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EntNews

The Newsletter of the Department of Entomology

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Wedge Entomological Research Foundation board of directors.

Paul & Phyllis Spangler

Mike Gates & Matt Buffington

Bob Kula

Front Page Photo Credits: Spanglers/Andrew Short; Kula/Gates; Buffington & Gates/Kula; MONA board/Furth.

(Thanks to Andrew Short for the photograph of Paul and Phyllis Spangler on the front page. Andrew had visited the Spanglers recently at their residence in Warsaw, Missouri).

(The group is the Wedge Foundation Board that meets at NMNH twice a year for discussions, primarily regarding the MONA (Moths of North America) project. Left to right, standing – John Brown, Larry Gall, David Wagner, Ron Hodges, Paul Opler, Kelly Richers, Don Lafontaine. Seated is Eric Metzler).

(Gates, Buffington & Kula photos from Hymenoptera Course in Dominican Republic --- details below).

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The 1122th Regular Meeting of the **Entomological Society of Washington** will convene at 7:00pm on November 06 in the Cathy Kerby Seminar Room of the National Museum of Natural History. Jeff Pettis of the USDA-ARS Bee Research Laboratory will present the topic "Pollinator declines around the globe and the fate of honey bees in the U.S."

The title of the 1121th Regular Meeting of the Entomological Society of Washington in October, not available at press time last month for EntNews, was "Surrounded by the Six-legged: Insects, Disease, and Civil War Soldiering," (by Gary Miller).

The Department of Entomology **Seminar Series** continues activity. **Ben Collins,** Ph.D. student at Clemson University spoke on October 23 on the subject "Biodiversity and Natural History of Dominica: Re-exploring the Smithsonian-Archbold-Bredin entomological expeditions and potential biological controls for an invasive species". On November 03, **Ian C. Stocks**, Ph.D. student at Clemson University, will present the topic "On the various contrivances by which caddisflies ensure the union of the fore and hind wings" in the Rose Room at 10:30 am.

Sean Brady was recently interviewed and quoted in an article on salt limitation in ant communities, posted on October 28 to the National Geographic News website. The link to the story is:
http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/10/081030-ants-salt-climate-missions.html
Sean has quotes on page 2 of the story.

The Xerces Society is now accepting applications for two $3,750 awards for research into Lepidoptera conservation, via **Joan Mosenthal DeWind Awards.** These awards are given to students who are engaged in research leading to a university degree related to Lepidoptera conservation and who intend to continue to work in this field. All proposals must be written by the student researcher. Proposed research should have a clear connection to Lepidoptera conservation and must be completed within one year from receiving funds. Applicants may be graduate or undergraduate students; however, please note that all but one awardee, to date, have been pursuing graduate research. Applications from countries outside the United States will be considered.

The submission deadline is Friday, December 19, 2008. Award winners will be announced by March 31, 2009, with the awards given by May 2009. All proposals must be submitted by email to dewind@xerces.org. The proposal should be attached as a single attachment in one of the following file formats: Microsoft Word, RTF text, or PDF. The subject line of the email should read "DeWind Award Proposal."

Proposal Format (with text of 12 pt font and standard margins):

- **Cover page** (1 page).
  A). Title. List the title in CAPITAL LETTERS.

B.) Contact information. Provide the name of the contact information for the applicant and his or her major advisor. Include institutional affiliations, complete mailing address, and country. Also provide an email address and telephone number (include country code if outside the United States).

C). Abstract. Include a project summary immediately following the title and contact information. The summary should be limited to 100 words and should not exceed one paragraph.

- **Proposal body** (2 pages). Begin with a clear statement of the problem or objectives, follow with a clear methods section, and end with a substantial conclusion. The proposal should include a discussion of potential conservation applications and results, and what products, if any, will result from this work.
- **Additional information.** On separate pages, please include all of the following information: cited literature, detailed project budget, timeline, and a CV (CV must be 2 pages or less). It is the goal of the DeWind award that the funds be used for direct research related expenses and thus overhead and/or administrative fees are considered ineligible.

Please include all of the materials as a single attachment.

GENERAL NEWS:

The second biennial offering of **THE HYMENOPTERA COURSE**, an eight-day identification and techniques workshop, was presented on September 7-14 at the Punta Cana Ecological Foundation, Biodiversity Center, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Instructors included **Mike Gates, Matt Buffington,** and **Robert Kula** from USDA-SEL as well as David Wahl (American Entomological Institute) and James Pitts (Utah State University). The main purpose of the course is to provide participants with knowledge and experience in identifying parasitic Hymenoptera, stinging wasps (aculeates), and sawflies. This course excludes bees and ants as courses already exist that deal with these organisms that is reinforced with formal and informal field work. Techniques commonly used in collecting (passive and active), rearing, preserving, and curating are presented in a hands-on manner to allow attendees to learn directly by doing. The clientele that the course intends to serve include conservation biologists, ecologists, graduate students, insect identifiers, museum curators, naturalists, and other biologists whose research, training, or teaching responsibilities require a greater understanding of hymenopteran taxonomy. It emphasizes family- and subfamily-level taxonomy and identification of 11 superfamilies of Hymenoptera from North and Central America, as elements of both regions can be collected in Dominican Republic. The general information provided is applicable to the global fauna of stinging wasps and parasitic hymenopterans. Lectures include information on the biologies of these hymenopterans, host references, relationships, diagnostic features, etc. A field trip and localized sampling acquaint participants with collecting and sampling techniques; associated lab work provides instruction on specimen identification, preparation and labeling. Information on equipment/supply vendors, literature, and people resources is also presented.

PUBLICATIONS:

Davis, S.R., **Gentili-Poole, P.** & Mitter, C. 2008. A revision of the Cossulinae of Costa Rica and cladistic analysis of the world species (Lepidoptera: Cossidae). *Zool. J. Linnean Soc.* 154: 222-277.

--**abstract**—The Cossidae are an economically important family of moths consisting of six subfamilies and more than 700 species globally. Their larvae are often of serious concern to forestry and horticulture in that they are known

to bore in the branches and trunks of a wide range of trees and shrubs. Cossulinae is one of the six subfamilies of Cossidae and is restricted to the New World. As a result of this revision, the Costa Rican Cossulinae has been found to consist of five genera and 18 species. The phylogenetic relationships of all Cossulinae genera were analysed using the computer programs WinClada and NONA. Glandular organs new to Cossidae and the Lepidoptera have also been discovered. Four genera, *Biocellata* gen. nov., *Magulacra* gen. nov., *Simplicivalva* gen. Nov., and *Apinulata* gen. Nov., and the following nine species are described as new; *Biocellata bifida* sp. nov., *Biocellata davisorum* sp. nov., *Cossula buspina* sp. nov., *Cossula duplexa* sp. nov., *Cossula longirostrum* sp. nov., *Cossula minutiloba* sp. nov., *Simplicivalva ampliophilobia* sp. nov., *Spinulata oblongata* sp. nov. and *Spinulata quasivinnea* sp. nov.

****Gagne, R.J.** 2008. The gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) of Hickories (Juglandaceae: *Carya*). *Mem. Amer. Entomol. Soc.* No. 48, 147 pp.
--**abstract**—This monograph treats the 63 species of gall midges known to feed on American hickories (*Carya:* Juglandaceae). The distribution and history of hickories are outlined. Once widely dispersed across the Holarctic Region during the Eocene epoch and later, hickories are now limited in range to eastern North America and a smaller area in southeastern Asia. Fifty-six species belong to the single genus *Caryomyia* that is known exclusively from hickories. Each is univoltine and forms a characteristic, complex leaf gall in which their larvae eventually pupate the following spring. These species exhibit a great number of striking biological and morphological traits. Six other species in four other genera are responsible for one complex and five simple galls on the leaves or nut husks of hickories, while one other is an inquiline in galls formed by *Caryomia* spp. Morphology, relationships, distribution, and biology of each of the gall midge taxa are treated in turn. Keys for the identification of hickory galls made by gall midges and to larvae of cecidomyiids on hickories are provided. Nineteen of the 63 species were previously named. Fifteen of them are redescribed and the remaining four are relegated to junior synonymy. One species is renamed and a new genus is described for another. Already described species are: *Caryomyia ansericollum* Gagne, new name for *Caryomyia caryaecola* Felt; *Caryomyia antennata* Felt; *Caromyia caryae* (Osten Sacken) (= *Cartintua arcuaria* (Felt), new synonym); *Caromyia glutinosa* (Osten Sacken), new combination; *Harmandiola nucicola* (Osten Sacken), new combination; and *Parallelodiplosis caryae* (Felt). Two new genera, *Caryadiplosis* and *Gliaspilota,* are described, as are 49 new species, as follows: *Caryadiplosis biconvexa, Caryadiplosis venicola, Caryomyia aggregate, Caryomyia albipilosa, Caryomyia arcuata, Caryomyia asteris, Caryomyia biretta, Caryomyia caminata, Caryomyia cilidolium, Caryomyia conoidea, Caryomyia cucurbitata, Caryomyia deflexipili, Caryomyia echinata, Caryomyia eumaris, Caryomyia flaticrustum, Caryomyia glauciglobus, Caryomyia glebosa, Caryomyia guttata, Caryomyia hirtidolium, Caryomyia hirtiglobus, Caryomyia inclinata, Caryomyia inflate, Caryomyia lenta, Caryomyia levicrustum, Caryomyia leviglobus, Caryomyia marginata, Caryomyia melicrustum, Caryomyia ovalis, Caryomyia procumbens, Caryomyia purpurea, Caryomyia recurvata, Caryomyia shmoo, Caryomyia spherica, Caryomyia spiniglobus, Caryomyia spinulosa, Caryomyia stellata, Caryomyia striolacrustum, Caryomyia striolata, Caryomyia subulata, Caryomyia supina, Caryomyia tuberculata, Caryomyia tuberidolium, Caryomyiatumida, Caryomyia turbanella, Caryomia turbinata, Caryomyia urnula, Caryomyia viscidolium, Contarinia bulliformis,* and *Contarinia cucumata.*

****Gagne, R.J.** & Hibbard, K.L. 2008. A new species of *Cecidomyia* (Diptera; Cecidomyiidae) feeding on resin of baldcypress. *Fla. Entomol.* 91(3): 431-435.
--**abstract**—*Cecidomyia lamellate* Gagne, new species, is described from adults of both sexes, pupae, and larvae taken from resin in branchlet swellings of baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich. (Taxodiaceae), in Fort Pierce, Florida.

Some anatomical characters of the new species depart from the previously known limits of the genus. Baldcypress is the first known non-Pinaceae host of *Cecidomyia.*

Gates, M.W. 2008. Description of *Khamul,* gen. n. (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Euryomidae), with a hypothesis of its phylogenetic placement. *Zootaxa* 1898: 1-33.
--**abstract**- *Khamul* n. gen., a distinctive eurytomid in the subfamily Eurytomiae is described from the Neotropics based upon the type species, *K. erwini,* n. sp. A hypothesis of its phylogenetic placement within Eurytominae is presented, and four new species are described: *K. erwini, K. gothmogi, K. lanceolatus,* and *K. tolkeini.* Diagnostic features are included to distinguish this taxon from other euryomines and a key to species presented. Its biology is unknown, but label data indicate walking stick eggs (*Prisopus* sp.; Phasmatodea: Prisopodidae) as a possible host.

Gates, M.W., Gerard, D. 2008. A new species of *Eurytoma* (Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae) attacking, *Quadrastichus* spp. (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) galling *Erythrina* spp. (Fabaceae) with a summary of African *Eurytoma* spp. biology and species checklist. *Zootaxa*. 1751:1-24.
--**abstract—***Eurytoma erythrinae* Gates and Delvare, new species, is described and illustrated. This species was reared from field-collected galls on *Erythrina* app. (Fabaceae) induced by *Quadrastichus* spp. (Hymenoptera; Eulophidae), in Tanzania, Ghana, and South Africa. It is compared with very similar African species, *Eurytoma radicicola* Risbec. Afrotropical species classified in *Eurytoma* are reviewed and twenty-seven new combinations are proposed: *Aximopsis acaciacola* (Hedqvist) comb.n., *A. caryedocida* (Rasplus) comb. n., *A. lamtoensis* (Rasplus) comb. n., *A. mateui* (Hedqvist) comb. n., *A. mimosarum* (Rasplus) comb. n., *A. obocki* (Risbec) comb. n., *A. oryzivora* (Delvare) comb. n., *A. saharensis* (Hedqvist) comb. n., *A. senegalensis* (Risbec) comb. n., *A. Tropicana* (Risbec) comb. n., *Bruchophagus conapionis* (Rasplus) comb. n., *Fronsoma ellenbergeri* (Risbec) comb. n., *Gibsonoma amborasahae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. aphloiae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. bararakae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. eugeniae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. mandrakae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. pauliani* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. plectroniae* (Risbec) comb. n., *G. tavolae* (Risbec) comb. n., *Philolema arachnovora* (Hesse) comb. n., *P. arnoldi* (Waterston) comb. n., *P. bambeyi* (Risbec) comb. n., *P. braconidis* (Ferriere) comb. n., and *P. syleptae* (Ferriere) comb. n., *Phylloxeroxenus cressoni* (Howard) comb. n., and *Sycophila plectroniae* (Risbec) comb. n. Lectotypes are designated for ten species: *Eurytoma perineti* Risbec, *E. radicicola* Risbec, *E. toddaliae* Risbec, *Gibsonoma amborasahae* (Risbec), *G. aphloiae* (Risbec), *G. eugeniae* (Risbec), *G. mandrakae* (Risbec), *G. pauliani* (Risbec), *G. tavolae* (Risbec), and *P. bambeyi* (Risbec). We also provide a checklist of Afrotropical species that are or were classified in *Euryoma* and tabulate the known host/associations of these species with references.

Huber, J.T., Gibson, G.A.P., Bauer, K.S., Liu, H. & **Gates, M.** 2008. The genus *Mymaromella* (Hymenoptera: Mymarommatidae) in North America, with a key to described extant species. *J. Hym. Res*. 17(2): 175-194.
--**abstract—**A key is given to the five described extant species of *Mymaromella*. Two new species, *Mymaromella pala* Huber & Gibson, sp. n. and *M. palella* Huber & Gibson, sp. n. (Mymarommatoidea: Mymarommatidae), are described as the first species of the family from North America. Psocoptera (Insecta) are proposed as the probable hosts of Mymarommatidae, based on circumstantial evidence obtained from their morphology, phenology, biogeography, habitats, and paleontology.

Kula, R.R. 2008. Taxonomic status and location of type specimens for species of *Coelinidea* Viereck and *Sarops* Nixon (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Alysiinae) described by Garland T. Riegel. *J. Hym. Res*. 17(2): 138-156.

--**abstract**—The following species of *Coelinidea* Viereck and *Sarops* Nixon described by Garland T. Riegel are transferred to other genera resulting in 28 new combinations: *Chorebus pallidus* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius acicula* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius acontia* (Riegel), n. comb. *Coelinius alima* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius alrutzae* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius arizona* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius arnella* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius bakeri* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius baldufi* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius calcara* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius columbia*(Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius crota* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius dubius* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius ellenaae* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius frisoni* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius garthi* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius hayesi* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius jeanae* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius marki* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius marylandicus* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius minnesota* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius Montana* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius muesebecki* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius nellae* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius niobrara* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius robinae* (Riegel), n. comb., *Coelinius ruthae* (Riegel), n. comb., and *Coelinius sommermanae (Riegel),* n. comb. *Coelinius ohioensis* (Riegel, 1982), and *Coelinius wheeleri* (Riegel, 1982) are new synonyms, and the former is designated the senior synonym because the holotype is a female. The holotypes of *Coelinidea antha* Riegel, *Coelinidea arca* Riegel, *Coelinidea colora* Riegel, and *Coelinidea coma* Riegel, reportedly deposited at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, apparently are lost. Therefore, all four names are considered *nomina dubia* since each species is known only from the holotype, and information Riegel provided in the original descriptions and key to North American species of *Coelinidea* is not adequate to apply the names unequivocally. The locations of primary and, where applicable, secondary types are indicated for all other species of *Coelinidea* and *Sarops* described by Riegel. *Coelinius alima, C. marki, C. ohioensis,* and *C. robinae* are first recorded from Quebec, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and Kansas and Missouri, respectively.

Perez-Gelabert, D.E. 2008. Arthropods of Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti): a checklist and bibliography. *Zootaxa* 1831: 1-530.
--**abstract**—This work is a first attempt to integrate into one list and quantify all the known species of Hispaniolan arthropods. It includes all the terrestrial and surrounding marine arthropod species (plus those of Tardigrada and Onychophora) known to me to be reported for the island of Hispaniola until the end of 2007, as well as 158 species that are reported here as new records for the Dominican Republic and the island. A total of 8,237 valid species (6,833 extant and 1,404 fossils) are listed, of which the largest component are the insects (5,676 extant and 824 fossil species). Preliminarily, 2,521 arthropod species (36.9%) are considered to be endemic or unique to Hispaniola. Also 84 species are recognized as introduced. The bibliography complements the taxonomic information and includes over 4,000 titles. Brief annotations are also given on the history of entomology in Hispaniola.

Savini, V., Escalona, H.E., & **Furth, D.G.** 2008. Descripcion de *Chrysomila* gen. n. Y diez especies nuevas para el neotropico (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Alticinae). *Entomotropica* 23 (1): 1-36.
--**abstract—***Chrysomila* gen. Nov. and the following new species are described: *C. amazonica* (Brazil), *C. cycloeides* (Peru) collected on *Guaea macrophylla* (Melastomataceae), *C. dichroa* (Peru), *C. erwini* (Peru), *c. eudaemon* (Colombia), *C. filicis* (Venezuela), *C. gamboensis* (Panama) collected on *Luehea seemannii* (Tiliaceae), *C. lema* (Venezuela), *C. tinalandiae* (Ecuador) and *C. virginensis* (Costa Rica) with some specimens collected on *Tetrorchidium euryphyllum* (Euphorbiaceae). Differences between these and other related genera *Monotalla* Bechyne 1956, *Clavicornaltica* Scherer 1974 and *Kiskeya* Konstantinov & Chamorro 2006 are presented; diagnoses, descriptions, pictures, illustrations and keys for each species are provided.

Scarbrough, A.G. & **Perez-Gelabert, D.E.** 2008. Review of the West Indian species of *Efferia* Coquillett (Diptera: Asilidae): Part 1. Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, and Jamaica. *Insecta Mundi* 0049 1-29.

--**abstract—**The genus *Efferia* Coquillett from the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, and Jamaica is reviewed. The fauna now totals 16 species with 6 new species described (*Ef. bellardii* n. sp., *Ef. bromleyi* n. sp., *E. hinei* n. sp., *Ef. insula* n. sp., *Ef. pina* n. sp., and *Ef. vinalensis* n. sp.). Cuba has the greatest diversity with 10 species, Jamaica 3, the Bahamas 2, and the Cayman Islands 1. *Efferia stylata* (Fabricius) is removed from the species list of these West Indian islands. The wings of *Ef. caymanensis* Scarbrough and *Ef. bromleyi,* spermathecae of *Ef. bromleyi, Ef. cubensis* (Bromley), *Ef. nigritarsis* (Hine), and terminalia of all species are illustrated. Keys for the identification of the species are provided. Specimens of two additional species from Cuba are in too poor a condition to be described but their terminalia are illustrated and the species are included in the key to the males.

****Spangler, P.J.** & Short, A.E.Z. 2008. Three new species of neotropical *Tropisternus* Solier (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Zootaxa* 1917: 65-68 (2008)

--**summary—**The water beetle genus *Tropisternus* Solier, 1834, is one of the most common and recognizable taxa of aquatic beetles in the New World. As presently defined, the genus contains 60 species (Hansen 1999, Short & Hebauer 2006) and ranges from northern Canada to the southern tip of South America. The senior author (PJS) conducted a full revision of this taxonomically difficult genus for his PhD dissertation nearly fifty years ago (Spangler 1960). For the next several decades, PJS continued to update, revise, correct, and incorporate new material into this massive work. This paper makes available three new names of *Tropisternus* in preparation for the eventual publication of this authoritative treatment of the genus. It should be noted for those using the keys given in Spangler (1960) that the interpretation of some of the names proved incorrect following the examination of types; the key should be used with extreme caution particularly for Neotropical taxa.

Woodley, N.E. & Arnaud, P.H., Jr. 2008. *Eulobomyia,* a new replacement name for *Lobomyia* Woodley & Arnaud (Diptera: Tachinidae). *Zootaxa* 1856: 67-68.

--**summary—**Flies affect U.S. agriculture in many ways, as pests causing millions of dollars in damage annually, or as beneficial predators and parasites. Tachinid flies, parasites of other insects, are the most important group of flies in biocontrol. This paper describes a new genus and species of tachinid fly that is parasitic on moths that defoliate cypress and eucalyptus in South America. The moths are potential invasive pest species into the U.S., so knowledge of natural enemies is important if biocontrol measures become necessary. This information will be of interest to scientists, biocontrol workers, and other action agencies concerned with insect pests.

VISITORS:

John Asher from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, visited Sean Brady and the Bee Collection October 22-23.

Shana Beirne from Virginia Tech University visited Gary Hevel and the Silphidae Collection October 27-28 to record distribution data of Virginia burying beetles.

Allesandra Chavez from the California Department of Food & Agriculture in Sacramento was a visitor with Wayne Mathis and the Diptera Collection, collaborating on a manuscript that treats the genus *Aulacigaster* October 02-17.

Sylvio Codella from Kean University, New Jersey, visited Dave Smith and the Diprionidae Sawfly Collection October 17 and 20.

M. Yu Dolgovskaya from the Zoological

Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia, is a current visitor with Alex Konstantinov and the Coleoptera Collection, from October 15 through November 15.

William McMillan from North Carolina State University, Raleigh, visited Robert Robbins and the Butterfly Collection on October 10 to photograph *Heliconius* specimens and transport moths to the Smithsonian.

James Miller from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, visited Don Harvey and the Notodontidae Collection for curation purposes October 20-24.

Leslie Saul from the Center for Ecosystem Survival in San Francisco visited Sean Brady and Gary Hevel October 22-24 to examine bees and blister beetles.

Stefan Schmidt from the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany visited Dave Smith and the Sawfly Collection September 15 to October 05.

Derek Sites from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, visited Gary Hevel and the Silphidae Collection October 22-24.

Mark Volkovitsh from the Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia, is a current visitor with Alex Konstantinov and the Coleoptera Collection, from October 15 through November 15.

Carrie Wells from Clemson University visited Robert Robbins and the Butterfly Collection on October 20 to gain leg samples from specimens of *Speyeria diana.*

TRAVEL:

Terry Erwin was away from the museum from October 06 to 22, spending time in Peru and California.

Smithsonian Institution , Washington, DC, 20560 - Chair: Terry Erwin - Editor : Gary Hevel - Coordinator: Juanita Hall. [Articles for Ent. News can be submitted by e-mail or on a 31/2 " diskette and should be submitted to Juanita Hall (hallj@.si.edu) or Gary Hevel (hevelg@.si.edu), no later then the last week of the month.]