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Welcome to the latest issue of *Fly Times*! Sorry it's late of course - but November is better than December for an October newletter! Being in Borneo for most of October didn't help! And then trying to write and article about it didn't help either! I thank everyone for sending in such interesting articles – I hope you all enjoy reading it as much as I enjoyed putting it together! Please let me encourage all of you to consider contributing articles that may be of interest to the Diptera community. *Fly Times* offers a great forum to report on your research activities and to make requests for taxa being studied, as well as to report interesting observations about flies, to discuss new and improved methods, to advertise opportunities for dipterists, and to report on or announce meetings relevant to the community. This is also a great place to report on your interesting (and hopefully fruitful) collecting activities!

The electronic version of the *Fly Times* continues to be hosted on the North American Dipterists Society website at http://www.nadsdiptera.org/News/FlyTimes/Flyhome.htm. The Diptera community would greatly appreciate your independent contributions to this newsletter. For this issue, I want to again thank all the contributors for sending me so many great articles! That said, we need even more reports on trips, collections, methods, updates, etc., with all the associated digital images you wish to provide. Feel free to share your opinions or provide ideas on how to improve the newsletter.

The *Directory of North American Dipterists* is constantly being updated and is currently available at the above website. Please check your current entry and send all corrections to Jim O'Hara. There is a form for this on the last page of the newsletter.

Issue No. 48 of the *Fly Times* will appear next April. If possible, please send your contributions by email, or disc, to the editor at stephen.gaimari@cdfa.ca.gov. All contributions for the next *Fly Times* should be in by 10 April 2012 – don't worry – I'll send a reminder!

Comments from the Editor

Stephen Gaimari

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I had planned to do a lot of things with respect to this issue of Fly Times. For one, I had planned for it to be on your screens on time, but a collecting trip to Borneo until the end of October put the kabosh on that. But then, I had planned to get it to you quickly after my return. But here we are, a week before the end of November, and I have only now finalized the issue. I think I've set a record for tardiness! An article about this trip to Borneo with Martin Hauser was among my plans - but alas - I think it is more important to get the issue to you than to dwell on that. Hopefully we will have such an article in the next issue. I did compile some of the Diptera photographs I took on the trip, presenting them in the "Flies are Amazing" section, but that's not quite the same as a play by play trip report. Thankfully, on my return from Borneo, I found a terrific pile of articles in my inbox, which are presented here. Among my other plans was to roll out the Fly Times officially as an international newsletter for the Diptera community, which was discussed in previous issues and received only positive replies from the readership. This too will have to wait until the next issue, although we certainly already have an international audience. In any case, I hope you all like the great array of articles, and I heartily thank those who filled my email inbox for my return! Thanks for your patience, and I hope you all have a wonderful, fly-filled new year!

Our first experience to observe immature stages of Deuterophlebia

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As dipterists we hoped to watch living individuals of all nematocerous families known from Japan. We were fortunate to watch large swarms of *Nymphomyia alba* and an undesribed *Nymphomyia* species at Ueno Village in 2009 (Saigusa et al., 2009), leaving Deuterophlebiidae as the last family that we had not observed.

We had the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Japan on October 16-19 at Shinshu University Matsumoto Campus in Matsumoto City of Nagano Prefecture, central Honshu. The Prefecture is surrounded by high mountain ranges, of which the west one is the Hida Range, usually called the North Japan Alps, with many peaks higher than 3000 m. It has the richest insect fauna in Japan. At the meeting we met Mr. Noritaka Nishio, who lives in Ueda City of the Prefecture. He works on the biology of the genus *Catocala* (Noctuidae) (Nishio, 2009), and is much interested in the biology of

Deuterophlebia and Nymphomyia. Before Saigusa left Fukuoka to the meeting, he promised Saigusa that he would take us to a habitat of Deuterophlebia nipponica Kitakami. It was an exciting invitation for us. He has surveyed almost all main brooks in Nagano Prefecture to complete a distributional map of this species (Nishio, 2004, 2005), and published detailed bionomics of D. nipponica including phenology, number of instars and growth of larvae, food of larvae, relation between pupal length and water temperature in habitat, behaviour of adults, sex ratio, and condition of habitat (Nishio, 2001).



Fig. 1. Mr Nishio (left) and Nakamura (right) at Nagawa.

In the afternoon of the final day of the meeting, Mr. Nishio took us to one of the habitats of this species, Nagawa in Matsumoto City. Nagawa is also the type locality of *Neohapalothrix kanii* Kitakami (Blephariceridae). This habitat is located at the base (ca 1,000 m) of the North Japan Alps. The habitat is a rapid stream of about 20 m wide, surrounded by artificial banks with *Salix* trees, running through a small village (Fig. 1). The bottom of the stream was partly strengthened with concrete bedding, but there were many rocks in the middle of stream. Mr. Nishio walked into the deepest middle of stream, and took large stones from the most rapidly flowing spot to the bank (Figs. 2 & 3). The stones were not covered with algae, but with a sparse film of diatoms. At first we only noticed many blepharicerid pupae on the stones.



Figs. 2 (left) and 3 (right). Mr. Nishio. 2) taking a stone from the stream, 3) watching immature stages of *Deuterophlebia* on a stone.

Then he pointed to tiny black flattened oval insects, less than 3 mm in length, that were tightly adhered to the whitish granite stone surface. They looked like specks on the stone surface, but he told us that

they were actually pupae of *Deuterophlebia* (Fig. 4). We could find them only on granite stones, but it was quite difficult to recognize them on dark-coloured stones. Mr. Nishio used a small surgical knife to collect the pupae from the stone surface, taking the pupae as if he scraped the stone surface under the pupae with the knife. He said it was the only way to collect the pupae without damage.

He also pointed to something that was hardly recognizable on the stone surface. Its colour was pale greyish brown, so that it was rather cryptic on the pale coloured stone surface. When it slowly crawled on the surface, we recognized it was an aquatic creature. It had several pairs of lateral extensions on the body, and crawled slowly shaking its anterior end, and this is when we realized that it was a larva of *Deuterophlebia* (Fig. 5). The larva and pupae of *Deuterophlebia nipponica* collected during the present fieldwork are shown in Fig. 6.



Figs. 4 (left) and 5 (right). Deuterophlebia nipponica. 4) Pupae, 5) Larva.



Fig. 6. Immature stages of *Deuterophlebia nipponica*. A) Female pupa, dorsal aspect, B) Female pupa, ventral aspect, C) Male pupa, ventral aspect, D) 3rd instar larva.

After we had collected the immature stages, Mr. Nishio looked for adults among willow branches along the streamside. On a small twig was a dead male of *Deuterophlebia* hanging on a spider thread. According to Mr. Nishio, adults of *Deuterophlebia* emerge in early morning and fly upstream in a straight course ca 0.5-1.5 m above the stream during their short adult life of less than 4 hours (Nishio, 2001). Therefore we may find a few adults trapped on spider webs near the stream. He mentioned that

males of *Deuterophlebia* were found by him only at two localities among many streams where the species occurs in Nagano Prefecture (Nishio, 2005).

Without the present experience it is rather impossible for us to find immature stages of *Deuterophlebia* in the field. Many years ago Dr. Kitakami reported *Deuterophlebia nipponica* from the mountain region of the central part of Kyushu (Kitakami, 1938). We have always wished to re-discover it again in Kyushu. The experience of this field work will help us establish a search image in our attempts to find *Deuterophlebia* in Kyushu. We wish to express our cordial thanks to Mr. Nishio for his kind guidance to find this peculiar dipteron, and to Dr. Bradley Sinclair for correcting the first draft of this article.

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Flies in Trouble, or Maybe Not

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If giant pandas are charismatic megafauna, endangered flies are annoying microfauna. Endangered flies are not traded among zoos, their portraits do not feature in unsolicited calendars sent by conservation organizations, these flies do not lend their cachet to note cards or refrigerator magnets. The great majority of endangered flies are probably unknown to science because they are too rare to have buzzed into the ken of dipterists, a group whose members are themselves rare, reproducing slowly, and increasingly bereft of professional habitats. Nevertheless, endangered flies may have as many remarkable adaptations as any dwindling quadruped, and represent as many millions of years of divergent evolution as any faltering feathered friend.

Most flies that are known to be rare have an obligatory relationship with a scarce host, habitat or microhabitat. This is why several species of flies were included in a recent study of the conservation status of arthropods restricted to Florida scrub habitat. Florida scrub is a distinctive xeric community found on sand ridges and other sandy uplands, primarily in Florida. This habitat is based on a soil of nutrient-deprived silica sand, and is subject to frequent fires. The flora is dominated by a small variety of tough-leaved shrubs that resprout from roots after fires. The insect fauna is relatively depauperate, but still includes hundreds of species, of which a small proportion is apparently restricted to Florida

scrub habitat. This habitat, which persisted in Florida through the Pleistocene, has mostly been destroyed by agriculture and housing developments. On the Lake Wales Ridge, a large sand ridge well known for its endemic plants, over 85% of the xeric upland habitat has been eradicated since European settlement; most of this destruction occurred during the last few decades (Weekley et al. 2008).

In 2009-2010 biologists at the Archbold Biological Station (ABS) undertook a survey of supposedly scrub-restricted arthropods on the Lake Wales Ridge (LWR). The goal was to document occurrence of these species on about 20 ecological preserves that have at least some Florida scrub habitat. Methods included Townes traps, bowl and pan traps, and directed searching for target species. As a crude measure of conservation status, we considered species that were found on at least 10 preserves were relatively safe, while those on less than 10 preserves retained an unknown conservation status that might merit further investigation. I included 11 species of flies on our list of about 90 hypothetical Florida scrub specialist arthropods. My choices were based on the somewhat problematic negative evidence that these species had not been found in other habitats,



Asyndetus archboldi

including non-scrub habitats adjacent to Florida scrub at the ABS. Most of these species also appear to have narrow geographic distributions. Two of the 11 species of flies were included because they appear to be obligate associates of the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a species in decline throughout its range. The list of species below includes English names that were requested by the agencies that funded the research (see Acknowledgements below). The list does not include numbers of specimens, GPS sites, dates of capture or most other natural history information found in the complete data set. Species are alphabetical by scientific name.

- *Asaphomyia floridensis*, Scrub Non-Biting Horsefly (Tabanidae). This species, described by Pechuman (1974) is closely related to a Texas species. Known primarily from specimens collected at the ABS, it was found at a single additional nearby preserve during the survey.
- *Asyndetus archboldi*, Scrub Long-Legged Fly (Dolichopodidae). This species, described by Robinson and Deyrup (1997) was previously known from a long series collected at the ABS. Difficult to collect by hand, it is vulnerable to bowl and pan traps. It was found on 20 preserves and is not a species of conservation concern on the LWR.
- *Drapetis* (*Crossopalpus*) sp., Tortoise Burrow Dance Fly (Empididae). This apparently undescribed species is common in the "twilight zone" at the entrance of gopher tortoise burrows. This species unofficially shares the conservation status of its host tortoise, which is rare or absent over most of its northern range, commoner but declining in remnant range in Peninsular Florida. This fly was found on 4 protected LWR sites.
- *Eutrichota gopheri*, Gopher Tortoise Burrow Fly (Anthomyiidae). This species, described by Griffiths (1984), is common in gopher tortoise burrow on the LWR, but shares the worrisome conservation status of its host. Two additional species of flies are associated with gopher tortoises but were not found in this survey. *Eutrichota gopheri* was found on 8 protected LWR sites.
- *Gymnoprosopa* spp., Scrub Nailwort Satellite Flies (Sarcophagidae). These two undescribed, small, hyperactive Miltogramminae are most easily found on scrub nailworts (*Paronychia* spp.), of which they may be major pollinators. They are known from a few sites on the LWR, but might occur in Florida scrub elsewhere.

- Hemipenthes, sp. nr. bigradata, Red-Marked Bee Fly (Bombyliidae). Hemipenthes bigradata was described from Cuba by Loew and redescribed much later from Bahamian specimens by Scarbrough and Davidson (1983). Apparently unaware of this, Avalos-Hernandez gives a distribution confined to western North America in his revision of North American Hemipenthes (2009). An apparently isolated population that is probably related to bigradata occurs in Florida scrub on the LWR. There are no similar species reported from southeastern North America. Using the kinds of characters that distinguish species in the 2009 revision, the LWR population would easily qualify as an undescribed species on the bases of such features as the red scales covering the mesonotum and scutellum, and the flat brushes of long, reclinate, black scales on the posterior femora and tibiae. This species was found on 6 protected LWR sites.
- *Nemomydas melanopogon*, Black-Bearded Mydas Fly (Mydidae). This species, described by Steyskal in 1956, is also found in scrub habitat off the LWR as far north as Levy County (Welch and Kondratieff 1994). It was found on 14 scrub preserves, and is probably not a species of conservation concern on the LWR. The generally high level of endemism of scrub organisms on the LWR suggests that populations of species with wider ranges, such as *N. melanopogon*, might have a long history of isolation on the LWR, and might be genetically distinct on the LWR.
- *Pieza rhea*, Scrub Pygmy Bee Fly (Mythicomyiidae). This recently described species was known from the ABS, and from Vero Beach on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge (Evenhuis 2002). It was found on 7 scrub preserves on the LWR. It probably occurs on additional preserves that were not adequately sampled in late summer (Sept-Oct) when this species is most active.
- *Townsendia arenicola*, Pygmy Scrub Robber Fly (Asilidae). This species, described by Scarborough et al. (1995), is another species that is often difficult to see in the field or capture in Townes traps, but easily trapped in bowl traps and pan traps. Previously known only from the ABS, *T. arenicola* was found on 11 protected LWR sites and is probably not a species of conservation concern on the LWR.
- *Villa* sp., Scrub Rosemary Bee Fly (Bombyliidae). About 35 species of bombyliids occur in Florida scrub on the LWR. Very few of these species appear to be confined to that habitat, and many have extensive ranges outside of Florida. Four species of *Villa* occur in Florida scrub habitat on the LWR, but I would not want to put a name on any of them, and there is no literature that suggests any species of *Villa* are dependent on Florida scrub habitat. There is one species of *Villa*, however, that seems to occur only in the most extreme variant of scrub habitat, the "rosemary bald," which is dominated by the shrub *Ceratiola ericoides*. This species is easily distinguished from other local species by its protruding face, clear costal cell, lack of scales on the swollen basal area of costa, and scale color, which is silvery or black, without any yellowish or fulvous tint, except on the last two abdominal terga. This species has been found on 4 protected sites.

Even a two-year study is unlikely to have discovered all the flies that are dependent on Florida scrub habitat. There are some likely candidates waiting in the wings, so to speak, including a species of *Glabellula* (Mythicomyiidae), at least one *Scenopinus* (Scenopinidae), and an interesting tiny, silvery Phthiriinae with milky wings (Bombyliidae). In addition, one can always be sure that every habitat will have at least one specialized phorid, sphaerocerid and cecidomyiid, probably lots of them. While Florida scrub habitat on the LWR has the largest number of narrowly distributed plant and arthropod species, other ridges and uplands in Florida could have their own precinctive species in scrub habitat that could add to the total number of scrub-dependent flies. The fact that five of the species surveyed

appear to be undescribed suggests that the inventory of flies in southeastern sandy uplands is far from complete. We may have been deceived by the initial impression that that these xeric habitats are relatively simple.

From a conservation viewpoint, it is not always easy to find data that confirm that setting aside a series of habitat preserves may adequately and inadvertently protect a batch of species that were in no way target species. This appears to be the case for some Florida scrub flies. Moreover, directed collecting based on natural history data obtained through this project would probably add more species to the list of those found on 10 or more preserves. In spite of my comment in the first paragraph of this note that endangered flies might be as significant as any other group of endangered animals, I expect that few dipterists are eager to importune our government agencies with an exhaustive list of flies in trouble.

Acknowledgements

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New post for Ximo Mengual

Dr. Joaquín 'Ximo' Mengual has began a 2-year USDA-ARS postdoctoral fellowship in late July 2011, working with Sonja Scheffer and Al Norrbom on the molecular systematics of fruit flies (Tephritidae). Ximo graduated from the Universidad de Alicante, Spain in 2008. His Ph.D. concerned the molecular phylogeny and evolution of predatory flower flies (Diptera: Syrphidae). For the last 2.5 years he has been a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, continuing research on flower flies with Chris Thompson, and as an Encyclopedia of Life fellow.

Among Ximo's priorites will be continuing collaborations with some of you on *Anastrepha* phylogeny and tephtitid barcoding, but we welcome ideas regarding other possible areas for collaboration.

University of Massachusetts Entomology Professor John Stoffolano writes his first novel!

John Stoffolano, Dipterist, and professor at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst has just published an intriguing novel, *The Adventures of a Boy/Cricket from Boston's North End* about a transforming boy/cricket named *Tonino*. It fits into the areas of fairy tales, folklore and mythology.

Dr. Stoffolano graduated from high school in 1957, received his bachelor's degree from the State University of New York at Oneonta (1962), did his M.S. at Cornell University (1967) in entomology and received his Ph. D. from the University of Connecticut (1970). After completing his Ph. D. he took a position at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst in the Department of Entomology. One year later he took a leave of absence and did a postdoctoral year at Princeton (1971) where he worked with the distinguished, and National Academy of Science biologist and writer, Dr. V. G. Dethier. Professor Dethier moved to Amherst and became the first director of the neuroscience program. Dethier published and won many awards for his nature books. The one related to Stoffolano's book is "Crickets and Katydids, Concerts and Solos." In 1993 entomologist Vincent Dethier won the John Burroughs Medal for distinguished nature writing for his book. It was this contact that convinced Stoffolano to focus more on his research into the physiology and behavior of flies and also to focus on more popular writings. Following his year at Princeton, Stoffolano returned to the University of Massachusetts where he has been since.

Professor Stoffolano is still doing research and teaching. He has spent sabbatical years doing fly research in London, Siena (Italy), New Zealand, and last spring (2010) he and his wife Susan spent his sabbatical semester in an around the world trip that took them to 5 different countries where he lectured and did research. In South Africa he did research on the tsetse fly that vectors the causative agent of African Sleeping Sickness. He has published over 100 research papers and authored a well known textbook on entomology. This global, sabbatical trip was extremely important for Dr. Stoffolano. It helped him forge his ideas and philosophy about cultural diversity. In fact, he believes that cultural diversity is just as important as biological diversity. He believes that to teach a diversity course, faculty should have considerable experience living with or visiting diverse cultures. In addition to this trip, his previous world travels have greatly influenced developing his new course in Cultural Entomology.

It was during his stay in Italy that he began to think more about his Italian roots and growing up on the West End of Gloversville, which was considered home for many Italian immigrant families that came to Gloversville to work in the leather industry. Professor Stoffolano is not the only famous entomologist working on flies to grow up in Gloversville. Dr. C. P. Alexander described more than 10,000 species of crane flies and became world famous for his work on this group of flies. Stoffolano only knew Doc Alex, as he was called, only in his later years where he was professor emeritus at the University of Massachusetts, also from the same department. "I did not know him prior to joining the faculty at UMass. Stoffolano was recently asked why he wrote a book about a cricket and not a fly. His response was, "Culturally, crickets have played very diverse and more important roles in both indigenous and modern cultures than flies have. Flies have usually been considered a nuisance and everyone wants to kill them."

He distinctly remembers his neighbor Sam always saying, "Don't forget your roots. You will always be a West Ender". It was growing up in this wonderful atmosphere of the city of Gloversville, the excellent schools, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, and his involvement in the Y.M.C.A. that impacted his character from which he developed this wonderful story about a boy/cricket born in the North End, Italian-section of Boston. In fact, Tonino searches out his own roots in this story.

The boy/cricket is baptized Anthony at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church. His parents live in the North End where his mother kept hearing the television advertisement "Anthony, Anthony, It's Prince Spaghetti Day" so they named him Anthony. "Naming him Anthony was straight forward, but naming him Tonino was at the brilliant suggestion of Dr. William Cooley, retired Northampton Ophthalmologist and avid italophile. Dr. Cooley sent Dr. Stoffolano a short novel by an Italian author named Rodari about a young boy, Tonino, who tries to become invisible so that he could avoid problems with his teacher. Rodari (1920-1980) was one of Italy's best-known writers of children's books and the recipient of the Hans Christian Andersen Medal for children's literature." Thus, the name and his ability to become invisible are incorporated into the story. In addition to this reference to his nickname, Tonino is a small cricket because he always ate Italian food in the North End and not cricket food. Thus, he also got the name Tonino, which means little Anthony in Italian from Joe Pace who owns and started Joe Pace & Sons Italian Specialities in Boston's North End. In his novel, Stoffolano establishes the first lineage for this famous cricket family. Tonino's great, great, great grandfather was Grillo parlante, the talking cricket in the original story *Pinocchio*. Grillo was also the conscience of Pinocchio and Grillo's great grandson was the famous Jiminy Cricket in Walt Disney's classic movie Pinocchio. In this wonderful story about Tonino, the reader sees many different regions of the world through the eyes of this boy/cricket where, through the experiences of Tonino, the reader will learn more about how crickets played various and important roles in different indigenous cultures. Tonino's charge by the Blue Fairy was to become the conscience of the world when it comes to environmental issues: A heavy responsibility or a small boy/cricket. The importance of cultural diversity, just as important as biodiversity, is stressed and Tonino takes on Dr. E. O. Wilson, one of the greatest thinkers/writers of our generation, as his mentor.

Professor Stoffolano is still doing research and teaching. He has spent previous sabbatical years doing fly research in London, Siena (Italy), New Zealand, and last spring (2010) he and his wife Susan spent his sabbatical semester in an around the world trip that took them to 5 different countries where he lectured and did research in South Africa on the tsetse fly that vectors the causative agent of African Sleeping Sickness. He has published over 100 research papers and authored a well known textbook on entomology.

Chapters 1 to 2 take place in the Italian, North End, of Boston while in Chapter 3, Tonino and his friends visit Amherst on their way to Tanglewood for an important concert. In Amherst they meet Mauro Aniello, former owner of Pinocchio's restaurant, and Bruno Mattarazzo (deceased owner of Anthony's Pizzeria). Tonino, as a cricket, makes a short visit to the Dickinson House to see Emmaline the mouse before going to Mom and Rico's in Springfield. Rico Danielle gives him a special gift and helps them on their way to Tanglewood to see Seigi Ozawa. In Chapter 5 of this book, *Flying with the Monarchs and Sledding with the Whales* Tonino and his cousin the grasshopper fly from Boston's Logan Airport to Nantucket in an ultralight named, *Farfala* (butterfly in Italian), to save a large flock of adult monarch butterflies that are lost and need assistance in getting to their overwintering site in Mexico. The ultralight they rented is owned by Prince Spaghetti and Company and is painted the Italian colors of red, white, and green. Being a boy/cricket transformer, Tonino spends most of his time in Nantucket as a boy visiting and learning much about the island and its past.

Following are some book endorsements he received from 2 Pinocchio scholars:

"What a marvelously fantastic and engrossing tale this is! Leading the reader through Boston, then Italy, and around the globe, we follow Tonino, a cricket, who is also magically a child, boy, adolescent, and then, a young man. You will find his spell quite convincing -- and the illustrations that carry it out, charming. And as we share his adventures -- and misadventures (both plenty and amusing) -- John Stoffolano gently draws aside a curtain to show us bits of nature and the ways of different cultures that few of us knew. His story is not just a magical adventure. It sensitizes us to all nature around us and emphasizes how we are part of nature -- that we are not mere bystanders separated from it who just look on. And when John says he found a teeny tiny Bible with an even smaller folded paper containing a very important cricket's genealogy -- just try to doubt him! You will find his spell quite convincing."

--- Dr. Richard Wunderlich is professor emeritus at Siena College in Albany and author of "The Pinocchio Catalogue: Being a Descriptive Bibliography and Printing History of English Language Translations and Other Renditions Appearing in the United States, 1892 - 1987" (Greenwood, 1988) and, with Thomas J. Morrissey, "Pinocchio Goes Postmodern: Perils of a Puppet in the United States" (Routledge, 2002).

"This book by John Stoffolano is a surprise. Now we can finally know who the cricket really was, that friendly insect of our summer nights and, in the guise of the austere Talking Cricket, the wise guide (conscience) of Pinocchio, the famous puppet/child created by the Italian Carlo Collodi (1826-1890). Entomologist and writer, Stoffolano composes a novel-essay or essay-novel that takes us by the hand on a long adventurous journey as reflected in the *Adventures of Pinocchio*, and from the realm of literature to that of zoology and anthropology, across the great world of small insects and human cultures with their customs and beliefs. As happens in all fairy tales, at the end the protagonist, Tonino/alias Stoffolano, rediscovers the value of feelings and imagination [dreams], and invites us to rediscover Nature, and live for Nature, for we are made in its image."

--- Dr. Danielle Marcheschi is an Italian poet and literary critic. Her interest in Tonino stems from her interest in cultural anthropology, being on the managing board of the "Carlo Collodi" Foundation and, in 1995, was curator of the edition of writings of Carlo Colloidi for the Mondadori publishing house in Milan, Italy.

Dr. Elizabeth Bernays, writer and entomologist, wrote an endorsement for the book jacket and stated that, "This is a very readable book, interesting and fun for children and adults alike."

Professor Stoffolano has two sons, Matthew and Adam, and lives in an old (1810) New England farmhouse on their "Brushy Mountain Farm" in Leverett, Massachusetts with his wife Susan. On their

5 acres in Leverett, he and his wife raise most of their own food, including pigs and chickens. This rural lifestyle was passed on to him by his grandfather, Pio, who immigrated to the United States when he was only 18 years old and settled in Gloversville, New York, where he worked in the leather industry, as did so many Italian immigrants.

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John G. Stoffolano Jr.

FAIRY TALES FOLKLORE AND MYTHOLOGY

Decause his mother spent so much time with him, Anthony learned a lot about his family's history from her. Almost every evening, Maria would sit in the corner of the living room with Anthony on her lap and the family album on his abdomen. It was almost humorous to see this nymph with this huge album on his lap.

Page by page they would go through the album. Once Anthony went to sleep, his mother would put a bookmark where they left off. This didn't matter because the next time, Anthony would insist his mother start from the beginning. These were favorite times for Anthony because he was very close to his mother, and he liked to hear about family history.

Anthony grew rapidly and went through several molts, shedding his old exoskeleton, getting a new one that fit better, and becoming more independent. Like any growing child, Anthony ate a lot and kept outgrowing his old exoskeleton. As he got older, his interests changed. He took on new hobbies and made new friends. When he went into junior high school, he became more focused on his academics.





Announcing the publication of: "Contributions to the *Systema Dipterorum* (Insecta: Diptera)"

Edited by Irina Brake & Chris Thompson

Contributions to the Systema Dipterorum (Insecta: Diptera)



Where does this species occur? Where can I find information on the biology? And what is the correct name to use?

"Contributions to the Systema Dipterorum (Insecta: Diptera)" answers these and other questions for eleven families of flies. This latest volume of the MYIA series contains comprehensive world catalogs for the Carnidae, Coelopidae, Diastatidae, Dryomyzidae, Helcomyzidae, Heterocheilidae, Odiniidae and Periscelididae, as well as catalogs for Xylomyidae and Xylophagidae and a supplement for the world catalog of Stratiomyidae. Altogether the nomenclature and taxonomy of more than 650 species has been studied by several specialists all of whom are leading figures in the field of dipterology. All chapters relate to the Biosystematic Database of World Diptera, now called Systema Dipterorum, which is a database on fly names available online at http://www.diptera.org. But whereas the database contains nomenclatural data, these comprehensive catalogs cite all the literature published on the included species with keywords and are thus invaluable reference works for these fly families.

Two chapters focus on the important dipterists Friedrich Hendel (1874-1936) and Ferdinand Kowarz (1838-1914) who were active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and who described and collected many species.

The last two chapters list the abbreviations for type holdings and serials used in the *Systema Dipterorum* and are helpful tools when working with the database.

MYIA 12 was published in August 2011 by Pensoft and can be obtained at http://www.pensoft.net/book/12536/contributions-to-the-systema-dipterorum-insecta-diptera-.

Sciomyzids Wanted

Bill Murphy

Fishers, Indiana, USA; billmurphy8@sbcglobal.net

I am conducting a five-year survey of the sciomyzids of Indiana. I am also completing (with Wayne Mathis and Lloyd Knutson) a study of the sciomyzids of the Delmarva area (DC, DE, MD, VA, and WV), and (with Jay Abercrombie and Lloyd Knutson) a catalog of sciomyzids of the Americas south of the United States. I have also determined to species thousands of formerly undetermined specimens in several major collections. I am now seeking data on sciomyzids collected in the states mentioned above. I am also willing, indeed eager, to identify any undetermined sciomyzids from North and Central America. For information, contact me by email or call (317) 849-4868.

Old Diptera publications of Hugh Huckett available

Dan Gilrein

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County, Long Island Horticultural Research & Extension Center, 3059 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, New York 11901, USA; dog1@cornell.edu

A large set of reprints were left here many years ago by an entomologist of our station, Dr. Hugh C. Huckett. I would be glad to send them to interested persons who might find them useful. Interested persons can email me with your name and shipping address information, and of course the publications you would like to receive. Following is the available list:

1921

On the morphology of the ovipositor of certain anthomyian genera. Annals of the Entomological Society of America 14: 290-328. [31 copies]

1924

A systematic study of the Anthomyiinae of New York, with especial reference to the male and female genitalia. Memoirs of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station 77: 91 pp. [287 copies]

1927

A new kelp fly from Long Island (*Fucellia*, Diptera). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 22: 163-165. [9 copies]

1928

Little known anthomyiid flies that commonly occur on the catkins of willow (Muscidae, Diptera). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 23: 70-83. [1 copy]

1929

New Canadian anthomyiids belonging to the genus *Hylemyia* Rob.-Desv. (Muscidae, Diptera). The Canadian Entomologist 61: 93-96, 110-118, 136-144, 162-168, 180-190. [63 copies]

The North American species of the genus *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, with descriptions of new species (Muscidae Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 70: 25-70, 107-158, 279-339. [21 copies]

1934

- A revision of the North American species belonging to the genus *Coenosia* (Diptera: Muscidae) II. the subgenus *Limosia* (*Coenosia* of authors). Transactions of the American Entomological Society 60: 133-198. [18 copies]
- Notes on Francis Walker's type-specimens of North American anthomyiid flies in the British Museum (Muscidae, Diptera). The Canadian Entomologist 66: 132-140. [1 copy]

1936

A revision of connectant forms between coenosian and limnophorine genera occurring in North America (Diptera, Muscidae). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 44: 187-223. [3 copies]

1939

Descriptions of new North American Anthomyiidae belonging to the genus *Pegomyia* (Diptera). Transactions of the American Entomological Society 65: 1-37. [1 copy]

1940

The North American species of the genera *Leucophora* Robineau-Desviody and *Proboscimyia* Bigot (Muscidae, Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 48: 335-365. [12 copies]

1941

A revision of the North American species belonging to the genus *Pegomyia* (Diptera, Muscidae). Memoirs of the American Entomological Society 10: 131 pp. [1 copy]

1944

- A revision of the North American genus *Eremomyioides* Malloch (Diptera, Muscidae). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 52: 361-368. [23 copies]
- A revision of the North American species belonging to the genus *Hydrophoria* Robineau-Desviody (Diptera, Muscidae). Annals of the Entomological Society of America 37: 261-297. [1 copy]

1946

The subgenera *Craspedochaeta* and *Acrostilpna* in North America, genus *Hylemyia* sens. lat. (Diptera, Muscidae). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 41: 110-125. [1 copy]

1947

The North American species of the subgenus *Botanophila* Lioy, genus *Hylemyia* sens. lat. (Diptera, Muscidae). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 55: 1-33. [42 copies]

The subgenus *Phorbia* Robineau-Desvoidy in North America, genus *Hylemyia* sens. lat. (Diptera, Muscidae). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 42: 109-125. [1 copy]

1949

The subgenus *Pychoglossa* Coquillett in North America, genus *Hylemyia* sens. lat. (Muscidae, Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 57: 51-65. [1 copy]

1950

The genus *Paraprosalpia* (Villeneuve) in North America, (*=Prosalpia* Pokorny preoc.) Muscidae. Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 45: 133-143. [1 copy]

1951

- The genus *Eremomyia* Stein in North America, with descriptions of new species (Muscidae, Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 54: 75-91. [20 copies]
- The *setiventris*-complex in the genus *Hylemya* Rob. Desv. with descriptions of new species and sub-species from North America (Diptera, Muscidae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington 53: 251-260. [1 copy]

1952

The Diptera collected by I. O. Buss in southwestern Yukon Territory during the summer of 1950. The Canadian Entomologist 84: 265-269. [92 copies]

1953

- A new species of the anthomyiid genus *Hylemya* Rob.-Desv. from Oregon, reared from fir cones (Muscidae, Diptera). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 48: 107-110. [52 copies]
- Males of the genus *Hylemya* sens. lat. from North America, having dorsal bristles on mid metatarsus with descriptions of new species (Muscidae, Diptera). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 47: 113-122. [36 copies]

1954

A review of the North America species belonging to the genus *Hydrotaea* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera, Muscidae). Annals of the Entomological Society of America 47: 316-342. [53 copies]

1965

The Muscidae of northern Canada, Alaska, and Greenland (Diptera). Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada 42: 1-369. [9 copies]

1966

- New species of Anthomyiidae and Muscidae from California (Diptera). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (4th Series) 34: 235-306. [30 copies]
- Two new flies from California (Diptera: Anthomyiidae and Muscidae). The Pan-Pacific Entomologist 42: 33-35. [102 copies]

1967

New Diptera from California (Diptera: Anthomyiidae and Muscidae). The Pan-Pacific Entomologist 43: 53-56. [102 copies]

1968

A note on the identity of *Hylemya variata* (Fallen) and *H. variabilis* Stein (Diptera: Anthomyiidae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington 70: 346-347. [97 copies]

1971

Supplementary notes on Walker's North American type-specimens of Anthomyiidae and Muscidae (Diptera) in the British Museum. The Canadian Entomologist 103: 975-977. [82 copies]

- Francis Walker's little known North American specimens of the families Anthomyiidae and Muscidae (Diptera) in the British Museum (Natural History). Entomological News 83: 169-172. [1 copy]
- Notes on Bigot's North American type-specimens at the University Museum, Oxford (Diptera: Anthomyiidae, Muscidae). The Pan-Pacific Entomologist 48: 81-85. [97 copies]
- The Anthomyiidae and Muscidae of Mount Katahdin, Maine (Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 80: 216-233. [83 copies]

1974

The Anthomyiidae and Muscidae of the Great Smoky Mountains and Mount Mitchell, North Carolina (Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 82: 150-162. [54 copies]

1975

The Muscidae of California exclusive of subfamilies Muscinae and Stomoxyinae. Bulletin of the California Insect Survey 18: 148 pp. [32 copies]

1977

The Anthomyiidae and Muscidae of the Presidential Range in New Hampshire (Diptera). Journal of the New York Entomological Society 85: 130-142. [75 copies]

Special thanks go out to the syndicated cartoonist Dan Piraro, for his permission to let us use a few of his Bizarro comics in Fly Times! Check out his website, http://www.bizarro.com/! Funny stuff!



HISTORICAL DIPTEROLOGY

Charles Davies Sherborn and his Diptera names

Neal L. Evenhuis

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Since 2011 is the 150th birthday year of Charles Davies Sherborn, it seems fitting that we honor this man in this issue of *Fly Times*. But, what's that you say? He is not a dipterist? Well, worry not; we will remedy that in short order.

Make mention of the name Charles Davies Sherborn (he consistently signed himself as C. Davies Sherborn, by the way) and one envisions his huge *Index Animalium* of all zoological names from 1758–1850 that took up a large portion of his life (43 years to be exact)—compiling it daily and proofreading sheets from the publisher nightly. But few would think of Sherborn as one who has some nomenclaturally available names of Diptera under his belt. But he does. In fact he has slightly more than a dozen of them. They all occur as emendations that he made in the second *Index Animalium*, almost all of which appear to have escaped notice.

Born on 30 June 1861 in Chelsea, London (baptized in

the same church in which Charles Dickens was married 30 years earlier), Sherborn was to be best known in the world of zoology as the consummate list-maker and he started his life of list-making at an early age. He became employed in 1884 by a retired Rupert Jones and later, on contract, in geology at the British Museum in 1888. His first task was to make heads or tails of the Foraminifera and he soon found that in order to understand the taxa, he needed to unravel the nomenclature of the little beasts and get a handle on the literature dealing with them. One of his first publications was a bibliography of the Foraminifera that took him all of one month to complete (Sherborn 1888).

Apparently that feet-wetting was to be the start of a career full of various types of lists, be they bibliographies (e.g, Sherborn, 1888), catalogs (Woodward & Sherborn, 1890), lists of where collections were deposited (Sherborn, 1940), or lists of taxa (Sherborn, 1902, 1922–1933). The last of these is for what Sherborn is best known. His huge *Index Animalium*, a list of all the names of animals described from 1758 to 1850, was produced in two parts. The first, dealing with all names proposed between 1758 and 1800, was begun around 1890 and was completed in 12 years (Sherborn, 1902). His second *Index Animalium* was a continuation of the first and dealt with an even larger set of names published between 1801 and 1850. This latter list was decided to be published in parts (Sherborn 1922–1933), which allowed him a bit of breathing room in his work schedule. He compiled the second

set of names from about 1902 till the first part was published in 1922 and proofread sheets sent weekly from the publisher the remainder of the years until the last part was published in 1933. There was a small set of addenda for names that he had missed, which was published from 1932–1933 in the last few parts.

The *Index Animalium* is to this day truly one of the more amazing publication feats for one man to have done and even more amazing is the incredibly low number of mistakes and omissions there are in the more than 8,200 pages and over 400,000 names comprising the two "*Indexes*". Poche (1939) published a list of some thousand names that Sherborn missed (mostly subspecies epithets that he ignored); and a spattering of other missed names are still being found to this day [e.g., see Evenhuis 2011 for a missing sarcophagid name from Guérin & Percheron (1835–1838) that he did not list although other names from the same work were listed]. These omissions, though, should not detract from the enormity of the work involved in compiling as many names as possible from the literature and the remarkable feat of its resulting publication.

Sherborn's methodology in listing names was virtually fool-proof. He scanned every page of a publication and when he came across a name, he wrote it down on a small slip of paper with the name, genus, author, date, abbreviated title of the book (or journal), and page number. He duplicated the slip for every name so that one was placed in the species index and the other was placed in the genus index. If a name got transferred to another genus in a subsequent work, that name got two slips of paper too; so that in the end the latest generic combination could be known when the index was printed. When I said "virtually" fool-proof, I meant it because there were no doubt occasions where names got inadvertently omitted if say a slip of paper for a species was put in the wrong genus or somehow the typesetter could not read his writing. Proofreading no doubt caught most of these since Sherborn's memory was sharp.

Sherborn's Diptera names

A little-known fact of the *Index Animalium* is that Sherborn is the author of many emendations throughout zoology that have escaped notice (i.e., they are not found in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (e.g., Neave 1939–1940) or other nomenclators or, to my knowledge, other taxonomic works. Among these emendations are some names that pertain to Diptera. There are two sets of emendations (explicit emendations and what I'll call "blanket" emendations) and I'll discuss each separately.

The explicit emendations

The names in this set are clearly proposed emendations and take the form of having a published name listed first and the emended name listed after it preceded by either the Latin "*recte*" [= correctly] or "*rectius*" or "*melius*" [= better]. All three are explicit corrections of names and mean the corrected name is an emendation (see Fig. 2 for an example of an emendation with use of the word "*rectius*"). Over 70 explicit emendations for animal names are found in Sherborn's two *Indexes*. The Diptera names affected are listed in Table 1. All Diptera names listed below (in both Tables 1 and 2) are emended by the use of "*rectius*".

Table 1. Diptera names with explicit emendations by Sherborn

Original Name
Dorbinia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1847: 272
Hubneria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1848: 601
Mufetia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 431

Corrected Name Orbignyia Sherborn, 1925: 2000 Huebneria Sherborn, 1927: 3049 Moufetia Sherborn, 1928: 4181

	muensteri—Mulleria 4181
muensteri Turi Pl	bo (Klip.), A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. I. 1849 [Jan. 1850], 193.— Jeurotomaria.
münsteri Tur	bonilla, H. G. Bronn, Index Pal. 1848, 1328.
münsteri Unio	onites, H. L. Wissmann in G. v. Muenster, Beitr. zur Petref. (4) 1841, 20.
munsterii Ven	us, A. d'Orbigny, Amér. Mérid. (Pal.) 1842, 121.
Münsteria J. A.	Eudes-D., Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie, V. 1835, 61 et ffCeph.
muensteriana	Actita, G. Fisher in Fahrenkohl, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, XVII.
	1844 (4) 1844, 802.
muensteriana	Capulus (Fisch.), A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. I. 1849 [Jan. 1850], 125
	Actita.
muensterianus	Cidaris, L. G. de Koninck, Descr. Anim. foss. (1) Sept. 1841, 35.
münsterianus	Echinocrinus (Kon.), H. G. Bronn, Index Pal. 1848, 443Cidaris.
munsterianus	Fusus, A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. II [Nov.] 1850, 10.
muensteriana	Lima, A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. II [Nov.] 1850, 20. [Orthoceras.
münsteriana	Melia (Kon.), A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. I. 1849 [Jan. 1850], 114
munsterianus	Millericrinus, A. d'Orbigny, H. N. Crinoides (2) Nov. 1840, 54.
munsteriana	Natica, A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. I. 1849 [Jan. 1850], 189.
muensterianum	Orthoceras, L. G. de Koninck, Descr. Anim. foss. (11) ineunte 1844, 506.
munsterianus	Orthoceratites, A. d'Orbigny, Prodr. Paléont. I. 1849 [Jan. 1850], 55.
muensteriana	Pleurotomaria, L. G. de Koninck, Descr. Anim. foss. (9) Sept. 1843, 392.
munsteriana	Prionastrea, Edwards & Haime, Ann. Sci. Nat. [3] (Zool.) XII. Sept.
	1849, 136.
Mufetia J. B. F	Robineau-D., Mém. présentés Ac. Roy. Sci. Inst. France, II. 1830, 431
Dipt	. [rectius Moufetia].

Figure 2. an example of an emendation with use of the word "rectius"

The "blanket" emendations

The names in this set are not explicitly corrected for each specific case but instead corrected for one spelling with the intent that all such names with that spelling be changed to the corrected spellings (for example, see Fig. 3). A number of names are thus changed with a similar phraseology (e.g., "pyrulatus *rectius* pirulatus, q.v"). Only two names corrected in this fashion are found in Diptera ("moerens" and "moestus") for which Sherborn emended them by indicating "moerens *rectius* maerens q.v" and "moestus *rectius* maestus q.v.", respectively. Sherborn also uses the abbreviation "v." [= see] for other names spelled with either an "-oe" or "-ae" (using the phraseology, e.g., "moera v. maera") thus it is clear in comparing the two phrases he uses that he is not emending those names when using the "v." but is specifically emending others when he uses "*recte*", "*rectius*", or "*melius*". The names affected by this latter action in Diptera are listed below in Table 2. Of the 11 emendations listed here, one (*Apiocera maerens* Sherborn, 1928) is contained in the *Systema Dipterorum* database (Thompson & Pape, 2011).

Table 2. Diptera names affected by "blanket" emendations by Sherborn

Original Name

Corrected Name

Anthomyza moerens Zetterstedt, 1837: 44 Anthomyza moerens Zetterstedt, 1838: 681 Apiocera moerens Westwood, 1841: 56 Dasypogon moerens Wiedemann, 1828: 399 Bibio moestus Heer, 1849: 224 Chironomus moerens Walker, 1848: 18 Musca moerens Fabricius, 1794: 349 Chrysops moerens Walker, 1848: 201 Tabanus moerens Fabricius, 1787: 366 Tachina moerens Meigen, 1830: 369 Ortalis moerens Meigen, 1826: 280 Anthomyza maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Anthomyza maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Apiocera maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Dasypogon maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Bibio maestus Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Chironomus maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Musca maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Chrysops maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Tabanus maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Tachina maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124 Ortalis maerens Sherborn, 1928: 4124

Moekistocera-molae

```
Moekistocera A. A. Berthold in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr. 1827, 493 .- Dipt. [vernac.
Moeliboea Frey & Leuckart, Beitr. Kenntn. wirbell. Thierr. 1847, 66.-G.
                                                                               [1825].
moelleri Cossonus, J. Waltl, Acis (in Faunus), no. 5, 1835, 18 [n. n.].
moeniaria Cidaria (Fab.), F. Treitschke, Schmett. Europa, V (2) 1825, 443.-Geometra,
              D. & S. 1775.
moeniaria Eubolia (D. & S.), Duponchel in J. B. Godart, H. N. Lépid. France, VIII (1)
              (Noct. 5, pt. 1) 1830, 164.—Geometra, 1775.
moeniata Onychia (D. & S.), J. Huebner, Verz. bekannt. Schmett. 1826, 334.-Geometra
             1775.
moenium Merodon, Hoffmannsegg in J. W. Meigen, Syst. Beschr. Zweifl. Insekt. III. 1822
Moera J. Huebner, Verz. bekannt. Schmett. 1818, 51.-Lep.
                                                                                 [362.
Moera L. Agassiz, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ. 1846.-emend. pro Maera, Leach.
moera v. maera.
moerens rectius maerens, q. v.
moeris Aphelinus, F. Walker, Mon. Chalcid. I. 1839, 5.
moeris Onitis (Pall.), P. A. Latreille, Sonnini's Buffon, Ins. X (1804), 105.-Scarabaeus,
moeris Onthophagus, Melsh.; J. Sturm, Catal. Ins. Samml. 1826, 178.
                                                                                [1781.
moeroraria v. maeroraria.
moerosus v. maerosus.
moerula v. maerula.
moerus v. maerus.
```

Figure 3. an example of "blanket" emendations

Why Sherborn made these emendations is unknown but, although the genus-group emendations appear to have been made throughout the alphabet, it is apparent from when his emendation phraseology started to appear in the second *Index* that he only started emending the species names while he was working on the "m"s. Sherborn most likely had no awareness that his efforts to correctly spell certain names would only result in those names being unjustified emendations and would merely add to the list of junior synonyms for those respective taxa the names of which he was emending.

Acknowledgments

Much of the nomenclatural information in this paper was based on data obtained from the Smithsonian Libraries' *Index Animalium* website, which can be accessed at:

http://www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/indexanimalium/, with verification via the original hardcopy version. Special thanks go to Thomas Pape for his review of a draft of his paper.

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From the vault

While perusing an old photo album in Fernald Hall at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, John Stoffolano uncovered a fantastic old photo of the early 20th century gall midge specialist E.P. Felt - dated 1925 - provided below for your viewing pleasure!



MEETING NEWS



In the Shadow of Mount Timpanogos, Utah North American Dipterists Society Field Meeting 7-10 June 2011

C. Riley Nelson

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Snow-capped peaks, more mountains, and the Great Salt Lake (Figs. 1-3) beckoned fly enthusiasts from across the continent and world to Utah for the 7-10 June 2011 meeting of the North American Dipterists Society (NADS). We met as old friends and new colleagues along with plenty of flies at the Timp Lodge of Brigham Young University near Sundance Ski area on the backside of Mount Timpanogos. We shared ideas and collected whatever groups met our fancy. The rustic lodge and warm fire held us close for the engaging evening talks (see list below) and specimen sorts (Fig. 4). In all there were at least 36 participants who could help each other with field identifications of a wide variety of interesting flies (Figs. 5-6). We ate well with gourmet meals brought in by Magleby's Restaurant. We missed a number of regular attendees at the meetings due to the odd turns in the economy, arrival of newborn children, and illnesses incident to age. Greg Dahlem even got to visit the hospital in Provo for help passing a kidney stone! I note that he was quick to return to his post on the hilltops above Provo the very next day. We wish all success and health for our next meeting.

During the days collectors chose their favorite habitat types to explore: hilltops, streams, ponds, valleys, forests, and deserts. The major group field trips included trips to hilltops at 1300 m near Squaw Peak, beaches and hilltops on Antelope Island of the Great Salt Lake, the diverse marsh and ponds of Goshen Warm Springs (Fig. 7), and the pinyon juniper forests of Spanish Fork Canyon. Folks that had particular goals for groups like ptychopterids, tipulids, sarcophagids, calliphorids, ephydrids, and empidids met success with specimens to address exact research needs (Fig. 8). Collectors of syrphids, asilids, tabanids, and lauxaniids had only marginal success. The season was atypically cool and wet so the highest of elevations were not available for collecting, being covered with deep snow pack. Many roads normally open to access the high country were closed to vehicles. Still, the ski lifts at Sundance allowed some access to the highest of locations easily reached on foot. There was a diverse assemblage of flies that found their images captured by cameras and we will no doubt see some of those pictures for years to come.

As the meeting ended participants scattered to suggested localities in Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and California. The wonder of the west is that if it is too cold or wet or dry or hot in one region, you don't need to travel too far to find better collecting. Keith Bayless and

Shelah Morita agreed to explore hosting the next meetings of the North American Dipterists Society somewhere on the eastern seaboard or in the Caribbean in a couple years. Thanks to all for your support at these meetings. I can share lists and files with future organizers of these events. I also have detailed information of the collecting localities many of us visited to share on request.



Fig. 1. USA: UTAH: Utah Co. Mount Timpanogos, Timp Lodge, 0.5 mi North of Sundance Ski Area, N 40.38925° W 111.58591° 1923 m 10 Jun 2011 C. R. Nelson# 9848 and NADS group.



Fig. 2. USA UTAH: Utah Co. Squaw Peak Overlook, Squaw Peak Trail, N 40.301271° W 111.625767° 2030 m, 21 June 2011 C. R. Nelson # 9861 & J. K. Nelson. Summer solstice evening.



Fig. 3. USA: UTAH: Davis Co. Antelope Island, Buffalo Point, N 41.03299° W 112.26408° 1464 m 8 June 2011 C. R. Nelson # 9841 & NADS group.



Fig. 4. Steve Marshall and Wayne Mathis, sharing a picture. USA: UTAH: Utah Co. Timp Lodge, 0.5 mi North of Sundance Ski Area, N 40.38925° W 111.58591° 1923 m 9 Jun 2011 C. R. Nelson# 9848 & NADS group.



Fig. 5. USA: UTAH: Utah Co. Timp Lodge, 0.5 mi North of Sundance Ski Area, N 40.38925° W 111.58591° 1923 m 9 Jun 2011 C. R. Nelson# 9848 & NADS group. NADS 2011: Row 1, Brad Sinclair, John Stireman, Mauren Turcatel, RIley Nelson, Vanessa Christensen, Shelah Morita, Li Shi. Row 2, Monty Wood, Grace Wood, Wayne Mathis, Dianne Mathis, Ryan Widdison, Jon Gelhaus, Chris Thompson, Betty Thompson, Faye Whitworth, Terry Whitworth, Bill Grogan, Paul Bedell. Row 3, Tristan McKnight, Keith Bayless, Andrew Fasbender, Martin Hauser, Jim Hogue, Isaac Winkler, Greg Dahlem, and Steve Marshall. Absent from photo Kaye Nelson, Ken Collins, Greg Courtney, Barb Wheelock, Shawn Clark, Rene Rivera.



Fig. 6. I'm not sure what we are forming with our hands, but the saner ones are only laughing.



Fig. 7. USA: UTAH: Utah Co. Goshen Warm Springs and ponds, near south end Utah Lake, N 39.95967° W 111.85538° 1363 m 9 June 2011 C. R. Nelson # 9845 and NADS group.



Fig. 8. Tachinidae, *Cylindromyia* sp., which one we'll never know. It flew away. USA: UTAH: Utah Co. Wheeler Sawmill, Hwy 6, 12 mi East of Thistle, N 39.95883° W 111.26775° elev. 1860 m, 9 June 2011 C. R. Nelson # 9847 & NADS group.



North American Dipterists Society, Mount Timpanogos, Utah 2011

Talks at the 2011 field meeting of the North American Dipterists' Society, Timp Lodge, Utah

The diversity of Lauxaniidae from China

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Abstract: The family Lauxaniidae (Diptera, Lauxanioidea) is one of the larger families of Acalyptratae. Adults are known to be fungal grazers and flowers visitor, while larvae feed in leaf litter, decaying vegetation and birds' nests, so are important and necessary to ecosystem function. Because of this, they are a potenital biological indicator of environmental changes. China is one of the richest countries for generic and specific diversity of lauxaniids in the world. Based on my research data for three years, the Chinese fauna of lauxaniid flies is clarified for its morphological diversity, habitat diversification, geographical distribution pattern and phylogenetic relationships. For China, 31 genera and 303 species are recorded, including 3 newly recorded genera, 101 new species, 14 newly recorded species and 6 homonyms. Their habitats include shady undergrowth, grassland, sand dunes, mangrove swamps, bamboo forests, rainforests, tea gardens, beaches, streams and river banks. As for the distribution pattern, the south China district is the richest including 28 genera and 148 species. A preliminary analysis on the phylogenetic relationships of 6 genera in Homoneurinae and 5 subgenera in the genus *Homoneura* is provided. The research provides the firsthand data for resource preservation and further studies on biology, ecology and phylogeny of the lauxaniid flies from China.

Hot fly spots and other nature observation locations of Utah

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The mountains, deserts, streams, lakes, and wetlands of Utah create a variety of habitats readily available to nature observers. The diverse physical, chemical, historical attributes of these areas are filled with numerous plant and animal associations ready to be explored. This account lists a few of these interesting places that are rather easily accessible at varying distances from populated areas. I outline each of these places in a more or less standardized format and give a photograph, driving directions, habitats, list of interesting taxa available, and appropriate ownership issues. These treatments were designed specifically with insect observation and collection in mind. Use these to find your own objects of interest as you explore this great area. Find this list at: http://nelsonlab.byu.edu/Resources/InsectCollecting/UtahCollectingLocalities.aspx

Where do the Neotropical Empidini Lineages (Diptera: Empididae: Empidinae) fit in a wordwide context?

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Abstract: The tribe Empidini (Diptera: Empididae: Empidinae) is a diverse group with twelve genera, seven of which are exclusive to the Neotropical region: *Bolrhamphomyia*, *Chileramphomyia*, *Hystrichonotus*, *Lamprempis*, *Macrostomus*, *Opeatocerata* and *Porphyrochroa*. It is a biodiverse paraphyletic tribe with many monophyletic genera recognized. Here we used DNA sequences from multiple genes to infer the phylogeny of Empidini, focusing on placing the Neotropical lineages within the entire tribe and identifying monophyletic groups. We included 83 species in 10 genera, spanning the diversity within the tribe (also, we included twelve species to outgroups [5] and of the Tribe Hilarini [8]). The results from all analysis methods were largely similar, with major groupings of genera in common. Specifically, both analyses recovered a monophyletic Hilarini and a paraphyletic Empidini. A large portion of Neotropical Empidini fit within a single clade that includes four of the endemic genera and a number of Neotropical *Empis* species. Within the tribe Empidini, Neotropical genera found to be monophyletic given our sampling include *Macrostomus*, *Porphyrochroa*, *Clinorhampha*, and *Lamprempis+Opeatocerata*. Several genera were found to be polyphyletic or paraphyletic including *Empis*, *Rhamphomyia*, and *Sphicosa*. We evaluate our findings and discuss it in light of current Empidina taxonomy.

First record of a skating crane fly.

R.W. Bouchard, Jr.¹ and J.K. Gelhaus²*

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²The Academy of Natural Sciences, 1900 Ben Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, PA, USA 19103-1195, email: gelhaus@ansp.org *Presenting talk.

Abstract: *Phantolabis lacustris* is the first species of crane fly demonstrating adult skating behavior, and a number of morphological characteristics can be attributed to this behavior. The skating behavior of this fly is likely related to its emergence in late winter and early spring. Determination of supercooling points indicated that this species is also moderately freeze tolerant which may improve survivorship at low temperatures. Recent collections of this crane fly indicate that it has a broad distribution in the northern and eastern United States although adults have been scarcely collected in the seven decades following description. It has partly been overlooked due to its emergence period which largely takes place in March and April across its range. P. lacustris is also important due to its presence of its larval stage in biological monitoring samples. Previously larvae had been identified as Hesperoconopa (a western Nearctic genus) and the descriptions provided in this study permit the separation of the larvae of these morphologically similar taxa.

What's up with flies in Washington, D. C.

F. Christian Thompson and Wayne Mathis, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution MRC-0169, PO Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012

Abstract: It's just Wayne and I up front talking about how things are going on our D4 projection (Digitization, Dissemination of Diptera Diversity), Systema Dipterorum, Diptera of Delmarva, etc.

Easy freshwater aquatic invertebrate identification for everyone: Entomologists to High School Biology Students.

Ryan Widdison and C. Riley Nelson, Department of Biology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, 84602

Abstract: We are creating a digital guide to identify freshwater aquatic invertebrates collected in the western regions of North America to the genus level. We designed this guide for use by both professionals and in educational settings where instructors and students do not know the fundamentals of insect identification. Using pictures of whole specimens and specific traits mentioned in the couplets along with definitions for glossary terms, users will have an easier time being successful at identification.

Unraveling the phylogeny of little gray robber flies (Diptera: Asilidae: Asilinae).

Tristan A. McKnight, C. Riley Nelson, Department of Biology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

Abstract: The Asilinae (including the former Apocleinae) are by far the most diverse and ubiquitous clade of robber flies (Diptera: Brachycera: Asilidae) in the world. Unfortunately, they all look about the same to the eye and can only be confidently identified after examining microscopic morphology of the terminalia. A more robust phylogeny for this group could be erected by combining total evidence of these morphological characters with genetic material. This will facilitate further research into the successful evolutionary radiation and adaptation of this keystone group of predatory flies.

A Call for Volunteers to Host the Informal Conference of the North American Dipterists Society at the 2012 ESA Annual Meeting Knoxville, Tennessee; 11-14 November 2012

Stephen Gaimari¹ and Jim O'Hara²

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Our loosely organized society generally holds an evening conference during the Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America. We also hold a field meeting every two years in a place where presentations and collecting can both be accommodated. We have no formal mechanism for ensuring that these meetings will take place and rely instead on an individual or group to volunteer to host a future meeting. It seems we have hit a snag this year. There was no NADS meeting during this year's ESA meeting in Reno and without that meeting there might not be the necessary encouragement for a volunteer to step forward to host next year's meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee. For hosting the Informal Conference at the annual ESA meeting, there is not much work involved (compared to a field meeting!). The first critical responsibility it to contact the ESA in time to reserve a room and time slot. If you would like to host the meeting in Knoxville, then please let us know. We can then make an announcement in Fly Times in advance of the meeting. We can also put you in touch with someone who has organized a meeting in the past if you are unsure how to proceed. Either Jim or Steve, or potentially many others, can offer assistance in how to plan a meeting if you need help. Fortunately, according to the previous article, Keith Bayless and Shelah Morita agreed to at least explore options for the 2013 field meeting (among possibilities raised at ESA are Terry Wheeler hosting near Montreal, or Richard Brown hosting in northern Mississippi) - hopefully by the next Fly Times, a field meeting location will be finalized.



Marion Kotrba

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The 8th International Congress of Dipterology will be held at Potsdam near Berlin, Germany on 10-15 August 2014. The organizing committee consists of Marion Kotrba, Netta Dorchin, Fritz Geller-Grimm, Frank Menzel and Joachim Ziegler.

Only about 30 min from the bustling German capital with its museums, shops, theaters and pubs, the small town of Potsdam harbors famous tourist attractions such as Frederick the Great's famous

Sanssouci palace with its beautiful park area, Filmpark Babelsberg, the Biosphere, and the cozy streets of the "Dutch Quarter". The congress will take place at the Kongresshotel Potsdam, once the construction site of Count Zeppelin's famous airships and today a modern and spacious building beautifully situated at the banks of Lake Templiner. The hotel offers accommodation for all participants as well as all scientific sessions under one roof, with ample space for hanging around, socializing and discussions during coffee breaks. There is also the restaurant / beer garden "Seekrug" right next to it. Check out these locations at 52°22'22"N, 13°00'54"E ©.



The scientific program will include broad scope sessions covering large taxonomic groups (e.g., Nematocera, Orthorrhapha, Eremoneura, Calyptratae, acalyptrate families) as well as general topics (e.g., higher level Phylogeny, Morphology/ Anatomy/ Ultrastructure, Physiology, Biodiversity, Conservation, Evolutionary Biology, Behaviour, Diptera of Economic Importance, Diptera in Forensic Entomology, Diptera in Medical Entomology, and Fossil Diptera).



We plan to combine the congress with special public outreach activities, most important of which is the award-winning exhibition "Flies" ("Die Fliegen", "Mouches") originally created by Christophe Dufour and Jean-Paul Haenni (Neuchatel). The exhibition will be presented at the Museum of Natural History in Berlin during the congress. Our congress logo is largely based on the design of this exhibition. We also plan other activities, such as a fly related art exhibition, promoting a fly for "insect of the year", celebrating the 250th anniversary of the birth of the founder of European dipterology J.W. Meigen (1764 – 1845), a Diptera postal stamp, public talks, press conference, etc.

We have already secured substantial financial support from the Senckenberg Foundation (as can be seen from the logo) and will apply for additional funds from other scientific foundations and sponsors. With ample input from the dipterological community worldwide this will become yet another wonderful congress. Keep informed as our new website (www.icd8.info) takes shape and do not hesitate to contact us with ideas, wishes and suggestions.

On our recent trip to Borneo, Martin Hauser and I (your humble editor) observed an interesting phenomenon - fruit flies as orchid pollinators. Of course, this was not a novel observation, but is certainly not one with much information in the literature. Below are photographs I snapped of males of two species of *Bactrocera* that were active on the orchid *Bulbophyllum vinaceum* (thanks very much to Dr. J.J. Vermeulen (Leiden, NL), for identifying the orchid!), which is known to be pollinated by *Bactrocera dorsalis*. The two species we observed were also collected in our McPhail traps baited with methyl eugenol, which is a similar chemical to that emitted by the orchid. On the following pages are some other Diptera photographs I took in Borneo. Please send me your pictures for Fly Times - ideas include favorite taxa or those from a particular trip – as long as they are flies!









And finally, here are a few pictures I took of Martin's and my favorite families!



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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

As another update from Zootaxa statistics, in the section "Most accessed papers" – found at http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/collections/mostaccess/index.html – Diptera seemed to fall out of favor for this short time (soon to be turned around, I'm sure!). In the time period since the last Fly Times, only one paper has hit the top 10, as follows:

July

7th – Rognes, K. 2011. A review of the monophyly and composition of the Bengaliinae with the description of a new genus and species, and new evidencefor the presence of Melanomyinae in the Afrotropical Region (Diptera, Calliphoridae). Zootaxa 2964: 1–60. [open access at http://mapress.com/zootaxa/2011/f/zt02964p060.pdf

In terms of longer term statistics, in Zootaxa's list of their most highly-cited papers according to Science Citation Index Expanded – http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/collections/citation/index.html, one the papers on Diptera reported in the last Fly Times remains in the top 10 list, as follows:

Sinclair, B.J., & J.M. Cumming. 2006. The morphology, higher-level phylogeny and classification of the Empidoidea (Diptera). Zootaxa 1180: 1-172. [open access at http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/2006f/zt01180p140.pdf (part A) http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/2006f/zt01180p172.pdf (part B)]

Note from the editor: I usually accumulate the various citations to list here by scanning through the Zoological Record – since they are often 1 or 2 months behind, I surely missed many recent papers (especially March and April publications), but they will be included in the next Fly Times! Since I'm late this month, maybe I'll hit more of them! Note, many of the papers in the list are from Zootaxa (these are up to date) – this is reflection of the fact that the majority of papers on Diptera seem to be published in Zootaxa – not due to my own biases! Also, by inclusion, I am not attesting to quality (of course I haven't read all of them)! In any case, I am bound to miss some of the things you might want to see, so by all means, please send me citations for papers (your own or those of others) that you would like to see here. I am happy to include them! As a generality, I try to keep the focus either broad-based (e.g., large treatises) or of general interest. Of course there are many many more Diptera papers if you include developmental biology in *Drosophila*, issues surrounding malaria and other diseases and mosquitoes, and numerous other topics. Also, you authors out there - please don't be offended if I missed diacritics in your names! Zootaxa has them correctly, but Zoological Record removes them!

- Abe, J., S. Sato & J. Yukawa. 2011. Descriptions of two new endoparasitic cecidomyiids (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) from Japan. Applied Entomology and Zoology 46(1): 15-25.
- Abe, J., T. Ganaha-Kikumura & J. Yukawa. 2011. Morphological features, distribution, prey mites, and life history traits of *Feltiella acarisuga* (Vallot) (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) in Japan. Applied Entomology and Zoology 46(2): 271-279.
- Ale-Rocha, R., & G. Freitas. 2011. Revision of the Neotropical genus *Neoscutops* Malloch (Diptera: Periscelididae). Zootaxa 3016: 1–28.
- Altunsoy, F., A.Y. Kilic. 2011. New Data about *Tabanus karaosus* Timmer 1984 (Diptera: Tabanidae) from Turkey. Journal of the Entomological Research Society 13(1): 77-82.

- Alvim, E., R. Ale-Rocha & F. Bravo. 2011. Apoxyria hirtuosa (Wiedemann, 1821) comb. n., lectotype designation, redescription and identification key to species of Apoxyria Schiner, 1866 (Asilidae, Laphriinae). ZooKeys 125: 51-57. [open access: http://www.pensoft.net/journals/zookeys/article/1790/]
- Amorim, D. de S., S.S. Oliveira & E. McAlister. 2011. The identity of *Paratrizygia conformis* Tonnoir (Diptera, Mycetophilidae), with comments on its systematic position. Zootaxa 2892: 47–52.
- Artigas, J.N., & L.E. Carrera-Suarez. 2011. Previously non-illustrated genitalia of some known Asilinae species (Insecta: Diptera: Asilidae). Journal of the Entomological Research Society 13(2): 1-14.
- Ávalos-Hernández, O., M. Lucia, L.J. Álvarez & A.H. Abrahamovich. 2011. *Walkeromya plumipes* (Philippi) (Diptera: Bombyliidae), a parasitoid associated with carpenter bees (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Xylocopini) in Argentina. Zootaxa 2935: 41–46.
- Badakhshan, M., J. Sadraei & V. Moin-Vaziri. 2011. Morphometric and morphological variation between two different populations of *Phlebotomus major* s.l. from endemic and non-endemic foci of visceral leishmaniasis in Iran. Journal of Vector Ecology 36(1): 153-158.
- Baranov, V.A. 2011. Aleksey A. Chernovskiy as the fundator of modern systematics of Chironomidae. Ukrainska Entomofaunistika 2(2): 45-48. [open access: http://www.archive.org/details/BaranovV.a.AlekseyA.ChernovskiyAsTheFundatorOfModern SystematicsOf]
- Bellis, G., & A. Dyce. 2011. *Marksomyia*, a new subgenus of *Culicoides* Latreille (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) from the Australasian biogeographic region with descriptions of two new species. Zootaxa 3014: 35–58.
- Bergstrom, C., & C. Bystrowski. 2011. The identity of *Blondelia pinivorae* (Ratzeburg) (Diptera: Tachinidae), a parasitoid of processionary moths (Lepidoptera: Thaumetopoeidae). Stuttgarter Beitraege zur Naturkunde Serie A (Biologie) 4: 321-334.
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