swollen and lacking distinct ridges. Antennal sheaths 0.4 mm long at mid and 0.5 mm wide at anterior orbital setae on small tubercles; posterior orbital setae not tuberculate. Vertical tubercles small. Thoracic spicules long, shaped like a question mark; spicular prominences exceed dorsal thoracic margin 0.3 mm. Biseriate fringes of spines encircle abdominal segments 2-7, the posterior series reduced to a submedian and usually 2 lateral pairs; posterior series also reduced on pleura and ventral lobes of abdomen; fringe of tergite 7 of 44 tubercles. Lateral preanal striations distinctly impressed ventrally of 3-4 and 9-12 spines respectively. Dorsal, lateral, and ventral tubercles of aste 0.28, 0.934, and 0.25 mm long respectively.

MERYCOMIA WHITNEY (JOHNSON)

As previously noted, variation in characters is in evi-
dence in larvae, paper, and adults of this species. Variation in that by Chubichan (1964) was primarily considered of degree of infu
ciation along wing veins, the infu
ciation being gen-
erally more extensive and heavier in females from the southern portion of the range and such infu
ciation being "barely indicated" in males examined. I have seen males in which the infu
ciation was nearly as heavy and extensive as in any females. Such males were from Georgia and Florida. In addition the ground color of the dorsal surfaces of thorax and abdomen ranges from reddish-brown to almost black, the darker color found in southern forms.

In the larval variation is less evident overall than in other stages. Exuviae tend to be a little darker in southern forms. But of more importance is the develop-
ment of the preanal combs. Teskey (1969) noted that the dorso lateral and lateral combs were reduced or vestigial in specimens from Canada. All pupae collected or reared by me have well-developed dorso lateral combs and only somewhat reduced lateral combs. All spec-
imens were taken in either Georgia or Florida.

In the larva, variation involves the extent of pube-
cence. The larvole described by Teskey had the following features (only those exhibiting variation are noted): anterior pubescence encircled the first four segments, being absent laterally on the following, four dorsal, laterally, midlaterally and ventrally from 9 and 10, and entirely absent from anal segment; pseudopodal pubescence forming four dorsal abdomi
nal segments and was absent between lateral and ventrolateral pseudopodia on remaining three pseudopod-
idal segments; anterior and pseudopodal pubescence

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TEACHER-NATURALIST: A FIRST FOR TENNESSEE SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The Kingston City School System has created and filled a unique position in its educational program. Titled a Teacher-Naturalist and charged with the co-

order of the system's environmental education pro-
gram, the creation of this unusual position is a first for school systems in Tennessee.

INTRODUCTION

The need for a Teacher-Naturalist and an environ-
mental education program, as the Kingsport School System views it, is the position that the present state of the environment must rest primarily with the existing adult generation. In the past, environmental education has been delegated to resource people such as Naturalists or Conservation Educators or taught as the last chapter in a textbook. This conventional ap-
proach no longer meets today's educational needs.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Recognizing the role and responsibility of public schools in meeting these needs, Kingston City Schools began planning in early 1970, for a total environmental education program spanning all grade levels. As one phase of the program, Kingston students participate in the newly established program offered by Bays Moun-
tain Nature Preserve, a 1300 acre semi-wilderness, natural watershed area and park, owned and operated by the City of Kingsport. Though employed as a teacher with the school system, the Teacher-Naturalist serves as an interpretive naturalist while presenting environmental instruction to the various community resources—thus the title Teacher-Naturalist.

Immediately responsible to the Assistant Superintend-
ent in charge of Curriculum and Instruction, the Teacher-Naturalist has been charged with planning and coordinating the total environmental education pro-
gram of the school system. Basic to the total program is the utilization of community resource facilities rang-
ing from sewage treatment plants in the inner city to natural environments within the rural environment. Supplementing this use of community resource facilities is the assistance obtained from community resource

consultants and cooperating resource agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Teacher-Naturalist serves as the liaison agent between the school system and these resource facilities and consultants.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Included in the total program are the many meaningful educational experiences relating to the activities preceding and following the utilization of community resources. One of the prime responsibilities of the Teacher-Naturalist is, therefore, to plan, develop and implement pre-trip and post-trip activities for visits to community resource facilities. This may take the form of developing materials, assisting teachers, or visiting classrooms and conducting activities. Additional duties include planning and developing of environmental study areas on individual school sites, preparation and sub-
mission of proposals for federal environmental educa-
tion grants, development and implementation of en-
vironmental education in-service programs, assisting school librarians in increasing the supply of environment-
ally related literature, and serving as general science consultant to all city schools.

Though the long range goal of both is the same, the duties of the Teacher-Naturalist in the Kingston System vary greatly from those of the traditional Conservation Educator or Naturalist. By beginning early in the educational process, the Teacher-Naturalist provides an understanding which will provide a awareness and functional knowledge of the total environment, subsequent generations and the equipment will be able to cope with the staggering environmental problems now facing man.

Reference:

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FIRST OCCURRENCE OF RHABDOMETRA ODIOSA IN BOBBITE WHAIL IN TENNESSEE

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ABSTRACT

The occurrence of Rhabdometra odiosa, Leidy 1887 in bobbite whale (Coblins virginiensis) in Tennessee is reported. Six of 140 birds examined contained the cestode.

INTRODUCTION

The object of this paper is to report the occurrence of Rhabdometra odiosa, Leidy 1887 in bobbite whale (Colias virginiensis) in Tennessee. A recent report (Reling 1969) indicated that R. odiosa had previously been found in quail from Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas.

METHOD

A sample of 140 quails, collected on the Ames Plantation, a Field Station of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station at Grand Junction, was

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