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AntLab interns: Jessica Louton, Tam Dang and Phillip Barden
with Natasha, Christian Samper, Eugenia and Jeffrey

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GENERAL NEWS:

The Department of Entomology and associated agencies have been pleased in recent weeks with the large numbers of summer interns, many of who are featured on the front cover. More information on these workers will be presented in the July issue of EntNews.

OBITUARY:

James F. Edmiston, a friend and colleague in the Diptera Unit died suddenly and unexpectedly on May 18 at Mount St. Sepulchre Monastery in Washington, D.C. He was 53 years old. He was born on July 18, 1954, in Key West, Florida, and grew up in the Cumberland, Maryland area. He entered the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin in St. Augustine Province (Pittsburgh, Pa.) in 1980, and was ordained a priest in 1998. In his professional career, Father Jim was a biologist, with a specialty of entomology. He taught at Padua High School in Parma, Ohio from 1983 to 1984, then engaged in graduate studies at Kent State University in Ohio. In September 2001 Father Jim was a missionary for the order's "Russia Project", spending seven years in Russia. He was known in the Smithsonian's Diptera Unit as a progressive researcher in the taxonomy of flies, and his passing is a tragic and untimely loss.



PUBLICATIONS:

Research papers by colleagues no longer members of the combined entomological staff, mostly retired members, will be listed, and those will be preceded by a double asterisk.

Brown, J. W. 2008. The invertebrate fauna of Plummers Island, Maryland: introduction and background. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 1-10.

--abstract-- The biota of Plummers Island, Maryland, the research home of the Washington Biologists' Field Club, has been the subject of countless biological investigations over the last 100 years. While the flora and vertebrate fauna are fairly well known, the invertebrate fauna remains poorly documented with the exception of several families of insects. This paper presents a brief description of the site, notes on land-use over the last 100 years, and comments on collecting and research activities focused on invertebrates. It also serves as an introduction for the contributions that constitute this volume – a collection of papers on various aspects of the invertebrate fauna.

Brown, J. W. & Bahr, S. M., II. 2008. The insect (Insecta) fauna of Plummers Island, Maryland: brief collecting history and status of the inventory. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 54-64.

--abstract-- Plummers Island, a small site situated along the northern shore of the Potomac River in Montgomery County, Maryland, has been the research home of the Washington Biologists' Field Club for more than 100 years. Field work conducted by club members from 1901 to about 1925 resulted in the accumulation of thousands of insect specimens of all orders from the Island, most of which are deposited in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Little collecting was conducted from ca. 1930-1950. In the 1960s sampling by Karl Krombein focused on bees and wasps and that by Terry Erwin on carabid beetles. Since 1998 the Lepidoptera fauna, leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae), and darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae) all have been the subject of investigations. In 205 and 2006 Malaise traps were deployed to sample other orders (e.g., Trichoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera). While the four major insect orders (i.e., Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, and Hymenoptera) are represented by large numbers of historical specimens, only Lepidoptera have been surveyed thoroughly in recent times; notable exceptions include specific families; carabid beetles, leaf beetles, darkling beetles, sawflies, and bees and wasps. Based on an examination of the insect collection of the National Museum of Natural History and a review of relevant literature, we document 3012 insect species in 253 families, encompassing 18 insect orders; Collembola, Odonata, Dermaptera, Blattodea, Phasmatodea, Orthoptera, Psocoptera, Thysanoptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera,

Megaloptera, Coleoptera, Mecoptera, Trichoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Siphonaptera, and Hymenoptera.

Brown, J. W., **Epstein, M. E., Vann, K., Watkins, R. A., Bahr, S. M., II, & Kolski, E. 2008. An overview of the Lepidoptera (Insecta) of Plummers Island, Maryland. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 65-74.

--abstract— Based on the examination of approximately 8100 specimens of Lepidoptera in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History and a review of relevant literature, we document 836 species in 488 genera and 48 families from Plummers Island, Maryland. Although the Lepidoptera are probably the best studied insect order on Plummers Island, data from the Washington, D.C. area indicate that there likely are many more microlepidoptera and butterflies on the site that are yet to be documented. Most families that were sampled adequately both historically (1901-1920) and in recent years (1998-2005) show a reduction in species richness and considerable species turnover. However, interpretation of these data is difficult owing to differences in sampling techniques and sampling frequency over the last 100 years.

Burns, J. M., Janzen, D. H., Hajibabaei, M., Hallwachs, W., & Hebert, P. D. 2008. DNA barcodes and cryptic species of skipper butterflies in the genus *Perichares* in Area de Conservacion Guanacaste, Costa Rica. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 105(17): 6350-6355.

--abstract—DNA barcodes can be used to identify cryptic species of skipper butterflies previously detected by classic taxonomic methods and to provide first clues to the existence of yet other cryptic species. A striking case is the common geographically and ecologically widespread neotropical skipper butterfly *Perichares philetus* (Lepidoptera: Hesperiiidae), described in 1775, which barcoding splits into a complex of four species in Area de Conservacion Guanacaste (ACG) in northwestern Costa Rica. Three of the species are new, and all four are described. Caterpillars, pupae, and foodplants offer better distinguishing characters than do adults, whose differences are mostly average, subtle, and blurred by intraspecific variation. The caterpillars of two species are generalist grass-eaters; of the other two, specialist palm-eaters, each of which feeds on different genera. But all of these cryptic species are more specialized in their diet than was the morphospecies that held them. The four ACG taxa

discovered to date belong to a panneotropical complex of at least eight species. This complex likely includes still more species, whose exposure may require barcoding. Barcoding ACG hesperiid morphospecies has increased their number by nearly 10%, an unexpectedly high figure for such relatively well known insects.

Conle, O. V., Hennemann, F. H. and **Perez-Gelabert, D. E.** 2008. Studies on neotropical Phasmatodea II: revision of the genus *Malacomorpha* Rehn, 1906, with the descriptions of seven new species (Phasmatodea: Pseudophasmidae: Pseudophasmatinae).

--abstract—The genus *Malacomorpha* Rehn, 1906 is revised at the species-level, based upon examination of all necessary type-material and extensive material housed in ANSP, CMNM and USNM mainly collected on nine expeditions to the Dominican Republic, including collections at 280 sites distributed throughout the country. A re-description of the genus and detailed descriptions of all 13 known species are provided. Seven new species are described and illustrated: *Malacomorpha bastardoae* n.sp., *M. macaya* n.sp., *M. hispaniola* n.sp., *M. minima* n.sp., *M. multipunctata* n.sp., *M. obscura* n.sp. from Hispaniola and *M. sanchezii* n.sp. from Puerto Rico. The eggs of *M. bastardoae* n.sp., *M. cyllarus* (Westwood, 1859), *M. jamaicana* (Redtenbacher, 1906), *M. multipunctata* n.sp., *M. obscura* n.sp., *M. sanchezii* n.sp., and *M. spinicollis* (Burmeister, 1838) are described and illustrated, those of the four latter species for the first time. According to the original description and distribution *Phasma graveolens* King, 1867 is obviously a synonym of *M. cyllarus* (Westwood, 1859), and not a synonym of *Anismorpha buprestoides* (Stoll, 1813) as stated by previous authors (n.syn.) A lectotype is designated for *Phasma spinicollis* Burmeister, 1838. The newly described species, *M. longipennis* (Redtenbacher, 1906) and *M. hispaniola* n.sp. in particular, prove the genera *Pseudolcophides* Karny, 1923 (Type-species: *Phasma spinicollis* Burmeister, 1838) and *Alloephasma* Redtenbacher, 1906 (Type-species: *Anophelepis poeyi* Saussure, 1868) to be synonyms of *Malacomorpha* Rehn, 1906 (n.syn.). Consequently, the type species of both genera are here transferred to *Malacomorpha* Rehn, 1906 (n.comb.).

Davis, D. R., Quintero A., D., Cambra T., R. A., & Aiello, A. 2008. Biology of a new Panamanian bagworm moth (Lepidoptera: Psychidae) with

predatory larvae, and eggs individually wrapped in setal cases. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.* 101(4): 689-702.

--abstract—The biology and morphology of all stages of a new species of Psychidae from Panama, *Perisceptis carnivore* Davis (Lepidoptera: Psychidae), are described. The larvae of this bagworm are unusual in being obligatory predators, feeding on a broad range of living arthropods, including Arachnida, Coleoptera, Homoptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, and Orthoptera. Probably because of their relative abundance, ants seem to be the most frequent prey. The eggs of this species are protected in a manner that may be unique for insects. Soon after an egg exits the female ovipore, it is wrapped inside a small cocoon-like case constructed of specialized setae from the seventh abdominal segment. Hypotheses as to how these eggs are wrapped and how the cases may protect the eggs are proposed.

****Flint, O. S., Jr.** 2008. Trichoptera (Caddisflies) collected on and near Plummers Island, Maryland in 2004 and 2005. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 121-126.

--abstract— During 2004 and 2005 insects were collected on or adjacent to Plummers Island, Montgomery County, Maryland using an ultraviolet light trap (2004, 2005) and two Malaise traps (2005). Forty-seven species of Trichoptera were identified from this material, representing 13 families and 25 genera. Most of the species are common and widely distributed over eastern North America, and none is considered of special concern or sensitive.

****Flint, O. S., Jr.** 2008. Scorpionflies and hangingflies (Insecta: Mecoptera) from Plummers Island, Maryland. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 127-129.

--abstract— The National Insect Collection was searched for specimens of Mecoptera collected on or near Plummers Island, Montgomery County, Maryland, and the records were taken from those found. A special effort was made in 2004 and 2005 to collect insects on or adjacent to Plummers Island, using a number of techniques. In addition to the usual ultraviolet light traps, two Malaise traps were operated during the season in 2005. Eleven species of Mecoptera were identified from this material: nine taken in the 900s and three in 2004-2005. They belong to four families and four genera. Most are species widely distributed over eastern North America, and none is considered endangered.

****Flint, O. S., Jr.** 2008. Neuroptera and Megaloptera--lacewings, hellgrammites, etc. – collected on and near Plummers Island, Maryland in 2004 and 2005. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 13-132.

--abstract—During 2004-2006 insects were collected on or adjacent to Plummers Island, Montgomery County, Maryland by a number of techniques. Most neuropteroids were attracted to an ultraviolet light trap, but some were taken in Malaise traps operated during the season in 2005 and early 2006. Sixteen species of neuropteroids were identified from this material; they belong to 6 families and 14 genera. Although the samples included most of the megalopteran genera and species that are found from the region, the Neuroptera were poorly represented. Five families almost assuredly present on the Island were not found. Most of the documented species are rather widely distributed over North America and none is considered endangered.

Fordyce, J. A., Forister, M. L., Nice, C. C., **Burns, J. M.**, & Shapiro, A. M. 2008. Patterns of genetic variation between the checkered skippers *Pyrgus communis* and *Pyrgus albescens* (Lepidoptera: Hesperiiidae). *Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.* 101(4): 794-800.

--abstract—We examined patterns of genetic variation between the transcontinental species *Pyrgus communis* (Grote) and *Pyrgus albescens* Plotz (Hesperiiidae) to examine whether patterns of molecular variation are congruent with the taxonomy. Sequence data from mitochondrial DNA and nuclear CAN failed to distinguish the two taxa. Although substantial genetic variation is explained by the two nominal taxa, more variation is explained by geography. Specifically, our molecular data indicate that the Transverse Ranges of southern California and the Sierra Nevada are important features affecting patterns of variation. The possibility of recent divergence and secondary contact is discussed. Although *P. communis* and *P. albescens* do not adhere to a phylogenetic species concept, diagnostic morphological and distributional differences exist between the two entities that merit consideration regarding their taxonomic status.

Geraci, C. J. & Morse, J. C. 2008. New species of *Cheumatopsyche* (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) from North Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Pan-Pac. Entomol.* 84(1): 1-8.

--abstract—Sulawesi Island has a high density of

endemic animal species, including insects in the order Trichoptera. We describe the males of four new species of *Cheumatopsyche* (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) from North Sulawesi (Provinsi Sulawesi Utara), and provide a checklist of the *Cheumatopsyche* species from the Indonesian archipelago. Describing the aquatic insect fauna is an important step toward establishing biomonitoring protocols in Indonesia, which is experiencing rapid development and water pollution problems.

Liu, X., **Flint, O. S., Jr.**, & Yang, D. 2008. Revision of the alderfly genus *Indosialis* Lestage (Megaloptera: Sialidae). *Zootaxa* 1677: 47-56.

--abstract— *Indosialis* Lestage is a small Asian genus of alderflies. Herein, we describe a new species, *I. indicus*, and revise the three species in the genus. A key to males and a discussion of the phylogeny and biogeography of the genus is provided.

Mathis, W. N. & Mathis, D. 2008. Shore flies (Insecta: Diptera: Ephydriidae) of Plummers Island, Maryland. *Bul Biol. Soc. Wash.* 15: 173-191.

--abstract— Twenty-nine species of shore flies in 17 genera have been collected and identified from Plummers Island. Although relatively diverse, the shore-fly fauna known from the Island represents only 21% of the species known from the surrounding states, indicating that we probably are dealing with sampling error and that many more species are likely to be found there.

Pogue, M. G. 2008. Inventory of the Nolidae, Erebidae, and Noctuidae (Insecta: Lepidoptera) of Plummers Island, Maryland. *Bul. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 15: 107-120.

--abstract— From 1902—2005 six species of Nolidae, 88 species of Erebidae, and 8 species of Noctuidae have been recorded from Plummers Island, Montgomery County, Maryland. Extensive collecting conducted from -2005 resulted in five species of Nolidae, 70 species of Erebidae, and 88 species of Noctuidae. Only the Nolidae had sufficient specimens collected from 1902-1930 to compare with collections taken from 1998-2005. Five species were present from 1902-1930, and five from 1998-2005 with no change in species richness. A 20% species turnover was noted, with one extinction and one colonization. Owing to probably under-sampling from 0, the Erebidae and Noctuidae show a 37% and a 32%

increase, respectively. This is contrary to other studies at Plummers Island, which showed a decrease in species richness. Species accumulation curves were based only on material collected from 1998-2005. Both abundance and incidence-based estimators were used to predict six species of Nolidae, 79-102 species of Erebidae, and 101-35 species of Noctuidae. Of the total of 212 species for all three families, 75.9% of the species were represented by 10 or fewer specimens. A checklist of the Nolidae, Erebidae, and Noctuidae, and their monthly abundances from -2005 is provided.

Robbins, R. K. and Lamas, G. 2008. Nomenclature, variation, and the biological species concept in *Lamasina* (Lycaenidae: Theclinae: Eumacini). *Rev. Bra. De Zool.* 25(1): 116-127.

--abstract— The correct generic name for the species that belong to *Eucharhia* Boisduval, 1879, a homonym, is either *Annamaria* D'Abreu & Balint, 2001, which has been considered to be unavailable, or *Lamasina* Robbins, 2002, a replacement name for *Eucharhia*. A recent re-interpretation of the original description of *Annamaria* was incorrect, and *Annamaria* is confirmed as being unavailable under Article 13.1 of the Code. A proposed neotype for *Papilio ganimedes* Cramer, 1775 is invalidated, and a possible syntype is illustrated. Results of an analysis of variation in the *Lamasina ganimedes* complex are distinctly different from those previously published and provide insufficient evidence to support the hypothesis that *L. lathyi* (Balint, 2005) is distinct under a biological species concept. *Lamasina lathyi* is a synonym of *L. ganimedes* syn. nov. Statistical evidence overwhelmingly falsifies the published hypothesis that the *L. rhapsodissima* (Johnson, 1991) (14 males) and *L. columbia* (Balint, 2005) (8 females) species complexes are distinct rather than males and females of the same complex. *Lamasina columbia* is endemic to western Colombia. The hypothesis that *L. rhapsodia* (Balint, 2005) from Bolivia is a distinct species is not better supported than the hypotheses that the one known specimen of *L. rhapsodia* is a geographical variant or an aberrant specimen. *Lamasina rhapsodia* is a synonym of *L. rhapsodissima* syn. nov. Superficial similarity in ventral wing patterns in genera *Painwarria* Kaye, 1904 and *Lamasina* is noted. A nomenclatural checklist for *Lamasina* is presented.

Smith, D. R. 2008. Hymenoptera (Insecta) of Plummers Island, Maryland: Symphyta and selected

families of Apocrita. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 160-167.

--**abstract**—Ninety-one species of sawflies (Hymenoptera: Symphyta) are recorded for Plummers Island, Maryland. Records are from collections during the periods of 1902-1924, 1958-1972, and 2005. An estimated 97 species currently may occur on the Island. Indications are that species composition has changed through the years. Only 22 of the 51 species (43%) collected during 1902-1924 have been collected in subsequent years, and only 26 of the 48 species collected in 2005 (54%) have been collected previously. Records also are given for 20 species of families of Apocrita; 6 species of Aulacidae, 3 of Evaniidae, 1 of Gasteruptionidae, 1 of Heloridae, 1 of Ibalidae, 1 of Pelecinidae, 1 of Roprionidae, 2 of Rhopalosomatidae, 1 of Stephanidae, 2 of Trigonalidae, and 1 of Vanhorniidae.

Solis, M. A. 2008. Pyraloidea and their known hosts (Insecta: Lepidoptera) of Plummers Island, Maryland. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 88-106.

--**abstract**—From 1902-2005, 75 species of Crambidae and 48 species of Pyralidae were collected on Plummers Island, Montgomery County, Maryland. An annotated list of the two families is provided, along with photographs of all recorded species. The Pyraloidea of Plummers Island have wide distributions in eastern United States with some species occurring as far west as Texas and a few others ranging from coast to coast. Hosts recorded in the literature are given, but they are unknown for 36% of the species. The majority of Pyraloidea feed on vascular plants, but hosts are diverse including algae, scale insects, and immatures of wasps, and bagworms.

Staines, C. L. 2008. Chrysomelidae or leaf beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Biol. Survey of Wash.* 15: 141-144.

--**abstract**—The Chrysomelidae fauna of Plummers Island consists of 161 species. This represents 43% of the known Maryland fauna. Work done in 1997 and 1998 showed a species turnover rate of 72.6% but only a 2.1% decline in species richness. Nine species have been collected nowhere else in Maryland. *Tricholochmaea decora decora* (Say) is reported from Maryland for the first time.

Staines, C. L. 2008. The Cerambycidae or long-horned boring beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Bio Soc. Wash.* 15: 145-148.

--**abstract**—Sixty-two species of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera), 24.5% of the Maryland fauna, are reported from Plummers Island. Specimens were collected from March to September; most specimens in July (160 or 38.8%). Only 25 specimens were collected after 1927 (three in 1931, three in 1932, one in 1933, one in 1941, 16 in 1968, and one in 2004). Four specimens of the Maryland endangered *Dryobius sexnotatus* Linsley were collected prior to 1920.

Staines, C. L. 2008. Coccinellidae or ladybird beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 149-150.

--**abstract**—Twenty-five species of Coccinellidae (Coleoptera) have been collected on Plummers Island from 1902 to 1960. This represents 3.2% of the recorded fauna of Maryland. *Neobarmonia venusta venusta* (Melsheimer) was the most commonly collected species.

Staines, C. L. 2008. Hydrophiloidea (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Bio. Soc. Wash.* 15: 151-152.

--**abstract**—Eighteen species of Hydrophiloidea have been collected on Plummers Island from 1903 to 1972. This represents 17.5% of the known Maryland fauna. Of these, eight species are aquatic and ten are terrestrial. The most commonly collected species were *Cmybiodyta chamberlaini* Smetana and *Enochrus cinctus* (Say).

Staines, C. L. 2008. Dytiscidae or predaceous diving beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 15: 153-155.

--**abstract**—The Smithsonian Institution insect collection contains 18 species of Dytiscidae collected on Plummers Island. This represents 21.4% of the known Maryland fauna. The species turnover rate is 50%. *Agabetes aceductus* (Harris), a Maryland species of special concern, has been collected twice on the island.

Staines, C. L. 2008. Silphidae or carrion beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of Plummers Island. *Bul. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 15: 156-157.

--**abstract**—Seven species of Silphidae (Coleoptera) have been collected on Plummers Island from 1905 to 2004. This is 38.8% of the known Maryland fauna. The most commonly collected species is the habitat and carrion generalist *Nicrophorus tomentosus* Weber.

Steiner, W. E., Jr. 2008. A checklist of the darkling beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) of Maryland, with notes on the species recorded from Plummers Island through the 20th Century. *Bul. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 15: 133-140.

--abstract— Species occurrences of darkling beetles (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) are listed for the historically collected locality of Plummers Island, Maryland, on the Potomac River just upstream from Washington, D.C. The list is compared to that of the currently known Maryland species, which includes a number of new state records and range extensions. Notes on some of these occurrences and the absence of certain species are discussed. Maryland records from multiple sources now total 128 species of this family of insects. Plummers Island records, from the beginning of the 20th century to the present, include nearly 50% of the state's fauna, and an additional 25% of the state's tenebrionids are expected there.

Strother, M. S. & **Staines, C. L.** 2008. A revision of the New World genus *Fidia* Baly 1863 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae: Adoxini). *Zootaxa* 1798: 1-100.

--abstract—The North and Central American genus *Fidia* Baly 1863 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) is revised. The genus is redescribed and a diagnosis separating *Fidia* from similar genera is provided. Twenty-four species are recognized: *F. lateralis* Jacoby 1882 is transferred to *Xanthonia*; *Colaspis flavescens* Sturm 1826 is a nomen nudum; *F. sallei* Lefevre 1877 and *F. unistriata* Jacoby 1882 are synonymized with *F. alborittata* Lefevre 1877; *F. atra* Jacoby 1882 is synonymized with *F. spuria* Lefevre 1877. Twelve species are described as new—*F. chapini* from Mexico; *F. comalensis* from Mexico; *F. convexicollis* from Texas and Oklahoma; *F. costaricensis* from Costa Rica; *F. delilahae* from Alabama and Mississippi; *F. dicellopostbe* from Mexico; *F. dichroma* from Mexico; *F. marraverpa* from Mexico; *F. papillata* from Mexico; *F. pedinops* from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; *F. rileyorum* from the southeastern United States; and *F. xanthonioides* from Mexico. Lectotypes are designated for *F. alborittata* Lefevre 1877, *F. cana* Horn 1892, *F. guatemalensis* Jacoby 1879, *F. lurida* Lefevre 1885, *F. plagiata* Lefevre 1877, *F. sallei* Lefevre 1877, *F. spuria* Lefevre 1877, and *F. unistriata* Jacoby 1882. A key to the recognized species is presented and important taxonomic characters are illustrated. Distribution maps are provided for each species.

VISITORS:

David Biddinger from Pennsylvania State University visited Chris Thompson and the Syrphidae Collection on July 04.

Charles Covell from the McGuire Institute will visit Patricia Gentili-Poole and the Geometridae Collection August 04-08.

Robert Dalglish from San Diego visited David Furth and the Lice Collections May 29 through June 05.

Andy Deans from North Carolina State University visited Michael Gates and David Smith on July 14 to study the Evaniidae and Ceraphronoidea Collections.

Rick Donovall from Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture began a visit with Ted Schultz and the Apoidea Collection on July 04, and will continue until November 04, seeking records of Pennsylvania bees.

Marc Epstein from California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, visited Scott Miller July 15-19.

Gil Goncalves Miranda from the University of Guelph will visit Owen Lonsdale and the Diptera Collection July 21-26.

David Grimaldi from the American Museum of Natural History in New York will visit Wayne Mathis and the Diptera Collection on August 04 and 05 to work with the Drosophilidae, Persicelididae, and Asteiidae Collections.

James Hayden from Cornell University is in the middle of a month visit with Alma Solis and the Pyraloidea Collection, his visit being June 27 to July 28.

Carlos Iglesias from Universidad de Chiriqui, Panama will visit the Entomology collection July 22-25.

Adellita M. Linzmeier from Universidad Federal do Parana, Brazil will visit Alexander Konstantinov and the Chrysomelidae Collection July 09-30.

Rodolfo Lopes da Silva from the Universidade do Sao Paulo, Brazil, visited Oliver Flint and the Ephemeroptera Collection on June 23.

Edwin Masteller from Tom Ridge Environmental Center, Presque Isle, Erie, visited Oliver Flint to

examine records of Pennsylvanian and Arizonan Trichoptera and Odonata, June 23-24.

Eugenio Nearns from the University of New Mexico is visiting Steve Lingafelter and the Cerambycidae Collection July 04-18.

Jason Robinson from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville visited Oliver Flint and the Neuropteroid Collections on June 09.

Matthew Wihlm from Iowa State University will visit Wayne Mathis and the Diptera Collection to examine specimens of the family Axymyiidae on July 20.

Janusz Wojtusiak from Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland will visit Patricia Gentili-Poole and the Geometridae Collection August 15 through September 03.

Tadeusz Zatwarnicki from the University of Opole, Poland, is currently visiting Wayne Mathis and the Ephyridae Collection, his visit being from June 20 through July 17.

Alexey Zinovjev from Boston, Massachusetts visited David Smith and the Sawfly Collection July 07-08.

TRAVEL:

Ted Schultz and **Scott Miller** attended a workshop at Harvard University May 28-29 dealing with ants for the Encyclopedia of Life and the Consortium for the Barcode of Life.

EntNews is produced by the Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 20560.

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