Supplementary Material

Maxwell Frank Cooper Day 1915–2017

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Appendix 1: List of Publications


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\(^1\) This 1941 paper has been cited some 50+ times, most recently in November 2013 (source: Google Scholar, accessed December 2019).

\(^2\) The 4-page summary Max’s PhD thesis, published by Harvard in 1945, commenced with the following:
‘Most of the flagellate parasites of the termites of the genus Stolotermes belong to the new subfamily, the Euspironymphinae. Descriptions are given of the type genus, *Euspironympha*, and of its six species. There are at least seven species of Stolotermes and these exhibit a very interesting ‘Gondwanan’ distribution in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. *Euspironympha* occurs only in the Australian species, of which collections have been studied from localities scattered over 2,000 miles of the east coast of the mainland and Tasmania....’


Appendix 2: Five species, and a genus, named after Max Day (See: All in a Day’s Work, pp. 97—98)

*Inghamia dayi* Evans, 1966, a leafhopper (Family Cicadellidae).

Murray Fletcher wrote ‘This is a strange beast with most specimens in collections being females although we have found a single male. Max was, of course, interested in why the females outnumbered the males in such a way. He was aware of species of Stenocotini which appear to occur only as females and presumed those species were parthenogenic. There is an image of the species at [http://www1.dpi.nsw.gov.au/keys/leafhop/species/idayi.htm](http://www1.dpi.nsw.gov.au/keys/leafhop/species/idayi.htm).

*Chidaea dayi* Emeljanov, 2000, a planthopper in the family Cixiidae.

Murray Fletcher wrote ‘Alexandr Emeljanov is an eminent leafhopper and planthopper taxonomist who lives and works in St Petersburg, Russia. He sidled up to me at a congress in Berlin (the one which followed our one in Sydney) in 2002 to give me a copy of his paper which not only included this tribute to Max but also included Monomalpha fletcheri Emeljanov. I don't have a specimen of this species in our collection so there is no image on our website’.

*Daymfus* Özdikmen & Demir, 2010, a horned treehopper (Family Membracidae)

Murray Fletcher wrote ‘This was a replacement name for the genus *Strzeleckia* Day, 1999 which had already been used by Cribb & Spratt, 1991 for a member of the Digenea, which are parasitic flatworms. The authors are two turks who seem to be making a living by finding preoccupied names and replacing them with new ones. They have upset a few people because the polite thing to do is to contact the original author to point out the duplication and give them the chance to replace the name themselves. There is an image, unfortunately still bearing the original name, at [http://www1.dpi.nsw.gov.au/keys/leafhop/species/strzelec.htm](http://www1.dpi.nsw.gov.au/keys/leafhop/species/strzelec.htm).

*Ogmograptis maxdayi* Horak, 2012, a scribbly moth (Family Bucculatricidae)

The formerly monotypic genus *Ogmograptis* Meyrick was revised and divided into three species groups. Eleven new species are described and figured, including *Ogmograptis maxdayi* Horak. Marianne Horak said this species occurred around Black Mountain, Canberra so she felt it was most appropriate to name it after Max. See Fig. 48, Supplementary Material (page 44).

*Anagonia dayi* Colless, 2012—one of the true flies or tachina flies (Family Tachinidae).

Donald Colless wrote 'The species is named for my colleague Max Day, whose many contributions to entomology include the timely lodgement of a reared pair of this species. The correlation of the sexes, as so often the case in this genus, would otherwise remain obscure’. See p. 197 in [http://australianmuseum.net.au/uploads/journals/27016/1590_complete.pdf](http://australianmuseum.net.au/uploads/journals/27016/1590_complete.pdf)

*Xanthoparmelia dayiana* Elix & J.Johnst, a lichen

Jack Elix wrote ‘The species was originally called *Parmelia dayiana* Elix & P.M.Armstr., Australian Journal of Botany, 31: 468. 1983. [current name = *Xanthoparmelia dayiana* (Elix & P.M.Armstr.) Elix & J.Johnst.]. Max collected the type specimen in the vicinity of Kalgoorlie’.
Appendix 3: Summary of notable achievements—Dr Max Day

- University Medal (Sydney University), 1937
- PhD (Harvard) in 1941
- Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science (Elected 1956)—at the time of his passing, was the longest serving Fellow
- Appointed as an Officer of the Order of Australia (1977) for services to biological research
- Member of the Executive of CSIRO (1966–1976); during that period, was responsible for all CSIRO Divisions dealing with plant and animal sciences
- Inaugural Chief of the CSIRO Division of Forest Research (1976–80)
- Chairman of the Interim Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) Council (1970–2); coordinated the report that led to the development and location of AIMS; and was subsequently a Member of the Council of AIMS (1972–8)
- Chairman, or member, of numerous committees for the Australian Academy of Science (especially the Science and Industry Forum, the Environment Committee; the Science Committee on National Parks and Reserves, the Botany Bay Project Committee and other committees involved in environmental issues e.g. Fenner Committee and Jacobs Committee)
- One of the founding members of the Australian Conservation Foundation and an ACF Councillor (1967–73)
- Member, Advisory Committee, Kosciusko National Park (and Trustee for its predecessor, Kosciusko State Park) (1966–79)
- Member of the ANU Council (and of several Committees of the Council) at the Australian National University (two terms of three years)
- Chairman of the Committee to establish the Bureau of Rural Resources (now Bureau of Rural Sciences) in the then Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and Energy
- Helped establish the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies (CRES) at the Australian National University; was a Member of the CRES Advisory Committee (1976–?)
- Member of the Australian delegation to the inaugural meeting of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in 1945.
- Led the Australian delegation for the five year review of the Commonwealth Agriculture Bureaux in London (1975)
- Member of the International Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture (CASAFA)
- Member of the Board for International Council for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) and Chairman of several of its committees.
- Honorary Research Fellow, Division of Entomology, CSIRO (1985–2017)
- Publications spanning 79 years. Max’s first paper was published in 1938, his last scientific paper on scribbly moths was published in 2012 at 97 years of age, and his final paper, a historical reflection, was published in this journal in 2017 (with Libby Robin), see Appendix 1: List of Publications.
Figures

Figures 1–12 are embedded within article HR19007; the remaining figures (Figs. 13–52) are shown on the following pages.

Figure 13. Harry Cooper Day with his wife, Daisy, and their first child, Maxwell, born 21 December 1915 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 14. Max (aged four) with his sister Stephanie, about 1919 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 16. Pencil sketch of the original family home (‘Virginia’), Wentworth Avenue, Vaucluse, sketch by Eric Thomson, 1923 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 17. Inscription in a book given to Max by G. A. Waterhouse, 1932. ‘To Max Day, If you keep on as you have begun you will make many new discoveries. With best wishes from the author G. A. Waterhouse 16th Dec 1932’ (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 18. Early days in CSIR, about 1938. L–R: Margaret Cumpston, Dough Waterhouse, unidentified, Max Day (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 19. Max’s first passport to travel to the USA, July 1938 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 21. Max and Barbara Day were married in Washington DC, 19 February 1944 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 22. Australian delegation to the inaugural meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in Quebec City, Canada, October 1945. Max is standing second from right. J. G. ‘Jack’ Crawford is standing second from left (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 23. Max, Barbara and Pamela (aged 2) in Washington DC, 1947 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 24. Insect Physiology Group, CSIRO, about 1948. L–R: Arthur Day (no relation), Norman Grylls, unknown, Max Day, Eric Reid (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 25. Citation for Max’s appointment as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, 1956 (courtesy of the Australian Academy of Science).
Figure 26. Max Day, Assistant Chief, CSIRO Entomology (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 27. Stalwarts of Australian entomology mid 1960s. L–R: back ‘Jo’ Mackerras, Francis Ratcliffe, Dick Norris, Max Day; front A. J. (‘Nic’) Nicholson, Doug Waterhouse, Ian Mackerras (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 28. Inscription to Max written by Frank Fenner in Frank’s book *Myxomatosis*, December 1965: ‘With pleasant recollections of our long hours together with mosquito & rabbit, as well as racquet & ball’ (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 29. Max’s farewell from the Division of Entomology to join the CSIRO Executive (February 1966). Doug Waterhouse (right) presented Max with various farewell gifts (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 30. Part of cover of the CSIRO newsletter CoResearch, March 1966 (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 31. Signing a formal agreement between the Australian Wheat Board and CSIRO, 1970. L–R: back unknown, unknown, Dough Waterhouse, Max Day; front Sir Allan Callaghan (AWB), Gratton Wilson (CSIRO) (courtesy of CSIRO).
Figure 32: Robert Ingpen’s wall mural at the CSIRO Division of Entomology—depicting new perspectives in insect pest control techniques.
Figure 33. Max and Barbara, Sydney, 1974 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 34. Max being presented with his Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) by Sir John Kerr, Canberra, 1977 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 35. Barbara, Max and Max’s mother (‘Dais’) in Canberra on the day Max received his AO, 1977 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 36. Max with his grandchildren Philippa and Matthew Penfold, 1980 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 37. Max enjoying the flora of the Sydney sandstone, about 1982 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 38. Barbara accompanied Max on several overseas trips, 1984 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 39. Five previous chiefs of the CSIRO Division of Forest Research, at Martin Benson’s farewell, February 1993. L–R: Neil Cromer, Max Day, Joe Landsberg, Alan Brown, Glen Kile (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 40. Max became interested in lichens in his retirement, about 2000 (courtesy of Jack Elix).
Figure 41. In 2002, Max and Barbara visited Lord Howe Island (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 42. Max enjoyed seeing many parts of Australia after he retired, about 2000 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 43. Members of the previous Saturday afternoon tennis group periodically visited Max in St Andrews, 2010. L–R: Max Day, Frank Fenner, Keith Powell, Malcolm Whyte (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 44. Max enjoying the Australian landscape near Tinderry Mountains, south of Canberra, December 2013 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 45. Max outside Unit 21, St Andrew’s Village, 2014 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 46. Max in a reflective mood, Harrison House, St Andrews Village, 2015 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 47. Max reading in the courtyard at Harrison House, St Andrew’s Village, 2016 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 48. *Ogmograpitis maxdayi* named after Max Day by Marianne Horak. This species occurs around Black Mountain, Canberra (courtesy of Marianne Horak).
Figure 49. Max enjoying a visit to the National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, 2015 (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 50. Max at the unveiling of an interpretive sign, National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, June 2016. The sign explains Scribbly moths and Max’s research on the scribbles (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 51. Two of the tennis players who used to play Saturday afternoon tennis at the Day’s visit Max at Harrison House, St Andrews, 2016. L–R: Max Day, Malcolm Whyte, Keith Powell (courtesy of Jon Day).
Figure 52. Max at the National Arboretum, Canberra, 2017. This was one of Max's favourite views of Canberra, a place where Max saw huge changes over 79 years (1938–2017) (courtesy of Jon Day).