



# Phaëton

The Official Newsletter of the  
Maryland Entomological Society

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## Meeting Announcement

The Maryland Entomological Society's 296<sup>th</sup> regular meeting will be held **Friday, 21 February 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: Andrew W. Ulsamer – Biological Science Lab Technician, Bee Research Laboratory, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland**

**Title: “Colony Collapse Disorder and Pollinator Decline”**

Andrew Ulsamer will discuss the emergence of colony collapse disorder (CCD) of the Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* Linnaeus (Hymenoptera: Apidae), what the research tells us about CCD, and how it relates to the larger issue of the general decline of native pollinators.

Andrew graduated from the University of Maryland with a Bachelor of Science in Entomology. He joined the USDA Bee Research Laboratory in Beltsville in 1998. He is a lab technician in the disease diagnostic lab. The lab offers a free diagnostic service where any beekeeper, worldwide, can submit samples of bees or comb for diagnosis of most known Honey Bee diseases. Andrew currently manages and maintains the lab's Honey Bee colonies. He assists the researchers in setting up and performing their field research projects. In the past, he has administered the USDA's Africanized Honey Bee Identification Program. Andrew has also been involved in research aimed at preserving Honey Bee germplasm and has been trained in artificial insemination of Honey Bee queens.

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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 Wilkins Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21229, just 15 minutes from UMBC. Meet at the restaurant **promptly at 6:00 p.m.**

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For more information concerning upcoming lecture/meetings, please contact one of the following people:

Annapolis Area:	<b>Harold Harlan</b>	(410) 923-0173 (Home)	<a href="mailto:haroldharlan@comcast.net">haroldharlan@comcast.net</a>
Baltimore Area:	<b>Fred Paras</b>	(410) 374-0425 (Home)	<a href="mailto:bugandrockman@msn.com">bugandrockman@msn.com</a>
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	<b>Frank Hanson</b>	(410) 997-0890 (Home)	<a href="mailto:hanson@umbc.edu">hanson@umbc.edu</a>
Bowie Area:	<b>Gene Scarpulla</b>	(301) 464-3170 (Home)	<a href="mailto:ejscarp@comcast.net">ejscarp@comcast.net</a>
Southern MD:	<b>Bob Platt</b>	(410) 586-8750 (Home)	<a href="mailto:platt@umbc.edu">platt@umbc.edu</a>

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**15 NOVEMBER 2013 MES MEETING MINUTES**

The 295<sup>th</sup> general meeting of the Maryland Entomological Society was held on Friday, 15 November 2013 at UMBC and began at 8:24 p.m. with a welcome by Co-President **Fred Paras** and then introduction of the speaker for the main program by Co-President **Tim Foard**. The lecture is summarized below. Attendees broke for a period of refreshments and discussion after the talks, and then a business meeting was convened. The minutes of the October 2013 meeting were read by the Secretary and approved, and the Treasurer's report (obtained from Treasurer **Ed Cohen** prior to the meeting) cited a General Funds total of \$2771.07. A surprise award was then delivered by MES Co-Faculty Sponsor and UMBC Professor Emeritus **Frank Hanson**. It was for a plaque, presented to Fred Paras, for faithful and dedicated service as our Society President with the unanimous support of MES members, for a continuous period of 20 years.



**Fred Paras displays the Distinguished Service Award he received for serving as President of the Maryland Entomological Society for the past 20 years.** (Photographed by Timothy Foard)

Even this year, Fred is continuing his service as a Co-President along with Tim Foard. The plaque was prepared by MES founder and Co-Faculty Sponsor and UMBC Professor Emeritus **Austin Platt**. A round of applause was also initiated by Frank Hanson for the exemplary job that **Gene Scarpulla** has displayed as our journal editor since 2008. Gene announced that he was aware of three manuscripts currently in preparation for the 2014 issue of the journal (deadline for submissions is April 1). Gene additionally informed us that the annual cost for the new Society website was quite nominal. Under announcements, Fred mentioned a series of programs, including one titled "Fossil Frenzy" that was held on 20 October 2013, at The Maryland Naturalist Center located at the Natural History

Society of Maryland headquarters in Overlea. Under displays, Phil Kean brought in his famous "Beast Box," which included mounted specimens of quite large terrestrial arthropods, including a tarantula (Theraphosidae), a Tarantula Hawk wasp (*Pepsis grossa* (Fabricius) [Pompilidae]), Wallace's Long-horned Beetle (*Batocera wallacei* Thomson [Cerambycidae]), a Bullet Ant (*Paraponera clavata* [Fabricius] [Formicidae]), a flower mantis (Hymenopodidae), and a rock scorpion (Hemiscorpiidae). High-resolution macrophotography equipment and its set-up were also displayed and demonstrated by the program speaker.

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

**15 NOVEMBER 2013 MES LECTURE**

**Speaker: Sam Droege – Wildlife Biologist and Director, Bee Inventory and Monitoring Laboratory, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, United States Geological Survey, Beltsville, Maryland**

**Title: "Taking High Resolution Photos of Insects with Your Macro (or Even Your Regular) Lens!"**

Sam started by giving some history of how high resolution insect photography equipment evolved. The U.S. Army Public Health Command was the initial developer. They used the technique at foreign bases for the purpose of sending high quality photographs of small insect pests back to experts in the United States, rather than sending the actual specimens. The technique does not require a specialized digital camera. However, it does require a macro lens and a sled arrangement on which the camera can be mounted and then moved in small increments for each shot, toward or away from the subject. An automated, timed moving device is preferred because a completed high resolution image may require from 15 to 150 separate still photos or image slices. For each image, the camera may move no more than a fraction of a millimeter. Sam's setup, which he demonstrated, uses two flash heads with tissue paper for light diffusion. The specimen is mounted inside a white Styrofoam cooler that helps to concentrate light and equalize light distribution. The cooler is open in the back and a black cloth is mounted at some distance from the opening for a diffuse dark background. A 1:1 to 1:5 macro lens is used (1:5 is better). A moderate f-stop is used (f-5.0) since high f-stops will sacrifice resolution. Depth of field (usually obtained by photographers by using high f-stops) can be sacrificed because multiple perfectly-focused images at varying slightly separated distances are taken and combined. An ISO of 100 and shutter speed of 200 is adequate. With the stacked images, a 5 to 12 megapixel camera can take images with full picture resolution equivalent to 115 MP. Digital raw format is used. A key ingredient in the process is image processing computer software that compares the multiple images, determines the sharpest focused region within each image, darkens the remainder, and seamlessly blends all images together. Two such available packages go by the brand names "Zerene Stacker," which is pricey, and "Combine Z," which has a free on-line version, but it is less versatile.



**Sam Droege demonstrates the setup for taking high-resolution photographs of insects.** (Photographed by Timothy Foard)

Sam shared several of his detailed techniques for specimen mounting and suspension. If the specimen must remain on an insect pin, the pin image can be eliminated later by photoshopping. Otherwise, modeling clay can be used to support the specimen on a thin pedestal. Photoshopping can also be used to clean up unwanted images of lint, pollen, etc. The finer points of photoshopping techniques are discussed on the “Reddit” photographers’ website. Underexposing and then push-processing usually results in even more image sharpness. Sam has found that an excellent medium for supporting and expanding an insect for displaying its surface structures and appendages is to suspend the specimen in hand sanitizer liquid in a small glass cuvette tube. The only drawback is that surfaces with finely crevassed patterns, such as insect compound eyes, will show loss of detail. This is caused by the refractive index of the liquid being larger than that for air. Sam of course entertained us during his talk with a large selection of high resolution photos of bees (Hymenoptera: Apoidea), crane flies (Diptera), and other insects as well as details of various bird feathers and feet. Some of his most striking images are available at the website <http://www.flickr.com/photos/usgsbiml/>.

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

*Editor’s Note: You can access a National Geographic article titled “Intimate Portraits of Bees” featuring Sam and his photography at:*

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/features/140114-bee-native-macro-photography-insects-science/#.Uuq9Qr5Oncs>. (You may need to copy and paste the web address into your browser for it to work.)

#### 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*.

**Thomas J. Henry**  
**Richard L. Orr**  
**Harold B. White**

#### MES SURVEY/FIELD TRIP TO THE BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA CONSERVATION FARM, POOLESVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

Coordinator: Dick Smith.

Hosts: Steven Swartz, along with Scott Harmon, Byron “Butch” Mezick, Tucker Mostrom, and Dan Perino.

30 June 2013; 0900-1530 hours; AM: cloudy, 78° F.; PM: mostly sunny 82° F.

Participants: Ed Cohen, Joy Cohen, Tim Foard, Phil Kean, Bill Lerner, Marcia Lerner, Evie Paras, Fred Paras, Gene Scarpulla, Dick Smith, Marcia Watson, Shmuel Yaakov, and Sam Droege (post facto identifications)

#### INSECTS

##### ORDER ODONATA: dragonflies, damselflies

###### **Family Libellulidae: pennants**

*Erythemis simplicicollis* (Say) – Eastern Pondhawk

*Plathemis lydia* (Drury) – Common Whitetail

###### **Family Lestidae: spreadwings**

*Lestes* Leach species – unidentified spreadwing damselfly

##### ORDER PLECOPTERA: stoneflies

###### **Family Perlidae: common stoneflies**

*Acroneuria* Pictet species – unidentified common stonefly

##### ORDER ORTHOPTERA: grasshoppers, crickets, katydids

###### **Family Acrididae: grasshoppers**

*Dissosteira carolina* (Linnaeus) – Carolina Grasshopper

##### ORDER COLEOPTERA: beetles

###### **Family Carabidae: ground beetles**

*Cicindela sexguttata* Fabricius – Six-spotted Tiger Beetle

*Cicindela unipunctata* Fabricius – One-spotted Tiger Beetle

###### **Family Lucanidae: stag beetles**

*Dorcus parallelus* (Say) – Antelope Beetle

###### **Family Passalidae: bess beetles**

*Odontotanaeus disjunctus* (Illiger) – Patent-leather Beetle or Horned Passalus

###### **Family Scarabaeidae – scarab beetles**

*Cotinis nitida* (Linnaeus) – Green June Beetle

*Euphoria herbacea* (Olivier) – Olive Flower Beetle

###### **Family Cantharidae – soldier beetles**

*Chaulionathus marginatus* (Fabricius) – Margined Leatherwing

###### **Family Tenebrionidae: darkling beetles**

*Alobates pennsylvanica* (De Geer) – False Mealworm Beetle

###### **Family Cerambycidae: long-horned beetles**

*Tetraopes tetrophthalmus* (Forster) – Red Milkweed Beetle

*Typocerus velutinus* (Olivier) – a flower long-horned beetle

*Strangalia luteicornis* (Fabricius) – a flower long-horned beetle

###### **Family Chrysomelidae: leaf beetles**

*Chrysochus auratus* (Fabricius) – Dogbane Beetle

##### ORDER DIPTERA: gnats, midges, mosquitoes, true flies

###### **Family Asilidae: robber flies**

*Laphria* Meigen species – unidentified robber fly

##### ORDER LEPIDOPTERA: true butterflies, skippers, moths

###### **Family Papilionidae: swallowtails**

*Eurytides marcellus* (Cramer) – Zebra Swallowtail

*Papilio polyxenes* Fabricius – Black Swallowtail

*Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus – Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

*Papilio troilus* Linnaeus – Spicebush Swallowtail

**Family Pieridae: whites and yellows**

*Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus) – Cabbage White  
*Colias eurytheme* Boisduval – Orange Sulphur

**Family Lycaenidae: gossamer wings**

*Satyrium calanus* (Hübner) – Banded Hairstreak  
*Cupido comyntas* (Godart) – Eastern Tailed-Blue  
*Celastrina neglecta* (W. H. Edwards) – Summer Azure

**Family Nymphalidae: brush-footed butterflies**

*Speyeria cybele* (Fabricius) – Great Spangled Fritillary  
*Phyciodes tharos* (Drury) – Pearl Crescent  
*Megisto cymela* (Cramer) – Little Wood-Satyr  
*Cercyonis pegala* (Fabricius) – Common Wood-Nymph

**Family Hesperidae: skippers**

*Epargyreus clarus* (Cramer) – Silver-spotted Skipper  
*Euphyes vestris* (Boisduval) – Dun Skipper

**Family Crambidae: grass moths**

*Crambus albellus* Clemens – Small White Grass-veneer

**Family Geometridae: geometer moths**

*Scopula inductata* (Guenée) – Soft-lined Wave

**Family Sphingidae: sphinx moths**

*Hemaris diffinis* (Boisduval) – Snowberry Clearwing  
*Amphion floridensis* B.P. Clark – Nessus Sphinx

**Family Erebidae: tiger moths**

*Haploa clymene* (Brown) – Clymene Moth  
*Cynia tenera* Hübner – Dogbane Tiger Moth or Delicate Cynia  
*Ctenucha virginica* (Charpentier) – Virginia Ctenucha  
*Caenurgina crassiuscula* (Haworth) – Clover Looper

**Family Noctuidae: cutworms, dagger moths, owlet moths, underwings**

*Polia purpurissata* (Grote) – Purple Arches  
*Mythimna unipuncta* (Haworth) – Armyworm

**ORDER HYMENOPTERA: sawflies, horntails, bees, wasps, ants****Family Andrenidae: mining bees, sand bees**

*Andrena rudbeckiae* Robertson – a mining bee  
*Calliopsis andreniformis* Smith – a mining bee

**Family Halictidae: sweat bees, green bees**

*Agapostemon virescens* (Fabricius) – a green bee  
*Augochlorella aurata* (Smith) – a green bee  
*Halictus ligatus* Say or *H. poeyi* Lepeletier – a sweat bee  
*Halictus parallelus* Say – a sweat bee  
*Lasioglossum bruneri* (Crawford) – a sweat bee  
*Lasioglossum ephialtum* Gibbs – a sweat bee  
*Lasioglossum hitchensi* Gibbs – a sweat bee  
*Lasioglossum smilacinae* (Roberson) – a sweat bee  
*Lasioglossum versatum* (Robertson) – a sweat bee

**Family Megachilidae: leafcutter, mason, resin bees**

*Hoplitis pilosifrons* (Cresson) – a leafcutter bee

**Family Apidae: bumble, carpenter, digger, honey cuckoo bees**

*Apis mellifera* Linnaeus – Honey Bee  
*Bombus bimaculatus* (Cresson) – Two-spotted Bumble Bee  
*Bombus griseocollis* (DeGeer) – Brown-belted Bumble Bee  
*Bombus impatiens* (Cresson) – Common Eastern Bumble Bee  
*Ceratina calcarata* Robertson – a small carpenter bee  
*Ceratina dupla* Say – a small carpenter bee  
*Ceratina strenua* – a small carpenter bee  
*Melitoma taurea* (Say) – a morning glory bee  
*Xylocopa virginica* (Linnaeus) – Eastern Carpenter Bee

**Family Formicidae: ants**

*Aphaenogaster rudis* Enzmann – Rough Aphaenogaster  
*Aphaenogaster tennesseensis* (Mayr) – Tennessee Aphaenogaster  
*Brachymyrmex depilis* (Emery) – Little Hairless Ant  
*Camponotus castaneus* (Latreille) – Chestnut Carpenter Ant  
*Camponotus chromoiodes* Bolton – Red Carpenter Ant

*Camponotus nearcticus* Emery – Nearctic Carpenter Ant  
*Camponotus pennsylvanicus* De Geer – Black Carpenter Ant  
*Camponotus subbarbatus* Emery – Slightly Bearded Carpenter Ant  
*Crematogaster lineolata* (Say) – Small-lined Crematogaster  
*Formica dolosa* Buren – Sly Ant  
*Formica pallidefulva* Latreille – Pale Ant  
*Formica subsericea* Say – Somewhat Silky Ant  
*Lasius alienus* (Foerster) – Cornfield Ant  
*Lasius umbratus* (Nylander) – Shaded Fuzzy Ant  
*Monomorium minimum* (Buckley) – Little Back Ant  
*Ponera pennsylvanica* Buckley – Pennsylvania Poner  
*Prenolepis imparis* (Say) – Winter Ant  
*Solenopsis molesta* (Say) – Thief Ant  
*Temnothorax curvispinosus* (Mayr) – Bent-spined Temnothorax  
*Tetramorium caespitum* (Linnaeus) – Pavement Ant

**ARACHNIDS (3)****ORDER IXODIDA****Family Ixodidae: ticks**

*Amblyomma americanum* (Linnaeus) – Lone Star Tick  
*Dermacentor variabilis* (Say) – American Dog Tick

**ORDER TROMBIDIFORMES****Family Trombiculidae: chigger mites**

[most likely] *Eutrombicula alfreddugesi* (Oudemans) – a chigger mite

**AMPHIBIANS (3)**

*Lithobates clamitans melanota* (Rafinesque) – Northern Green Frog  
*Hyla versicolor* LeConte – Gray Treefrog  
*Anaxyrus* Tschudi species – unidentified North American toad

**REPTILES (4)**

*Terrapene carolina* (Linnaeus) – Eastern Box Turtle  
*Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) – Common Garter Snake  
*Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus) – Eastern Ribbon Snake  
*Carphophis amoenus* (Say) – Eastern Worm Snake

**BIRDS (35)**

*Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus) – Canada Goose  
*Phalacrocorax auritus* (Lesson) – Double-crested Cormorant  
*Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein) – Black Vulture  
*Cathartes aura* (Linnaeus) – Turkey Vulture  
*Buteo lineatus* (Gmelin) – Red-shouldered Hawk  
*Buteo jamaicensis* (Gmelin) – Red-tailed Hawk  
*Zenaidura macroura* (Linnaeus) – Mourning Dove  
*Strix varia* Barton – Barred Owl  
*Melanerpes carolinus* (Linnaeus) – Red-bellied Woodpecker  
*Picooides pubescens* (Linnaeus) – Downy Woodpecker  
*Dryocopus pileatus* (Linnaeus) – Pileated Woodpecker  
*Contopus virens* (Linnaeus) – Eastern Wood-Pewee  
*Empidonax virescens* (Vieillot) – Acadian Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus crinitus* (Linnaeus) – Great Crested Flycatcher  
*Vireo griseus* (Boddaert) – White-eyed Vireo  
*Vireo olivaceus* (Linnaeus) – Red-eyed Vireo  
*Cyanocitta cristata* (Linnaeus) – Blue Jay  
*Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus – Barn Swallow  
*Poecile carolinensis* (Audubon) – Carolina Chickadee  
*Thryothorus ludovicianus* (Latham) – Carolina Wren  
*Sialia sialis* (Linnaeus) – Eastern Bluebird  
*Mimus polyglottos* (Linnaeus) – Northern Mockingbird  
*Seiurus aurocapilla* (Linnaeus) – Ovenbird  
*Geothlypis trichas* (Linnaeus) – Common Yellowthroat  
*Dendroica petechia* (Linnaeus) – Yellow Warbler  
*Dendroica discolor* (Vieillot) – Prairie Warbler  
*Spizella passerina* (Bechstein) – Chipping Sparrow  
*Spizella pusilla* (A. Wilson) – Field Sparrow

*Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin) – Scarlet Tanager  
*Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linnaeus) – Northern Cardinal  
*Passerina cyanea* (Linnaeus) – Indigo Bunting  
*Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linnaeus) – Red-winged Blackbird  
*Molothrus ater* (Boddaert) – Brown-headed Cowbird  
*Carduelis tristis* (Linnaeus) – American Goldfinch  
*Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus) – House Sparrow

**MAMMALS (2)**

*Sylvilagus floridanus* (J. A. Allen) – Eastern Cottontail  
*Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmermann) – White-tailed Deer

**PHILADELPHIA CBP INTERCEPTS FIRST IN PORT TICK**

A 16 January 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 31 December 2013 that CBP agriculture specialists at the Philadelphia International Airport discovered a first in port tick. The specialists intercepted many dead and alive Anatolian Brown Ticks, *Rhipicephalus bursa* Canestrini & Fanzago (Ixodidae), that were discovered on untanned goat skins from Macedonia and Greece. The hides were in the possession of a passenger arriving from Rome on 23 December 2013.



**Anatolian Brown Ticks, *Rhipicephalus bursa* Canestrini & Fanzago (Ixodidae).** (Image courtesy of Steve Sapp, CBP Public Affairs Officer)

The full news release can be accessed at:

[http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news\\_releases/local/01162014\\_4.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/local/01162014_4.xml).

**OTHER RECENT CBP / USDA-APHIS-PPQ INTERCEPTIONS**

***Lindingaspis piceus* (Malenotti) (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) – a scale** (no photo)

*Lindingaspis piceus* (Malenotti) (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) was intercepted at Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport in baggage. According to [ScaleNet](#), its hosts are *Cassine schweinfurthiana* Loes, *Hydnocarpus* Gaertn. spp., *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. (tuliptree), *Citrus ×paradisi* Macfad. (grapefruit), and *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze (tea). The species is a pest found on leaves.

***Neoselenaspis silvaticus* (Lindinger) (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) – a scale**



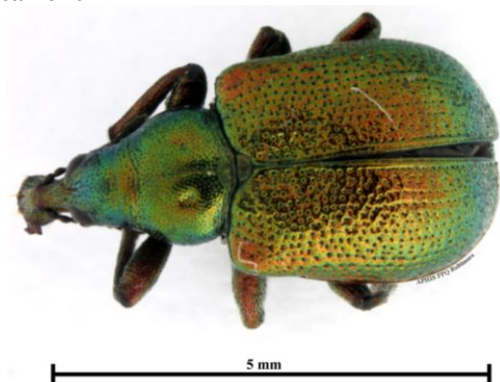
*Neoselenaspis silvaticus* (Lindinger) (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) was intercepted in baggage at Dulles International Airport on spurge (Euphorbiaceae). According to [ScaleNet](#), this afrotropical species has been recorded as a pest of tea plants, *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze, and citrus, *Citrus* L. spp.

***Neophilaenus Haupt* sp. (Hemiptera: Aphrophoridae) – a hopper**



*Neophilaenus Haupt* sp. (Hemiptera: Aphrophoridae [previously Cercopidae]) was intercepted for the first time at the Norfolk International Terminals (Port of Virginia) and only the second time nationwide.

***Byctiscus betulae* Linnaeus (Coleoptera: Attelabidae) – Hazel Leafroller**



Two male and two female *Byctiscus betulae* Linnaeus

(Coleoptera: Attelebidae) were found in a shipment of tile from Italy at the Norfolk International Terminals (Port of Virginia). This is the first time this species has been found entering the United States. This pest is a leaf roller that is reported to feed on *Betula* L. spp. (birches), *Populus tremula* L. (European aspen), and occasionally *Salix* L. spp. (willows).

***Elaphria* Hübner sp. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) – a triffine owl moth caterpillar**



A caterpillar was found in a shipment of tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.) from Chile at the Norfolk International Terminals (Port of Virginia). The caterpillar was identified as *Elaphria* sp. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). There are more than 100 species of *Elaphria* described, however very few of the caterpillars are known. According to the “Lista de géneros y especies de lepidópteros noctuidos representados en las Colecciones Científicas de la Universidad de Concepción,” *Elaphria bucephalina* (Mabille) is the only species known from Chile.

Submitted by MES member **Jim Young**, Entomologist Identifier, USDA-APHIS-PPQ- Baltimore

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND USGS  
BEE INTERNSHIP – POTOMAC RIVER AREA**

As part of a large project to survey bees in woodlands throughout Maryland and Delaware, Andrew Landsman (National Park Service) will be coordinating interns to tend, collect, and process (if so desired) bees and other insect caught in simple glycol traps located along the C and O Canal National Park properties from Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland.

Commitment can be as little as tending one set of traps per week (about 30 minutes of work) and extending to multiple traps, helping a graduate student from the University of Delaware do vegetation surveys, and processing and learning to identify the bees in Sam Droege’s USGS lab in Beltsville, Maryland.

There’s no salary, of course, but lots of good experience.

See the link below for more information and how to apply and contact Andrew.

<http://wfsjobs.tamu.edu/jobs/multiple-field-biologist-interns-insects-maryland/>.

Submitted by MES member **Sam Droege**, [sdroege@usgs.gov](mailto:sdroege@usgs.gov)  
USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

**GRAB YOUR CAMERA...  
BUMBLE BEE WATCH IS HERE!**

PORTLAND, Oregon --- A new web site launched today allows people to be directly involved in protecting bumble bees throughout North America. [Bumble Bee Watch](#) enables people to connect with experts and other enthusiasts, and help build a comprehensive picture of where bumble bees are thriving and where they need help.

Furry, hardworking bumble bees are essential to wildlands, gardens, and farms, helping to deliver food security for both people and wildlife alike. Alarming, many recent reports suggest that we may be losing their familiar buzz from our summer landscapes due to habitat loss, insecticide use, disease, and climate change. More information is needed to determine their conservation status, and that process demands a continent-wide collaborative effort.

“We have an amazing community of citizen scientists who have helped us follow a handful of bee species,” said Rich Hatfield, the Xerces Society conservation biologist who coordinated creation of Bumble Bee Watch. “Hopefully this new web site will generate greater awareness and allow us to draw more people into this community.”

A Smartphone or simple digital camera (and a computer) is all that’s needed to start exploring [BumbleBeeWatch.org](#). In addition to uploading photos of bumble bees, individuals can identify the bumble bees, learn about their ecology, and connect with bumble bee experts and other citizen scientists engaged in pollinator conservation.

The information gathered will help locate rare or endangered populations, as well as track species whose status is less well known. “Bumble Bee Watch will greatly benefit our at-risk pollinator conservation program,” said Sheila Colla, project leader for Wildlife Preservation Canada’s At-Risk Pollinator Project, a partner in Bumble Bee Watch. “By locating rare bumble bee populations and collecting information on their ecological requirements, citizen scientists can help conserve these important insects.”

Bumble Bee Watch is a partnership between the [Xerces Society](#), [Wildlife Preservation Canada](#), the [University of Ottawa](#), the [Montreal Insectarium](#), the [Natural History Museum](#) in London, and [BeeSpotter](#).

“Bumble Bee Watch unites scientists and conservation organizations in Canada and the United States in the study and protection of North America’s bumble bees,” said Scott Black, executive director of the Xerces Society. “We are grateful for the hard work and commitment that our partners have made. This web site will transform the way bumble bees are viewed and protected.”

[Learn more about BumbleBeeWatch.org:](#)

- Watch this video to learn how to contribute your photos, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7Kp3Awf2MQ>
- Learn how to take helpful photos of bumble bees, [www.bumblebeewatch.org/contents/photo-tips/](http://www.bumblebeewatch.org/contents/photo-tips/)

- Meet the Bumble Bee Watch partners, <http://bumblebeewatch.org/contents/about/>
- Watch the Bumble Bee Watch trailer video on YouTube, <http://youtu.be/vTLKMAAtXGnA>
- Read more about bumble bees at risk on Xerces' Project Bumble Bee web page, <http://www.xerces.org/bumblebees/>

Contacts:

- **Rich Hatfield**, Conservation Biologist, Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation; (503) 468-8405, [rich@xerces.org](mailto:rich@xerces.org)
- **Scott Hoffman Black**, Executive Director, Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation; (503) 449-3792, [sblack@xerces.org](mailto:sblack@xerces.org).

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**HYM COURSE 2014**

To Prospective Participants:

We are pleased to announce the fifth offering of HYM Course (<http://hymcourse.org/>), scheduled for 17-23 August 2014 at the Eagle Hill Institute, Steuben, Maine (<http://www.eaglehill.us/>).

The main objective of HYM Course is to provide participants with knowledge and experience in identifying parasitic and predatory wasps, sawflies, woodwasps, bees, and ants. Please note that while sawflies, woodwasps, bees, and ants are covered in this course to provide a complete view of Hymenoptera, parasitic and predatory wasps are the focus of the course.

Information on natural history is also presented, and that information is reinforced with fieldwork. Techniques used to collect, rear, preserve, and curate specimens are presented in a hands-on manner to allow participants to learn directly by doing.

The course is limited to 25 participants. Please visit the HYM Course website (<http://hymcourse.org/>) for details, including information on how to apply, costs for taking the course, and logistics of travel. Applications are due 21 March 2014.

We look forward to seeing you in Maine!

The Instructors, HYM Course 2014

*Submitted by MES member Mike Gates, USDA-ARS Systematic Entomology Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History*

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**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY EVENTS**

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

**“Causes and Arthropod Community Consequences for Clinical Adaptation in a Foundational Plant Species”**  
Entomology Colloquium by Dr. Kailen Mooney, Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, UC Irvine

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

**“Insecticide Resistance in the House Fly, *Musca domestica*”**  
Entomology Colloquium by Dr. William Reid, Entomology, UM

**Fri, 28 February 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**“TBA”**  
Entomology Colloquium by Dr. Paul Leisnham, Environmental

Science & Technology, UM

**Fri, 7 March 2014, 12:00 p.m.**

**“The Role of ABC Transporters in Pollinator Risk Assessment and the Evolution of Pesticide Resistance”**  
Entomology Colloquium by Dr. Dave Hawthorne, Entomology, UM

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

**“Community Ecology, From the Small to the Large”**  
Entomology Colloquium by Dr. Dan Gruner, Entomology, UM  
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, 26 February 2014; 7:00 p.m.**

**“Landscape-scale temporal variation of pollination service in the Mongolia Steppe”**

Speaker: Daniel S. Song (Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Biology, University of Pennsylvania)  
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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**THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
ENTOMOLOGY SEMINAR**

**Fri, 28 February 2014, 3:00 p.m.**

**“Panning for Gold and Searching for Needles in Haystacks: Braconid wasp systematics and biodiversity in temperate and boreal ecosystems”**

Seminar by Dr. Robert R. Kula (Research Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC)  
The George Washington University, Corcoran Hall 106, 2023 G St. NW, Washington DC  
<http://departments.columbian.gwu.edu/biology/about/seminars>.

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**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
PUBLIC MEETING**

**Thu, 6 March 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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**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
EASTERN BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING**

**Sat-Tue, 15-18 March 2014**

Program Overview:

- Sat, 3/15: Welcome reception and movie night
- Sun, 3/16: Opening session, scientific presentations, student paper competitions, games, evening welcome social

- Mon, 3/17: Scientific presentations, awards banquet
  - Tue, 3/18: Remaining presentations completed by mid-morning, departure
- Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center, 6945 Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185  
<http://www.entsoc.org/eastern/2014-eastern-branch-annual-meeting>
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**2013/2014 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 8	Crab Feast/Meet-&-Greet at J. KING'S Restaurant	
Oct 18	Harold Harlan	New & Novel Mosquito Control Options
Nov 15	Sam Droege	High Resolution Insect Photography
Feb 21	Andrew Ulsamer	Colony Collapse Disorder
Mar 21	Stuart McKamey	Aliens of the Amazon: Treehoppers
Apr 18	Paul Goldstein	Southern New England Coastal Sandplains

May 16 Members' Potpourri Presentations & Elections  
TBA Survey/Field Trip TBA

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**OCT 2013 – SEP 2014 SOCIETY 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**

MAR 2014 issue of the *Phaëton*:

Please send member news items by 7 March 2014.

SEP 2014 issue of *The Maryland Entomologist*:

Please send first drafts of articles and notes by 1 April 2014.

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

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