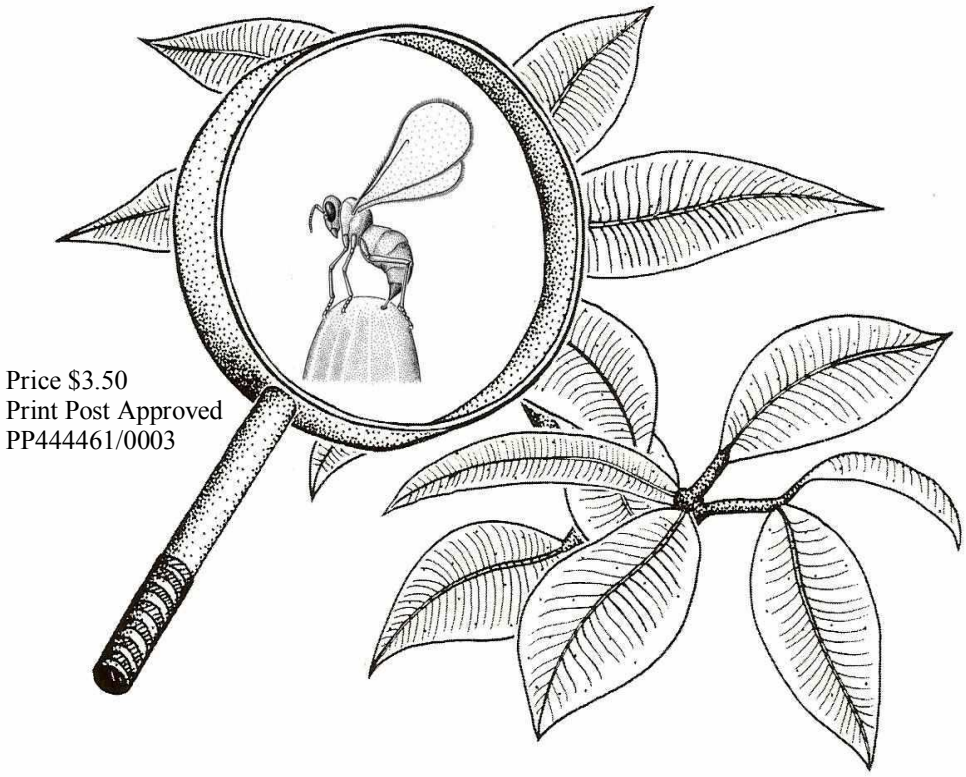
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC

NEWS BULLETIN



Price $3.50
Print Post Approved
PP444461/0003

Volume 35, Issue 9, December 2007

ISSN 1037-2989

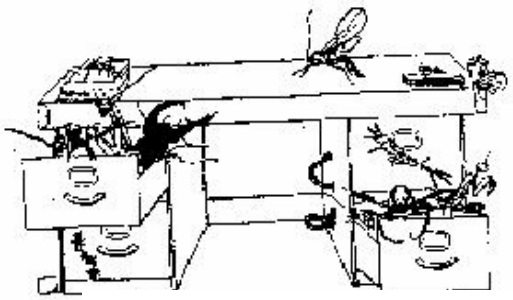
The **ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.**, since its inception in 1923, has striven to promote the development of pure and applied entomological research in Australia, particularly in Queensland. Membership is open to anyone interested in Entomology. The Society promotes liaison among entomologists through regular meetings and the distribution of a *News Bulletin* to members. Meetings are announced in the *News Bulletin*, and are normally held in the Goddard Building, University of Queensland at 7.00 pm on the second Monday of each month (March to June, August to December). Visitors and members are welcome. Membership information can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, or other office bearers of the Society.

Contributions to the *News Bulletin* such as items of news, trip reports, announcements, etc are welcome and should be sent to the *News Bulletin Editor*.

The Society publishes **THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGIST**. This is a refereed, illustrated journal devoted to Entomology in the Australian region, including New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the islands of the South Western Pacific. The journal is published in four parts annually.

EMBLEM: The Society's emblem, chosen in 1973 on the 50th anniversary of the Society, is the king stag beetle, *Phalacrognathus muelleri* (Macleay), family Lucanidae. Its magnificent purple and green colouration makes it one of the most attractive of all Australia Coleoptera. It is restricted to the rainforests of northern Queensland.

COVER: *Trichogramma, sp*., an egg parasitoid. Drawn by Catherine Bryant.



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The Entomological Society of Queensland

Cancellation of the December 07 general meeting

Dear ESQ members,

By tradition, the main business of the December meeting is Notes and Exhibits. An email was sent to all members three weeks prior to the meeting to seek interest for presentations at the meeting; however, no response was received to indicate that any presentations for the Notes and Exhibits would be forthcoming. An earlier interest which was indirectly passed to the organizer was not confirmed following the email. In the perceived absence of presenters it was considered prudent to cancel the meeting to avoid members turning up when there were no presentations to view. As not all of our members have access to email, I would like to apologize for short notice of the cancellation of the meeting by this means. To many members, the Perkins Memorial Lecture which was followed by the BBQ was kind of the end of the year meeting. I hope you all enjoyed your holidays.

Sassan Asgari, President

Notice of Next Meeting

Monday 10th March 7pm 2008

Room 388, Goddard Building
University of Queensland, St Lucia

Annual General Meeting
&
Presidential Address

People & Projects

Entomological Notes

HOST CHANGES IN THE LYCAENID BUTTERFLY *THECLINESTHES ONYCHA ONYCHA* (HEWITSON): A POSSIBLE PREFERENCE SHIFT?

DPA Sands

Larvae of the lycaenid *Theclinesthes onycha* (Hewitson) are known to feed on a range of cycads, mainly the indigenous *Macrozamia* spp., but also introduced *Cycas circulus* and *C. robusta* (Braby 2000). Oviposition only occurs on young foliage of cycads and larvae are otherwise unable to feed and complete development. Attack by larvae of *T. onycha onycha* on other introduced cycads (mainly *Cycas revoluta* from Japan) in south-eastern Queensland has not been recorded or has been only occasional until recently. *Theclinesthes onycha onycha* has not previously been regarded a pest of cultivated cycads.

After November 2005, a change in the hosts most frequently utilised by *T. onycha* was observed in the western suburbs of Brisbane. Since 2005 the larvae have been attacking many cultivated cycads, as well as the local hosts, *Macrozamia* spp. The indigenous *Lepidozamia peroffskyana* was first attacked after 2005 and it had not been observed previously to be a host for the butterfly. Feeding by larvae on many cultivated cycads by *T. onycha* has persisted to December 2007 and severe damage to new growth, including unopened leaves has attracted attention from the nursery industry as well as growers of cycads in home gardens. Observations on *T. onycha* in the western suburbs of Brisbane confirmed increases in abundance in bushland reserves, on hilltops and ridge tops. The related *T. miskini* (T.P. Lucas) previously predominated as a hill-topping lycaenid butterfly on Mount Coot-tha, but since 2005, *T. onycha* has become the most abundant species, probably the result of increased breeding on cultivated cycads in gardens nearby. The butterfly has become a pest of cycads near Brisbane and on the Sunshine and Gold Coasts.

Distributional changes in host preferences by *T. onycha* were noted at various localities on the New South Wales coast from 22 - 25 May 2007, between Tweed Heads and Toukley. Damage was apparent on exotic cycads at several localities between Murwillumbah and Kempsey but not further south at Toukley. In Queensland, attack by larvae of *T. onycha* on many exotic cycads has commenced for the first time and increased substantially in 2007 between Beerwah and Pomona on the Sunshine Coast.

In late December 2007, Professor Greame Wilson noted females of *T. onycha* ovipositing on a potted plant (ca 1 m) of Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*) at Brookfield, west of Brisbane. Examination showed more than 100 eggs had been deposited on very young foliage of this gymnosperm and two small larvae had commenced feeding. Close to this plant a few eggs of *T. onycha* were observed deposited on terminal foliage of a young (<2 m) hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) but no larvae or feeding scars were observed on this pine.

The abrupt changes in host preferences and abundance of *T. onycha* in 2005 coincided with periods of prolonged drought in south-eastern Queensland. Damage to exotic cycads coincided with decreases in production of new growth on native *Macrozamia* spp., the previously preferred hosts in south-eastern Queensland. The expanding distribution of the host-adapted butterflies may be due to a climate-related genetic shift for adaptation to less-preferred and non-native hosts. Stress from drought resulting in a reduction in young leaves of native *Macrozamia* spp. necessary for larvae, or an increase in the abundance of exotic species under cultivation, may also be contributing factors. It is interesting to note that at Upper Brookfield, no increase in damage appears (to date) to have occurred on the previously-preferred host *Macrozamia lucida* growing in moist eucalypt woodlands. Damage by larva of *T. onycha* has not been observed on two other gymnosperms, Bunya pine (*A. bidwillii*) or Kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*) growing near Pomona.

Reference

Braby, MF. 2000. *Butterflies of Australia. Their Identification, Biology and Distribution*. 2. CSIRO Melbourne.

Queensland Museum News

Chris Lambkin and **Noel Starick** spent 10 days in December covering over 3500 km through water and mud in far south-western Queensland. Starting at Culgoa Floodplains National Park, south-west of Dirranbandi, Chris and Noel set dung-baited pitfalls; mv light sheets; long term pitfalls for spiders, ants, and ground beetles; Malaise traps for flies, ants, and spiders; and sweep netted beeflies visiting flowers and sensibly sitting on the ground in the shade. Avoiding the flooding at Eulo and Thargomindah they then set off travelling west via Quilpie and Eromanga to Plevna Downs where more dung-baited pitfalls, mv light sheets, long term pitfalls and Malaise traps were set. A hot day was spent with Robyn Mackenzie successfully catching hilltopping beeflies on the mighty Tompilly Hill (224 m). At least one new species of beefly was collected. Returning via Thargomindah where the bridge was now above water, Noel and Chris negotiated about a kilometre of floodwater from the Paroo over the bitumen road near Hungerford to enter Currawinyah National Park from the south. Malaise and pitfall traps that had been set some 7 weeks earlier were reset between downpours. It took some time to escape via the severely flooded gravel road back to Eulo, where the deepest floodwater of the trip was found on the approaches to the bridge. But the bridge was above water! Just..... All that water must be good for the wildlife!

1. Setting Malaise trap in brigalow in Culgoa Floodplains NP. 2. Crossing Nebine Creek near Culgoa Floodplains NP. 3. Light sheet Currawinyah NP. 4. Flooding on Hungerford Rd, Currawinyah NP. Photos. N. Starick.

Insect Attack May Have Been Death Knell for Dinosaurs

David Stauth, Oregon State University
News and Communication Services
http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ncs/newsarch/2008/Jan08/burmese.html

CORVALLIS, Ore. – Asteroid impacts or massive volcanic flows might have occurred around the time dinosaurs became extinct, but a new book argues that the mightiest creatures the world has ever known may have been brought down by a tiny, much less dramatic force – biting, disease-carrying insects.

An important contributor to the demise of the dinosaurs, experts say, could have been the rise and evolution of insects, especially the slow-but-overwhelming threat posed by new disease carriers. And the evidence for this emerging threat has been captured in almost lifelike-detail – many types of insects preserved in amber that date to the time when dinosaurs disappeared.

"There are serious problems with the sudden impact theories of dinosaur extinction, not the least of which is that dinosaurs declined and disappeared over a period of hundreds of thousands, or even millions of years," said George Poinar Jr., a courtesy professor of zoology at Oregon State University. "That time frame is just not consistent with the effects of an asteroid impact. But competition with insects, emerging new diseases and the spread of flowering plants over very long periods of time is perfectly compatible with everything we know about dinosaur extinction."

This concept is outlined in detail in "What Bugged the Dinosaurs? Insects, Disease and Death in the Cretaceous," a book by George and Roberta Poinar, just published by Princeton University Press.

In it, the authors argue that insects provide a plausible and effective explanation for the slow, inexorable decline and eventual extinction of dinosaurs over many thousands of years. This period is known as the famous "K-T Boundary," or the line between the Cretaceous and Tertiary Period about 65 million years ago. There is evidence that some catastrophic events, such as a major asteroid or lava flows, also occurred at this time – but these provide no complete explanation for the gradual decline of dinosaur populations, and even how some dinosaurs survived for thousands of years after the K-T Boundary.

Insects and disease, on the other hand, may have been a lot slower, but ultimately finished the job.

“We don’t suggest that the appearance of biting insects and the spread of disease are the only things that relate to dinosaur extinction,” Poinar said. “Other geologic and catastrophic events certainly played a role. But by themselves, such events do not explain a process that in reality took a very, very long time, perhaps millions of years. Insects and diseases do provide that explanation.”

Poinar and his wife, Roberta, have spent much of their careers studying the plant and animal life forms found preserved in amber, using them to re-create the biological ecosystems that were in place millions of years ago. They are also authors of “The Amber Forest: A Reconstruction of a Vanished World.”

As a semi-precious gem that first begins to form as sap oozing from a tree, amber has the unique ability to trap very small animals or other materials and – as a natural embalming agent – display them in nearly perfect, three-dimensional form millions of years later. This phenomenon has been invaluable in scientific and ecological research, and among other things, formed the scientific premise for the movie Jurassic Park, for the "dinosaur DNA" found in mosquitoes.

“During the late Cretaceous Period, the associations between insects, microbes and disease transmission were just emerging,” Poinar said. “We found in the gut of one biting insect, preserved in amber from that era, the pathogen that causes leishmania – a serious disease still today, one that can infect both reptiles and humans. In another biting insect, we discovered organisms that cause malaria, a type that infects birds and lizards today.

“In dinosaur feces, we found nematodes, trematodes and even protozoa that could have caused dysentery and other abdominal disturbances. The infective stages of these intestinal parasites are carried by filth-visiting insects.”

In the Late Cretaceous, Poinar said, the world was covered with warm-temperate to tropical areas that swarmed with blood-sucking insects carrying leishmania, malaria, intestinal parasites, arboviruses and other pathogens, and caused repeated epidemics that slowly-but-surely wore down dinosaur populations. Ticks, mites, lice and biting flies would have tormented and weakened them.

"Smaller and separated populations of dinosaurs could have been repeatedly wiped out, just like when bird malaria was introduced into Hawaii, it killed off many of the honeycreepers," Poinar said. "After many millions of years of evolution, mammals, birds and reptiles have evolved some resistance to these diseases. But back in the Cretaceous, these diseases were new and invasive, and vertebrates had little or no natural or acquired immunity to them. Massive outbreaks causing death and localized extinctions would have occurred."

In similar fashion, the researchers suggest, insects would have played a major role in changing the nature of plant life on Earth – the fundamental basis for all dinosaur life, whether herbivore, omnivore or carnivore. As the dinosaurs were declining, their traditional food items such as seed ferns, cycads, gingkoes and other gymnosperms were largely being displaced by flowering plants, which insects helped spread by their pollination activities. These plants would have spread to dominate the landscape. Also, insects could have spread plant diseases that destroyed large tracts of vegetation, and the insects could have been major competitors for the available plant food supply.

"Insects have exerted a tremendous impact on the entire ecology of the Earth, certainly shaping the evolution and causing the extinction of terrestrial organisms," the authors wrote in their book. "The largest of the land animals, the dinosaurs, would have been locked in a life-or-death struggle with them for survival."

The confluence of new insect-spread diseases, loss of traditional food sources, and competition for plants by insect pests could all have provided a lingering, debilitating condition that dinosaurs were ultimately unable to overcome, the researchers say. And these concerns – which might have pressured the dinosaurs for thousands of years – may have finished the job, along with the changing environment, meteor impacts and massive lava flows.

"We can't say for certain that insects are the smoking gun, but we believe they were an extremely significant force in the decline of the dinosaurs," Poinar said. "Our research with amber shows that there were evolving, disease-carrying vectors in the Cretaceous, and that at least some of the pathogens they carried infected reptiles. This clearly fills in some gaps regarding dinosaur extinctions."

Cretaceous Period insects.

Tick found in Burmese amber

Flying termites mean rain is on the way

Article from: The Courier Mail
http://www.news.com.au/couriermail/story/0,23739,22899211-3102,00.html
Andrew Wight
December 10, 2007 02:03pm

A PLAGUE of flying insects isn't usually a good omen - just ask the ancient Egyptians - but a flight of colonising termites might mean big rain is on its way.

Brisbane residents reported being forced to sweep piles of flying termites from their cars and pest control firms a spike in calls about the tiny pest.

Experts say warm temperatures and high humidity has resulted in a population explosion of the flying, breeding form of the subterranean termite (Schedorhinotermes intermedius) this breeding season, which runs from October to March.

"Colonising flights are launched to take advantage of warm temperatures and high humidity," said pest control expert Gary Cochrane, of Amalgamated Pest Control.

"That they are leaving en-masse points to widespread rain and humidity."

Like many Brisbane residents, school teacher Gavin Coles was alarmed this morning to find the winged insects (which are attracted to light) scattered throughout his home and school.

Another resident said his car was covered with the insects.

But there is no need for alarm, as the flying termites do not sting or bite and it takes five to seven years after a colonising flight for a timber-damaging colony to form.

Pink, sex-starved, sterile

Article from: The Daily Telegraph
http://www.news.com.au/dailytelegraph/story/0,22049,22977427-5006009,00.html
December 28, 2007 12:00am

THESE 7mm insects with their bright pink-painted heads could be the answer to controlling a plague that costs Australian fruit growers $100 million every year.

More than two million of these sterile fruit flies will be released in the Riverina in the coming months as part of research to stop breeding in wild fruit fly populations.

NSW Primary Industries Minister Ian Macdonald said 20 backyards had been set up with trapping sites where 500,000 sterile fruit flies would be released each month.

The native insect, found from northern Queensland to eastern Victoria, and in inland NSW, are pests that lay eggs beneath the surface of developing fruits.

The larvae then grows quickly and exits through holes in fruit or vegetable, causing it to rot and to become brown and mushy.

The flies are sterilised in the pre-adult stage, with researchers using radiation to stop development of sexual organs.

They are then put into a bag of pink dye so Department of Primary Industries (DPI) officers can tell the difference between sterile and wild fruit flies.

There really isn't any other reason for the pink _ only that it is bright and stands out.

The sterile flies are released and mate with wild flies but no offspring are produced.

``They are quite active so the success of the technique relies on sterile fruit fly releases flooding the wild fruit fly population," DPI entomologist Dr Olivia Kvedaras said.

Small but vital ... some of the two million dyed pink sterile fruit flies

Aussie kids measure millipede's mayhem

Every autumn, millions of little legs invade Australian houses as the feral Portuguese millipede goes on the march, but last season hundreds of CSIRO's Double Helix Science Club members and students were waiting.

Millipede Mayhem was the latest Double Helix National Experiment where students, families and schools worked with CSIRO to map the invertebrate's spread. The data will become part of scientific research examining its distribution, morphology and adaptations which is currently underway.

"The survey is an important step in controlling this invasive pest," says CSIRO entomologist Dr Geoff Baker who first studied the millipedes 35 years ago.

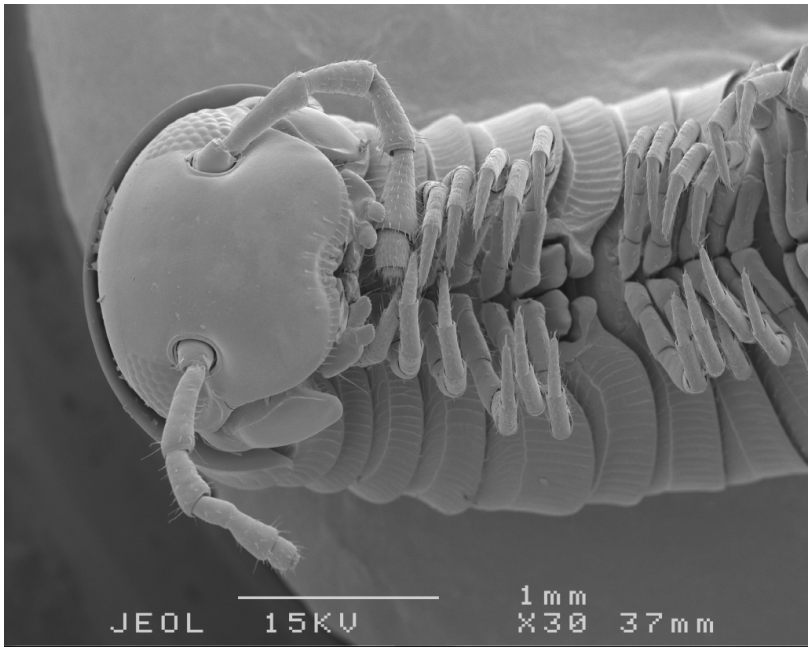
Portuguese millipedes mass in plague proportions in late summer and autumn, causing havoc for homeowners. In extreme circumstances they have brought rail systems to a halt by smothering tracks and making them too slippery for the trains to gain traction.

Little is known about more complex interactions the invasive invertebrate has with our ecosystems or where it has spread since the last national survey 22 years ago, hence the significance of this project.

While the official collecting period has finished, CSIRO would still very much appreciate millipede samples from your area, in particular from far north Queensland. You can find collecting information and a brief collector's questionnaire at www.csiro.au/helix (click on the Millipede Mayhem link).

Further information on CSIRO's Double Helix Science Club – great for curious young Aussies – is also available on the website or by calling 02 6276 6643. Membership offers magazines, events, online resources, discounts and more to inspire and educate young Aussies about science and show them how much fun it can be.

Kids with millipedes: Credit: CSIRO



Male or female?
Using an electron microscope we can see males have no walking legs in one segment, whereas females do. Young males have no legs (just a flat 'plate' covering the place where the legs appear in females) and adult males have gonopods (specially modified mating legs, as in the photo). Gonopods vary greatly in shape between different millipede species. Credit: Eric Hines/CSIRO

ICE 2008

XXIII International Congress of Entomology

July 6-12, 2008 Durban South Africa

"Celebrating Entomology: Contributions to Modern Science"

www.ice2008.org.za

Dear colleagues	We are writing to inform you of developments with the ICE 2008 Congress and to remind you of some important dates and deadlines.
Scientific Programme	The scientific programme is progressing exceptionally well and John Hoffman and his committee are delighted with the response received so far. The call for papers has been published and submissions are being made via the official website http://www.ice2008.org.za/ AbstractSubmissions.asp Full details of the programme structure can also be found on the website. The closing date for oral and poster presentations is 28 February 2008
Registration Dates	You can register online at: http:// www.ice2008.org.za/Registration_information.asp Concessionary rates are available to students and delegates from Africa and the world's least developed countries Please note that the closing date for early registration is 31 December 2007

Student Bursaries:

A limited number of student bursaries are available to cover the cost of registration. These are available to full time Honours, Masters and PhD students (not post-doctoral students) who are enrolled in entomology at a recognized tertiary institution in any of the 14 member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

For more information visit the website: http:// www.ice2008.org.za/StudentSponsorship.asp

Durban News:

Durban, being the most popular domestic holiday destination in South Africa, is preparing for a bumper year end season and hotels are reporting high occupancy rates A new feature to the city is the new People Mover bus system which was recently introduced. It delivers a world-class public transport system between the major tourist attractions and is comfortable, safe and reliable.

For more info go to
www.durbanpeoplemover.co.za/

We are the Champions

For those of you who follow the game, we are delighted to be the World Cup Rugby Champions. Well done the Springboks.

ICE 2008

Entomological Society of Queensland

The E H Graham Centre for Agricultural Innovation presents

Australian and New Zealand Biocontrol Conference
10 – 14 February 2008
Sydney, Australia

Invitation

We extend a warm invitation to you to participate in the inaugural Australian and New Zealand Biocontrol Conference being held at the Menzies Hotel in Sydney, Australia, 10 – 14 February 2008.

The conference will span the disciplines of insect pest, weed, plant pathogen and vertebrate pest biological control and there will be sessions dedicated to various biological approaches and techniques. Conference sessions and an integrative workshop will also explore underlying themes including ecology and economics. Combined with European and American keynote speakers and participants, the meeting will have strong international relevance.

Sessions and keynote presentations will discuss biocontrol success stories, eradication of emergency plant pests with the use of biocontrol agents, ecological control of insects, vertebrate pest control, biocontrol safety, the way forward for Australasia and many more topics. There will be ample opportunity for workshops, break-out sessions and there will be a poster display available for the duration of the conference.

The organisers are pleased to announce that the value of the three day conference is now to be boosted for all delegates by a fourth day of activity, a free all day workshop that is available to all registered delegates on increasing the synergy between disciplines of biocontrol. This will involve several leading overseas researchers who will help us draw overarching messages from the preceding days' presentations and explore scope for the creation of greater links between research groups within, and between, entomological, plant pathogen, weed and vertebrate biocontrol. We are currently considering a number of options for the formal publication of proceedings.

All delegates are encouraged to attend the workshop. Your attendance will be extremely valuable to the successful final day of the conference.

For further information please visit **http://www.anzbc2008.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1**

Entomological Society of Queensland

Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC) Technical Training Course

The Australian National Insect Collection offers this course designed to teach participants how to collect, prepare and curate entomological material to a state ready for identification.

Tentative date: Late 2008 (to be confirmed)
Course fee: TBA
Location:
Australian National Insect Collection - ACT
Clunies Ross Street
Black Mountain
ACTON ACT 2601
Australia
GPO Box 1700
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

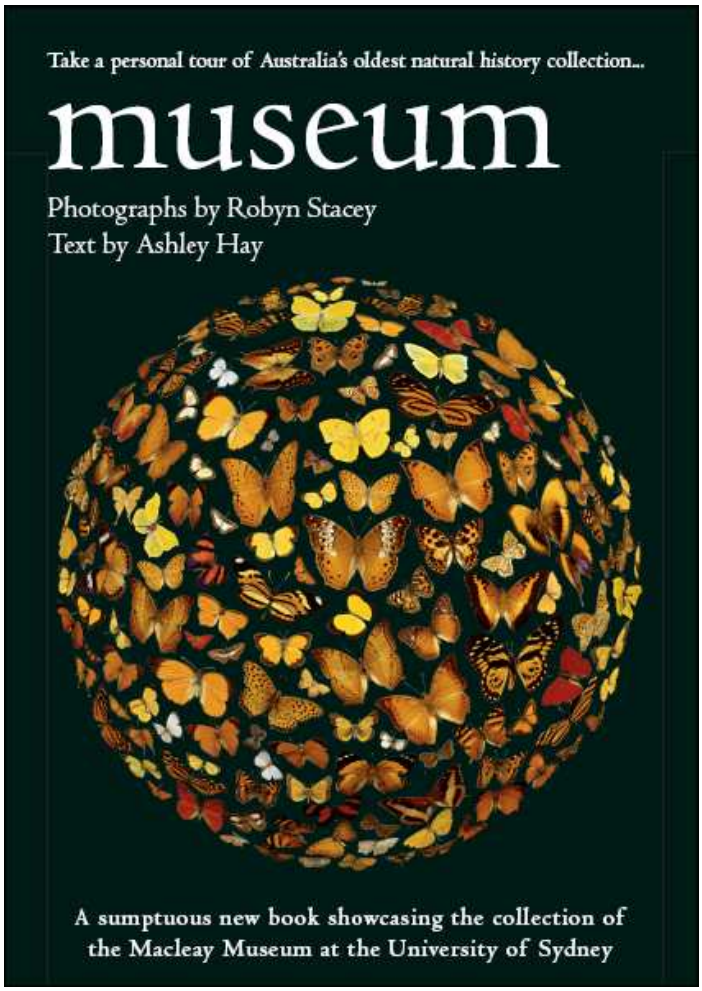
The course will comprise a series of demonstrations on how to collect, prepare and curate material to a state ready for identification, as they relate to the major orders of insects and related arthropods. Specimen identification is not covered within the course.

Participants are provided with opportunities to gain hands-on experience during the course. Course participants will receive detailed handouts and material covering all aspects of the course.

The course will be presented by Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC) staff, with additional expertise as required. Sessions are arranged around the various insect orders with demonstrations given by specialist curators.

For further information, as well as a registration/expression of interest form, is available at **http://www.csiro.au/resources/pfmg.html**

New Book Release



Museum

ISBN: 9780521874533
190 Pages
340 x 245 mm
Hardback (with ribbon marker)
RRP $79.95
http://www.usyd.edu.au/museums/shop/publications.shtml

Entomological Society of Queensland

A new book featuring over 100 stunning full-page images from one of Australia's leading photographers, accompanied by an engaging history from an acclaimed essayist and author. Extra-large format hardback, on high grade paper for optimal photographic reproduction. In full colour throughout.

Colonial Secretary Alexander Macleay arrived in Australia in 1826. A man with a most singular passion for nature collecting, he brought with him one of Europe's finest – and largest – natural history collections.

Over the next seven decades the Macleay family accumulated an astonishingly diverse collection of specimens from Australia and beyond. Macleay's nephew, William John Macleay, donated his family's collection to the University of Sydney in the 1880's, and these specimens formed the basis for the Macleay Museum, which now represents one of Australia's oldest natural history collections.

Today the Macleay Museum is home to more than half a million insect specimens and over twenty thousand Australian and exotic animal specimens, including marsupials, monkeys, bats, birds, crustaceans, molluscs and many more. Because of the fragility of the collection, only 2% of the Macleay collection is on public display at any given time.

Now, over 100 of these rarely-seen objects from the collection are given new life in this truly sumptuous new book. Each object is accompanied by collection notes from its curator.

The story of a family's passion for nature, a privileged view inside a spectacular collection, and a work of art in its own right – this is the perfect gift for any lover of the natural world.

Robyn Stacey's work is represented in the National Gallery of Australia and all state galleries, as well as in university and private collections in Australia and internationally. Ashley Hay is the author of *The Secret and Gum: The Story of Eucalypts and Their Champions*. She has also written for *The Independent Monthly, The Monthly and The Bulletin*. Their last collaboration was *Herbarium* (2004).

Entomological Society of Queensland

Nominations for 2008 office bearers of the Entomological Society of Queensland

Members are invited to use the following form to nominate office bearers for the Entomological Society of Queensland Inc. for 2008.

Nominations should be referred to the **Secretary, Entomological Society QLD, via email, fax or post: PO Box 537 Indooroopilly 4068 Brisbane Qld .** *Please return forms by the end of January 2008.*

A list of nominations received will be circulated in Issue 10 of the News Bulletin, and an election held at the Annual General Meeting in March 2008. In the absence of a nomination for any particular office, the president may receive nominations at the Annual General Meeting.

Positions to be filled are as follows:

- Senior Vice President
- Honorary Secretary
- Honorary Treasurer
- News Bulletin Editor
- Councillors (3 positions)

The Entomological Society of Queensland functions effectively because members play an active part in the Society. All members are encouraged to nominate for positions on the Council of the Society. If you want to know more about any of the Council positions, please contact one of the existing Council members listed on the back cover of the News Bulletin.

OFFICE BEARER NOMINATION FORM 2008

I nominate (name)

……..

For the position of

- Senior Vice President
- Honorary Secretary
- Honorary Treasurer
- News Bulletin Editor
- Councillor

on the Council of the Entomological Society of Queensland Inc.

Nominated by

……..

Seconded by

……..

I accept the nomination

……..
(nominee signature)

Entomological Society of Queensland 2008
$250 Student Award

This is an award by the Society to encourage entomological research. Entries are judged by a panel of 3 entomologists appointed by the President of the Society. The winner will be announced at the May General Meeting and is then invited to present a summary of their research at the June Notes and Exhibits meeting of the Society.

Honours, Diploma and 4th year Degree students at any Queensland tertiary education may submit their thesis or report on an entomologically related topic examined during 2007 or 2008 for the judging of this award.

Entries need not be Society members.

These reports should be directed to the Society's Secretary at the address listed on the back of the cover of the News Bulletin. Closing date for submissions is 30th April 2008.

Student Award Sponsors:

Tropical Fruit Fly Research Group, Griffith University

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND
2008 STUDENT AWARD
ENTRY FORM

Name:

_____

Title of thesis or report

_____

_____

_____

Degree

_____

Supervisor

_____

Date of Examiners report or grading

_____

Return address for thesis/report

_____

_____

Signature_____Date:_____

Send in thesis/report and entry form to:

The Secretary, Entomological Society of Queensland

PO Box 537 Indooroopilly 4068 Brisbane Qld.

Entomological Society of Queensland

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.

Founded 1923
Incorporated 1971

Dear Ensoc Member

Your subscription for 2008 are due in March 2008. Please mail or fax your payment to the address supplied.

Yours sincerely,

Mathew Purcell (Treasurer)

Title _____Initials _____

Surname_____

Address_____

_____

Email_____@_____

Annual Subscription for 2008

- General- $30 pa
- Joint- $36 pa
- Student- $18 pa

Amount_____

My cheque/money order is enclosed

Please charge my credit card

Bankcard ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐

Name on card_____
Expiry date____/____ Signature_____

Return to Treasurer, Entomological Society of Queensland
PO Box 537 Indooroopilly 4068 Brisbane Qld.

DIARY DATES 2007/2008

Meetings held 2nd Monday of the month
(or Tuesday if Monday is a Public holiday)

December 10th Notes & Exhibits

March 10th 2008 AGM & Presidential Address

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The official address for the Entomological Society of Queensland and *Australian Entomologist* and to which all communications should be addressed is:

PO Box 537, Indooroopilly 4068, Qld.

Sustaining associate of the News Bulletin:
TROPICAL FRUIT FLY RESEARCH GROUP, GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTION RATES

GENERAL:	Person who has full membership privileges	**$30pa**
JOINT:	Residents in the same household who share a copy of the *News Bulletin*, but each otherwise have full membership privileges.	**$36pa**
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Email address: esq@uqconnect.net

PRESIDENT
Dr Sassan Asgari
Ph: (07) 3365 2043
Email: s.asgari@uq.edu.au

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
Mike Furlong
Ph: (07) 3365 4822
Fax: (07) 3365 1655
Email:m.furlong@uq.edu.au

JUNIOR VICE PRESIDENT
Dr Peter Allsopp
Ph: (07) 3331 3316
Fax: (07) 3871 0383
Email: pallsopp@bses.org.au

SECRETARY
Gunter Maywald
Ph: (07) 3214 2719
Fax: (07) 3214 2885
Email:gunter.maywald@csiro.au

TREASURER
Matthew Purcell
Ph: (07) 3214 2847
Fax: (07) 3214 2815
Email:matthew.purcell@csiro.au

NEWS BULLETIN EDITOR
Anna Marcora
Ph: (07) 3214 2877
Fax: (07) 3214 2885
Email:Anna.Marcora@csiro.au

COUNCILLORS

Dr Don Sands
Ph: (07) 3214 2803
Fax: (07) 3214 2885
Email: don.sands@csiro.au

Richard Bull
Ph: (07) 3378 0340
Fax: (07) 3378 0340
Email:richard.bull@uqconnect.net

Dr Margaret Schneider
Ph: (07) 3365 2257
Email: m.schneider@uq.edu.au

PERMIT INFO OFFICER
Susan Wright
Ph: (07) 3840 7704
Fax: (07) 3846 1226
Email:susanw@qm.qld.gov.au

THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGIST

EDITOR
Dr David Hancock
PO Box 537
INDOOROOPILLY QLD 4068
Ph: (07) 40534499

BUSINESS MANAGER
Dr Geoff Monteith
Ph: (07) 3840 7699
Fax: (07) 3846 1226
Email:geoffm@qm.qld.gov.au

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Society will be held at 7:00 pm on **Monday**, **10th March 2008** in **Room 388**, GODDARD Building, University of Qld. The main business will be **AGM & Presidential Address: Sassan Asgari.** Refreshments will be served before the meeting at 6:30 pm in the tea room, Level 2 of the Goddard Building (to the right of the main stairs), with a gold coin donation required. No donation is required to attend the talk alone.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

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D.S. Kettle R. P. Kleinschmidt