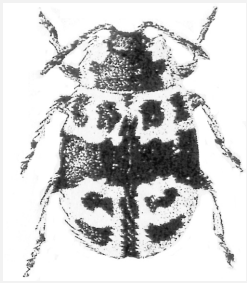

CHRYSOMELA newsletter

Dedicated to information about the Chrysomelidae

Report No. 46 August 2006

Galerucinae of Malaysia

Cerophysa viridipennis Jacoby

Sarawakiola ajaib Mohamedsaid

(See Story page 3)

Research Activities and Interests

Nélida Gómez (Ancon, Panama) is working on the chemical ecology of chrysomelid larvae and beetles in Panama, and semiochemistry among plants and insects.

Marcela Osorio Beristain (Morelos, Mexico) has several ongoing projects: Reversal sexual selection and mate guarding strategies in *Leptinotarsa lacerata;* Does egg coloration amount to aposematism in *Leptinotarsa lacerata*?; the chemo-ecology of herbivory-host interaction: *Leptinotarsa lacerata* and their host, *Montanoa grandiflora* (Asteraceae); and population ecology and reproductive success in *Ogdoecosta biannularis.*

Konstantin Nadein (St. Petersburg, Russia) is interested in the taxonomy, morphology, phylogeny, paleontology, and genetics of Galerucinae *s.l.* (Galerucinae and Alticinae). His current projects include reviewing the Palearctic species, classification and phylogenetic position of *Psylliodes*, revisions of *Aeschrocnemis* and *Mniophila*, morphological study of Galerucinae *s.l.*, and a revision of the subtribe Diboliina (composition, morphology, taxonomic position).

Kenji Nishida (San Jose, Costa Rica) studies many aspects of biology, including Chrysomelidae life history; Nature Conservation; Nature photography; and gall-inducing Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.

Robert Woodruff (Gainesville, USA) is retired but continues work as an Emeritus Taxonomist at Florida State Collection of Arthropods. He still enjoys field work in Central America and the Caribbean. He has Chrysomelidae from this area to loan for revisionary studies.

Thulasingam Kalaichelvan (India) works generally on the taxonomy and biology of Chrysomelidae, especially on the Indian subcontinent. He is is currently occupied with the biology of *Lema* species.

Stefano Zoia (Milan, Italy) is interested in Palaearctic and Afrotropical Eumolpinae. He is currently working on a revision of *Pachnephorus* from Africa south of Sahara and is collecting material for a revision of *Mecistes*.

Inside This Issue

The Editor's Page

Caroline S. Chaboo (USA)

Greetings Colleagues!

I hope everyone is well. This issue is full of useful information and positive developments for Chrysomelid research. Mohamedsaid's detailed view of Malaysian Chrysomelids and particularly of fascinating secondary sexual modifications in Galerucinae is based on 20 years of research in a special part of the globe. Ryan Hill's review of field stations and permits in Ecuador should be valuable to those looking for new areas to explore. Two special announcements promise top-quality research in the next few years. The Beetle Tree of Life grant (BToL) invites your participation. The development of a book series on Chrysomelidae increases venues for formal publications.

I look forward to contributions for the December 2006 issue! Please use my address: chaboo@amnh.org. We are unable to use the previous 'chrysomela' address.

- CSC

Assembling the Beetle Tree of Life
An invitation to contribute specimens

Duane D. McKenna & Brian D. Farrell (USA)

The beetle tree of life (BToL) project, funded by the United States National Science Foundation's "Assembling the Tree of Life" program, seeks to develop a phylogenetic hypothesis for beetle suborders, superfamilies, families, and most subfamilies, based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences from over 3000 species, and morphological data from over 400 species. In addition to training students and other researchers in integrated beetle systematics and evolution, major goals of the BToL project are to forge new collaborations and to reinforce existing ties between beetle researchers. Principal investigators are Brian Farrell (Lead PI; Harvard University), David Maddison (Co-PI; University of Arizona), Adam Slipinski (Co-PI; CSIRO), and Michael Whiting (Co-PI; Brigham Young University). Eleven taxonomic working groups (see website) are responsible for coordinating taxon sampling.

As taxonomic working group leaders, together with Adriana Marvaldi (IADIZA, Argentina), for the Curculionoidea and Chrysomeloidea, we would like to solicit your help in obtaining specimens for DNA sequencing. Among the Chrysomeloidea we are currently seeking for DNA are several Cerambycidae: *Chelodorus*, *Distenia*, *Oxypeltus*, *Vesperus*, *Migdolus*, *Philus*, and any member of the subfamily Apatophyseinae. In addition to the taxa on our preliminary sampling list (soon available on the BToL website), we are interested in known or potential Gondwanan relicts, and other rare, and/or unusual specimens, including representatives of other beetle groups that may be difficult to come by. Specimens contributed for DNA sequencing should be recently collected (last 5 years or so), and preserved in ethanol or dried in silica gel (other methods of preservation may also suffice). If you have specimens to contribute, or are otherwise interested in the project but have not yet been "connected", please send us an e-mail (dmckenna@oeb.harvard.edu or bfarrell@oeb.harvard.edu). For more detailed information about the project, please see the BToL website http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/ATOL/index.htm.

The Newsletter CHRYSOMELA-Founded 1979-is published semiannually, usually in June and December by the American Museum of Natural History, Division of Invertebrate Zoology, Central Park West @ 79th St., New York, NY, 10024. E-mail: chaboo@amnh.org; telephone: 212.313.7784. This newsletter is sent to students of Chrysomelidae to encourage the exchange of ideas and to disseminate information on these insects. **Editor:** Caroline S. Chaboo, New York. Advisors: Brian D. Farrell, Cambridge; David Furth, Washington; R. Wills Flowers, Tallahassee; Elizabeth Grobbelaar, Pretoria; Pierre Jolivet, Paris; Alex Konstantinov, Washington; Chris Reid, Sydney; Ed Riley, College Station; Al Samuelson, Honolulu; and Terry N. Seeno, Sacramento.

Galerucinae of Malaysia

Mohamed S. Mohamedsaid (Selangor)

Malaysia comprises Peninsular Malaysia, and Sabah and Sarawak, and the Malaysian territories in Borneo. The Peninsula was formerly known as Malacca (Malakka) or the Malay, and also as Malaya during British colonization. Many insect specimens from this region and in several European museums have labels written Malacca, the Malay, or Malaya. However, it cannot be ascertained which in states in present-day Peninsular Malaysia they were collected. More confusingly, one of the Peninsular states is known as Melaka (sometime transliterated in English as Malacca). I had one bad experience regarding specimens labelled as Malakka. During a visit to the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, the Netherlands, I came across three specimens with labels clearly printed as Malakka. I described these as a new species, *Galeruca malakkana* Mohamedsaid 1998. Later, Ron Beenen, a colleague from the Netherlands, informed me that this species was already described from Africa as *Eupachytoma gigantea* (Illiger). He also informed me that there is an African locality known as Malakal and suspected that the specimens could be from there. I eventually located such Malakal in Sudan, situated about 700 Kms south of Khartoum. *Galeruca malakkana* was reduced to a synonymy (Mohamedsaid 2001).

Mohamed S. Mohamedsaid

The current status of Malaysian Chrysomelidae is not much different from what was documented about 50 years ago, except probably in one or two subfamilies due to revisionary works. Thirteen subfamilies are recorded from Malaysia (Mohamedsaid 2004b), with Galerucinae *sensu stricto* being the largest. Two subfamilies, Zeugophorinae and Lamprosomatinae, have been recorded from both Sumatra and Java, but are still undiscovered in Malaysia.

Since 1962 and back to the late 18th century, several European taxonomists had contributed to the voluminous works on Galerucinae in Malaysia: Hornstedt, 1788; Duvivier 1858; Boheman, 1859; Baly, 1861; Clark, 1865; Jacoby, 1879; Allard, 1887; Weise, 1913; Bowditch, 1925; Laboissiere, 1932; and Bryant, 1962. Baly (between 1861 and 1888) and Jacoby (between 1879 and 1905) were the main contributors to the taxonomy of Malaysian Galerucinae. The first galerucine described from Malaysia was named *Chrysomela orientalis* Hornstedt and its present combination is *Aulacophora orientalis* (Hornstedt).

The present paper is a review of my 20 year taxonomic study of Malaysian Galerucinae. Specimens collected from my numerous field trips are deposited in the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM). As a result of my study, there are 379 species in 78 Galerucine genera now recorded for the country, amounting to an increase of about 283% for species and 63% for genera when compared with previous records (99 species and 48 genera). The additional numbers include 152 new records (40%) and 128 new species (34%). The high number of additions are a simple reflection of long neglect, since the last description of a galerucine species from Sarawak, *Cassena brooksi* Bryant, was in 1962.

Geographical distribution

Although Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra and Java were once a landmass known as the Sundaland, there are Galerucinae found only in particular regions and not distributed widely. Of the 78 genera recorded from Malaysia, 54 (70%) are shared between the Peninsular and Borneo, including *Itylus* Jacoby and *Strumatea* Baly, which are unknown outside the region. There are 14 genera found in the Peninsular absent in Borneo, including one endemic (*Craniotectus* Laboissiere) and one [(*Metrogaleruca obscura* (Degeer)], which was introduced in 1980 to control the weed, *Cordia curasavica*, in a coconut plantation. The introduced species, originally from Central America, was imported from Mauritius, and had since established in the country. The genera from Peninsular which are absent in Borneo are also found in Sumatra, Thailand or New Guinea. Of the 10 Bornean genera, five are endemics there (*Borneola* Mohamedsaid, *Hemistus* Jacoby, *Paraxenoda* Mohamedsaid, *Sarawakiola* Mohamedsaid and *Kinabalua* Mohamedsaid), and the other five genera also occur in Sumatra, Sulawesi and the Indochinese region.

Among the 54 genera common to the Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak, the five most speciose are *Monolepta* Chevrolat (54 spp.), *Aulacophora* Chevrolat (36 spp.), *Taumacera* Thunberg (24 spp.), *Dercetina* Gressitt & Kimoto (19 spp.) and *Paleosepharia* Laboissiere (16 spp.). In *Monolepta*, 36 species are recorded from the Peninsular, 33 from Sabah and Sarawak, including 15 common species. Although 18 species recorded only for Sabah and Sarawak is fewer than 21 species for the Peninsular, the number new species discovered in the former is double (13 species) than in the latter (6 species). In *Aulacophora*, 29 species are recorded from Sabah and Sarawak compared with 24 species from the Peninsular, including 18 common species. However, the number of new species described from Sabah

Continued next page

and Sarawak (8 species) is higher than the Peninsular (2 species). In *Taumacera*, 16 species are recorded from Sabah and Sarawak compared with 13 from the Peninsular, including 4 common species. Again, more new species are described from Sabah and Sarawak (7 species) than the Peninsular (2 species).

Borneo has 255 galerucine species compared with 239 in the Peninsular. The 85 new species discovered from Sabah and Sarawak is significantly higher (66%) than the 43 species (34%) from the Peninsular. Many more species await discovery on Sabah and Sarawak in particular and Borneo in general. Survey results from the Danum Valley Conservation Area, Sabah indicate that more than 30% of the recorded species are represented by singletons. The high galerucine diversity from Borneo will only be enumerated when a study is conducted, especially from the Indonesian territory (Kalimantan), which occupies more than three quarters of the island.

Lowland and highland forests. The lowland forests of the Danum Valley Conservation Area, located in the eastern part of Sabah, were extensively surveyed periodically between 1989 and 1992. In 2 hectares of forest 176 galerucien species were found (Mohamedsaid 1995a), with 91 identified by name. In Sarawak, the lowland forest of Lambir Hill National Park was more intensely surveyed than other localities and 79 species were recorded. In the Peninsular, 95 species were found in the lowland forest of Temenggor (Mohamedsaid 1995b).

An extensive survey of the highland forest of Kinabalu Park, Sabah found 163 species, with 114 identified by name (Mohamedsaid 1999b). This is an interesting habitat, both for high diversity and because 3 out of 6 new genera were discovered from Kinabalu. On the other hand, from our unpublished records, the number of species from highland forests in the Peninsular (Cameron Highlands and Bukit Larut) in the UKM collection is fewer than the number of species found in the lowlands (Temenggor).

Island species. In the survey of Malaysian Galerucinae, three islands were selected; Pulau Tioman at the southern east coast, Pulau Langkawi at the northern west coast of the Peninsular, and Pulau Banggi at the northern coast of Sabah. Naturally, Langkawi, which is larger in size and relatively near to the mainland (30 km), is represented by 60 species, which is the highest compared with species records from the other two islands (Mohamedsaid 1996). Tioman, located at about 40 km from the mainland, is represented by 28 species (Mohamedsaid 1999a). Although Banggi is smaller than Tioman, it had 32 species (Mohamedsaid 1997).

Geographical disjunction. There are three genera with wide gaps in their species distribution. *Prasyptera* Baly has 21 species in New Guinea (21 species) and *Prasyptera approximata* Baly in Peninsular Malaysia. *Yulenia* Jacoby is disjunctly distributed between New Guinea and Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo, with the former represented by 6 species and the latter with one species, *Yulenia discoidalis* (Baly). *Metrioidea* Fairmaire has the widest gap in its distribution, with one end in North America, represented by 13 species and the other end in Fiji, represented by 4 species and Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo and Sumatra, represented by 3 species.

Male secondary sexual characteristics

Malaysian Galerucinae is peculiar in having many species with various modified characteristics in the males. These secondary sexual characteristics are manifested on the antenna, head, mouthpart, pronotum, thorax, leg, and abdomen. Several species have more than one modified characteristic. Recently, I discussed the taxonomic significant of the modified antennae in Malaysian Galerucinae (Mohamedsaid 2004a). These modified antennae are not only larger in size, but also of various, sometimes extremely distorted shapes.

Figure 1. Aulacophora martia (Weise); Figure 2. Aulacophora frontalis Baly; Figure 3. Aulacophora jacobyi (Weise)

Head. The vertex and clypeus are subjected to modification. The head is either depressed or excavated, with or without structures, such as bristles, spines or horn. In the extreme case the clypeus is greatly deformed. In *Aulacophora* Chevrolat, there are 7 species with modified vertex, where 4 species with a pair of oblique ridges [*A. martia* (Weise), Fig. 1], two with a longitudinal ridge (*A. frontalis* Baly, Fig. 2) and one with a perpendicular ridge

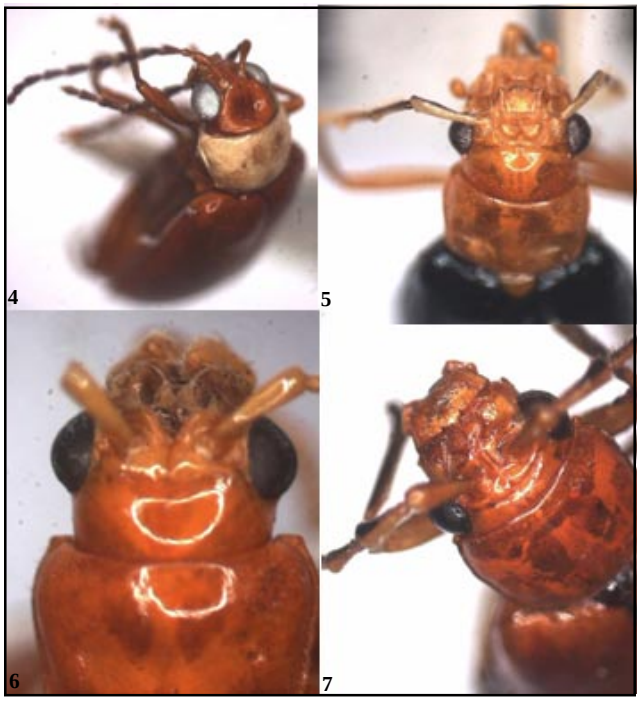

Figure 4. Monolepta flavicollis Gyllenhal; Figure 5. Palpoxena sabahensis Mohamedsaid; Figure 6. Palpaenidea labeonis Laboissiere; Figure 7. Taumacera frontalis Mohamedsaid

[(*A. jacobyi* (Weise), Fig. 3] on each side of the vertex. In *Monolepta flavicollis* Gyllenhal (Fig. 4), the vertex is flattened. In *Sarawakiola ajaib* Mohamedsaid (page 1), besides having an extremely large first antennal segment, the anterior vertex is transversely and deeply trenched. Clypeal modifications include depression or excavation, and with or without structures. In *Palpoxena* Baly, three species have the clypeus without structures, except in *P. sabahensis* Mohamedsaid (Fig. 5) where the excavated clypeus has a projection overhanging the anterior margin. In *Azlania* Mohamedsaid (4 species) the depressed

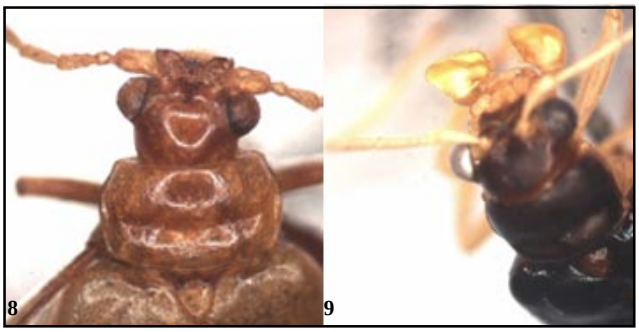

Figure 8. Aulacophora cornuta Baly; Figure 9. Palpoxena laeta Baly

clypeus is armed with paired spines located in front of the antennal sockets and paired lateral ridges at the mandibular bases. The clypeus is extremely deformed in two species of *Palpaenidea* Laboissiere (Fig. 6). All 5 species of *Sermyloides* Jacoby have a broadly depressed clypeus, with paired hirsute tubercles located near the mandibular base. In *Hoplosaenidea variabilis* (Jacoby), the clypeus has a pair of elongated ridges. *Taumacera* Thunberg has various forms of modified antennae; in *T. frontalis* Mohamedsaid the head is also modified with the clypeus deeply excavated and with a triangular-shaped structure overhanging from the anterior (Fig. 7). In *Aulacophora cornuta* Baly, the clypeus has a short horn on each side (Fig. 8). Finally, *Palpoxena jacobyi* (Baly) and *P. laeta* Baly have the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi strongly dilated (Fig. 9).

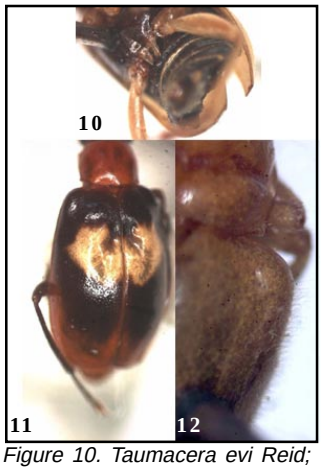

Figure 10. Taumacera evi Reid; Figure 11. Monolepta discoidalis (Jacoby); Figure 12. Aulacophora indica (Gmelin)

Thorax. In addition to modified antennae, all *Taumacera* species have the metasternum with a median process on the posterior border (Fig. 10). In one undescribed *Monolepta* species, the middle anterior of the pronotum has a projection like a horn.

Figure 13. Strobiderus excavatus Jacoby

Elytra. These may be modified by stiff hairs and cavities. The cavities are located posterior to scutellum and near the suture (Fig. 11), except in two species. Male *Aulacophora indica* (Gmelin) have the erect hairs on the elytral humeri (Fig. 12). In all 7 species of *Pseudocophora* Jacoby, the cavities are armed with spines at the anterior border. In *Paleosepharia* Laboissiere, all 16 species have the elytral cavities with or without spines at the anterior border. The shape of the elytral cavities is either linear, hooked-shaped, or crescent-shaped. There are 9 species of *Monolepta* Chevrolat with elytral cavities, where eight are located posterior to scutellum and one in the middle of basal area, between the suture and lateral margins. In *Strobiderus excavatus* Jacoby, the cavities located at the eltyra's apex (Fig. 13).

Legs. Modifications are manifested in structural enlargement, or with a spine or process on the trochanter, tibiae or tarsi. In *Coeligetes borneensis* Mohamedsaid, the metatrochanter has a very long spine (Fig. 14). In *Taumacera tibialis* Mohamedsaid, the protibia is emarginate in the middle (Fig. 15). In contrast, *T. midtibialis* Mohamedsaid has the mesotibia emarginate in the middle. All *Taumacera* 24 species have a long apical metatibial

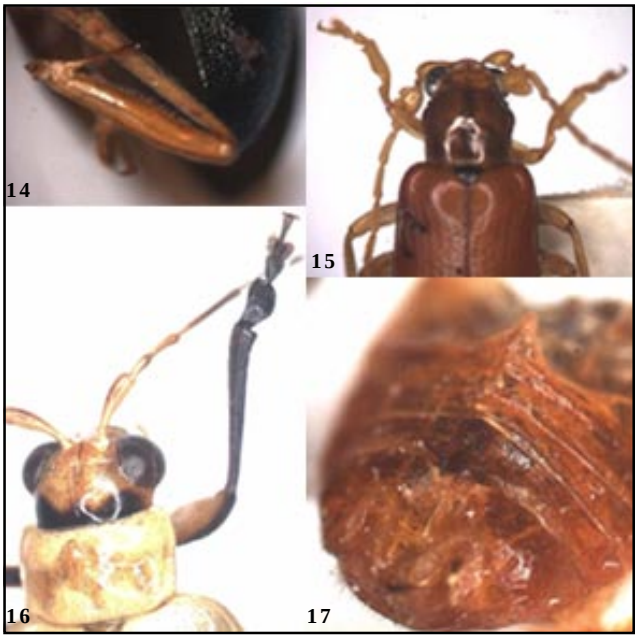

Figure 14. Coeligetes borneensis Mohamedsaid; Figure 15. Taumacera tibialis Mohamedsaid; Figure 16. Mimastra uncitarsis Laboissiere; Figure 17. Coeligetes wilcoxi Mohamedsaid

Continued next page

process. In *Sastroides tarsalis* Mohamedsaid, the first mesotarsal segment has a moderately long spine. In *Monolepta wangkliana* Mohamedsaid and *Mimastra uncitarsis* Laboissiere (Fig. 16), the first protarsal segment is strongly dilated.

Abdomen. Modifications are manifested in spines, appendages or a cavity on the sternites. In *Coeligetes wilcoxi* Mohamedsaid, the middle area of fourth visible sternite has a cavity surrounded by a pair of spines (Fig. 17). A pair of long appendages occur on the middle of second visible abdominal sternite of *Hoplasoma unicolor* (Illiger) (Fig. 18).

Previous study on Malaysian Galerucinae with modified antennae showed that 76 species in 17 genera have secondary sexual characteristics (Mohamedsaid 2004a). The present work also records a significantly high number of species with such characteristics. There are 126 species (33%) in 26 Malaysian galerucine genera (34%) with at least one type of modified characteristic. It is possible that a worldwide study on the modified characteristics of Galerucinae would show a similar pattern. Such

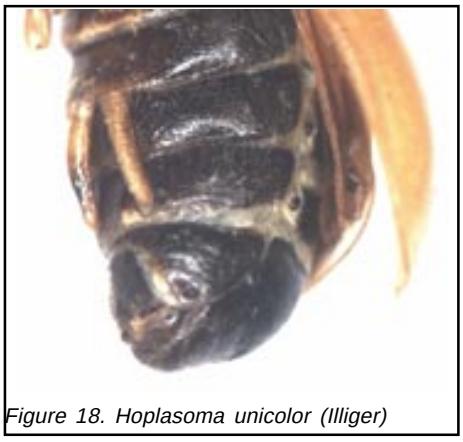

Figure 18. Hoplasoma unicolor (Illiger)

modifications should be considered in the systematics of the subfamily.

Host plants

Host plants records of Malaysian Galeruciane are incomplete. Galerucinae, and Chrysomelidae generally, are not considered serious pests in Malaysian agriculture. The main agricultural products, oil palm, cacao, rubber, rice, vegetables or fruit trees, are generally free from chrysomelids, but of course not from the other serious pests. Some Alticine beetles are minor pests of Cruciferae vegetables. The Catalogue of the Malaysian Chrysomelidae (Mohamedsaid 2004b) provides host records of some species.

Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

The Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM), which was established in 1992, has the largest collection of Chrysomelidae in Southeast Asia. In the collection, there are more than 1200 species determined to their respective names, including 600 species from other parts of the world, such as India, Indonesia, China, Africa, Europe, North and South America, which were received through exchange of specimens. There are 128 type specimens of the Galerucinae, which is the largest type collection of the chrysomelids in UKM. But, there are still a large number of specimens, particularly from the subfamilies Eumolpinae, Alticinae and Hispinae without names.

Conclusion

All chrysomelid specimens in the collection of UKM, including Galerucinae were collected from the forest ground. There are still forest grounds in the country not yet surveyed for chrysomelids. Chrysomelids living in forest canopy are also poorly represented. Constraints in funds, manpower and time limit specimen collections. Besides, taxonomy is always being marginalized.

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Opportunities for Research at Field Stations in Ecuador

Ryan I. Hill (USA)

Ecuador offers excellent opportunities for entomological field research. With lowland rainforest and cloud forest on each side of the Andes, plentiful streams as well as high altitude dwarf forests and paramo, this small country offers many habitats within its borders. Ecuadorian faunas share affinity with both Central America and Amazonia. Travel within the country is generally safe, and with Quito in its central Andean valley, travel to field sites via bus or plane is usually quick and easy.

Ecuador has several well-known field stations east of the Andes including Tiputini Biodiversity Station, Yasuni Research Station and Jatun Sacha (see websites below). These stations are excellent for both short and long term research, however researchers working on systematics, biogeography, or projects relating to altitudinal gradients could benefit from additional field stations. Several other field stations exist in eastern Ecuador's lowland and cloud forest, providing excellent access and facilities for research. Here I provide short descriptions and contact information for several eastern Ecuador research stations, and one in western cloud forest, that may be of great value for they are located in areas that complement the better known field stations. I also provide information for obtaining permits through the Museo Ecuatoriano de Ciencias Naturales in Quito. Other possibilities exist for permitting assistance through Tiputini Biodiversity Station and Yasuni Research Station (see websites listed below).

Sunset on Lake Garzacocha

Field Stations

The following field stations are listed alphabetically. Contact station managers/owners to discuss research plans, for up to date travel itineraries and to arrange travel. Volunteer opportunities are available at most of the stations for those interested in getting involved with research.

Eastern Ecuador Lowlands

La Selva Lodge Biology Station—
Locality: Eastern Lowlands, Provincia Sucumbios, ~250 m elevation.
Contact: info@laselvajunglelodge.com
Webpage: http://www.laselvajunglelodge.com/
Getting there: Fly (35 min, $60 each way) or bus (9 hrs) to Coca (Puerto Francisco de Orellana) from Quito. Air travel can be arranged by La Selva. Then downriver on Rio Napo for ~2 hrs by motorized canoe. Walk 15 minutes on elevated walkway over flooded forest. Paddle 15 minutes across the oxbow lake Garzacocha to the lodge.
Description: An ecotourist lodge located on Garzacocha, with other smaller oxbow lakes nearby and surrounded by primary forest. Adjacent forest includes flooded areas and terra firme with many stream beds and small ridges. South of the Rio Napo the forest topography is more extreme with extensive terra firme, steeper, taller ridges and stream beds. Extensive trail system on both sides of the river provide access to many areas. Arrangements can be made to have a native guide show you the trail system. Along the river are cleared areas and second growth where community members have farmed.
Facilities: Diesel generated electricity (120V) and lights (until 10 pm) available in the biostation, with workbenches and a drybox for electronics and camera equipment. Refrigeration and freezers available. Biologists bunk in the biostation.
Price per day: 35$ including food and travel to and from Coca (generally needs to be coordinated with tourist movements).

Sani Isla Lodge Biology Station—
Locality: Eastern Lowland, Provincia Sucumbios, ~250 m elevation.
Contact: Rafael Cachiquango, info@sanilodge.com
Webpage: http://www.sanilodge.com/pages/comuna_projects.html
Getting there: Fly or bus to Coca (Puerto Francisco de Orellana) from Quito. Then downriver on the Napo for ~3

hrs in motorized canoe. Then up Challuayacu for ~30 min.
Description: An ecotourist lodge located on Challuacocha and run by the Sani Isla community. Areas of flooded primary forest as well as terra firme surround the lodge.
Facilities: Biologists required to camp if cabanas booked, otherwise can stay in cabanas. Lodge has solar powered lights and 120V electricity for charging batteries.
Price per day: $25 including all meals, use of trails and transport to and from Coca (must be coordinated with tourist movements, usually Monday and Friday).

Shiripuno Research Center—
Locality: Eastern Lowlands, Provincia Pastaza, ~200 m
Contact: Jarol Fernando Vaca, shiripun02004@yahoo.com
Webpage: under construction
Getting there: From Coca 3-4 hours by bus to the Shiripuno river. Then 2 hours downstream by motorized canoe to the station.
Description: Located on the Shiripuno River in the Huaorani Anthropological Reserve, this station is located in undisturbed primary lowland forest. The surrounding forest is a mix of low flooded forest and terra firme with areas of high ridges. A system of trails provides access to various areas near the station. Access to other areas including mammal "salados" is possible by canoe up or down the river.
Facilities: This station currently has no electricity but there will soon be a generator. Lodging is in individual cabins with private baths. Email can be brought in from time to time by request, and special diets can be accommodated.
Price per day: $20 including food, lodging and travel to and from Coca. There is a $20 one-time entrance fee collected by the Huaorani community along the Rio Shiripuno.

Other lowland stations along the Rio Napo:
Tiputini Biodiversity Station: http://tiputini.usfq.edu.ec/
Yasuni Research Station: http://www.puce.edu.ec/facultades/cnaturales/biologicas/yasuni/main_english.htm
Jatun Sacha: http://www.jatunsacha.org/
Sacha Lodge: http://www.sachalodge.com.ec/eng/homeenglish.asp

Eastern Ecuador Cloudforest

Yanayacu Center for Creative Studies—
Locality: Provincia Napo, near Cosanga. Eastern slope of Andes, 2000 m.
Contact: Harold F.Greeney, revmmoss@yahoo.com
Webpage: www.yanayacu.org
Getting there: By bus ~ 4 hours to Cosanga from Quito (from the Terminal Terestre in south Quito). Arrangements can be made to get a ride from town to the station.
Description: Cloudforest. Large trail system and a dirt road through primary cloudforest intermixed with cleared farmland. With a vehicle one can access different sites and elevations.
Facilities: Bunkhouses, hot showers, computer lab, library, freezer, 120V electricity.
Price per day: $15 per day for foreign researchers ($10 per day for Ecuadorians) includes meals.


Mandi, Cocha

Western Ecuador Cloudforest

Mindo Biological Station—
Locality: Provincia Pichincha, Mindo.
Contact: Tom Quesenberry, mindo@ecnet.ec
Webpage: http://www.ecuadorcloudforest.com/index.html
Getting there: By bus 2.5 hours (~$2.50). Cooperative Flor de Valle, formerly called and still known by cab drivers as Cayambe is located on Manual Larrea y Asuncion, just west of El Ejido Park. There is bus service directly to the town of Mindo everyday at 8 am and 3:45 pm. Upon arrival to Mindo, you will be picked up by the El Monte staff and transported to El Monte Lodge, a 15 minute car ride from town.
Description: Part of the Nambillo Reserve. Primary cloudforest ~1600 m elevation. Rainy season from January to April.
Facilities: A separate house for biologists is near the main lodge. Electricity is by 120V electricity from Solar panels. No light in the biology station.
Price per day: $25 per night. Includes all meals.

Permits

The Museo Ecuatoriano de Ciencias Naturales (MECN) handles permitting efficiently and is a reliable Ecuadorian host institution. Currently no live animals may be exported from Ecuador. Following are the requirements for obtaining research permits through the Ministry of the Environment with the MECN as sponsor. The documents listed below will be collected by the MECN and submitted to the Ministry of the Environment. Research Permits will be ready within 15 working days.

Continued next page

REQUIREMENTS
ECUADORIAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES (MECN) FOR SUPPORTING AND SPONSORING RESEARCH PROJECTS IN ECUADOR
(updated January 2005)

1. Institutional letter asking for support and sponsorship for the research project. Address this letter to: Marco Altamirano Benavides, Ph.D., Executive Director of MECN.

2. Summary of the research project. Please include the general budget and contact addresses of funding sources for the study.

3. Curriculum Vitae of the principal investigator (s) and field assistants.

4. Letter of compromise accepting:
a. A charge of 10% of the general budget as institutional overhead. This percentage must be delivered to the MECN in materials, equipment, or electronic devices.

b. *The participation of an Ecuadorian biologist as counterpart in the research project.* The Ecuadorian biologist must be member of MECN staff and his/her expenses have to be covered by the research project.

c. To write a scientific paper for the MECN scientific journal with the results of the study. If possible, take into account the participation of the Ecuadorian biologist as co-author of the paper, depending upon their level of contribution.

d. To leave all duplicates of biological field collections as part of the MECN scientific collections. For detailed information, see section on technical protocols of zoology and botany divisions.

e. To give a lecture about the research project at the end of the fieldwork.

f. To send four copies of each scientific paper published in international journals or magazines related to the research project developed in Ecuador.

REQUIREMENTS
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOR AUTHORIZING RESEARCH PROJECTS IN ECUADOR

1. Institutional letter asking for the permit to conduct a research project in Ecuador. This letter must be directed to: Director of Biodiversity and Protected Areas.

2. Full research project proposal including the following sections:
a) Title of the project;
b) Study area (specific localities or biological systems);
c) Justification;
d) Introduction;
e) Questions and hypotheses;
f) Objectives;
g) Observation and collection techniques;
h) Justification of the number of samples to be collected;
i) Type of manipulation;
j) Type of marks;
k) Techniques to transport samples;
l) Materials and equipment to be used in the study;
m) What is the potential impact of this research project on the environment?;
n) Work schedule (including progress and final reports).

3. Curriculum Vitae of the principal investigator (s) and field assistants.

4. Copies of the passports (international investigators only) or Identification Cards (national investigators).

5. Pay a research fee of $20.00 US dollars. This fee can be deposited in the Banco Internacional (MECN-checking account # 0610000115) or it can be sent to the MECN.

**** Ecuadorian Environmental Law allows no live animals to be taken out of the country.***

New Developments in the Biology of Chrysomelidae

Announcement

The 800 pages volume *New Developments in the Biology of Chrysomelidae*, edited by Pierre Jolivet, Jorge Santiago-Blay and Michael Schmitt and originally published by SPB Publishing, The Hague, The Netherlands,has been acquired by Brill Academic Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands, and is now for sale at • 205 (~US$ 246) [down from the original price • 290 (~US$ 345)]. The editors and new publishers hope that the new price will be more affordable for colleagues working on leaf beetles.

The book contains a CD ROM with two of Jorge Santiago-Blay's papers and some other files, e.g. the foreword, preface, and table of content. This book was released in late 2004 but was never introduced to the readers of Chrysomela Newsletter. Therefore, a modified table of content is presented below (in alphabetical order):

Anderson, S., Craig, P. R. & Santiago-Blay, J. A. Fossil insects on the web, with emphasis on chrysomelids and remarks on the recognition of fossil fakes. Pp. 259-261.

Becerra, J. X. Ecology and evolution of New World *Blepharida*. Pp. 137-143.

Beenen, R. & Hawkeswood, T. J. *Cydippa balyi* Chapuis, 1875 (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae), an interesting galerucine from Australia rediscovered in the Northern Territory, with redescription and notes on its habitat and host plant. Pp. 469-473.

Bienkowski, A. O. & Orlova-Bienkowskaja, M. J. Morphology, systematics and host plants of Palaearctic Donaciinae larvae. Pp. 481-502.

Biondi, M. & d'Alessandro, P. The genus *Pepila* Weise (Alticinae) in the region of Australia: distribution, ecology and biogeography. Pp. 529-539.

Cabrera Walsh, G. & Cabrera, N. Distribution and hosts of the pestiferous and other common Diabrotices from Argentina and southern South America: a geographical and systematic view. Pp. 333-350.

Chaboo, C. S. & Nguyen, T. C. Immatures of *Hemisphaerota palmarum* (Boheman), with discussion of the caudal processes and shield architecture in the tribe Hemisphaerotini (Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae). Pp. 171-184.

Cox, M. L. Flight in seed and leaf beetles (Coleoptera, Bruchidae, Chrysomelidae). Pp. 353-393.

de Fáveri, S. B.; de Andrade, A. C. S. & de Arruda, V. L. V. Biology of *Chelymorpha constellata* (Klug, 1829) (Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae) in sand dunes at Florianópolis, Island of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil. Pp. 475-480.

Dobler, S. The evolution of adaptations to plant secondary compounds in *Chrysochus* leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae). Pp. 117-123.

Duckett, C. N. Effects of the flea beetle *Pedilia sirena* (Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae) on oviposition choice by the butterfly *Heliconius hewitsoni* (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae). Pp. 407-414.

Duckett, C. N.; Gillespie, J. J. & Kjer, K. M. Relationships among the subfamilies of Chrysomelidae inferred from small subunit ribosomal DNA and morphology, with special emphasis on the relationship among flea beetles and the Galerucinae. Pp. 3-18.

Eben, A. & Espinosa de los Monteros, A. Ideas on the systematics of the genus *Diabrotica* Wilcox and other related leaf beetles. Pp. 59-73.

Flinte, V. & de Macedo, M. V. Population ecology of *Fulcidax monstrosa* (Chlamisinae). Pp. 623-631.

Fornasari, L. Ecology of selected species of Alticinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) and their hosts, *Euphorbia* spp. (Euphorbiales, Euphorbiaceae) in Eurasia. Pp. 321-332.

Futuyma, D. J. Preface. Pp. XVII-IIX.

G**hate, H. V.; Swietojanska, J., Kilian, A., Ranade, S. & Rane, N.** Immature stages and bionomy of some Indian species of *Chiridopsis* Spaeth (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae). Pp. 185-211.

Gillespie, J. J. Kjer, K. M.; Riley, E. G. & Tallamy, D. W. The evolution of cucurbitacin pharmacophagy in rootworms: insight from Luperini paraphyly. Pp. 37-57.

González-Megias, A., Gómez, J. M. & Sánchez Pinero, F. Ecology of the high mountain chrysomelid *Timarcha lugens* Rosenhauer (Chrysomelinae). Pp. 553-563.

Grenha, V., de Macedo, M. V. & Monteiro, R. F. Geographical variation in *Mecistomela marginata* (Hispinae). Pp. 225-230.

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Hayashi, M. Faunal changes in Donaciinae during the Quaternary in central Japan (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Pp. 263-274.

Hayek, L.-A. Some considerations for the use of statistical methods in Chrysomelidae. Pp. 147-158.

Heron, H. D.C. The biology of *Laccoptera cicatricosa* (Boheman, 1855) (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae). Pp. 455-468.

Ikeda, K. & Nakasuji, F. Dynamic interaction between a leaf beetle, *Galerucella nipponensis* (Galerucinae) and an aquatic plant, *Trapa japonica* (Trapaceae). Pp. 633-645.

Jolivet, P. Adaptations of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from xeric regions. Pp. 249-256.

Jolivet, P., Santiago-Blay, J. A. & Schmitt, M. Foreword. Pp. IX-XX.

Jolivet, P., Santiago-Blay, J. A. & Schmitt, M. Epilogue. Pp. 779-781.

Karp, A. & Peacock, L. The ecology and population genetics of the blue and brassy willow beetles

(*Phyllodecta* (= *Phratora*) *vulgatissima* L.) and *P. vitellinae* L. on United Kingdom willow (*Salix*) plantations. Pp. 97-104.

Khruleva, O. A. Tundra-steppe leaf beetle *Chrysolina brunnicornis vrangeliani* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae): distribution, life history and habitats. Pp. 541-550.

Kippenberg, H. Diversity of aedeagus shape in Slovenian populations of *Chrysolina purpurascens* (Germar) (Chrysomelinae). Pp. 659-665.

Konstantinov, A. S. Male combat and mating behavior of *Donacia crassipes* Fabricius and other chrysomelids (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Donaciinae). Pp. 721-725.

Kovalev, O. V. The solitary population wave, a physical phenomenon accompanying the introduction of a chrysomelid. Pp. 591-601.

Kudo, S. & Hasegawa, E. Diversified reproductive strategies in *Gonioctena* (Chrysomelinae) leaf beetles. Pp. 727-738.

Lam, W. F. & Pedigo, L. P. Ecology and management of the bean leaf beetle *Cerotoma trifurcata*. Pp. 579-589.

Le Bourgeois, T., Goillot, A. & Carrara, A. New data on the biology of *Phaedon fulvescens* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelinae), a potential biological control agent of *Rubus alceifolius* (Rosaceae). Pp. 757-766.

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Petitpierre, E. Competitive exclusion and sexual isolation between sympatric congeneric species of *Timarcha* and *Cyrtonus* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Pp. 85.96.

Poinar, G. Jr. & Jolivet, P. Origin of *Timarcha*: Trophic relationships in the Old and New World. Pp. 281-290.

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7th International Symposium on Chrysomelidae

The next International Symposium on Chrysomelidae (7th ISC) will be embedded in the frame of the 23rd International Congress of Entomology (ICE), July 6-12, 2008, in Durban, South Africa. It is preliminarily scheduled in the Section 'Special Issues'. No other details are known at this time. As the organizer of this symposium, I appeal to you for notification of your intention to contribute to the 7th ISC. Please keep me up to date even if you do or did already register in for the 23rd ICE, because I shall hear from the organizers only at a relatively late stage about the registrations for the 7th ISC. The proceedings of this symposium can most probably be published in a volume of our new series *Research on Chrysomelidae*.

I hope to see many of you in Durban in 2008.

Michael Schmitt

International Date Book

2006	European Congress of Entomology, Sept 17-22, Turkey; www.topcom.com
2006	Latin American Animal Behavior Society meet, Mexico, Oct 8-12; www.animalbehavior.org
2006	Entomological Society of America, Dec 10-14, Indianapolis, USA; www.entsoc.org Coleopterists Society, annual meeting Informal Chrysomelid Lunch (S. Clark)
2007	Hennig Meeting, New Orleans, USA; www.cladistics.org
2007	Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Mexico, July 15-19; www.atbio.org
2007	Animal Behavior Society, July 21-26, USA; www.animalbehavior.org
2008	International Congress in Entomology, Durban, South Africa, July 6-12; http://www.ice2008.org.za/ 7th International Symposium on Chrysomelidae Informal Weekend Chrysomelid Hunt?

Malaysian Galerucinae

Pseudoscelida antennata Mohamedsaid

New Series on Chrysomelidae
Announcement

Thanks to the efforts of Pierre Jolivet, Brill Publishers (Leiden, The Netherlands), have launched a new series, *Research on Chrysomelidae,* which is intended to cover scientific news on leaf beetles. Pierre Jolivet (Paris, France), Jorge Santiago-Blay (Washington, DC, USA) and Michael Schmitt (Bonn, Germany) will be the Scientific Editors, supported by Susanne Düngelhoef (Bonn, Germany) as Assistant Editor. Ms. Düngelhoef will receive submitted manuscripts, send them to the Scientific Editor in charge for the respective manuscript, keep track during of the review process, receive accepted manuscripts from Scientific Editors and forward these to the publishers.

Research on Chrysomelidae is offered in the same spirit of multidisciplinarity, excellence, and internationalism as our previous book, *New developments in the biology of Chrysomelidae*, and the other comprehensive books edited by Pierre Jolivet and various co-authors. All submitted manuscripts will be peer-reviewed by at least two referees. Each volume will be divided into special sections, as done for the *New developments* book. For volume 1, manuscripts should be sent as soon as possible. For publication in spring 2008 manuscripts have to be completely edited by July 1st, 2007. Contributions that cannot be accommodated in Volume 1 will be kept for subsequent volumes.

We plan to publish volumes of approximately 450 pages each. This will help get contributions published within approx. 2 years and will help keep prices within an acceptable range.

If you plan to contribute to this series please inform the Assistant Editor (s.duengelhoef.zfmk@uni-bonn.de) about the subject and the time your manuscript is scheduled to be submitted. In that way we will be informed of the flow of manuscripts. Manuscripts submitted to Ms. Düngelhoef will be distributed to the Scientific Editor in charge of the respective field of science. This will be the corresponding editor for your manuscript until final decision on acceptance (or rejection). Typically, the corresponding editor will send your manuscript to two reviewers and will be responsible for that manuscript until a final decision is made.

The Editors and Publishers invite all workers on Chrysomelidae (including Bruchidae) to contribute to the new series. We would be happy if colleagues can promote the study of leaf beetles by using the new series *Research on Chrysomelidae* as a platform.

-Michael Schmitt

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Send this information to: chaboo@amnh.org
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Accounts of chrysomelid beetles and research to CHRYSOMELA are welcome. IMAGES: submit each image as separate TIFF files at 100+ dpi. A photo of the author of longer articles is recommended. TEXT: submit article and figure captions as two **separate** word documents in **10 point Times Roman font**, with paragraphs separated by double spacing and **without indents.** See a recent issue for citations format. Please indicate photographers and locality in figure captions. Submissions requiring much editing will be returned to the authors. *'Recent Publications' column:* submit reprints of publications or pdfs.

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