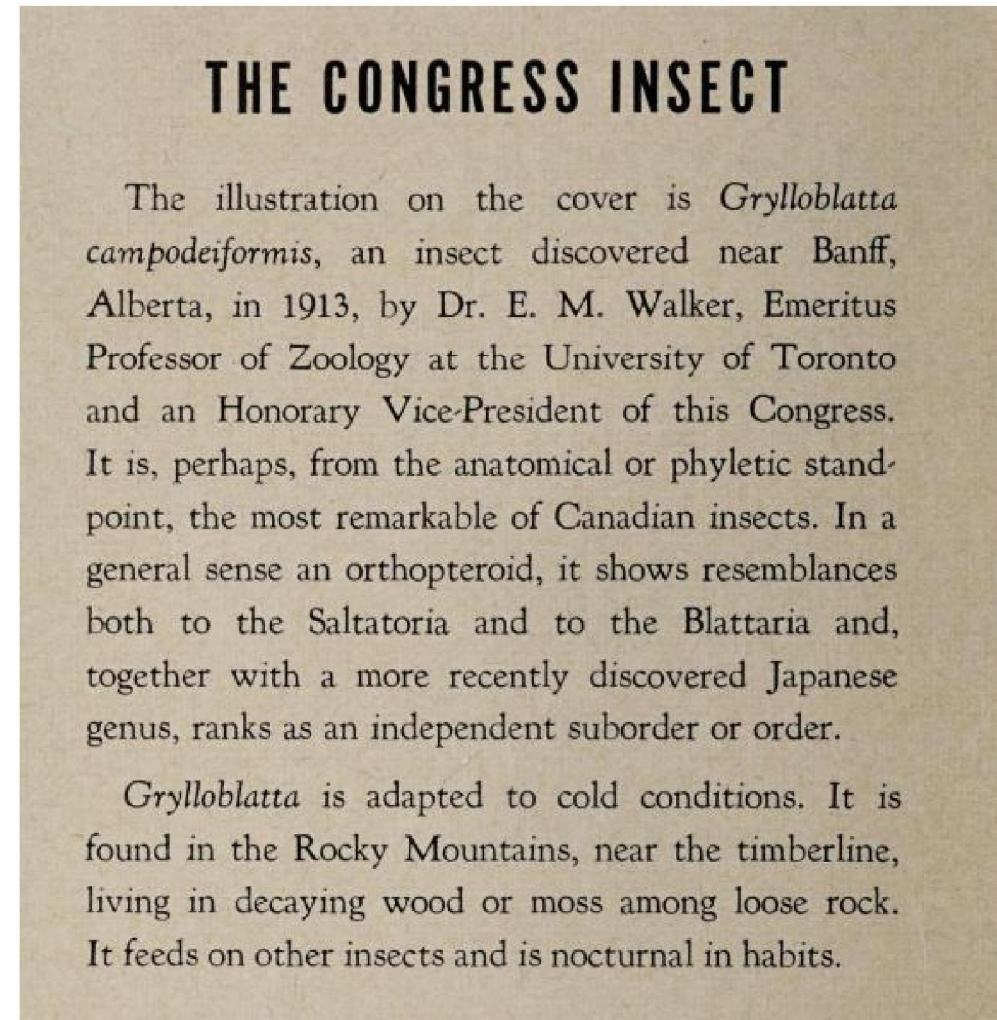
Delegates displaying their badges.

Amsterdam is the first ICE where women entomologists appear well represented; not just associates.

X ICE Montreal 1955



Explanation for the "Congress Insect" as recorded on page 2 of the Proceedings of the Montreal ICE.



A sample of the 670 delegates photographed.

[All images extracted from the digital copy of the Proceedings in the BHL Library]

[More information welcomed!]

XI ICE Vienna 1960



This image is a 'screen print' from the title page of the 'digital' Proceedings of the Vienna ICE, held by the Biodiversity Heritage Library. It appears in the publication without any apparent explanation.

Any further background information about the logo, which appears to be based on a woodcut depicting the old city with Stephansdom cathedral in prominent display, would be appreciated.



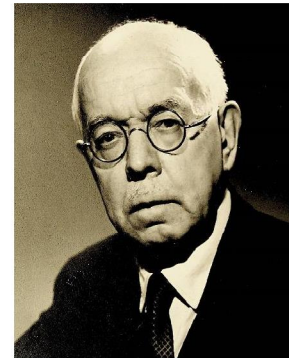
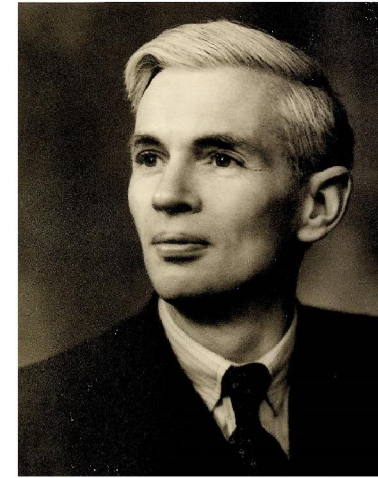
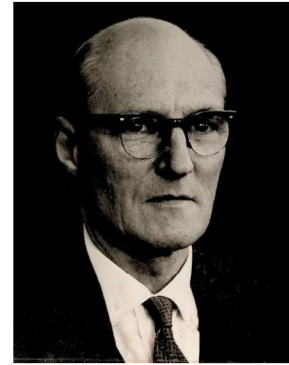
XII ICE London 1964



THE CONGRESS CREST

Stylops was chosen for the Congress Crest because of its association with the Rev. William Kirby who first described the Stresiptera. Kirby is sometimes called “the father of British Entomology” and was the first Honorary President of the Royal Entomological Society of London, the host Society of the Congress. *Stylops* also appears on the Society’s seal.

[Extract from the Proceedings (BHL records)]



Organising Committee

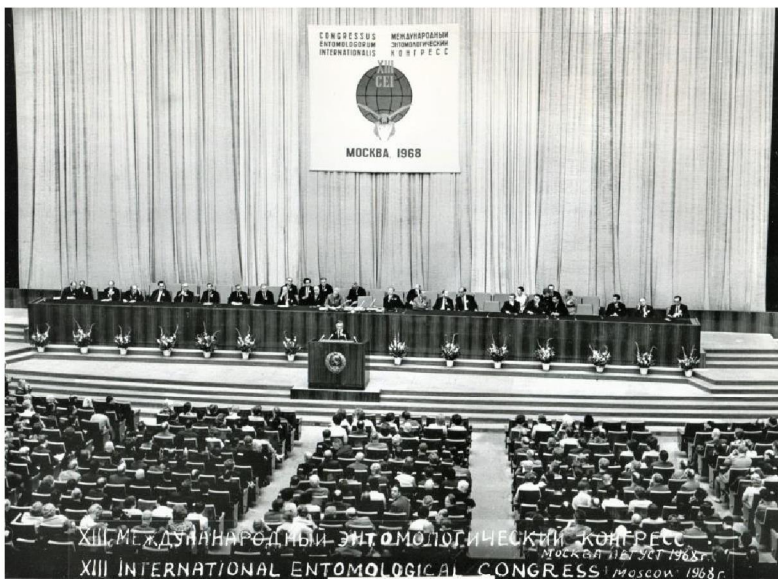


Anti-clockwise from top centre: Owain Richards, President; Vincent Wigglesworth, Vice-President; Boris Uvarov, Vice-President; George Varley, Vice-president; Paul Freeman, Secretary. (Photos Royal Entomological Society).

XIII ICE Moscow 1968



“To commemorate the XIII ICE, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR issued on May 30, 1968 a special postal stamp in the series “International scientific congresses to be held in the USSR” with a symbol of the Congress (a flying honeybee) and an image of a carabid beetle Carabus (Pachycranion) schoenherri Fischer von Waldheim, 1822.”



Opening Ceremony



“Also, a special memorial envelop (issued on June 18, 1968; authored by Vladimir Ryklin), a postal marking, and sign were issued. It is likely that C. schoenherri was chosen for the stamp and envelop because this big and gorgeous predatory beetle is distributed mostly in the territory of the former USSR. That was the only case when a beetle was printed on a Soviet postal stamp (Yuferov 2000).” [This appears to be the first ICE honoured with a special stamp issue.]

[Quotes from Dmitri L. Musolin Chapter 5 in "An Important and Victorious Science".

XIV ICE Canberra 1972



The insect selected to be the Congress logo by the Local Organizing Committee was *Myrmecia gulosa* (Fabricius 1775), the red bulldog ant. The type specimen was collected by Joseph Banks and is held in the British Museum of Natural History.

Closing ceremony



(Photo: CSIRO IM and T Records Services)

M. gulosa is an endemic Australian species and was one of 212 Australian insect species collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander on James Cook's expedition in 1770, described in 1775 by Fabricius in *Systema Entomologiae* (Waterhouse 1971).

A related bulldog ant, *Myrmecia brevinoda* Forel, had earlier been selected as the logo of the Australian Entomological Society.

XV ICE Washington 1976



"The Congress emblem was revealed in a poster-sized foldout in the June 15, 1974 issue of the *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of America*. As E.C. Bay wrote in the March 15, 1974 issue: "After many months an emblem has been selected and approved for the XV International Congress of Entomology. The design is the creation of Robert Woodruff of the Florida Department of Agriculture, {a beetle specialist, particularly interested in scarab beetles}... It features a handsome styleized [sic] coccinellid beetle with a map of the continents emblazened [sic] upon the elytra."

(quotes from Lynn Riddiford Chapter 7 in "An Important and Victorious Science".

NOTE: By 1976, the logo had assumed significance as an advertising tool to encourage attendance at the Congress.

A set of four insect stamps was issued after the Congress but triggered by the Congress

[Image of logo and stamps kindly provided by Lynn Riddiford.]



XVI ICE Kyoto 1980



*“Almost all families in Japan have their own family crest. The logo for XVI ICE was a modification of one of these crests symbolizing the red dragonfly *Sympetrum frequens* (Selys), common in Japan. Its Japanese name is Akiakane, meaning autumn red.”*



Lapel pin given to delegates



*“In commemoration of XVI ICE, the Japan Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a special stamp showing a Japanese endemic papilionid butterfly, *Luehdorfia japonica* Leech. This species is known as “the goddess of spring” in Japan because it has a univoltine life cycle and the adults are only seen in spring”.*

[Quotes from Hideharu Numata Chapter 6 in “An Important and Victorious Science”]

XVII ICE Hamburg 1984



To date, there is no useful background information about this logo, who designed it, or its cultural or scientific significance. It appears to be a stylised dragonfly head.



A first day cover with four stamps were issued to honour the Hamburg Congress.



[The beetle stamp appears to be a Clerid yet it is labeled 'bienenwolf', a common name for the 'beewolf' wasp, *Philanthus triangulum*)]

XVIII ICE Vancouver 1988



“With the help of the Royal British Columbia Museum (RBCM), a Congress logo was designed and developed by Richard Hunt, a well-known Kwakwaka'wakw (formerly referred to as Southern Kwakiutl) artist and carver, then the RBCM chief carver. The Congress Logo comprised 8 ladybird beetles arranged in the form of a flower to symbolize insect-plant relations, with the center of the flower depicted as a vertebrate face-form, which symbolized insect-vertebrate interactions. A red, white, and black version of this logo was used on most Congress products, commemorative emblems, and publications, while a black and white version was used on all official correspondence.”



*“The ESC convinced Canada Post to issue a special stamp series to commemorate the Congress and to attend the Congress at their expense. The Lepidopterist Don Lafontaine suggested four Canadian species. The stamps featured (from top left clockwise): **Macoun’s Arctic butterfly** (Oeneis macounii) was named after the famous Canadian naturalist, John Macoun, and occurs in the boreal forest zone across central Canada from Quebec westward; the **Canadian Tiger Swallowtail** (Papilio canadensis) is one of the most showy and familiar species in Canada and is found from coast to coast. The **Northern Blue** (Lycaeides idas) is found across boreal and subarctic Canada. The beautiful iridescent blue of the upper wing and metallic blue and orange spots below give the species a winged jewel appearance. The **Short-tailed Swallowtail** (Papilio brevicauda) is the only species of butterfly whose range is entirely restricted to Canada. It occurs only in the Maritime provinces and eastern Quebec.”*

[Quotes from Geoffrey Scudder and Charles Vincent Chapter 10 in “An Important and Victorious Science”]

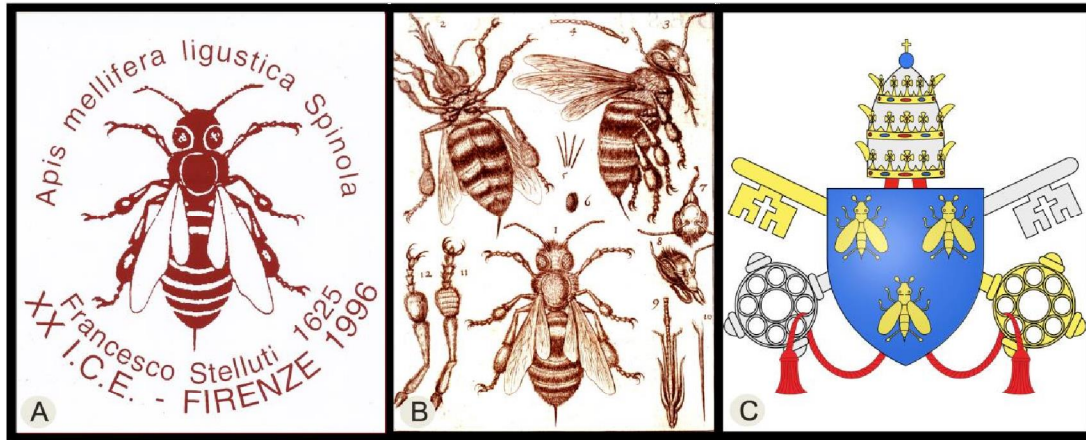
XIX ICE Beijing 1992



“*Living with Insects*” was chosen as the theme of the Congress; the Congress logo was designed to be a stylized silkworm moth and section of the Great Wall. The logo also was depicted on the franking for the first day cover featuring four beneficial insects. This envelope was signed by the then Committee members from the Council for ICEs.

Opening Ceremony in The Great Hall of the People

XX ICE Florence 1996



“The honeybee logo chosen for the 1996 Florence ICE (Fig A) has a fascinating history and it well illustrates the eternal quest by scholars over the centuries to find benefactors, in this instance ‘protectors’, to support their endeavors in a climate suspicious of scientific enquiry. Federico Cesi and fellow polymath Francesco Stelluti were the first to use Galileo’s newly invented compound microscope to explore ‘never-seen-before’ details of insects. Strategically, they chose the honeybee, *Apis mellifera* L., and illustrated their drawings in the 1625 broadsheet “Melissografia” (incised by Matthias Greuter) (Fig B), in the style of the crest (Fig C) of a potential powerful patron, Cardinal Maffeo Barberini, born in Florence, who was a friend of Galileo and had just ascended to the papacy as Urbano VIII. This anticipated the publication in the first weeks of 1626 of the impressive monograph “*Apiarium*”, which was the first biological publication in the world based on microscopic observations. The “*Apiarium*” was donated to Urbano VIII, and shared only with Galileo Galilei in Firenze, Fabio Colonna and Mario Schipani in Napoli, and with a very limited number of unknown scientists in Germany.” [Quote from Romano Dallai and Francesco Pennacchio Chapter 11 in “An Important and Victorious Science”].



First day cover featuring four Lepidopterans selected for being endemic to Italy:
Clockwise top left Acanthobrahmaea europaea, Zygaena rubicundus, Melanargia arge and Papilio hospiton

[Graphic designer - Maria Maddalena Tuccelli]

XXI ICE Iguacu Falls 2000

“Entomologists Preserving Biodiversity”



A logo was designed on a *Papilio* butterfly with a global motif centered on the South American Continent; and giving due respect to bilateral symmetry. This image was chosen because of the richness of the butterfly fauna in the neotropics, especially at the Iguacu Falls. A continuing theme of the Iguacu Congress was biodiversity and conservation, reflecting the fact that Brazil was the host country for the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.

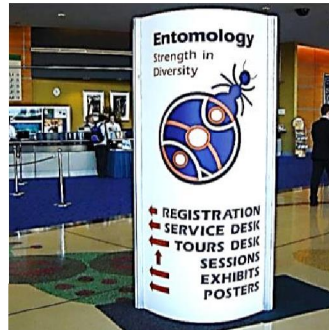
Conference venue



Opening ceremony



XXII ICE Brisbane 2004



“A stylized representation of the Honeypot ant featuring Australia was the logo chosen to identify ICE XXII. Long before the consumption of insects became fashionable (and perhaps even a necessity in the future) Australia’s first peoples, for tens of thousands of years, had been eating them, including the Honeypot ant (Melophorus bagoti Lubbock). This ant belongs to a group of desert species where food resources, in this instance nectar harvested by foragers, are stored in specialized workers called repletes. These suspended ‘living larders’ supply the colony in lean times. It is reputed that desert dwelling Aboriginal people located the nest and feasted on the bloated repletes. Of particular interest to entomologists is the capacity of the foraging workers not to use pheromone trails, unreliable in the shifting sands, but to ‘re-compute’ their location in relation to the nest on each change of direction during foraging. That clever strategy allows the lone forager to scamper back home by the shortest route in a featureless landscape”.

[Quote from Myron Zalucki Chapter 12 in “An Important and Victorious Science”.]



This diorama, depicting the logo for the Brisbane ICE, was made by students and staff at the University of Queensland; and comprises butterflies and other insects. The diorama now hangs on display in the School of Biological Sciences.

XXIII ICE Durban 2008



The Durban ICE logo celebrated the discovery of a new insect order (now regarded as a suborder), the Mantophasmatodea (heelwalkers), which are known only from southern Africa. The backdrop is a stylized map of Africa to emphasise the inclusive nature of the Congress.

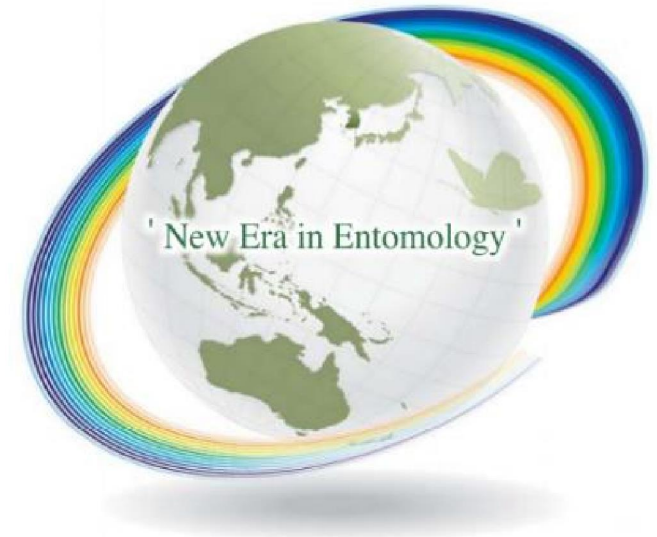


The congress was privileged to host the issuing of a new stamp by the South African Postal Services, commemorating the Mantophasmatodea (heelwalkers). A first-day issue of the stamp was on sale at the congress. Governments acknowledge the social importance of ICEs.

XXIV ICE Daegu Korea “New Era in Entomology”



The message from this logo and graphics is self-evident. It emphasises the global spread of the Congress and the hope that the 2012 Congress deliberations will have a lasting impact on the course of entomology for years to come. It celebrated 102 years since the first Congress in Brussels.



August 19-25, 2012 | EXCO, Daegu, Republic of Korea

XXV ICE Orlando 2016

“Entomology without Borders”



2016

**XXV International
Congress of Entomology**

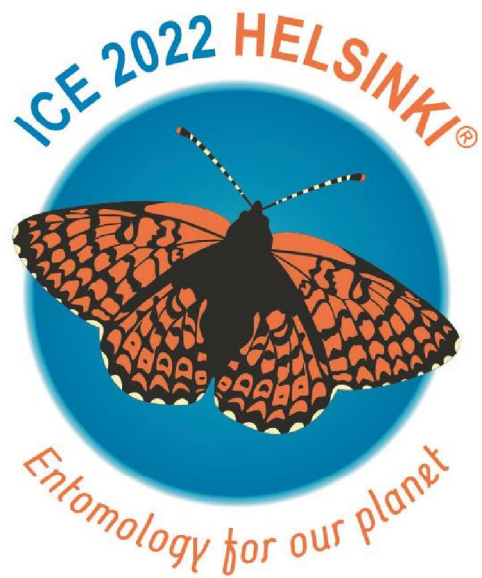
Orlando, Florida, USA
September 25–30



Some of the organizing committee. L:R, Debi Sutton, James Ridsdill-Smith Secretary General of Council, Rosina Romano, David Gammel, Hari Sharma Chair of Council, Alvin Simmons, and Walter Leal. (ESA Staff photo)

“A Congress logo was selected to complement the theme. Consideration was given to several orders of insects that are common in Florida, the host state. However, a dragonfly was selected because of its wide diversity and abundance of the group in Florida and because of the image of energy, determination and elegance that we believe it conveys. A photograph of an unidentified dragonfly was used as a model for the insect image in the logo. The bright blue and green in the design highlight the city of Orlando, while incorporating Earth, along with the dragonfly that appears to be zipping round the world – without borders!”

Quote from Alvin M. Simmons and Walter S. Leal Chapter 17 “An Important and Victorious Science”



XXVI ICE Helsinki 2022

“Entomology for our Planet”

“The *Glanville Fritillary* (*Melitaea cinxia*) is a butterfly of the family *Nymphalidae*. It is named for the naturalist who discovered it and the checkerboard pattern on its wings. These butterflies live in almost all of Europe, especially Finland, and in parts of northwest Africa. They are absent from the far north of Europe and parts of the Iberian Peninsula. To the east they are found across the Palearctic (in Turkey, Russia, northern Kazakhstan and Mongolia). [Extract from Wikipedia.]

Named after Lady Eleanor Glanville (1654-1709), British entomologist and naturalist who was declared of unsound mind because she specialised in the study of butterflies.



This sequence tells the story of COVID-19 impact on the XXVI ICE. Its success is a tribute to the perseverance of the Organising Committee

Council Chair May Berenbaum comments on Logos in her address to Helsinki delegates (overhead slide).

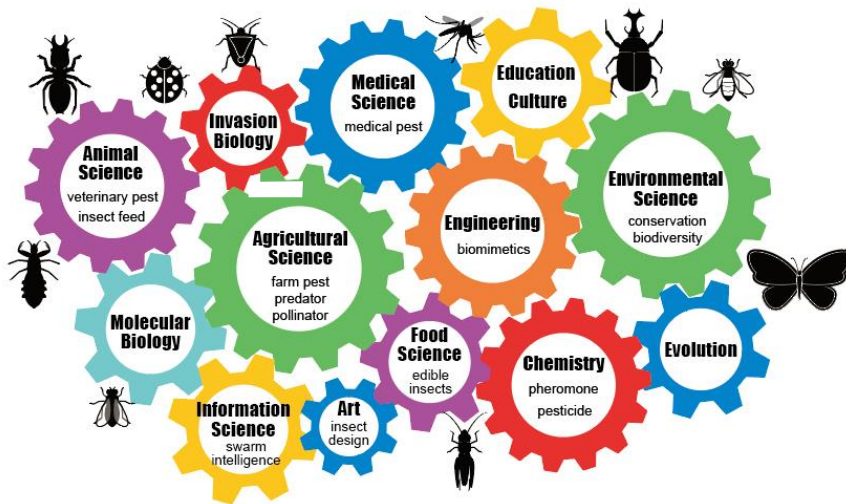
XXVII ICE Kyoto 2024



“The logo was selected by a public competition. It consists of wings of a swallowtail butterfly, and the gap between them forms a five-storied pagoda. From the both sides of the wings, humans see each other face-to-face. This blue color was often used in Ukiyo-e, and was called “Japan blue”. The white lines represent meridians and parallels. The logo as a whole symbolizes entomologists from all over the world getting together in Kyoto. “

ICE2024 KYOTO

New Discoveries through Consilience



Over recent decades, entomology has been expanding its impact and becoming increasingly sophisticated. To explore the frontiers of entomology, however, it is crucial to integrate knowledge across disciplines. Moreover, entomologists should reach out to other scientists and engineers so that new opportunities present themselves. This interdisciplinary integration aims to achieve "consilience" by integrating knowledge better across academic fields, countries, and generations, fostering the creation of new discoveries.