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Andrei Vasilievich Martynov (09.[22.]viii.1879−29.i.1938): A life story

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Abstract

A biography of A.V. Martynov, a famous Russian trichopterologist and insect morphologist, taxonomist, paleontologist, and phylogeneticist is briefly outlined and illustrated by photographs never published before. An important input into insect faunistics, ecology and biogeography, as well as into taxonomy and faunistics of freshwater Crustacea made by Martynov is acknowledged. A.V. Martynov founded and developed Russian trichopterology and promoted it at the world scale. An original system and phylogenetic scheme of the insects created by him is accepted worldwide and continues to influence modern publications. He founded the first, and for many decades the only, worldwide paleoentomological laboratory which eventually triggered the current paleoentomological boom.

Key words: Trichoptera, biography, history of science, systematics, insect paleontology, higher level taxonomy, phylogeny, zoogeography, Crustacea, hydrobiology

A famous Russian entomologist, Andrei Vasilievich Martynov (Fig. 1), died in Moscow seventy-five years ago, an appropriate date to honor his memory with another biographical sketch. A previous contribution was made more than 20 years ago (Ivanov 1993).

A.V. Martynov was a great trichopterologist and insect morphologist, taxonomist, paleontologists, and phylogeneticist. He made important contributions in insect faunistics, ecology and biogeography, as well as in the taxonomy and faunistics of freshwater Crustacea. He founded and developed Russian trichopterology and promoted it at the world scale. One of his advances is an original system and phylogenetic scheme of the insects which continues to be accepted worldwide and is still referenced in modern publications. He founded the first, and for many decades the only paleoentomological laboratory in the world, which eventually triggered the current paleoentomological boom. These and others great achievements are well appreciated by colleagues. In contrast, Martynov's difficult personal life is little known even though it exemplifies his commitment and devotion to science until his death. That is why we consider here rather cursorily the scientific aspects of his activity, and concentrate more on the events of his personal life.

This text is based mainly on the aforementioned publication by Ivanov (1993), which in turn relies on recollections by Olga Mikhailovna Martynova, A.V. Martynov's widow. Some materials from the Martynov's archive in the Ryazan District Archives, fund "P−6043," were found and provided to us by Irina Sukatsheva. Photographs came partially from the archive of the Arthropoda Laboratory, A.A. Borissiak Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, and the Laboratory of Insect Taxonomy, Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, but mainly from the Martynov's family archive made us available by L.V. Martynova who is A.V.'s daughter-in-law, and from the Ryazan Archives mentioned above. The authors greatly appreciate help by I. Sukatsheva, L. Martynova, and authorities of the Ryazan District Archive.

A.V. Martynov (A.M.) was born on 9 August 1879 [22 August 1879 on Gregorian calendar] in Ryazan City, in an old estate (Fig. 2) of his noble but not rich parents (Fig. 3). His father, Vasiliy Alexeevich Martynov, was a doctor; his mother, Alexandra Ivanovna Martynova, spent her days at home, sometimes

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playing the piano, but mostly looking after the house and for A.M. and five other children. His brother, Alexey (Fig. 4), was 10 years older than him. The two brothers had rather difficult dispositions inherited from their mother. Alexey (1868−1934) was an outstanding surgeon and a good pianist; A.M. also could play the piano and the violin (Fig. 5). There were four sisters as well. The Martynovs were among the more respectable people in Ryasan Province (Fig. 6).



FIGURE 1. Andrei Vasilievich Martynov. 1929. Artist Streblov (Archive of Arthropoda Laboratory, Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Science).

A.M. entered the Ryazan Men's Gymnasium (high-school for noble children in old Russia) in 1888 and passed all finishing exams in 1896 with distinction (Figs 7−8). After graduation from the gymnasium, he entered the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Moscow University in 1896 (Figs 9−10). A.M. was interested in biology in his school years and was self-motivated enough to break his father's wish: Vasiliy Martynov wanted him to be a medical doctor. A year spent at the Biological Division of that Faculty shaped his interests, and despite many dramatic changes he always turned back to entomology.

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries was a time of radicalism in Russia; students were very active in political affairs and mostly were in opposition to the monarchy. A.M. was so drawn into this struggle against the establishment that he was expelled from Moscow University and deported to Ryazan. His father was beside himself with rage: The son appeared to be wrong in everything − and was expelled! Soon the father enlisted the name of A.M. as an Army volunteer, and the failed student became an inferior clerk in a local military unit. A year later on, in 1898, A.M. passed the exams and got a commissioned rank:

He could have become a reserve officer. Soon he went back to Moscow University and made his first studies in trichopterology. The practicals at the university field station near Lake Glubokoe in the Moscow Region were the beginning of his scientific work on caddisflies, but his first article was published (in German!) on their larval glands, instead of faunistics, in 1901. Another article, on the caddisflies of Lake Glubokoe, was published at the time of his graduation from the university (1902). A.M. got a position at Moscow University 'for the preparation to the professor rank': It was a kind of postgraduate training with teaching and scientific studies.



FIGURE 2–6.
2, Martynovs at their mansion house in Erofeevka Village, Ryazan' Province (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
3, A.V. Martynov, student, with parents. 1898 (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
4, A.V. Martynov (left) with his brother Aleksey and his nephew (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
5, A.V. Martynov, a schoolboy, with a violin (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
6, A group of respectable people of Spassk town, Ryazan' Province; A.V. Martynov standing the second left. (Ryazan District Archives, fund P-6043, with permission).

Soon, in 1904, the Russian-Japanese War began. A.M. was an officer and had to go to the army as an artilleryman (Figs 11, 12). His travel to the Far East across Siberia in 1904 opened new opportunities to A.V.: He saw the almost unexplored Siberian nature and had a chance to collect Trichoptera on his way. The Trans-Siberian Railway went along the Lake Baikal shore where myriads of adult Apataniidae caddisflies emerged in early summer and were successively collected. His regiment took part in maneuvers in Mandzhuria (or

Manchuria) in northeast China. From time to time he had opportunity to sample caddisflies there. Fortunately, A.M. did not take part in any battle: He was taken ill since his stomach was disturbed in student dining rooms, so he was in the hospital many times. The rest of his life he suffered from gastric juice deficiency and indigestion.

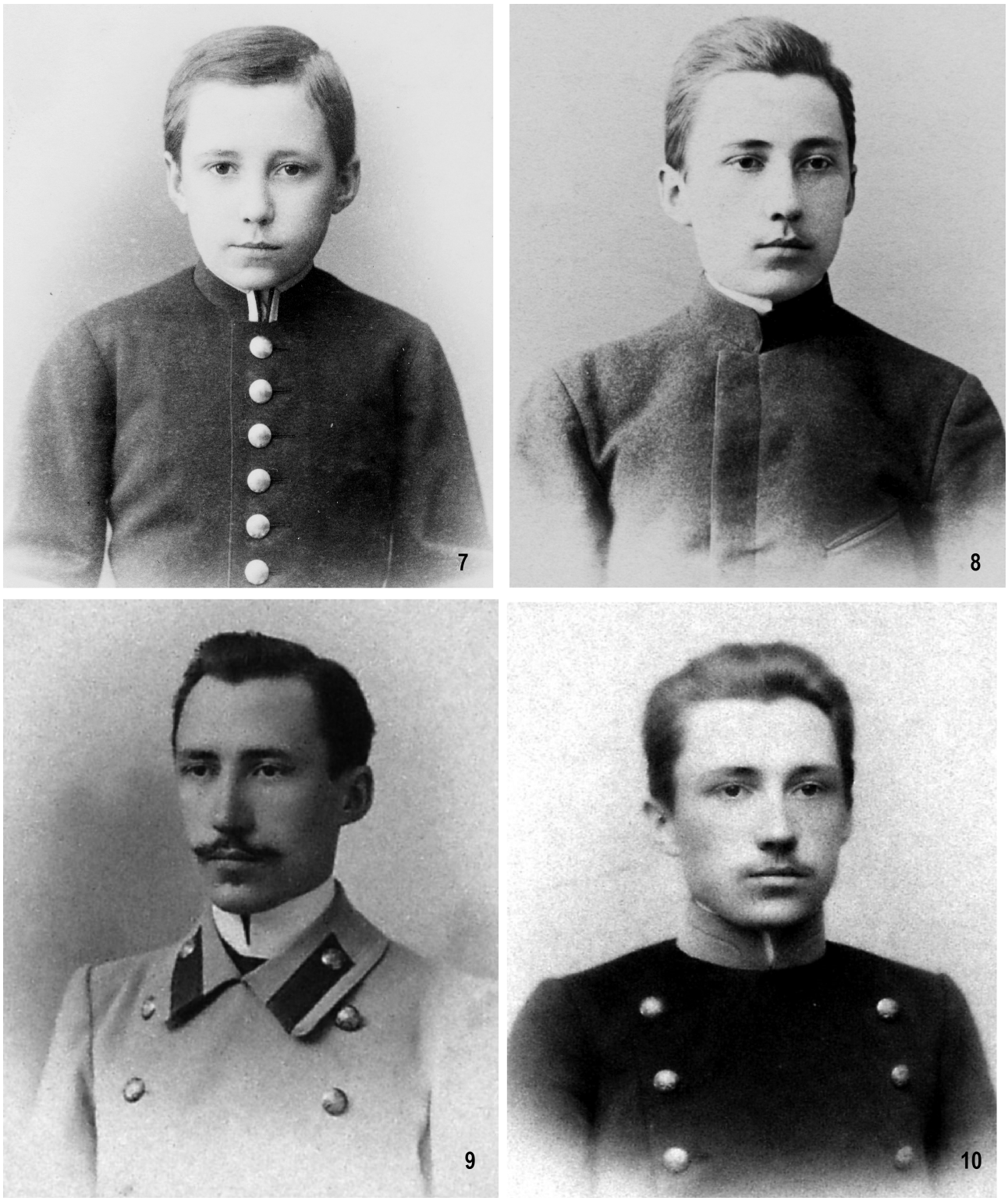


FIGURE 7–10.
7, A.V. Martynov, a schoolboy (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
8, A.V. Martynov, an undergraduate student (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
9, A.V. Martynov, an undergraduate student (Ryazan District Archives, fund P-6043, with permission);
10, A.V. Martynov, an undergraduate student (Ryazan District Archives, fund P-6043, with permission).











FIGURE 11–15.
11, A.V. Martynov, a mobilized officer (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
12, A.V. Martynov in Japanese campaign (1905) (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
13, Warsaw University library (1910). A.V. Martynov, the second right, Alexander Nikolaevich Bartenev, odonatologist, the second left (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
14, A.V. Martynov, possibly in the Warsaw period (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
15, A.V. Martynov, an artillery officer, with his brother, World War I (Martynov's family archive, with permission).



FIGURE 16–20.
16, A.V. Martynov with his technician and wife, Olga Martynova; Zoological Institute, Leningrad, 1920-es (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
17, With the wife Olga and son Nikolai, March 1926 (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
18, A.V. Martynov in his Laboratory at the Zoological Institute, Leningrad (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
19, Field trip to the Jurassic of Karatau, South Kazakhstan, 1925. A.V. Martynov to the right, with white hat (Martynov's family archive, with permission);
20, Field trip to the Jurassic of Karatau, South. Kazakhstan, 1925. A.V. Martynov in the centre, with white hat (Martynov's family archive, with permission).

After the end of the Russian-Japanese War of 1905, A.M. was allowed to return to the Army Reserve. He appeared once more in Moscow University to continue his studies on Trichoptera, and revisited Lake Glubokoe in June 1906 for more adult Trichoptera. Later in 1906 he got an assistant position at Warsaw University (Poland was a part of the Russian Empire that time). A.M. received a small sum of money for a scientific expedition and decided to make a collecting trip to the Caucasus. His friend, an odonatologist called

Bartenev, was his companion. They visited the central part of the Caucasus, including North Georgia, and sampled a lot of insects, mostly undescribed. There were many new species sampled along their way on the Military Georgian Route across mountains and on the southern slopes of the Caucasus. It was a really happy time for A.M. (Figs 13−14).

Professor Metalnikov, the head of the Zoological Department in Warsaw University, was a very serious person; he treated entomology like "belletrism" and could not let his staff make such ridiculous studies. Thus, A.M. was forced to complete a "real" zoological investigation and was assigned shark embryology as a subject for his thesis. He passed the magister examinations and was sent on a mission to the Rostock marine station, to collect shark eggs and study fish biology. As a result, he wrote a thesis on shark embryology, and published a single article on these vertebrates. After this adventure, he went back to trichopterology and studied both his own material gathered in the Crimea (1912), lakes and rivers of the South Urals (1913) and other places, and the collections from the St. Petersburg Zoological Institute sent to him by the collection curator, Prof. N.N. Adelung, for identification. Most of the received material was from Siberia. Many new species were described this time: The Russian fauna of caddisflies was full of interesting surprises, especially in the Caucasus, Siberia, and Middle Asia (Turkestan). He received some support from the Naturalist Society of Warsaw University for his collecting trips, but the time and money for these studies were limited.

Soon this happy period was broken by the World War I (starting in 1914) and A.M. was mobilized once again (Fig. 15) and went to the commander's headquarters in the Ivangorod fortress west of St. Petersburg. He was a head of that unit for a short time: Perhaps he was too honest for a safe position in the rear. He was moved to Riga as a commanding officer of the anti-aircraft battery. The war was far from the position of our brave gunner, the aircrafts were weak and rare, so there was time enough for science. A.M. found a place and a microscope in the nearest hospital, and used his free time to study another collection sent by Prof. Adelung. Some articles were written while he was in the Army. At the same time, he was a good warrior: The High Command conferred an engraved weapon on him.

In the meantime, the German troops came close to Warsaw and the University was evacuated in 1915 to Rostov-on-Don. Martynov's library was burned in Warsaw and the manuscript on shark embryology was lost. The main part of his private collection also disappeared.

The October Revolution (1917) was a time of chaos in Russia. The battery soldier committee took away A.M.'s officer rank and he was demobilized. The soldiers were friendly with him; it was the only way they could help him to leave the army. A.M. was 38 years old and now he was safe from a future mobilization. Only God knows how he got from Riga to Rostov-on-Don at that difficult time and restore his position in the university. He found the remnants of his collection and went back to his profession. The city was occupied by 'whites' (anti-communist troops), and there was no connection with Petrograd (former St. Petersburg). Having no new caddis material except the poor local fauna (only 17 species had been sampled as of 1919 and reviewed in 1922), he started to study Crustacea (mainly Gammaridae) in springs and in the Don River. An article based on a large amount of material from the Don and adjacent sources was soon written, and A.M. became a leading specialist in Gammaridae. Another 13 papers on carcinology were published in subsequent years. The rest of the Warsaw collection was deposited in Rostov-on-Don until World War II when it was destroyed with the whole building.

Finally the white troops were defeated and reds occupied Rostov-on-Don on 10 January 1920. There was hunger everywhere, no jobs, no money. His friend, A.N. Bartenev, denounced A.M. as an anti-communist. The civil war consequences and problems with local administration made life in Rostov unbearable. A.M. sent three applications: to Perm and Simferopol Universities, and to the Zoological Museum of Russian Academy of Sciences. He was offered all three positions, but chose to be a pure scientist, and on 15 January 1921 he became a scientific curator of the Zoological Museum. In the spring of 1921 he traveled in the tender of a locomotive (no other transport was available) to Petrograd.

The head of the Zoological Institute at that time was Prof. A.A. Byalanitsky-Birulya. He appreciated that A.M. needed urgent help since the Martynov's trip from Rostov-on-Don to Petrograd had been exhausting. Life in Petrograd was difficult, too: most people starved. A group of ichthyologists organized an expedition to Karelia some 300 km NE from the city. The main aim of this Olonetz Expedition was to provide the zoologists with food: There was good fishing in the numerous lakes and rivers, forests were rich in berries, and the local settlements had enough potatoes for sale and exchange. A.M. was included in that expedition for the collecting of insects.





FIGURE 21–22.

21, Martynovs at their country place, August 1926. A.V. Martynov standing right, Alexey Martynov standing left, Olga Martynova with the son sitting the second left (Martynov's family archive, with permission);

22, Martynovs at their country place, Ilyinskoye Village, August, 1927. A.V. Martynov (just back to Moscow after his South Ussuri field trip) the second left, Olga with son in the centre (Martynov's family archive, with permission).







FIGURE 23–25.

23, A.V. Martynov, 1930s (Martynov's family archive, with permission);

24, A.V. Martynov, 1930s (Martynov's family archive, with permission);

25, 4th International Entomological Congress, Ithaca, U.S.A., 1928. A.V. Martynov sitting in the second row, center, above a man in white (Ryazan District Archives, fund P-6043, with permission).

The Olonetz Expedition was successful: Large numbers of caddisflies were collected, including *Polycentropus aquilonius* Mart. (by the way, no new material besides the type has been collected since then). His health grew better and then the most important event happened—A.M. met his future wife Olga Mikhailovna Alexandrova (Martynova). She was a young girl, a 3rd year student at that time, 20 years younger than him.

She was born in the family of a forester and her childhood was spent at the Academy of Forestry in St. Petersburg. She had been educated in the Women's Institute, where her aunt had a job, and then entered the Nekrasov Pedagogical Institute. One student, a friend of hers, was invited on the Olonetz Expedition. He asked Olga to pass some papers to the head of the expedition, G.Yu. Vereshtshagin. As a result, Olga was permitted to participate in this expedition and went to Segozero Lake, where the zoologists were sampling. She was collecting when a tired man approached the lake and asked her what she was doing. "I'm collecting small insects. Do you know what they are?" she replied. A.M. (it was he) said "Aha" and went away. At the dinner that day, she was introduced to A.M.; what a shame it was to meet the person she had instructed in this manner and recognized him now as a famous entomologist of world-wide reputation!

The biologists went back to Petrograd in the autumn of 1921. Friends persuaded Olga to work as a laboratory assistant in the Zoological Institute. She was instructed by E.F. Miram, a senior assistant, to be a helper of A.M. who had nobody to do the routine work of maintaining the collection. It can be said that A.M. was very busy and often forgot the insects on his table. His new assistant (Fig. 16) put these specimens back in the collection, wrote all labels accurately, kept up the cataloguing, made preliminary treatment of the samples, and completed the final arrangement of collections. At first A.M. refused to work with her and asked his boss: "Why does she work with me?" Prof. Byalnitsky-Birulya came from time to time and asked whether A.M. was kind to Olga. Soon A.M. changed his mind... and they got married (15 January 1923). Their first baby, a girl, died very early. Then, in 1924, a son Nikolai was born (Fig. 17). A.M. and O.M. continued their work on Trichoptera and other insects together. A.M. told his wife that he could not work without her, and she even went to the maternity hospital straight from the library. They had a collecting trip to Middle Asia, from Tashkent to East Kazakhstan, in summer 1924, and one more in 1925, where the caddis samplings were accompanied with studies of fossils. He visited also the Far East with the South Ussuri expedition in summer 1927 and obtained a lot of new species from that region.

A.M. (Fig. 18) studied the Russian fauna and compiled the first review of Russian caddisflies. Only the first part concerning the Annulipalpia was published in 1934. The much larger volume on Integripalpia of Russia was started but never completed, and its manuscript, according to O.M. Martynova's reply to the first author, was lost. He received collections also from Siam, China, Japan, India, and Indonesia, but the main source of new material came from Turkestan, the Caucasus, Siberia, and the Russian Far East. He sent back all foreign types. In all, he wrote 67 publications on caddisflies. A.M. wrote large numbers of descriptions; his Russian types were deposited in the Zoological Institute except those of his early sampling, and a number of specimens were destroyed in the Zoological Institution during World War II.

There were some problems with the wing veins homologization in caddisflies, and A.M. started to study the wing structures. Soon he was completely engrossed in these morphological studies and reached important results. He found the insects to have two types of wings (Palaeoptera and Neoptera) and proposed the term "jugum" for the folding part of the wing. The first report on these discoveries was made at the session of the Russian Paleontological Society and then repeated at the 1st All-Russian Congress of Zoologists, Anatomists and Histologists (1923). The basic reference work on this problem was published in Germany (1925); the Russian version of this article appeared a year earlier, but there were so many printing errors that A.M. did not include it with his later publications. He studied also the structure of nygmata on wings, the wing venation of dragonflies and mayflies, and wings of Isoptera. There were also some considerations on the origin of Holometabola and on the basic features of disappearing and newly evolving groups. His outstanding achievements in entomology brought him his doctoral degree (1933) and his rank of professor.

New and exciting phylogenetic results obtained by A.M. called for wider testing, and the fossil record appeared naturally as the best touchstone. A.M. started corresponding with the Geological Museum, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in Leningrad (the former Petrograd). The Museum possessed very few fossil insects, but it was interested in study and development of its collections. Beginning in 1926, A.M. took a part-time position at the Museum, and in 1928 became the Head of the Department of Arthropoda there. But even before formally joining the Museum, Martynov started organizing paleoentomological collection trips based on the Museum facilities. The first expedition was the visit to the famous (now, not then) Jurassic insect site

Karatau in southern Kazakhstan (1924−1925; Figs 19−20), the next one – to the Permian (Middle Permian in the current nomenclature) of Tikhie Gory in the Tatarian Republic (1926), which became a famous insect site as well, due to Martynov's publications. This activity attracted the attention of geologists to insect fossils, and they started collecting them and passing their samples to the Museum. As a result, sufficient fossil material was compiled for A.M. to stop his activities as fossil hunter and to concentrate on the description and interpretation of fossils. This made it possible for him to make tremendous progress in his knowledge of insect phylogeny and fossil history. His results were reported at the 4th International Congress of Entomological in Ithaca, U.S.A. (Fig. 25) and raised considerable interest. A.M. published many papers, descriptive as well as general, including his famous "An essay of the geological history and phylogeny of the insect orders" (1938), unfortunately left unfinished but nevertheless highly influential in entomology. As already mentioned, Martynov's concept of insect phylogeny and higher-level taxonomy has shaped all subsequent entomology, and its features are still traceable in all current systems and phylogenetic trees.

The end of the 1920s was a period of intensive scientific work. Nevertheless, time went at a slower rate then: There was the chance to drink tea for hours at the Russian samovar, to visit many concerts; people often came to see friends (Figs 21−22). Large parties got together at Martynov's country cottage in Siverskaya for insect-collecting, and many specimens from these parties were deposited in the Zoological Museum. A.M. shared his cottage with an academician, Prof. P.P. Sushkin, who was a well-known paleontologist and ornithologist. There were many visitors and friends despite A.M.'s irritability. Once they spent a night listening to Dr. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, a famous entomologist and traveler, reading his own poetry.

In the meantime, paleontology and higher level phylogeny of insects engrossed A.M. more and more, and eventually he accepted a proposal by the Academician Alexey Borissyak to take a full-time position as the head of a laboratory at an institution which became, after several transformations, finally known as the Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences. He turned over his Trichoptera collection and room at the Zoological Institute in Leningrad (former Petrograd) to Prof. S.G. Lepneva and in 1935 moved to Moscow to launch his final and the greatest project, creation of a team of professional paleoentomologists. The reason was his appreciation of a simple fact that the insects are so numerous and diverse that any lone student, no matter how talented, is unable to conduct research of sufficiently high quality for even a local past diversity. This is attainable only for a team of experts in particular insect taxa who would work in close contact while exploring ancient insect worlds.

A.M. (Figs 23−24) continued studies of caddisflies and other aquatic insects till his death, but with a decreasing intensity because of his occupation with lab management and problems connected with the organization of a new laboratory in a new place. Unfortunately, only a short time has been left to him to realize this project. He started it on 1 January 1936, and passed away on 29 January 1938 because of throat cancer. During these two years in Moscow, he was able to hire two researchers, Elena Becker-Migdisova, who grew up into a widely respected expert in fossil Homoptera, and Boris Rohdendorf, already a well known dipterologist, who was selected as Martynov's successor. Olga Martynova, the widow of A.M., also joined the group soon after his death. Starting by helping to edit and publish A.M.'s unfinished manuscripts, O.M. proceeded as a researcher of fossil Mecoptera and Trichoptera.

B.B. Rohdendorf managed to bring A.M.'s project into reality. He helped the laboratory to survive as a working team in the hard circumstances of World War II, and he was able to transform it gradually into an efficient and highly productive team of specialists. Eventually it appeared as a research group of sufficient quality to set milestones in paleoentomology starting with the famous Paleozoic Insects of the Kuznetsk Basin (1961). Since the 1960s the laboratory became an undisputed leader in the field and kept this position almost up to the end of the last century. Two events of the 1990s changed the situation. The great F.M. Carpenter's (1992) publication on Insecta in *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and the 1st International Paleoentomological Conference of 1998 triggered the present paleoentomological boom which transformed the field into a flourishing area lacking a particular leader and center.

It is possible to conclude, however, that Andrey V. Martynov is still participating actively, even though indirectly, in current achievements of entomology in general, trichopterology and paleoentomology in particular. He is still with us, and helps us to proceed.

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