

People

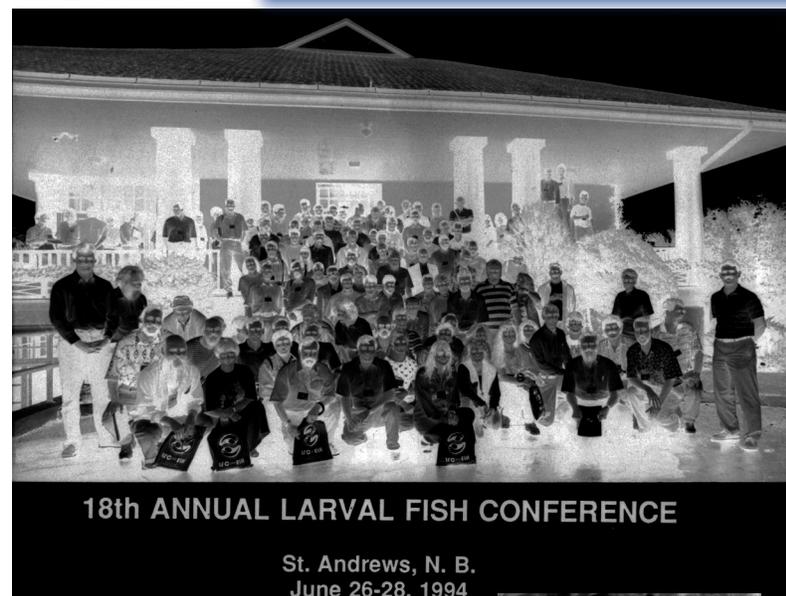
In Memoriam Grace Klein-MacPhee

The Early Life History Section lost one of its most prominent members, Dr. Grace Klein-MacPhee, on September 20, 1914. ELHS members will remember her as a regular attendee at Larval Fish Conferences and especially as the coordinator of judging for the Sally Richardson Best Student Paper Award. The December 2014 issue of *Fisheries* contains an In Memoriam piece about Grace from Syma Ebbin and Carolyn Griswold of the AFS Southern New England Chapter, plus an obituary provided by Grace's family that comprehensively covers her career accomplishments, and I urge you to read them. Here, I will try to provide some memories of Grace as a colleague at the University of Rhode Island and the U.S. EPA lab in Narragansett, RI.

I first met Grace when we were grad students together at URI in the early 1970's. While most of us were young, single and carefree, Grace was married and in the process of raising four children. Oldest daughter Erica would occasionally sit in on graduate classes and try to take notes, aping what her mother was doing. Younger daughter Arwen, plus sons Peter and James, would often accompany Grace to "help" her with her duties as a Research Aquatic Biologist at the EPA lab. Grace was the senior member of a number of grad students from URI and the University of South Carolina who had been hired part-time at the EPA lab to develop rearing techniques for many species of marine organisms and to investigate their use in determining sublethal effects of toxicants. Grace's specialty was, of course, winter flounder (the subject of her master's thesis at Boston University) and summer flounder (the subject of her dissertation at URI). Her duties at EPA included production of larvae of both species and experiments on both, but her dissertation included aspects of rearing juvenile summer flounder to determine their potential for aquaculture. She actually converted part of the basement of her home into a wet lab (her house was on a waterfront lot) for the conduct of some of her dissertation experiments. Grace was especially motherly in raising winter flounder larvae and those of us sharing lab space with her would often hear exclamations of "Ohhh, they're so cuuute." Grace's work, showing high mortality of winter flounder larvae during metamorphosis when fed certain strains of brine shrimp nauplii, was instrumental to the International Study on Artemia's finding that omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids were the critical factor in brine shrimp nutritional quality.

After completing her dissertation and finishing her work with EPA, Grace moved across the street to URI's Graduate School of Oceanography, where she (like so many people) depended on soft money to maintain her research and employment. She therefore broadened her research horizons and conducted ichthyoplankton surveys of Narragansett Bay, research in the mesocosms of the Marine

Right: Grace Klein-MacPhee was regularly seen with the honorees of the Sally Richardson Award, here with Pascale LaFrance, who received honorable mention in 2006. Below: Grace is front and center for the group photo in 1994. Photos from the STAGES archives.



Ecosystem Research Lab (MERL), and assorted other projects, always trying to keep fish larvae front and center. During that time, she and Bruce Collette completed a decade (or so) long effort to revise Bigelow and Schroeder's book, *Fishes of the Gulf of Maine*; it's likely that that will be the thing for which she will be most known by scientists of the future.



As far as I can recall, Grace's first Larval Fish Conference was the one in 1982 at Solomons, Maryland, after which she became a regular attendee. She was an active and valued member of the local committee that hosted the 16th LFC at URI in 1992. And, of course, once the Sally Richardson Award was established following the 1986 meeting in Miami, she became involved with judging student papers and coordinated the program of student awards for many years.

Grace appeared to have lots of talents and interests outside of science that few people knew about. She was enthusiastic about anything involving ice skating. Besides being a passionate fan of hockey (or "hawky", as it's pronounced in eastern Massachusetts), especially Boston

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In Memoriam Muneo Okiyama

Dr. Muneo Okiyama, a professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, passed away at his home on 7 September 2013. It was a sudden death by cardiac decompensation. Born at Yubari, Hokkaido in 1937, he moved from his home town to Gunma Prefecture after a few years. He developed an interest in fisheries, even though there is no sea in the prefecture! Following his passion, he moved to Tokyo in 1957, and entered the Department of Fisheries Science, Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Tokyo. His science career started at the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Niigata, in 1961, just after he graduated from the university. He energetically studied the early life histories of some edible fishes such as *Glyptocephalus stelleri*, *Branchiostegus japonicus*, and others from the Japan Sea. In 1976, he attained a doctoral degree from his alma mater, the University of Tokyo, and held the position of assistant professor at the Ocean Research Institute (now the Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute) of the university. Although he completed a wide range of biological studies (including, ecology, morphology, taxonomy, biogeography, and even physiology), his main focus was the early life history of fishes, especially the relationship between developmental stages and phylogeny. His symbolic work is "An atlas of early stage fishes in Japan," which was published by Tokai University Press in 1988. This comprehensive atlas, with the descriptions of juveniles of 1100 species, contributed to the development of numerous other studies on juvenile fishes in Japan. On the other hand, he described four new species of fishes including two curious gobies, *Luciogobius adapel* and *Platygobiopsis tansei*, and one new squid, *Gonatopsis japonicum*. He was promoted to a professor in 1986, and continued to train numerous pupils in his laboratory until his retirement in 1998. After that, he started to work on the

publication of the second edition of the above-mentioned atlas at his home. Unfortunately, he passed away before its completion. Proof sheets and drawings for the book were found on his desk, and the preface written in July 2013 was found on his computer. The second edition was written by 74 ichthyological contributors including Dr. Okiyama as the editor,

An Atlas of Early Stage Fishes in Japan. 2nd edition edited by Muno Okiyama.



Dr. Muneo Okiyama (1937-2013). Photo provided by Hiroshi Senou.

and included 1544 species. This monumental work was finally published on 30 March 2014 by several volunteers... §

— Hiroshi Senou
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Editor's note: See the Publications section of this newsletter for information about purchasing Dr. Okiyama's book.

Grace Klein-MacPhee..cont'd from p. 6

University, the Providence Bruins and the Boston Bruins, she loved her ice dancing lessons. I eventually gave up being surprised at anything Grace did. When the film *The Tin Drum* came out in 1979, based on the Gunter Grass novel, I was fascinated by it and immediately read the novel in English translation – Grace casually mentioned that she had read it in the original German.

In conclusion, we have all lost a valued colleague, an enthusiastic connoisseur of all things related to larval fish, and a true friend to students. It is absolutely fitting that the Section has named its Student Travel Grant program after Grace....§

— David Bengtson , University of Rhode Island

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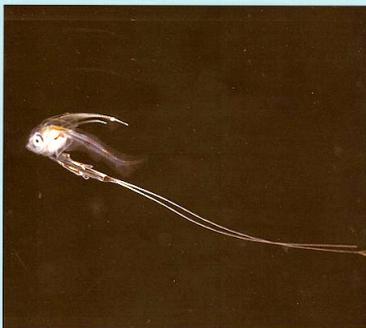
An Atlas of Early Stage Fishes in Japan

第二版

Second Edition

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Edited by Muneo Okiyama



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