



# Phaëton

The Official Newsletter of the  
Maryland Entomological Society

Volume 35, Number 2

November 2014

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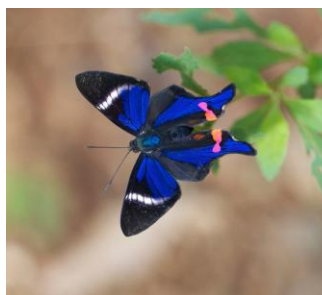
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## Meeting Announcement

The Maryland Entomological Society's 301<sup>st</sup> regular meeting will be held **Friday, 21 November 2014**, at **8:00 p.m.**, in **Room 004** (one floor below the street level), **Biological Sciences Building**, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC). Bring a friend and specimens, observations, and books to share. Refreshments will be provided. Presentations are scheduled to begin at 8:15 p.m.

**Speaker: William J. Cooper, Ph.D. – Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Irvine; and Program Director, Environmental Engineering, Division of Chemical, Bioengineering, Environmental and Transport Systems, National Science Foundation, Arlington, Virginia**

**Title: “The Butterflies of Iguazu Falls, Argentina”**



This project has turned into a longer term initiative than Bill Cooper first imagined. He has now visited the Iguazu Falls National Park three times (2008, 2010, and 2012) and has accumulated 15,000 photographs and videos of approximately 170 species. He will be returning this December for his fourth photographic expedition and hopes to expand his collection to more than 200 species. Tonight's talk is mainly about the diversity of the species at Iguazu Falls and some very interesting observations which Bill has made while photographing them. His main objective is to record as much biodiversity as possible and to preserve the natural beauty of the world as we know it, which, with climate change and a human population growing to 9.5 billion by 2050, will likely be changing drastically. This coming December, Bill's focus, in addition to increasing the number of species that he has photographed, is to obtain a substantial amount of video of them in their natural habitat.

Bill Cooper received his B.S. in Chemistry from Allegheny College in 1968. He then studied Organic Geochemistry at Penn State and received his M.S. in 1971. His Ph.D. is in Marine and Atmospheric Chemistry from the University of Miami, in 1988. In July 2006, he came to UC-Irvine as the Director of the Urban Water Research Center and a Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering. He has appointments in Chemical Engineering, and the Department of Policy, Planning and Design in the School of Social Ecology. His present research interests include carbon cycling in oceanic and fresh waters, the application of free radical chemistry to advanced oxidation processes for the treatment of pollutants, and the environmental photochemical fate of emerging chemicals of concern (pharmaceuticals). He was also part of a large team studying the use of ozone for ballast water treatment for the control of invasive species. His recent studies in the environmental fate of pharmaceuticals suggest that constructed wetlands may offer a low-cost sustainable approach to treating pharmaceuticals and other emerging chemicals of concern. He has published over 200 papers in peer reviewed journals and 45 chapters in books, and has edited 8 books. In November 2011, he was elected as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

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### Meet for Dinner before the Lectures

If you are interested in meeting for dinner before the lectures, you are invited to join the guest speaker and your fellow MES members at **Kibby's Restaurant and Lounge**, “Home of Baltimore's Best Shrimp Salad Sandwich.” Kibby's is located inside the Baltimore Beltway at 3450 Wilkens Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21229, just 15 minutes from UMBC. Meet at the restaurant **promptly at 6:00 p.m.**

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**\*\*\*DON'T FORGET TO RENEW\*\*\*  
\*\*\*IT'S MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME\*\*\*  
OCT 2014 – SEP 2015 MEMBERSHIP YEAR**

Membership renewal forms were inserted in the front of the September 2014 issue of *The Maryland Entomologist* that was mailed out in September. If the date on your address label reads 2014, it is time for you to renew for the “October 2014 – September 2015” membership year. Please check that your contact information is correct and return the form along with your check (made out to Maryland Entomological Society) to: **Edgar A. Cohen, Jr.** (MES Treasurer), 5454 Marsh Hawk Way, Columbia, MD 21045.

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**HONORING MEMBER DONORS**

MES wishes to honor the following members who made charitable donations along with their recent membership renewals. These donations help with the printing and mailing of *The Maryland Entomologist*.

**Harold J. Harlan**  
**Chris Sargent**  
**Eugene J. Scarpulla**  
**Floyd W. Shockley**

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**17 OCTOBER 2014 MES MEETING MINUTES**

The 300<sup>th</sup> general meeting of the Maryland Entomological Society was held on Friday, 17 October 2014 at UMBC and began at 8:30 p.m. with a welcome by Co-President **Fred Paras**. To give those who may have to leave early a chance to be updated on Society activity and announcements, the business meeting was held this time before the main program. The May 2014 MES meeting minutes were read by Secretary **Dick Smith** and approved, and Treasurer **Ed Cohen**'s report cited a current General Funds total of \$3013.38. There were a few announcements but no business items. Dick Smith announced the availability of four fascicles (listed later in this newsletter) from the expertly detailed series, *The Moths of America North of Mexico*, which will soon be kindly donated to the MES by founding member **William Andersen, M.D.** The copies are of 1970s vintage but are in perfect condition. For a modest donation to the MES General Fund, these documents will be available for an interested MES member to include in his/her library. Dick also announced the sighting and photograph (shown later in this newsletter) in September this year of the Maryland rare Giant Swallowtail, *Papilio cresphontes* Cramer (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae), very near to the northern boundary of Baltimore City. **Gene Scarpulla** announced the occurrence of the Patuxent Wildlife Festival at the Patuxent Research Refuge's National Wildlife Visitor Center on Saturday, 18 October 2014. Tours were planned for several of the major research activities at the refuge. Exhibits at the MES meeting included two Cornell drawers of large and strikingly colored beetle specimens, mostly from the family Scarabaeidae and native to Africa. Ed Cohen exhibited a Schmidt box mostly of unusual Lepidoptera he encountered in northern Pennsylvania and a male-female pair of the Giant Crane Fly, *Tipula*

*abdominalis* Say (Diptera: Tipulidae), obtained locally. The meeting continued with the main presentation, which is summarized below, and then adjourned for a period of fine discussion and refreshments.

*Respectfully submitted, Richard H. Smith, MES Secretary.*

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**17 OCTOBER 2014 MES LECTURE**

**Speaker: Jeffrey W. Shultz Ph.D. (Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park)**

**Title: “The Diversity and Sex Lives of Daddy Longlegs (Opiliones)”**

Dr. Shultz started his presentation with a summary of various aspects of the anatomy and life history of Opiliones. Also referred to as Harvestmen, Opiliones can be easily distinguished from even long-legged spiders by their fused body regions (the body usually appears to be a single oval structure) and a single pair of eyes in the middle of their cephalothorax (spiders have a distinct abdomen as well as three to four pairs of eyes). Opiliones have no venom glands in their mouthparts (chelicerae) and therefore pose absolutely no danger to humans. They also have no silk glands and therefore do not build webs. Harvestmen have a pair of anterior defensive scent glands (ozopores) that secrete a peculiar smelling and sometimes noxious fluid when disturbed. Both penes and ovipositors retract into the body and are usually not seen. The males possess two anterior grasping appendages (pedipalps) used for drawing in food and for mating. The feeding apparatus (stomotheca) differs from most arachnids in that it consists of a large chamber for holding food; and thus, unlike with spiders, Opiliones can ingest small chunks of solid food as well as liquids. Opiliones are omnivorous and are capable of ingesting plant material as well as live and dead insects they may encounter. They occur in most habitats worldwide except deserts. Dr. Shultz went on to describe several of the species occurring in the central Atlantic and Appalachian areas. In the suborder Laniatores, only three species occur in Maryland. In the suborder Cyphophthalmi there is one Maryland species *Siroxilis* Hoffman, which occurs in Garrett County and is only 1-3 mm in length. In the suborder Palpatores, there are a number of Maryland species. The pedipalps of *Sabacon cavicolens* Packard are covered in fuzzy setae that entrap small prey. The species occurs in caves and very humid environments. The family Sclerosomatidae, also in suborder Palpatores, has 15 species in Maryland. Most are large and consist of the more visible daddy longlegs examples we find in woodlands.

Much of Dr. Shultz's subsequent material focused on sexual traits and apparatus and their usefulness in separating species. Much of his work has been with sclerosomatid species. Using molecular as well as courting traits and anatomy, and by sampling specimens worldwide, Dr. Shultz was able to rework the phylogeny of the Sclerosomatidae. The eastern North American species are known to be monophyletic (originating from a single ancestral species). Dr. Shultz found that current genera actually bear little correlation with the new phylogenetic

results. Dr. Shultz was also actually able to isolate new species in some of our local areas. In general, researchers are finding more and more species of Opiliones in North America as they study this faunal order. As for morphological and behavioral features that distinguish species and correlate with the molecular results, two basic types of courting processes were found to be useful in differentiating species. These were nuptial gifts and sexual antagonism. Genital areas are located close to the mouth, and males of some species, i.e., those with cuticular sacs, are able to secrete an edible material that serves as a “nuptial gift” and enticement to females to encourage mating. Female Opiliones possess a genital chamber barrier (operculum), and research has found that for many of those species for which the male presents a nuptial gift, the female operculum is simple and unarmed. On the other hand, there are species for which the male has no sacs and therefore presents no nuptial gift. This absence is compensated naturally by alternate anatomical features that ensure mating success. These are a very hardened cuticular penis, an associated robust supporting muscular structure, and an enlarged set of pedipalps, all of which serve to reinforce forced mating. Probably as a means to exercise more female choice for such species, the females of these species often have heavily developed and sclerotized opercula. Dr. Shultz has successfully utilized micro strain gauges to measure Opiliones cuticular penis elasticity and resilience as a further gauge to isolate separate species. Current molecular phylogenetic analysis not only shows species separations and relationships, but it also presents an evolutionary tree development that reveals the succession of species forms. What may seem like a transition to a more primitive state, Dr. Shultz has found that the forced mating and female defensive anatomy are the favored evolutionary transitions under certain conditions. A clue as to why evolution may take this path is indicated by the fact that more species in temperate climates exhibit the forced mating anatomy whereas in the tropics the enticement anatomy is more common. In temperate climates the mating season is shorter and adverse weather exposures are more common. Thus, under stressed conditions in which changes in ecology or life history reduce the duration of breeding seasons, it is evident that forced matings and sexual conflict are favored by natural selection

Respectfully submitted, **Richard H. Smith**, MES Secretary.

#### MEMBER DONATION OF FOUR FASCICLES THE MOTHS OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

MES founding member **William Andersen**, M.D., would like to donate the following four historical issues of *The Moths of America North of Mexico* (MONA) series to the MES as a possible source of funds. If any MES members would like to have the fascicles for their work or their library, they could donate a modest amount (of their choosing) to the MES General Fund to receive them. If no member steps forward with an interest in these issues, then perhaps the MES could donate them to the Natural History Society of Maryland library.

Fascicle 20.1: MIMALLONOIDEA: Mimallonidae;  
BOMBYCOIDEA: Apatelodidae, Bombycidae, Lasiocampidae

John G. Franclemont  
1973, 94 pages, 11 color plates, 22 figures. Treats 45 species.  
Fascicle 20.2a: BOMBYCOIDEA: Saturniidae (Part 1)  
Douglas C. Ferguson  
1971, 153 pages, 11 color plates, 19 figures. Treats 48 species.  
Fascicle 20.2b: BOMBYCOIDEA: Saturniidae (Part 2)  
Douglas C. Ferguson  
1972, 142 pages, 11 color plates, 11 figures. Treats 20 species.  
Fascicle 21: SPHINGOIDEA  
Ronald W. Hodges  
1971, 170 pages, 20 plates (14 in color), 19 figures. Treats 115 species.  
MES thanks Dr. Anderson for his generous donation to the Society.

#### SAM DROEGE FEATURED IN AUDUBON MAGAZINE

MES member **Sam Droege** (Head of the Bee Inventory and Monitoring Laboratory, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center) is featured in the November/December 2014 issue of *Audubon* magazine (pages 28-33). The article is titled “Three Generations of Citizen Science: The Incubator.” This is a fascinating article about Sam’s life, from childhood to the present. The article discusses Sam’s earlier bird-centered career and his present bee-centered one. (As an aside, two other MES members, **Tim McMahon** and **Gene Scarpulla**, can be seen along with Sam Droege in one of the article’s photos of the bee lab.)

An online version of the article can be viewed at:  
<http://www.audubonmagazine.org/articles/birds/three-generations-citizen-science-incubator>.

#### SUMMARY OF 2014 MARYLAND AND D.C. DRAGONFLY AND DAMSELFLY OBSERVATIONS

Dear Maryland and Washington D.C. dragonfly enthusiasts:  
Welcome to the end of the 2014 dragonfly season. I would like to thank each of you who contributed in some way to the data used in putting together this information.  
Attached should be the update of the 2014 Odonata of Maryland and Washington, D.C. Annual Report. This report summarizes the status of the distribution of the known Maryland/D.C. odonates at the close of the 2014 field season. All new additions or changes to the records since last year’s email report are bolded and underlined in the attachment.

If you see where this information would be of value to someone not on the email list please feel free to forward the information to them.

The distribution of odonates within Maryland and the District are still imperfectly known; in addition dragonfly populations are dynamic. I will continue, hopefully with your input, to keep the odonate records for Maryland and the Washington D.C. areas. Eventually, this information will be formalized and published, so I would ask that you obtain permission if you wish to use this information for your own publication or reports.

Membership to this mailing list is easy. Anyone who continues to provide information will stay on the list as well as those that I feel benefit from this information. This information will be updated on the web whenever a new record is added. Updates of these records can be found at <http://www.marylandinsects.com/MDDCOdonateRecords.html> and all future "new" 2015 records will be bolded and underlined at the website.

I also want to apologize (explain) to those who submitted records that were not incorporated into this year's data. Most of these were sight records of unexpected or difficult to identify species. Although, I will continue to ensure the integrity of the Maryland and Washington, D.C. list, please continue to send in unusual sightings even though no photograph or specimen was collected. If it is truly of interest, the exact location can be revisited and hopefully the sighting can be confirmed by a specimen or revealing photograph during the following year. Also, please keep in mind that even with an excellent photograph, some individuals can not be identified with 100% certainty. I want to encourage photographs but understand that they do not equal the collection of the insect in question.

Two (2) new Maryland and twenty-nine (29) new Maryland county records were added during the 2014 field season (again all new 2014 changes are bolded and underlined in the attached report).

The most interesting finds for the year were the two new species reported from Maryland. Dave Czaplak found a population of **Dusky Clubtail**, *Gomphus spicatus* Hagen in Selys (Gomphidae), at Finzel Swamp (Garrett County) in the spring.

See:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dragonflyhunter/14206873829/in/photolist-nDqiuS-nVBnHz-nDpWCv>

Even more unexpected, Jim Brighton and Jim Stasz located a population of **Red-veined Pennant**, *Celithemis bertha* Williamson (Libellulidae), at Saint Mary's Lake (St. Mary's County) during the summer. This is the furthest north that this species has been found.

See:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dragonflyhunter/14829423824/in/photolist-oACH72-oAqF47-oAAScs>

Both the Dusky Clubtail and Red-veined Pennant appear to currently have healthy populations in Maryland. Based on older records both of these species are likely range extensions into Maryland within the past ten years. The findings to date leaves little doubt that Maryland and the District have plenty of odonate surprises left, so please keep up the good work. Thanks for your data in 2014 and best of luck in your fieldwork during 2015.

Submitted by MES member **Richard Orr**.

### GIANT SWALLOWTAIL OBSERVED NEAR THE BALTIMORE CITY LINE

On 14 September 2014, a Giant Swallowtail, *Papilio cresphontes* Cramer (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae), was observed and photographed by Wade Gibson in Baltimore County at 6414 Pinehurst Road, Baltimore, MD 21212, about a block north of the Baltimore City line. Being a southern butterfly and utilizing the few native trees we have in Maryland in the citrus family for larval hosts, the Giant Swallowtail is rare in the state and even rarer in Baltimore City.



(Image courtesy of Wade Gibson)

### **\*\*Be on the Lookout!\*\*** FIRST UNITED STATES RECORD OF NEW POTENTIALLY INVASIVE SPECIES FOUND IN BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



**Adult Spotted Lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula* (White) (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae).** (Photographed by Lawrence Barringer; image courtesy of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture)

On 22 September 2014, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission, confirmed the presence of the Spotted Lanternfly *Lycorma delicatula* (White) (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae) in Berks

County, Pennsylvania. The Spotted Lanternfly is a planthopper from Asia, specifically found in China, Korea, India, Vietnam, and parts of eastern Asia. In the United States, the species has the potential to greatly impact the grape, fruit tree, and logging industries. The Spotted Lanternfly attacks many hosts including grapes, apples, pines, stone fruits and more than 70 additional species. On 1 November 2014, the Commonwealth announced a quarantine with the intent to restrict the movement of this pest. This is the first detection of Spotted Lanternfly in the United States.



**Adult Spotted Lanternfly.** (Photographed by Holly Raguza; image courtesy of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture)

For additional information and photographs, visit:  
[http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTA\\_RGS\\_0\\_2\\_24476\\_10297\\_0\\_43/AgWebsite/ProgramDetail.aspx?name=SPOTTED-LANTERNFLY&navid=12&parentnavid=0&palid=150&](http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTA_RGS_0_2_24476_10297_0_43/AgWebsite/ProgramDetail.aspx?name=SPOTTED-LANTERNFLY&navid=12&parentnavid=0&palid=150&)

#### RECENT INTERCEPTIONS AT MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA COASTAL PORTS

**4 June 2013 (identification confirmation July 2014): Thistle Ermine, *Myelois circumvoluta* Geoffroy (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae)**



In July 2014, National Specialist (and MES member) **Alma Solis** confirmed the identification of *Myelois circumvoluta*. The moth was found at large in the holds of military cargo at Norfolk International Terminals, Virginia. This is the first time this species has been intercepted entering the United States.

**12 September 2014: a subterranean termite, *Coptotermes Wasmann* sp. (Blattodea: Rhinotermitidae)**



Subterranean termites identified as *Coptotermes* sp. were found at the Port of Baltimore with wood packing material in a shipment from China. There are 30 species of *Coptotermes* reported from China. A key that includes all of the species could not be located.

**31 October 2014: a longhorned beetle, *Xylotrechus rufilius* Bates (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**



The cerambycid *Xylotrechus rufilius* was found at the Port of Baltimore in a shipment of tile from China. This is the first time this species has been found at this port. The species is reported to feed in dying and recently felled trees belonging to the genera *Acer* L. (maples), *Ulmus* L. (elms), and *Fraxinus* L. (ashes).

All images were provided by MES member **Jim Young** (Entomologist Identifier, USDA-APHIS-PPQ- Baltimore).

### BUFFALO, NEW YORK, CBP INTERCEPTS FIRST IN NATION MOTH

A 10 October 2014 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) news release reports that a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) - Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) identifier confirmed on 8 October 2014 that CBP agriculture specialists at the Lewiston Bridge border crossing discovered a first in nation olethreutine moth, *Phaecasiophora fernaldana* Walsingham (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Olethreutinae), on 6 October 2014 while inspecting a truck hauling an ocean container full of pump valves which originated in China. CBP issued an Emergency Action Notification to the importer and the shipment was re-exported to Canada.



**An olethreutine moth, *Phaecasiophora fernaldana* Walsingham (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Olethreutinae).** (Image courtesy of CBP)

The full news release can be accessed at:

<http://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/2014-10-10-000000/buffalo-cbp-intercepts-first-nation-invasive-pest>.

### APPLICATIONS BEING ACCEPTED FOR JOAN MOSENTHAL DEWIND LEPIDOPTERA STUDENT RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION AWARDS

Joan Mosenthal DeWind was a pioneering member of the Xerces Society. A psychiatric social worker by profession, she was also an avid butterfly gardener and an accomplished amateur lepidopterist. Her contributions of time, organizational expertise, and financial support were essential to the growth and success of the Xerces Society over the past 30 years. Joan also had a keen interest in young people, supporting what became the Young Entomologists' Society. In Joan's memory, Bill DeWind established this student research endowment fund. The Xerces Society administers two \$3,750 awards each year for research into Lepidoptera conservation. The Xerces Society is now accepting proposals for the 2015 awards. Please see the application instructions for submitting a proposal. Additional information can be found at: <http://www.xerces.org/joan-dewind-award/>.

### \*CITIZEN SCIENCE\* THE CAMEL CRICKET CENSUS

Our fascination with camel crickets (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae) began several years ago when we discovered – after we asked our army of citizen scientists to list the wildlife they find in their homes (and then reflected on the wild contents of our own domiciles) – that camel crickets were remarkably common.

In fact, one in four of the people who responded to our survey indicated that they had seen camel crickets in and around their homes.

Yet we couldn't help but notice that for some regions of the country – e.g., the Northern Plains and the Intermountain West – there were fewer camel cricket reports than others. Is this because camel crickets don't live there or because people just haven't reported them?

We need MORE DATA to find out!

We have some sense for where camel crickets are distributed, but exactly which species are found in homes across North America?

We need MORE DATA to find out!

Here's the intriguing discovery we've gleaned from the photographs that have been submitted so far: 85% of those photos featured a non-native Asian species of camel cricket, *Diestrammena asynamora* (Adelung).

That's right, there's more than one species of camel cricket living in North America. In addition to the Asian species, we have several native species in the genus *Ceuthophilus* Scudder, a group that had been well noted in the scientific literature to inhabit homes.

When did the Asian species arrive in North America? How widespread is it? Why aren't we seeing more native North American camel crickets in homes?

We need MORE DATA to find out!

Please share your observations and photos today!

We've started writing our first scientific research paper about camel crickets based on the data we have to date. You can check out and comment on the first draft.

We plan to update the manuscript as new data roll in (and we expect it to ROLL IN as we expect you to spread the word to your friends, family and co-workers).

We'll share the data online so anyone who is interested can help us evaluate what might limit the distribution of native and introduced camel cricket species. If you find an interesting or elegant way of analyzing this data, please share it with us and we'll gladly invite you to become an author on the paper.

Our plan is to make each step of our study of camel crickets open, public and transparent – including the data analysis and writing of this scientific paper.

Additional information on the Camel Cricket Census and how to participate can be found at: <http://crickets.yourwildlife.org/>.

**\*CITIZEN SCIENCE\***  
**THE *PIERIS* PROJECT**

Human activities can have large effects on the world's biodiversity, including the creatures in our backyard. The Pieris Project is a citizen science initiative designed to study these effects using the Cabbage White butterfly, *Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera: Pieridae). Originally believed to have come from Europe, this butterfly has invaded many parts of the world and is now one of the most successful and abundant butterflies on the planet. Chances are you've seen them in your garden or fluttering by you while riding through town.

Because this butterfly has likely adapted to the many new and different environments in now inhabits, we can use it to study how organisms respond to changes in their environment. This information will help us predict how other species might respond to similar changes, something we still don't know for most species. That's why we need your help!

Our goal is to partner with the public to create the most comprehensive collection of a single species of butterfly that will be a powerful tool for studying how organisms adapt to changes in their environment.

Our mission is to create a global community of citizen scientists that help to do meaningful research that contributes to our knowledge of the impacts human activities have on the planet's biosphere.

With your help, and only with your help, we can create one of the world's most comprehensive butterfly collections. This information will be critical to understanding how organisms adapt to changes in their environment (e.g., climate change, habitat destruction, agricultural practices, etc.).

From a research perspective:

The Pieris Project's long-term goal is to create a global, long-term sampling of this species to monitor trends and "real-time" evolutionary changes in this species. However, in the meantime there are a number of questions we are interested in exploring, with two main goals for this year:

1) To reconstruct the invasion history of this butterfly as it spread across the globe. In the last 200 years, this butterfly has established populations on every continent with the exception of Antarctica, yet we still don't know the source population of these invasions and whether there have been multiple introductions.

2) To explore how environmental variation has been shaping the genome and phenotype of this butterfly. We will take advantage of the "natural experiments" that invasions create and investigate how a number of environmental factors (climate, agricultural practices, land-use, etc.) have left fingerprints of local adaptation in the genome of *P. rapae* and may be altering its morphology.

Help us!

If you are interested in helping our project succeed, there are three ways that you can help us tremendously:

1) Send us a couple of butterflies from your backyard. Include the date and latitude/longitude coordinates on the envelope. Even though fall is here, depending on where you live, you may be able to catch a few before winter arrives.

2) Help us spread the word by either sharing our project with people you think might be interested in participating or by letting us know of organizations, schools, or any community that might be interested. Email us at [pierisproject@gmail.com](mailto:pierisproject@gmail.com).

3) Consider donating to our crowdfunding campaign. We only have a few days left to reach our goal, and it's all or nothing, so we need all the help we can get! One incentive for donating is a "Backyard Genomics Kit" — a great gift for a budding entomologist — and we also have awesome photographs by the amazing bugographer Alex Wild!

Additional details about The Pieris Project and how to participate can be found at: <http://www.pierisproject.org/>.

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**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY COLLOQUIA**

**Fri, 14 November 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**"Entomological Society of America Presentations"**

Nathalie Steinhauer, Chris Taylor, and Ryan Gott (Graduate Students, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland College Park)

**Fri, 21 November 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**"Interactions between entomopathogenic fungi and Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs"**

Thomas Pike (Graduate Student, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland College Park)

**Fri, 5 December 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**"Honey Bee health risks of acaricid exposures: a rationale for alternative chemistries for varroa mite management"**

Troy D. Anderson (Assistant Professor, Department of Entomology, Virginia Tech)

**Fri, 12 December 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**"Evaluation of essential oils for toxicity and repellency against blood-feeding arthropods"**

Andrew Y. Li (Research Entomologist, Invasive Insect Biocontrol and Behavior Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA)

Entomology colloquia take place in 1130 Plant Sciences Building, College Park, MD. For additional information, go to: <http://entomology.umd.edu/news/events>.

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**AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
PUBLIC MEETING**

**Wed, 3 December 2014; 7:00 p.m.**

**"Phthiraptera and their Bird Hosts"**

Jason D. Weckstein, Ph.D. (Associate Curator of Ornithology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University; Associate Professor, Department of Biodiversity, Earth & Environmental Science, Drexel University)

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Ewell Sale Stewart Library, Second Floor, 1900 Benjamin Franklin

Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
<http://darwin.ansp.org/hosted/aes/mtgSched.htm>.

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**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
PUBLIC MEETING**

**Thu, 4 December 2014; 7:00 p.m.**

Topic: TBA  
Speaker: TBA

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, DC  
<http://entsocwash.org/>.

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**26<sup>TH</sup> USDA INTERAGENCY RESEARCH FORUM ON  
INVASIVE SPECIES**

**Tue-Fri, 13-16 January 2015**

General Session topics include:

- Ambrosia beetles, growing fungi, and their impacts
- Northeast Regional Project (NE-1332): Updates on Regional Biocontrol Projects
- Current research on *Sirex noctilio* and eastern North American *Sirex*

Other Presentations:

- Shaping our understanding and response to emerging forest pathogens
- Invasions by two non-native insects alter regional forest species composition and successional trajectories
- Cerambycids in forest fragments across an urban-rural gradient
- A new invasive leaf-mining weevil on European beech in Nova Scotia
- Planning cost-effective surveillance of invasive forest insects
- Bark beetles of concern in the European region
- Research updates on Asian Longhorned Beetle and Emerald Ash Borer
- Geography, genetic structure, and consequences of Pleistocene climate in a Holarctic defoliator, the Gypsy Moth
- Thousand canker disease of walnut

Loews Annapolis Hotel, 126 West Street, Annapolis, Maryland.  
Additional information can be found at:

[http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive\\_species/interagency\\_forum/](http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive_species/interagency_forum/).

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**INTERSTATE PEST MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

**Wed-Thu, 28-29 January 2015**

The University of Maryland Department of Entomology and Maryland Extension Service present the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Interstate Pest Management Conference. The Conference attracts hundreds of professionals in urban and structural pest management each year for comprehensive training by leading experts from industry, government and academia.

Maritime Institute of Technology - Training and Conference Center, 692 Maritime Boulevard, Linthicum, Maryland.  
Additional Information can be found at:  
<http://entomology.umd.edu/interstatepestmanagementconference>.

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**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
EASTERN BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING**

**Sat-Tue, 14-17 March 2015**

Program Overview:

- Sat, 3/14: TBA
- Sun, 3/15: TBA
- Mon, 3/16: TBA
- Tue, 3/17: TBA

Atlantic Sands Hotel & Conference Center, (101 North Boardwalk) 1 Baltimore Avenue, Rehoboth, Delaware 19971.  
Additional information will be forthcoming at:  
<http://entsoc.org/eastern/2015-eastern-branch-annual-meeting>.

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**2014/2015 PROPOSED MES EVENT SCHEDULE**

Regular MES lecture/meetings are held at UMBC on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday of each of the 6 months coinciding with UMBC's academic year. Proposed events for the upcoming MES membership year are:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Sep 21	Crab Feast/Meet-&-Greet at J. KING'S Restaurant	
Oct 17	Jeffrey Shultz	Diversity & Sex Lives of Daddy Longlegs
Nov 21	William Cooper	The Butterflies of Iguazu Falls, Argentina
Feb 20	Lecture	TBA
Mar 20	Lecture	TBA
Apr 17	Lecture	TBA
May 15	Members' & Students' Presentations & Elections	
TBA	Survey/Field Trip	

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**OCT 2014 – SEP 2015 MES MEMBERSHIP YEAR  
OFFICERS**

Co-Presidents	Timothy Foard & Frederick Paras
Vice President	Philip J. Kean
Secretary	Richard H. Smith
Treasurer	Edgar A. Cohen, Jr.
Historian	(vacant)
Faculty Sponsors	Frank E. Hanson & Austin P. Platt
Publications Editor	Eugene J. Scarpulla

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**SUBMITTAL DEADLINES**

DEC 2014 issue of the *Phaëton*:

Please send member news items by 5 December 2014.

SEP 2015 issue of *The Maryland Entomologist*:

Please send first drafts of articles and notes by 1 April 2015.

Send drafts for both publications to [ejscarp@comcast.net](mailto:ejscarp@comcast.net).

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