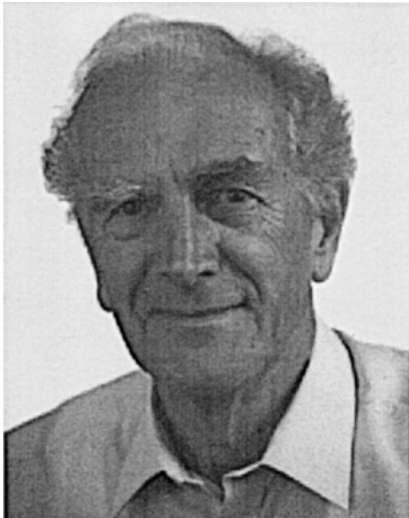


HONORARY MEMBER AWARD



John Robert Lewis

Honorary membership in the Ecological Society of America is awarded to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the field of ecology, and who live and work outside the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

The 1999 Honorary Member is Dr. John Robert (Jack) Lewis. Dr. Lewis is the former Director of the Wellcome Marine Laboratory of the University of Leeds in Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, United Kingdom. He holds both a Ph.D. and the Doctor of Science degree from the University of Wales.

Over his 50-year career, Jack Lewis' distinguished, visionary work has inspired generations of ecologists around the world. His pioneering studies of the distribution and abundance of littoral plants and animals over the entire rocky coastline of the British Isles provided an extraordinarily broad

context for understanding the factors responsible for local and large-scale geographic patterns of distribution. In a period when ecologists tended to study few species and small geographic regions, Jack decided to try to understand the interactions of all major species over the entire coastline of two countries. This broad view allowed him to see large-scale geographic patterns as well as local anomalies of distribution and abundance.

His extensive geographic study of the entire coastline of the British Isles formed the framework upon which was built paradigms of rocky shore ecology in Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere. His writings explored both physical and biological influences on community structure at a time when most others were arguing about the exclusive importance of competition and predation. Now, with increased interest in ecological effects of biophysical processes and global change, Jack's monograph, *The Ecology of Rocky Shores*, is more appropriate as required reading than ever.

Jack's elucidation of geographic patterns of recruitment fluctuation and geographic limits of intertidal communities led to collaboration among 11 EEC countries, designed to examine the same processes from Norway to the Mediterranean. The project, COST-47, chaired by Jack, was a more coordinated marine analogue of the NSF's Long Term Ecological Research concept, in which a common set of questions was asked over a broad geographic and temporal scale.

A hallmark of Jack's research has been the deep understanding of the concept of scale, and how an understanding of community dynamics and geographic pattern can be used to predict, for example, the consequences of removal of a species or alteration of the physical regime. The necessity of combining data collected at a site over a very long temporal scale, with similar data collected over very large geographic ranges, is an argument that Jack has made both politically and by example. His contributions to our perception of geographic patterns, variation in space and time, and the importance of such key species as limpets

have been extremely significant. In addition, he is a wonderful mentor, willing to argue, guide, walk the shore, and participate in his students' intellectual growth. We can all take lessons from his dedication, contributions, and enthusiasm. It is with pleasure that we honor him with this award.

Honorary Member Subcommittee

Laurel Fox (Chair), Nalini Nadkarni, Thomas Kunz, Phyllis Coley, John Zak, Tony Ives, Sally Woodin

GEORGE MERCER AWARD



Mark McPeck

The George Mercer Award is given by the Society to a young author or authors in recognition of an outstanding paper in ecology. The 1999 recipient is Mark McPeck for his 1998 paper, "The consequences of changing the top predator in a food web: a comparative experimental approach," which appeared in *Ecological Monographs* 68:1–23. McPeck uses an integrated set of laboratory and field experiments to examine interactions among damselflies, dragonflies, and fish in two types of lakes, those in which fish are top predators and ones in which dragonflies fulfill this role. The primary goal is to understand how community structure is altered