

HAMULI

The Newsletter of the International Society of Hymenopterists



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2012 ISH Distinguished Research Medal recipient, Professor S. Bradleigh Vinson, Texas A&M University.

2012 Distinguished Research Medal - Prof. S. Bradleigh Vinson, Texas A&M University

By: John Heraty, University of California, Riverside, USA

Brad was awarded the 2012 medal from our society at the summer ICE meetings in Daegu, Korea. This medal is awarded every 2-4 years by the Society to a scientist that has made outstanding contributions to research on Hymenoptera, over a lifetime of work. Among his many accomplishments, Brad is known throughout the world for his work on physiological ecology of parasitic wasps, including polydnaviruses, pheromones, various aspects of reproductive biology, tritrophic interactions between parasitoids and their host insects, interactions with their host plants including host location and host acceptance, and in vitro rearing of parasitoids. Less known are his ongoing studies of solitary bees in Costa Rica. His impact in all of these fields has been enormous. In addition, Brad has conducted largely independent research programs on the ecology and biology of red imported fire ants and the field ecology of solitary bees. The research has resulted in over 535 journal articles, 87 book chapters, 11 review articles,

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In this issue...

2012 ISH Distinguished Research Medal (Heraty).....	1
Letter from the President (Heraty).....	1
2012 ISH Service Award (Heraty).....	2
Caterpillar parasitoids in Ecuador (Whitfield).....	3
Israel and back again (Heraty).....	6
Glittering black diamonds (Masner).....	8
Till Osten (1944-2012) (Ohl).....	8
Nesting site in conflict (Barthélémy).....	10
Secretary's report (Krogmann).....	11
JHR updates (Schmidt & Penev).....	12
Hamuli editor's report (Deans).....	14
Membership information.....	15

Letter from the President

By: John Heraty, University of California, Riverside, USA

2012 was a year of change, virtually all of it positive. Aline Christina Martins (Universidad Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil) received the student endowment award. ICE travel awards to present in the ISH symposium were made to Denis Brothers, Andrea Lucky and Donald Quicke. Additionally, ICE travel awards were made to Jason Mottern, Elizabeth Murray, Elijah Talamas and Anu Veijalainen. Both our symposium (Biological Transitions in Hymenoptera) and our meeting in Daegu, Korea were a great success. Brad Vinson was awarded the Distinguished Research Medal, and Andy Deans the Service Award. Jim Whitfield became our President-Elect, Lars Krogman our Secretary, and Rebecca Kittle was designated as our student representative. The year was capped off by a great student symposium at the Ent Soc America meeting in Knoxville in which Jason Mottern took the first place award, and Juanita Rodriguez second. Lastly, Frank Azorza helped us to finalize our quadrennial meeting in Cusco, Peru, which will happen July 20-25, 2014. As a Society, we are making great progress in all directions.

2012 also came with big changes to our publishing

continued on page 3—

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7 books, and numerous other publications. His first paper was published in 1963 on DDT resistance in mosquito fish. Among several new publications in 2012, Brad is researching a broad array of topics ranging from physiological aspects of competition in *Ooencyrtus* (Encyrtidae), a revised distribution of *Melittobia* (Eulophidae), chitinase



Brad Vinson (with medal) and John Heraty, in Daegu, Korea.

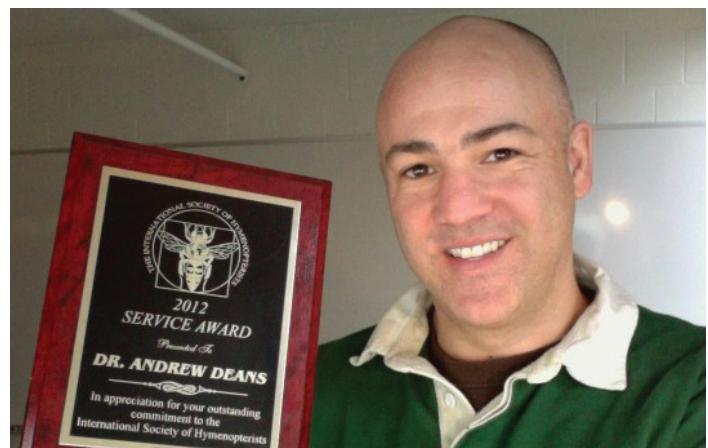
in *Toxoneuron* (Braconidae), competitive interactions of insect egg parasitoids, and even conservation of an arctiid moth. In between, he has published numerous articles on the behavior and physiology of various Hymenoptera and was one of the first researchers to explore the association of polydnnaviruses in the Ichneumonoidea. Charles Godfray wrote that "His series of papers on host selection, suitability and regulation redefined the field in the 1970s, while he has also made major contributions on hymenopteran viruses, on fire ant biology and many other topics." He has served as major advisor to 76 graduate students and 44 postdoctoral scholars, many of which have gone on to

distinguished and successful research and teaching careers. Brad has also taken a keen interest in encouraging the promotion of entomology across all levels of education, which is especially evident in his focus on the development and growth of the Entomological Foundation, a group focused on educating young students in all aspects of Entomology. Brad was a founding member of ISH, and he continues to be an active member and also one of our most respected and honored colleagues. ♦

2012 Service Award - Assoc. Prof. Andy Deans, Pennsylvania State University

By: John Heraty, University of California, Riverside, USA

Andy Deans was secretary for the Society from 2008-12. During that time he was an active member of the executive committee, organized the annual symposia at ESA, created a stable web-page for the Society, instituted a member database, created a blog for the Society, and most recently created our spectacular newsletter, *Hamuli*. Andy continues to show an extraordinary dedication to the Society that is above and beyond what is expected of any member, and as a result of his activities the Society is developing a more cohesive structure. Andy is truly deserving of the Service Award for the Society. ♦



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See last page for submission instructions. Deadline for the first issue is January 15, while the deadline for the second issue is July 15. Articles appearing herein should not be considered published for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

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—continued from page 1

model. We have an open-access publishing model through Pensoft Publishing. We released 6 formal issues last year (up from 4) with a total of 51 manuscripts submitted (11% rejection rate), 709 published pages, 38 articles and 195 color plates. Unfortunately, this left the Society with a crisis that needed quick resolution. We produced Print/Hard Copy issues for 29 Institutional Members, 24 (of 164) Regular Members, and 1 (of 48) student members. None of the 12 Life Members receive hard copy. The problem with Hard Copy publishing is that when we exceed 4 issues per year, it costs the Society considerably more to print and ship those copies than we take in. The cost for printing an issue of *JHR* ranges from about \$25 to \$36, depending on the number of pages. For the six issues published in 2012, these printing fees add up to about \$185 (plus postage for one mailing at the end of the year).

The executive committee had a choice to make. We could either (1) be more selective in what we publish and publish only 4 issues per year (this fits our current financial model but restricts publication and will likely limit the number of large publications) or (2) we eliminate hard copy. Print Copies would still be available as print on demand, but this will not be a cost to the Society. By eliminating Hard Copies, we lose 29 institutional members (\$4092 in 2012). The ICZN no longer requires Hard Copy print deposition (<http://www.pensoft.net/journals/zookeys/article/3944/>), but we will continue to print a few copies of each issue to be deposited in selected institutions.

The ISH executive discussed the issue, and it was brought before the membership at the 2012 meetings in Korea and Knoxville. The consensus has been unanimous for option 2 (no hard copy). So as of the beginning of 2013, no hard copies will be made available to the membership as part of a regular subscription.

“What about my dues and what am I paying for?” For the moment, we advocate that we do not change the dues structure (\$47 regular, \$17 student, \$52 family, \$750 life). This will be an issue discussed at the Cusco meeting in 2014. Instead we will try to stabilize our finances, and work to develop new financial model. Excess revenue can be used to support travel awards for students and speakers to the ICE and ISH quadrennial meetings, and possibly to develop a fund for page waivers/reductions for publication.

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All members will continue to receive *Hamuli* (worth every penny in itself!).

To this end, we need to sell and grow the membership of the Society. Please help and spread the word that we need new members and more sponsorships! In turn we will be able to support more of our members in even more of their fantastic endeavors!

Sincerely,

Inventorying parasitoids of caterpillars in Ecuador

By: Jim Whitfield, University of Illinois, USA

Most of you are no doubt already familiar with the Janzen/Hallwachs Lepidoptera inventory in the ACG (Guanacaste Conservation Area) in NW Costa Rica, in operation for decades now. More recently similar rearing inventories have sprung up in a variety of places, including Papua New Guinea, Panama, Brazil, elsewhere in Costa Rica and various places in the U. S. (although Jerry Powell’s efforts in the western U. S. rival the Janzen/Hallwachs project in terms of longevity).

One of the most successful of these projects has been active since the early 2000’s on the eastern slope of the Andes in Ecuador. Focused initially around the site of the Yanayacu Biological Station, at roughly 2100m in the Cosanga River valley in Ecuador, a number of additional sites are now sampled in an elevational transect from roughly 1000m to 3000m in a region where forest tracts have been preserved up to the Antisano volcano, providing a vivid

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Yanayacu Biological Station in 2006 from above.

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window into the diversity of Andean and Amazonian insect diversity. After the initial Yanayacu station founded by Harold Greeney, more recently (2012) a second station has been established at Narupa (1200m) to provide more continual access to the elevational transect.

I have been fortunate enough to act as a co-PI on multiple NSF-funded BSI and systematics projects (2003, 2006, 2010, 2012) focusing on documenting the lepidopteran fauna, its host plants and its parasitoids. The



Paramo vegetation between Quito and Yanayacu.



Rearing barn at Yanayacu, with bags of plant material with caterpillars.



Jim Whitfield providing some instructions to the parataxonomists about curating parasitoid Hymenoptera.

projects incorporate multiple ecologists and lepidopterists (Lee Dyer, Phil DeVries, Matt Forister, Grant Gentry, Jim Miller, Marc Epstein, Tom Walla, Paul Goldstein, Gunnar Brehm among many others) as well as dipterists (e. g. John Stireman) and hymenopterists (Scott Shaw, Mike Sharkey and myself) focused upon parasitoids of Lepidoptera. The inventory is now generating other ecological and phylogenetic studies of tritrophic interactions with their own independent funding. One entertaining aspect of the surveys is the chance to interact with many Earthwatch volunteers who participate in the fieldwork.

The botanical and entomological diversity in this region is simply spectacular. While Yanayacu is at, above or near the upper elevational limits of some tropical taxa (orchid and stingless bees, vipers and other poisonous snakes, etc.), it is within 20km of an astonishing array of elevationally limited species that inhabit forests ranging from rainforest to montane forest to cloud forest (and even, a bit more distantly, paramo).

The facilities for research are also excellent. Yanayacu has barns for rearing Lepidoptera for their parasitoids

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Area near Yanayacu Biological Station – hilly, montane forest, beautiful!



Original laboratory area at Yanayacu Biological Station.



A good night at the blacklight sheet.

Genoveva Rodriguez, Marc Epstein, Lee Dyer at a blacklight sheet.
Notice the warm clothing!

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(along with locals experienced in doing this), labs with microscopes and identification literature for processing samples, and (due to the station's owner and founder Harold Greeney) video equipment (he documents nesting biology of many poorly known bird species). A well-stocked kitchen, bunk beds, showers and internet access complete the picture. The trip from the Quito airport is also relatively quick and easy (if a bit hairy on the montane parts...).

A novelty of this site is that the fauna is truly tropical but also montane and actually not usually hot. An evening blacklighting for leps and parasitoids might also feature woolen ski hats! Despite the cool, wet, conditions, often



Diana Arias and Jim Whitfield begin setting up a malaise trap in montane forest.



Forest clearing in montane forest (with another malaise trap) – too high for euglossines!

hundreds of species of tiger moths and other showy animals appear at light to brighten the evening.

I highly recommend this area for sampling an under-studied but highly species-rich part of the world. We are currently in the process of applying for a renewal to NSF for this inventory work!. ♦

Israel and back again

By: John Heraty, University of California, Riverside, USA

As part of an Israel Taxonomic Initiative grant, I was able to spend three weeks in spring 2012 in Israel to teach a one-week course on Chalcidoidea and another two weeks crossing the country in search of chalcidoid wasps, and of course ant-parasitic eucharitids. My host was Dan Gerling (Tel Aviv University) who specializes in biocontrol of whiteflies and both an amazing biblical scholar and tour guide! To cap off the trip, my daughter Joanne, an excellent eucharitidologist, was able to join in the collecting efforts. Our trip started in April at a luxury hotel on the beachfront in Tel Aviv. After a brief rest, we were on our way to Sde Boker and the Negev desert along with Dan, Zoya Yefremova and her husband Vasili Kravchenko. We passed the sites where David and Goliath are proposed to have had their epic battle and hundreds of other classic localities. The topography is amazing. Travelling south-east of Tel Aviv takes you through almost a chaparral type Mediterranean scrub, pine forests and fields of wheat and flowers, then to the Negev, which in places makes the Mojave Desert look like a lush tropical rainforest. We ended up at the Sde Boker field school on the rim of the Eon Avdat National Park, and collected among the camels, Ibex and pockets of hidden forest in the nearby canyon. Sparse flowering plants and trees (*Pistachio*, *Atriplex*, *Tamarix*) yielded lots of chalcids and bees, but alas no eucharitids. More importantly, this trip was a quest to find



Dan illustrating the fine art of sweeping to Zoya and Vasili.



The Holy Grail - *Jambiya vanharteni*.

a proto-eucharitid/perilampid wasp called *Jambiya*, named after its bizarre scimitar-shaped ovipositor. The question was whether it oviposited into leaves or flowers, and was it a beetle or ant parasite? The Haza'eda field school was our destination and the site of the only Israeli collection of this wasp by Mike Irwin of therevid fly fame. Of course, nothing ever goes as planned and it was overly dry and collecting was rather sparse anywhere near the field school.

We continued on to the Ein Gedi Nature Reserve. At Arugot, we did get loads of chalcids, including *Perilampus* off of a flowering spiky bush, and we managed to see some rock hyraxes. We went off for our traditional float in the Dead Sea and got nice and slimy. Finished our trip collecting in the West Bank of Jerusalem. Alas, no sign of *Jambiya* or even any eucharitids. After a day of museum work and Tel Aviv food delights, we had a day tour of Jerusalem to see the typical sites (Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Via Dolorosa, Western Wall). Then it was a northern journey with Zoya and Vasili to collect along the Lebanese and Syrian Borders and up to Mount Hermon (and a fauna linking the region to Iran and the more eastern

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Palearctic). The North is largely oak and pine forests and a more rugged granitic terrain. At Mt Hermon it was early spring, and some snow was still lingering, but there were many flowers and general chalcids. Lots of signs along the road for land mines, but overall a great trip. We did a long loop that continued past the Sea of Galilee along the border with Jordan. Once again, no eucharitids although the chalcid collecting was overall great.



Chalcid gold on a blooming *Acacia* in the Negev.



John, Zoya, Joanne and the 'burning' chalcid bush in the Negev.



Working away at the chalcidoid class.



Mt Hermon in May at 1500m.

Back to the big city and the long awaited course at the University of Tel Aviv. The five-day course focused on the systematics and biology of Chalcidoidea. We ran Malaise and pan traps in the botanical gardens, made sweep collections of chalcidoids, and covered mounting techniques, identification and biology. This was a great group of students, ranging from undergraduates to postdocs to biocontrol technicians.

One of the last collecting trips was with my daughter to the coastal dunes south of Tel Aviv near Nizzim (Nitsanim Dunes Nature Reserve). Of course what do we do but step out of the car and sweep some flowering *Ziziphus pinacchristi* (Rhamnaceae) that was covered with eucharitids (*Stilbula*). We were able to get the host plants, eggs (placed in closed flower buds) and planidia. Of course the next day in the course, one of the students (Amir Weinstein) walked into the lab with the same *Stilbula* species collected just outside of the lab. Alas, no *Jambiya* on this trip, but there is a good incentive to return again. Israel has an amazing diversity of habitat, food, and a wonderful network of researchers that make collecting a real joy. ♦♦

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A surging interest in diapriid taxonomy

By: Lubo Masner, CNC, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Recently, almost at one time, I received several exciting emails from five young students worldwide, viz. Brazil, South Korea and Russia. They all decided to make the Diapriidae (Hymenoptera: Diaprioidea) the subject of their future studies. To share the good news with our ISH community and to help these brave young students to enter the fascinating world of Hymenoptera I have taken the liberty to use *Hamuli* as a forum to provide a springboard for the “brave fives”: Vasilisa Chemyreva (diapriids.vas@mail.ru), Associated with ZIN, St. Petersburg, Russia (with Dr. S. Belokobylskij); Chung-Jun Kim (hades821@yun.ac.kr), Yeungan University, Gyeongsan, S. Korea (also interests in Dryinidae); Ana Ligia Oliveira (analigiasp@yahoo.com.br), University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Emerson Fraga Comerio (emersoncomerio@hotmail.com), University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Guilherme C. Baiao (gcbaião@gmail.com), University of Uppsala, Sweden (with Dr. M. Forshage; Ms thesis on cynipoids).

May I encourage ISH members to welcome the above new students and to give them a hand for happy start. My message to five new students is to take their goal seriously and discover the real joy of Diapriidae, the “glittering black diamonds”! ♦

Till Osten (1944–2012)

By: Michael Ohl, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany

On 22 August 2012, Till Osten passed away. He was certainly one of the leading figures in German hymenopterology in the past decades, given alone that he was the founder and organizer of the German Hymenopterists meeting.

Till was born on 2 September 1944 in Potsdam near Berlin. From the very beginning he was an enthusiastic naturalist and collected and observed reptiles, birds and insects in and around Berlin. In 1965 he started to study biology at the Free University in Berlin. After his „Vordiplom“, the first formal step to become a „Diplom-Biologe“, he moved to Munich, and in 1973, he completed a Diploma-thesis on the circadian rhythm and time orientation in fish, supervised by Max Renner, a well-known German zoologist. He then started to work seriously on Hymenoptera, and in 1981 he received his Ph. D. from the University of Karlsruhe in the southwest of Germany. He was super-

vised by Konrad Schmidt at Karlsruhe, who has published numerous papers on Hymenoptera, mainly on apoid wasps and Ichneumonidae. In his Ph. D. thesis, Till conducted a comparative morphological analysis of the head capsule and the mouthparts of the Scolioidea, which was published (in German) in 1982.

Already in 1976, he was employed by the „Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart“ (SMNS) as a scientific assistant („Wissenschaftlicher Angestellter“). Since World War II, the collections of the SMNS were tentatively located in the city of Ludwigsburg near Stuttgart and moved back to Stuttgart into a new building at the „Löwentor“ not before 1985. Till’s office also moved to Stuttgart at that time, and he worked in that building until his early retirement in 2007. He was replaced by Lars Krogmann as curator for Hymenoptera.



The late Till. Photo provided by Karin Wolf-Schwenninger (SMNS).

Till was well trained in phylogenetic methods, although he never made the step into formal cladistics. He loved to tell that Willi Hennig himself had a significant impact on this scientific development. Hennig has been offered a department for phylogenetic research at the SMNS, and he moved to Ludwigsburg in 1963. Hennig was not employed as a curator, although he empirically worked on Diptera only. Till started working at the SMNS in the year of Hennig’s death in 1976, so Till’s and Willi Hennig worked at the same institute only for a short period of time. However, Till was apparently quite impressed by Hennig’s theory of phylogenetic systematics, and whenever convenient, he tried to employ phylogenetics in his scientific work.

Since his early retirement, Till suffered from several health problems. One of his long-lasting dreams since

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decades was to move back to Berlin, the place where he has grown up and which he loved immensely. He made plans to look for an appropriate house in Berlin immediately after retirement, but due to his poor health condition, he postponed all of his plans. He was divorced and lived alone in the small town of Murr near Stuttgart. It was also his poor health, which prevented him from continuing any scientific research beyond his retirement.

Till was not an immensely productive scientist, with about 30 publications in his lifetime, many of them in German, most of them in low-impact journals. However, he had a significant impact on the taxonomy of Palearctic Scoliidae, his major scientific focus. He was clearly an old-fashioned naturalist, with detailed knowledge in so many fields in zoology, botany and geology, and he enjoyed his fieldtrips as much as his lab work. The only field trip we made together was to Oman, in company with Wojciech Pulawski and Michael Kuhlmann, and we all enjoyed his sense of humor and his broad knowledge. Till was a warm-hearted colleague and friend, and he was liked by all of us who had the privilege to know him personally. ♦



A group of hymenopterists at the type locality of *Heterogyna nocticola* Ohl, 2006. From left: Wojciech Pulawski, Michael Kuhlmann, Michael Ohl, Till Osten. Photo by Michael Kuhlmann.

Publications by Till Osten

This list has been provided by Wolfgang Schwaller, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart.

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***Hylaeus* vs. *Trypoxylon*, a nesting site in conflict**

By: Christophe Barthélémy, Hong Kong

The supersEDURE of nesting sites in tube renters aculeate opens a little window on the interactions between different species and, if most of the time there is a clear “loser/winner” situation, the observation that I narrate from a trap nest showed that a nesting site was not abandoned without a fight, but was always at peril.

The nesting site had been originally chosen by a species of *Hylaeus* which had constructed four cells in its usual fashion, pill shape bags of cellophane like material, each furnished with a pollen mixture and a brood (Fig 1). In the process of preparing the fifth cell *Hylaeus* was interrupted by *Trypoxylon petiolatum*, which managed to construct a thin mud partition, work that would have taken her probably 10–15 minutes. At some stage in the construction of this partition *Hylaeus* came back and started a new cell abutting against the new partition, she even deposited some pollen mixture (Fig. 2); time spent at this remains

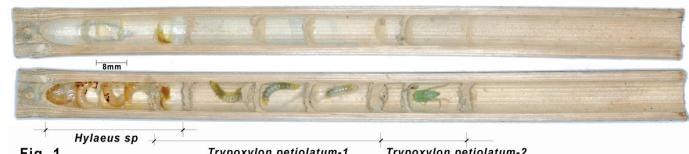


Fig. 1 *Hylaeus* sp. *Trypoxylon petiolatum-1* *Trypoxylon petiolatum-2*



Fig. 2 Preliminary plug constructed by *T. petiolatum* -1
Second preliminary plug constructed by *T. petiolatum* -1
Conflict zone

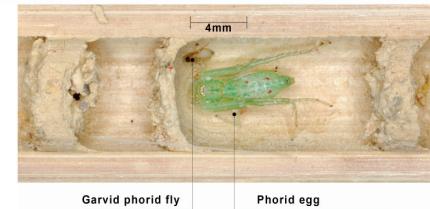


Fig. 3 Garvid phorid fly Phorid egg

unknown but it likely lasted several minutes, during which the crabronid must have entered in contact with the colletid.

I can only imagine several coincidental encounters manifested by much biting, kicking and stinging attempts. The bee might have been at some stage under the threat of being walled-in if the dauber was at work. But only

continued—

—continued

by faster and sturdier construction could the larger wasp finally drive out the smaller *Hylaeus*, the winner passing the finishing line with a total of three cells and the loser retreating to some other nesting site that she must establish.

This particular nesting site was to witness more action, when later on (10-15 days later) another *Trypoxyylon* individual found the cavity satisfactory to its taste and initiated one cell, not without separating her nest to that of the previous owner with an empty cell (Fig.1-3). But the drama had not yet totally unfolded and in this last cell waited a gravid phorid fly, a few eggs already laid on the single prey (Fig.3). And of course there was no sign of the wasp egg, either sucked in by the fly or not yet laid. It seems that the crabronid retreated at the discovery of this efficient and destructive cleptoparasite, sealed it in and then abandoned the nesting site.

Who's the winner now? The small guy! ♦

Secretary's report

By: Lars Krogmann, State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart, Germany

I have listed below the minutes of the 2012 ISH Business meeting. One of the major topics that dominated the discussions of this meeting was the publishing model of JHR (see president's report for more details on this important issue).

ISH Business meeting
International Congress of Entomology
Daegu South Korea
21 August 2012
(25 in attendance)

Membership.—In 2012 ISH had 30 institutional, 11 life, 156 regular and 43 student members. Especially, the number of student members of ISH shows a positive trend. In 2010 ISH had just 14 student members and in 2011 there were only 20 student members.

Election results.—The newest officers of ISH were announced: Jim Whitfield, president-elect and Lars Krogmann, secretary. The winner of the Distinguished Research Medal is Bradley Vinson, Texas A&M University (3 people were nominated). The recipient of the Service Award is Andy Deans, Pennsylvania State University.

Secretarial transition.—Andy Deans prepared an archive of files and copied it to the archivist, updated the email list

and prepared the transition documents for the new secretary. Andy Deans volunteers to remain editor of *Hamuli*.

Award announcements (travel and student endowment award).—The ICE student travel awards were awarded to Jason Mottern, Elizabeth Murray and Elijah Talamas. Anu Veijalainen had to decline as she did not have matching funds. ICE symposium support was received by Denis Brothers, Andrea Lucky and Donald Quicke. The Student Endowment Award was awarded to Aline Christina Martins, Universidad Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil to support her M.S. research on bees in the laboratory of Dr. Gabriel Melo.

Endowment (reported by Jim Woolley).—

- currently at ~\$50,000 USD
- includes the recent deposit from the general ISH working fund
- bulk of the funds are in a savings account
- Endowment Committee investigating options for investment
- current return on principal is low, perhaps 1% annually
- first ISH Endowment Student Award, \$2500 US, made to Aline Christina Martins
- special committee appointed by the President reviewed the files of nine student applicants for the award
- details of the award and Ms. Martins research reported in last issue of *Hamuli*, and on the ISH blog and web site

ISH in Cusco.—

Dates: July 20–25, 2014.
Hotel: Casa Andina (<http://bit.ly/c0w6Wi>)
Congress: Centro de Convenciones Cusco (<http://bit.ly/126XYAC>)

New business.—

- ISH needs to decide on the dues and incentive for Cusco
- There is a broad agreement that the number of ISH members (especially students) needs to be further increased. A survey of existing ISH memberships may help for a new strategy. New members could also be attracted during European conferences such as ECE.
- There is a discussion about JHR's future direction. What is the aim for JHR – shall we focus on increasing the impact factor or shall we provide a broad publication platform for all members? There is agreement that a publication strategy is needed for JHR.
- Arkady Lelej presents a new publication on Hymenoptera (Annotated catalogue of the insects of Russian Far East. Volume 1. Hymenoptera). ♦

The *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*: online access, subscriptions, and services for members of the Society

By: Stefan Schmidt, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Germany, and Lyubomir Penev, Pensoft Publishers

It is two years now since the *Journal of Hymenoptera Research* changed its publication model and moved to open access with Pensoft as the new publishing house. First and foremost, this means that all published articles are immediately available online as PDF and richly hyper-linked HTML for free and for everybody. In addition, the journal will automatically export all species- and genus-group treatments (either new or re-descriptions) together with images to Encyclopedia of Life, the wiki Species ID, Plazi Treatment Repository, and others to increase visibility and impact of the published papers. This strategy is following a general tendency of an increasing number of scientific publications that is also reflected in the recent remarkable growth of the journal (six issues published in 2012 - see Schmidt et al. 2013 for details).

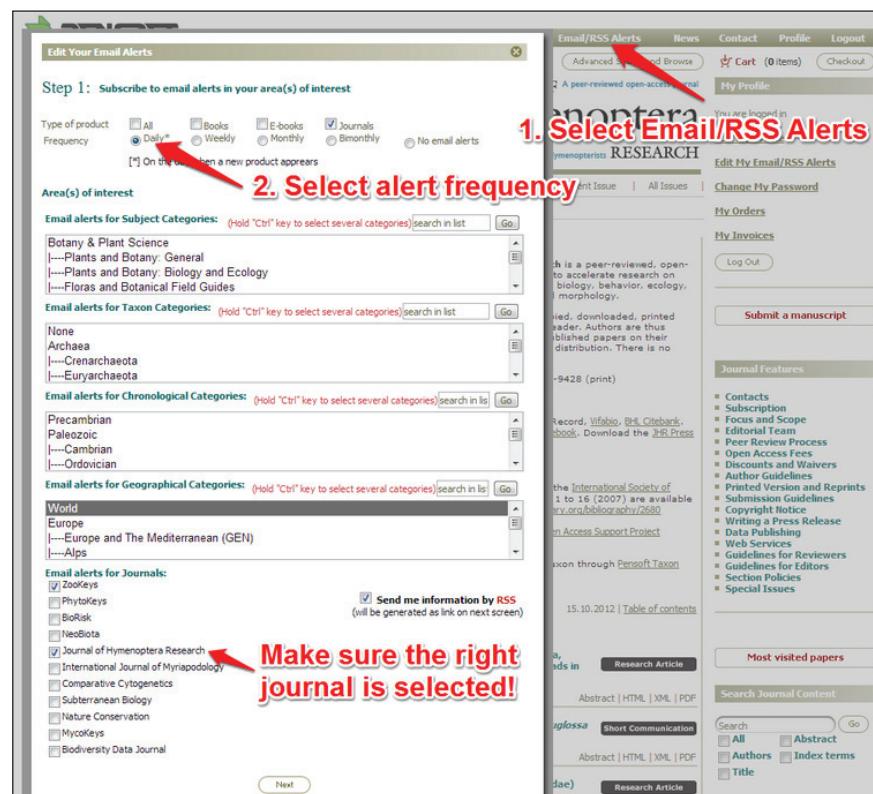
Electronic publications in PDF, HTML (and also XML as a machine-readable format for text mining) with open access status provide cheap, efficient, and fast means to disseminate publications in the scientific community. At the same time the number of printed copies has been declining and some journals are published in electronic format only, a situation that has recently been acknowledged by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature by publishing an amendment of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 2012). However, with a growing number of articles that are published researchers are faced with keeping up-to-date with publications that are relevant to their area of research. Publishers have recognised this problem and provide a range of tools that aim to assist researchers by providing automated announcements of new articles on a regular basis. Pensoft will send automated announcements about new articles published in *JHR* on a daily, weekly, monthly or bimonthly basis, through an email or RSS alert that can be set up and customised on the *JHR* website.

Pensoft's press office is keen to assist *JHR* authors in

preparing press releases associated with exciting discoveries or advancements published in the journal. Press releases are very important to increase the journal's impact but also to increase public awareness to the importance of taxonomy.

A full-colour, printed version of the journal is produced from all issues and is available as annual subscription or by purchase of separate issues. ISH members are entitled to receive a discount of 30% on printed copies of individual issues.

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Dipteridae (0)
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Megalyridae (0)
Myrmecromyidae (0)
Ophionidae (0)
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Proctotrupidae (0)
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15.10.2012 | [Table of contents](#)

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Three years of *Hamuli*

By: Andy Deans, Pennsylvania State University, USA

We're on volume four of this newsletter already, and I can hardly believe it. Thanks to everyone who has submitted content! We've accumulated 131 pages of stories in just six issues—an average of almost 22 pages per issue. Or, to put it another way, three times more content than I initially predicted we'd get.

As Lars Krogmann mentioned in his secretary's report, I am happy to stay on as editor of the newsletter in the near future. **I am definitely looking for an associate editor**, though, to help me organize and edit *Hamuli*. The duties could include: communicating with authors to tie up loose ends, organizing content prior to assembling the next issue, organizing the order and layout, proof-reading the final product, researching wild ideas, learning (or teaching me) Adobe InDesign or, even better, helping me transition to an even more flexible publishing platform. The benefits to you are: beef up your CV, take sneak peeks at issues before they're published, receive effusive praise from your peers, and perhaps free membership in the Society (I'll bring it up with the executive!). Student members are certainly eligible, as are emeritus, life, regular, and future members.

I feel like I'm getting the hang of this publishing gig, but, alas, I do make mistakes. An associate editor will certainly help in this regard, but I also will establish more stringent submission guidelines for future content: no more images embedded in Word documents, *e.g.*, and clearer guidelines about how to design one's figures. I also need to sort out how to represent tables and references, which are always a bit messy.

I thank you all again for remaining engaged in this process, and I look forward to reading your comments and suggestions for features or other changes. ♦



Sitobion avenae aphid, mummified by *Aphidius rhopalosiphii* (Braconidae).
Photo by Gilles San Martin (<http://flic.kr/p/bq6pN5>) (CC BY-SA 2.0)

The Wasp

by John Davidson (1857-1909)

Once as I went by rail to Epping Street,
Both windows being open, a wasp flew in;
Through the compartment swung and almost out
Scarce seen, scarce heard; but dead against the pane
Entitled "Smoking," did the train's career
Arrest her passage. Such a wonderful
Impervious transparency, before
That palpitating moment, had never yet
Her airy voyage thwarted. Undismayed,
With diligence incomparable, she sought
An exit, till the letters like a snare
Entangled her; or else the frosted glass
And signature indelible appeared
The key to all the mystery: there she groped,
And flirted petulant wings, and fiercely sang
A counter-spell against the sorcery,
The sheer enchantment that inhibited
Her access to the world—her birthright there!
So visible, and so beyond her reach!
Baffled and raging like a tragic queen,
She left at last the stencilled tablet; roamed
The pane a while to cool her regal ire,
Then tentatively touched the window-frame:
Sure footing still, though rougher than the glass;
Dissimilar in texture, and so obscure!

Perplexed now by opacity with foot and wing
She coasted up and down the wood and worked
Her wrath to passion-point again. Then from the frame
She slipped by chance into the open space
Left by the lowered sash:—the world once more
In sight! She paused; she closed her wings, and felt
The air with learned antennæ for the smooth
Resistance that she knew now must belong
To such mysterious transparencies.
No foothold? Down she fell—six inches down!—
Hovered a second, dazed and dubious still;
Then soared away a captive queen set free.





Thynnine tiphiid, from Queensland, Australia. Photo by Michael Jefferies
(<http://flic.kr/p/7bkjZb>) (CC BY-NC 2.0)

Authors' Instructions

Have an article, note, opinion piece, news item, story, photo, poem, joke, or other item you'd like to publish in *Hamuli*? **Current members** of the International Society of Hymenopterists are welcome to submit materials for publication at **no cost**. Just send your text to the editor (adeans@gmail.com) as .rtf or .doc files, and please send include images as separate .jpg or .tif files (*i.e.*, not embedded in the word processing file). Make sure images are of a reasonable resolution: larger than 500 x 375 pixels, with a resolution of 72 pixels per inch (or 28 pixels per cm).

Not a member of ISH? No problem! You can use the form below to become a member, or you can visit our website (<http://hymenopterists.org>) to join / pay dues electronically.

Don't want to become a member, but you still want to publish in *Hamuli*? Or perhaps you want to advertise in *Hamuli*? Still not a problem! Just send an email to the editor (adeans@gmail.com) for an estimate.

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