

RICH CUTLER

Insecta

The urge for humans to classify is instinctual – a need to arrange the world around us into patterns, to form order from chaos, compels us from childhood to death. This desire became formalised in the sciences, and especially so in taxonomy – the placing of creatures and plants into groups. This amassing of knowledge, this killing of life and its entombment in collections, occasionally borders on obsession: the Victorian naturalist Alfred Russell Wallace wrote, on capturing a rare insect, 'My heart began to beat violently, the blood rushed to my head, and I felt much more like fainting than I have done when in apprehension of immediate death.'*

The scientific collection so painstakingly created is traditionally seen as hermetic and privileged – akin to the archive: a repository of preserved knowledge and authority, often institutionalised in museums.[†] But in actuality all collections – personal or institutional – are unstable, and time dissipates that which has been so carefully hoarded; a return to incoherence and entropy.

It is this failure of the collection and its archive that fascinates me. Dust and disintegration are the hallmarks of the fragments of insect collections and documentation depicted herein.[‡] These creatures have died twice, first poisoned in killing jars, then turned by time into ruins. What remains are cul-de-sacs: their stored knowledge dissipated, their context lost.

^{*} A. F. Wallace (1869), The Malay Archivelago, Macmillan, London, vol. II, p. 24.

[†] The Booth Museum of Natural History in Brighton, where some of the photographs in this book were taken, contains over half a million insects in its collections, most not on public display.

[‡] Ironically, a major cause of damage to insect collections is by other insects.

Plates





MEST IN THE BRANCHES OF A LILAC TREE, QUITE HIGH UP. THIS IS THE BIRDS THIRD BROOD AND HER SECOND NEST. SHE HAD TWO FAMILIES IN THE FIRST ONE.





MOTHER AND FAHER BLUETIT WERE HOLDING A CLASS
TODAY. IT WAS A VERY CLASS
AND THEY HELD IT IN THE
CREEN-PEA BOUGHS.
THE SUBJECT WAS "HOW TO
GET NICE, TENDER GREEN PEAS
OUT OF THEIR PODS."
THE TEACHERS CAVE
PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS
AND THE YOUNGSTERS WERE
VERY APT PUPILS.

WE SAT UNDER THE DOWNS TODAY WAICHING THE QUIET LITTLE CUCK-MERE RIVER THE DAY WAS PERFECT.

I SAW THREE KINDS OF DRAON-FLIES.

TINY EMERALDY-BLUE ONES, THOSE LIKE BIG, DARK BUTTERFLIES AND CINE WITH CLEAR WINGS AND BARS ACROSS THEM.

SOME LUCKY SCOUTS WERE CAMPING NEAR THE WATER.
SOME FINE OLD WILLOW TREES GREW ON THE BANKS.

AUGUST 38

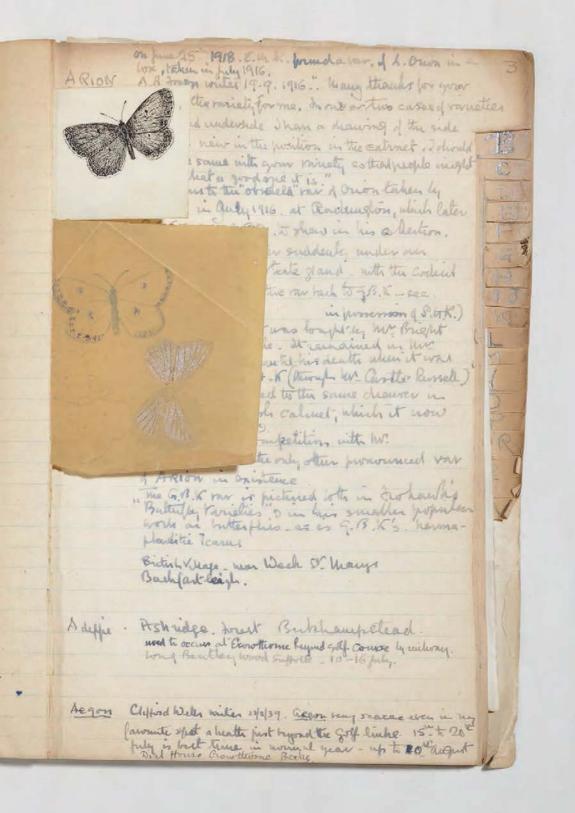


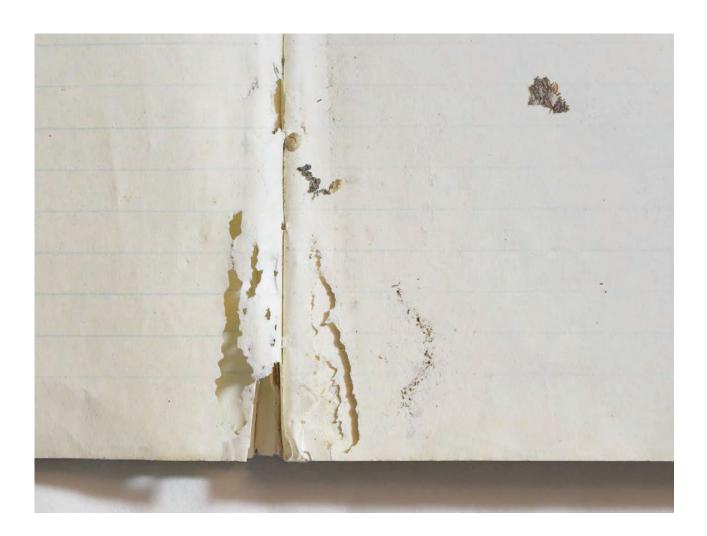


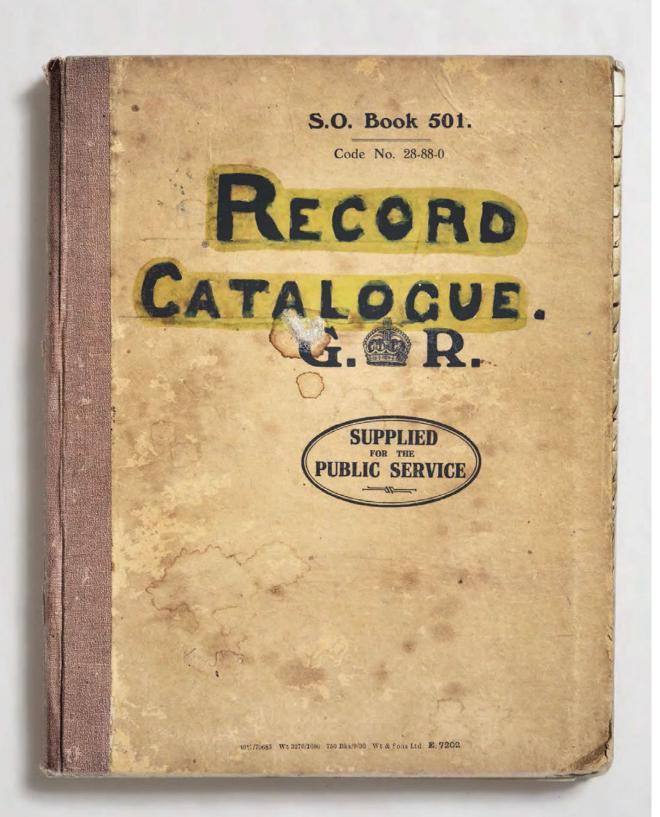


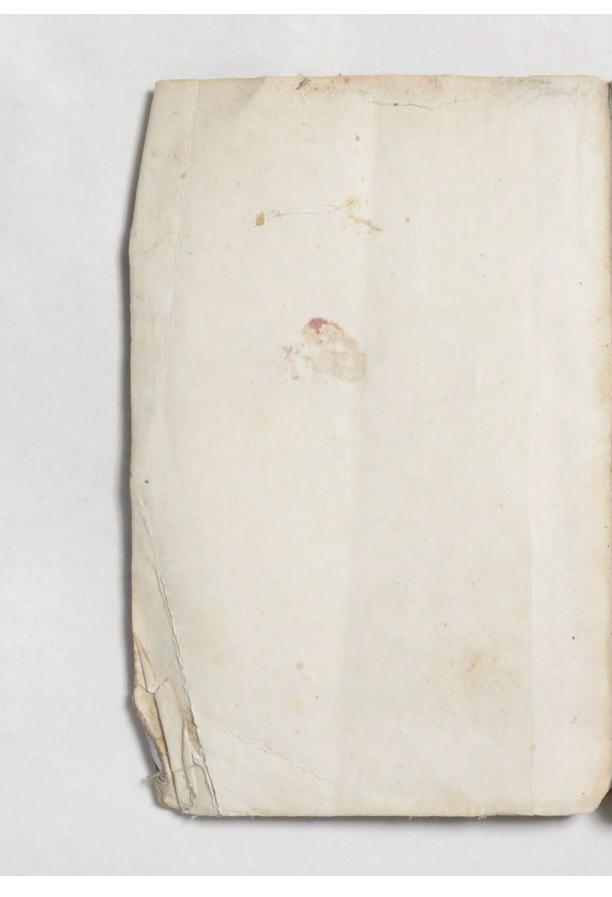
William Locky er Lindoston

Athalia. Headley - Essex. 93K. Knoch won Tenteraden Kust GAR. Laigh on Sea. (See map Hadlaighlung Between Laigh on Saa in the Hadleigh Que to the South of the woods - stales up any of the wall that lead of the dd Southered Twoch as soon as the hill up area is left belief you come stearght with woods which are rather of her at this fromt. Within about 2000 gards as less of the last was which they're storted to lay down prefarations to more ludding you come right outs the ground. you coult mistake the last word for from which ever augle approache ! due South it o why only 900 The informal aready ch There pest







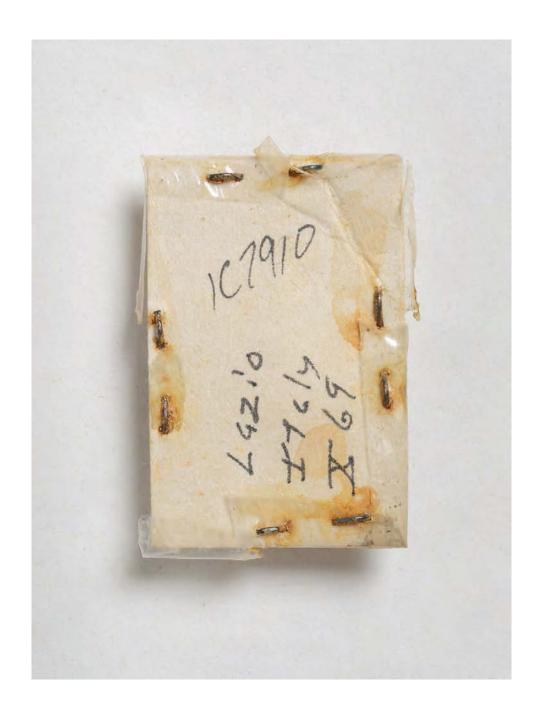






















































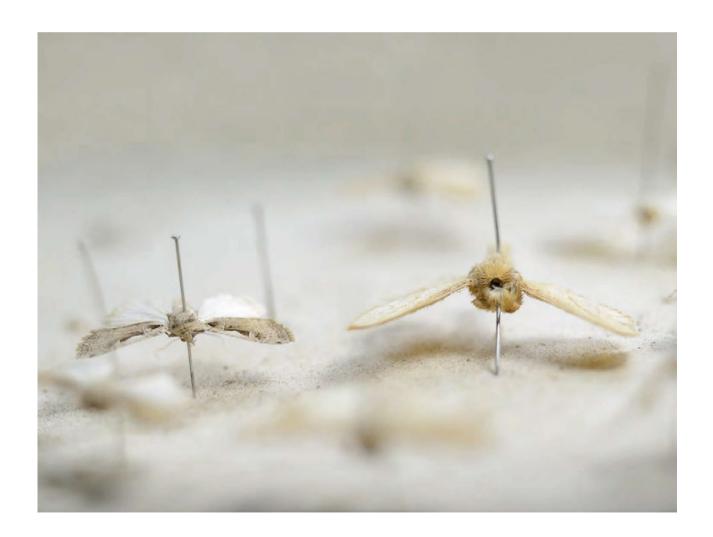










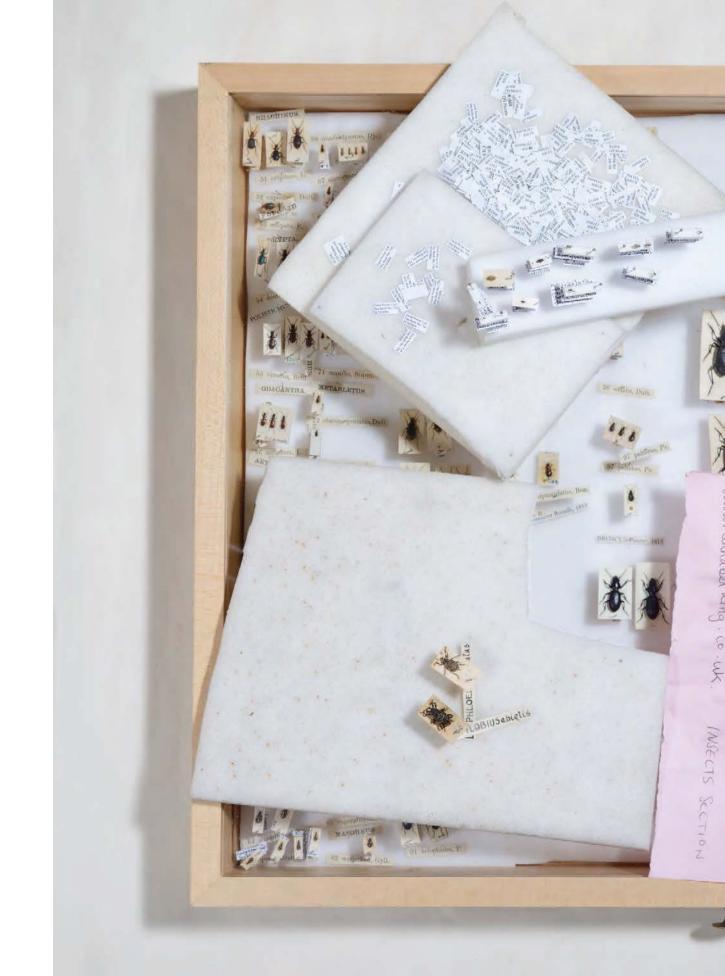




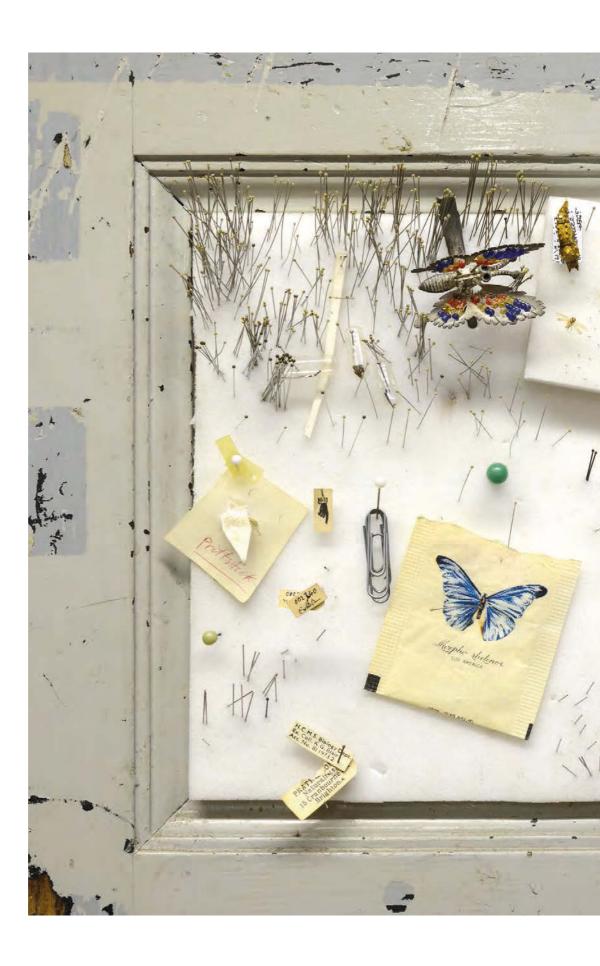


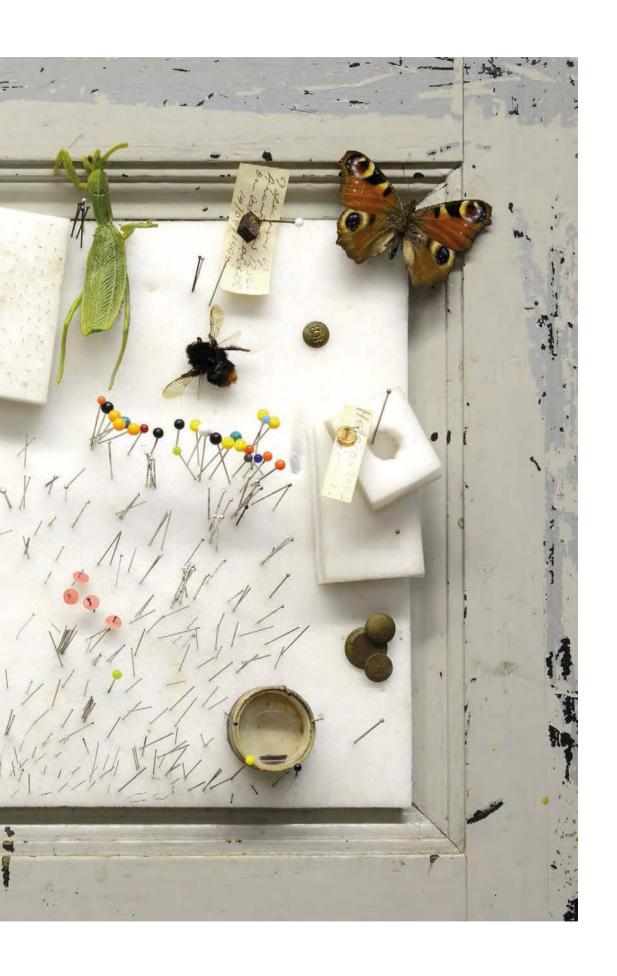




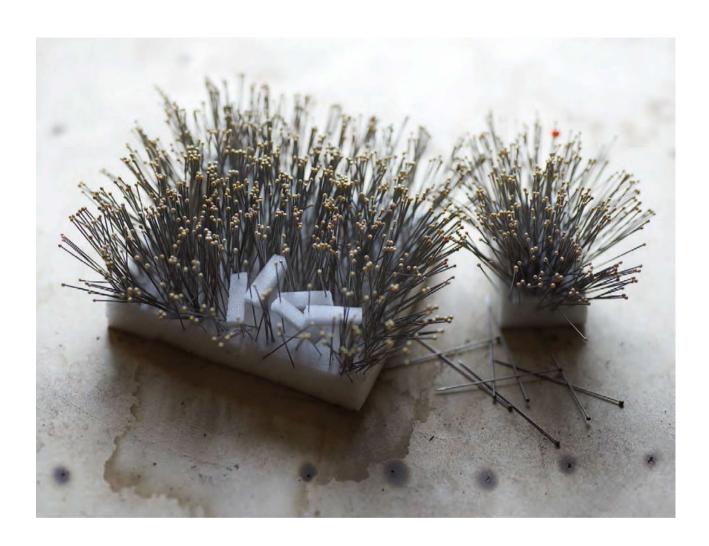


















THE

MICROSCOPE

AND ITS

REVELATIONS









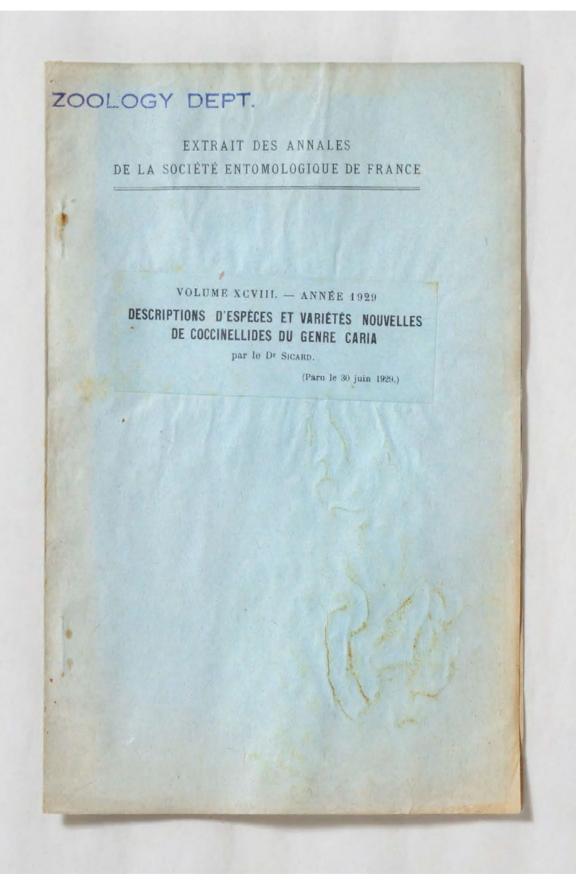


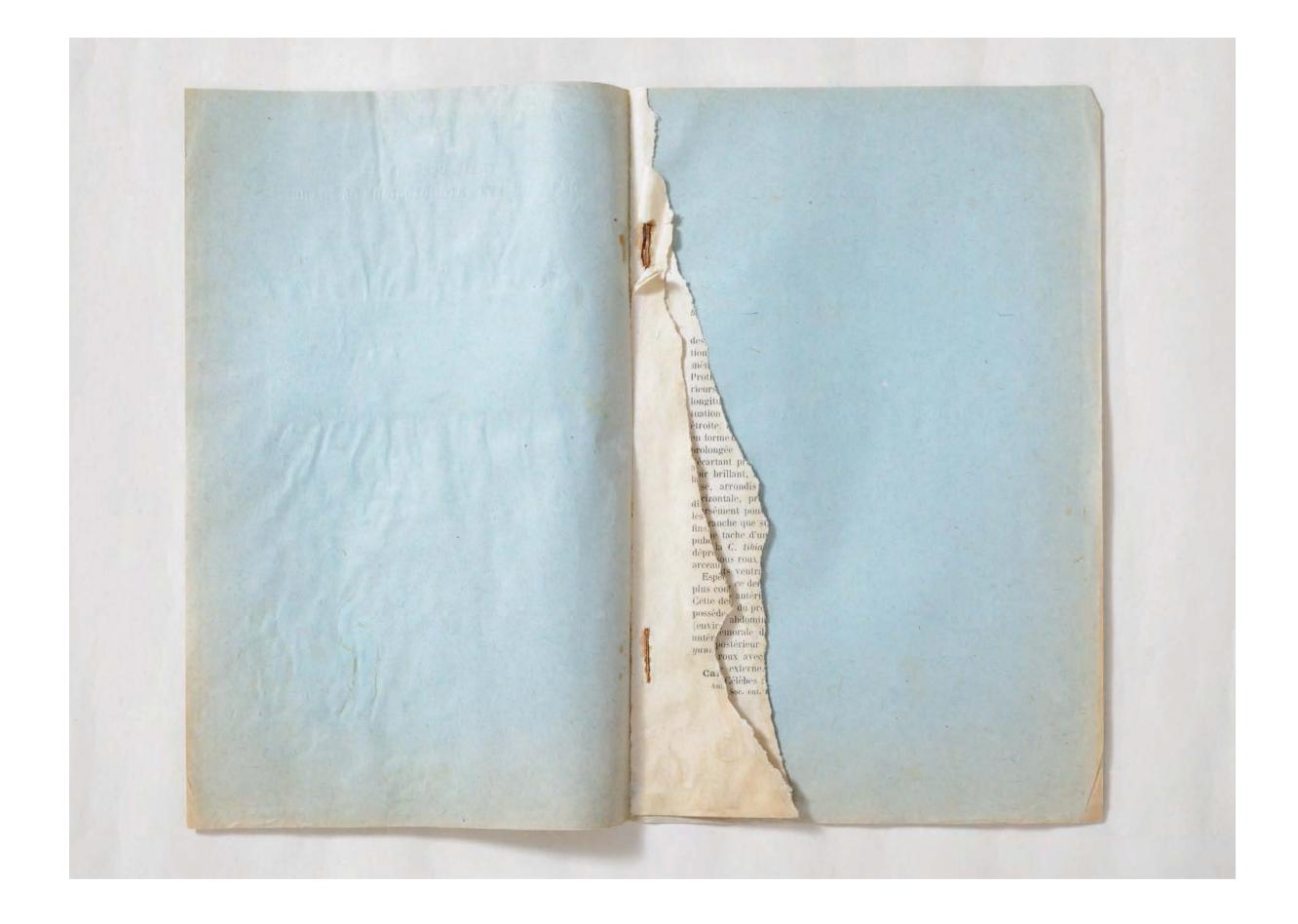












EUROPEAN INVERTEBRATE SURVEY

PROVISIONAL ATLAS

OF THE

INSECTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Edited by John HEATH.

Part 1

LEPIDOPTERA RHOPALOCERA

Butterflies

(Maps 1 to 57)

Biological Records Centre, Monks Wood Experimental Station,
Abbots Ripton,
Huntingdon.

1970.

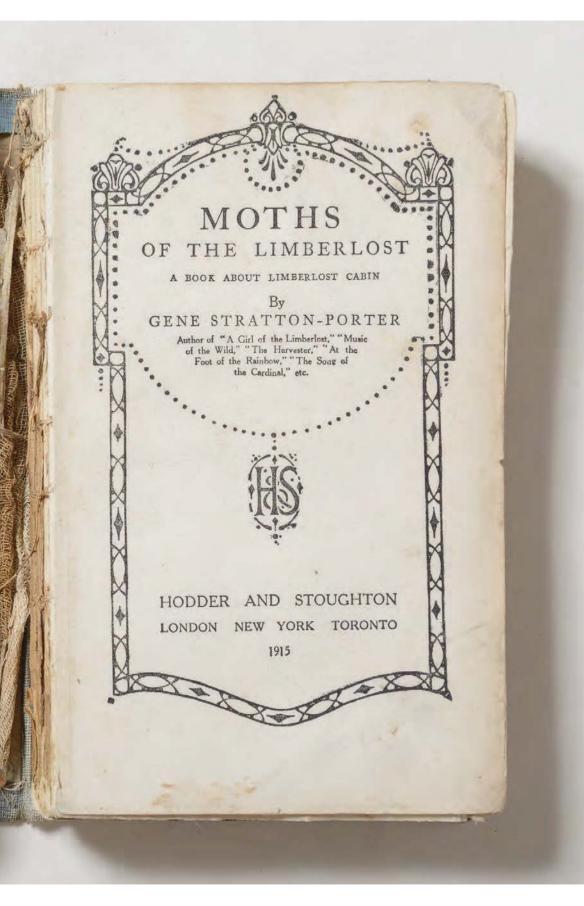




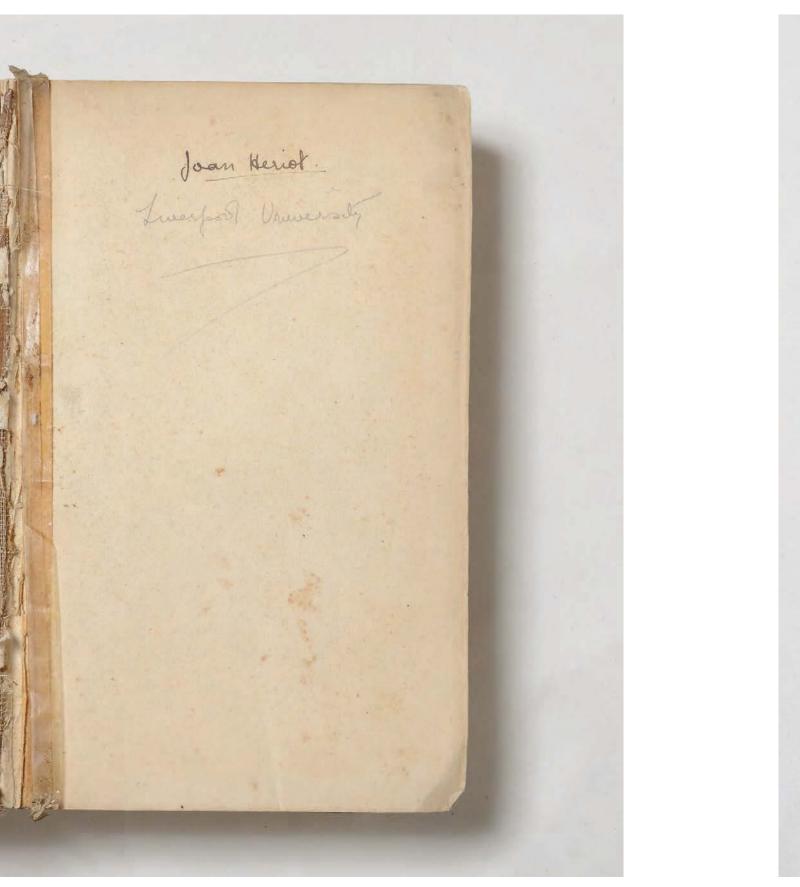




Daphne J. & Cyato.



price of "lectures to the people," given make discrete of "lectures to the people," given make discrete of the Yorkshire College, was delivered at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, by Professor Mall, the subjoint being "Live Dust." There was again a large audience. Professor Miall commenced by reference to the mode of collecting dust for examination, especially dust floating in the nir. A glass slip smeared with glycerine, he said, hat been extensively used for the purpose of collecting the dust; but this method was open to the objection that all germs were killed by the giveerine, and that the volume of air which had yielded the dust could not be measured. Water slaken up in a large flask of air had been used to separate the dust, but by this means a sufficient volume of air could not be examined. The mostrue, condensed upon the surface of a vessel cooled by ics, had been collected and examined. The modern instrument for passing a measured current of air through a line jet, and semplulously collecting all the dust which it contains, was described in detail, and illustrated by means of lantern slides. Proceeding to point out the various kinds of dust found in the atmosphera, the lecturer spoke of volcamic dust, minute particles of magnetic roon (helievesi to be microscopic meteorites), the dead organic matter which forms a large proportion of common dust, and living organic dust. Of the last named the chief constituents are pollent, sucress of magnetic roon (helievesi to be microscopic meteorites), the dead organic matter which forms a large proportion of common dust, and living organic dust. Of the last named the chief constituents are pollent, sucress of magnetic roon (helievesi to be microscopic meteorites), the dead organic matter which forms a large proportion of common dust, and living organic dust. The bacteria, he observed, were of special interest from their commettion with purrefaction and with certain deadly diseases. It was shown long ago by Schwant that bacteria were holding and the dust with purrefac













F1G. 68.—Nilgiri Chafers.

1. Anomala olivieri, Shp.; 2. A. pallida; 3. A. regina, Newm.; 5. (i) ridentified); 5. Melasina barberi, Shp.; 6. Serica nilgir regions, Shp.; 7. Holotrichia repetita, Shp.; 8. Adoretus ovalis, Bl.; conferta, Shp.; 10. Anomala ignicollis; 11. Popillin Serica pilula, Shp. (Originaliphoto by Dr. C. A. Barber.)









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Rich Cutler

post@richcutler.co.uk www.richcutler.co.uk

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