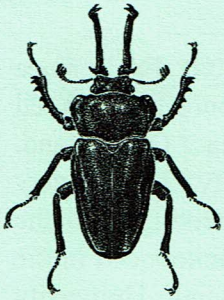
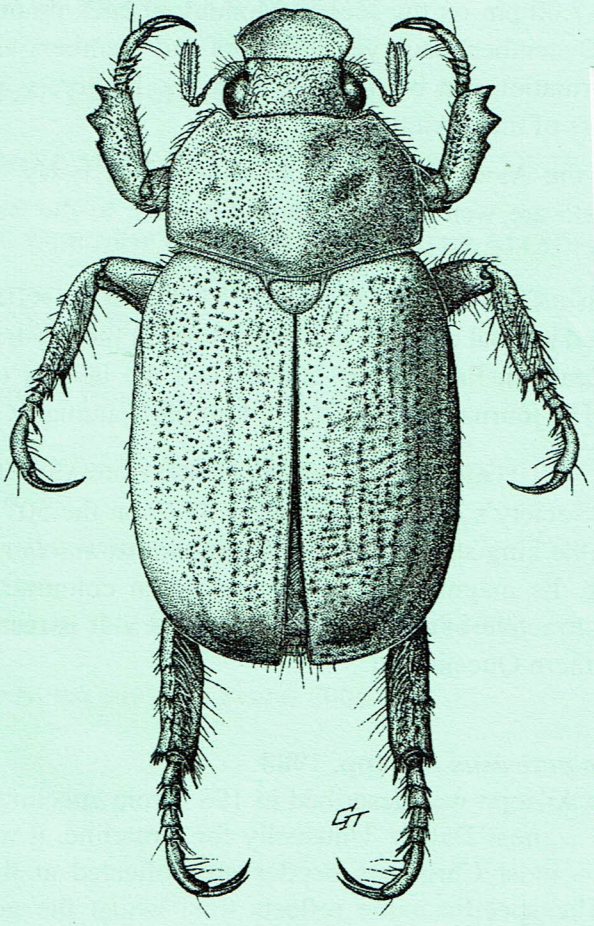


ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC

NEWS BULLETIN



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Volume 34, Issue 1, Mar 06

ISSN 1037-2989

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

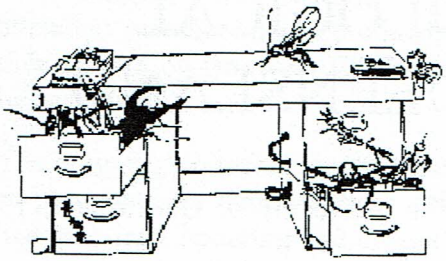
Contributions to the *News Bulletin* such as items of news, trip reports, announcements, etc are welcome and should be sent to the *News Bulletin* Editor.

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

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

COVER: ***Wambo puticasus* Allsopp, 1988**

Wambo puticasus Allsopp was described in 1988 from specimens collected at Lake Broadwater, near Dalby. Unusually for a ruteline, it was collected in a pitfall trap – most Christmas beetles are collected at light or from feeding trees. The specific name reflects this, whilst the generic name honours the shire in which it was collected. Geoff Thompson did the drawing, the original of which is a prized possession of Peter Allsopp.



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THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

GENERAL MEETING:
Held in Room 257, Goddard Building, The University of Queensland, 13 March 2006, 7.00 pm.

Attendance: Bronwen Cribb, Peter Allsopp, Sassan Asgari, Greg Daglish, Gio Fichera, Klaus Gottschaldt, Ross Kendall, Rob Lachlan, Peter Mackey, Gunter Maywald, Geoff Monteith, John Moss, Helen Nahrung, Geoff Norton, Matthew Purcell, Elly Scheermeyer, Margaret Schneider, Owen Seeman, Natalie Spiller, Geoff Thompson, Desley Tree, Susan Wright.

Visitors: Evan Davies, Frank Jordon, Kyran Staunton, Mark Wade.

Apologies: Allan Allwood, Richard Bull, Elizabeth Exley, Graham Forbes, Tim Heard, Fred McDonald, Bob Miller, John Nielsen, Don Sands.

Minutes: The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, were circulated in the *News Bulletin* Vol. 33 Issue 1. It was moved that they be accepted by Gunter Maywald, seconded by Margaret Schneider.

Nominations: The following nominations for membership were received and were put before the meeting:

Mr Kyran Staunton	Miss Belinda Walters	Ms Anna Marcora
Drs Robert Raven & Barbara Baehr		Mr Frank Jordon

In accordance with the Society's rules, these candidates will be considered for election at the next meeting.

Elections: The following nominations were announced at the last General Meeting, and circulated in the *News Bulletin* Vol. 33 Issue 8:

Dr Shane McEvey	Dr David Marshall	Mr Kevin Jackson
Dr David Britton	Ms Kathy Hill	Mr Peter Gillespie

The nominees were elected unanimously by show of hands.

GENERAL BUSINESS:
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
The Society's Annual Reports and Financial Statements (except for the Auditor's Reports, which were available at the meeting) were published in

News Bulletin Vol. 33 Issue 9. A call was made for questions from the attendant members about the information provided in the statements. It was then moved by Bronwen Cribb, seconded by John Moss, that the statements be accepted.

The outgoing president thanked the Council members for their work this year. In particular, he thanked Peter Allsopp for the generous amount of time he had put into updating the Society's constitution, and Geoff Monteith for organizing and bringing to fruition the successful Pat Marks Memorial Meeting.

Update of Society Constitution

The president outlined why the Society's constitution needed changing. The proposed new Constitution was circulated in News Bulletin Vol. 33, Issue 7, along with an outline of the reasons for the changes. Peter Allsopp gave the members present another brief outline of these reasons along with a summary of the changes, and an opportunity to ask questions. He then moved that the new constitution be accepted; this was seconded by John Moss. The membership present then voted unanimously to accept the new constitution.

Election of 2006 Council:

The following nominations were received before the meeting:

Senior Vice President	Sassan Asgari
Honorary Secretary	Gunter Maywald
Honorary Treasurer	Matthew Purcell
Editor, News Bulletin	Natalie Spiller
Councillor	Geoff Monteith
Councillor	Don Sands
Councillor	Margaret Schneider

The president made a call for further nominations for Council positions from the floor. No further nominations were made. The nominees listed were voted for by the members present, and all were elected unanimously into Council. Peter Mackey introduced the incoming President, Peter Allsopp.

Main Business:

The new president, Dr Peter Allsopp introduced The Presidential Address from out-going Society President Dr Peter Mackey, who gave an entertaining and fascinating talk on his life in entomology entitled "Adventures in Entomology".

MAIN BUSINESS:

Presidential Address by Peter Mackey
Adventures in Entomology

My address tonight is perhaps a little different from those the Society is used to. Unlike most presidents I don't have a lifetime's research into a particular group or entomological topic to draw on and review, and I don't have any particular entomological axe to grind which I shall be talking about. Most of my life, my entomological interests have been broad and often at the level of natural history. The title too isn't particularly informative, but is a bit of a stinger; a teaser, suggesting this is going to be an exciting and adventurous presentation – in the hope of course of attracting an audience! Of course the pursuit of entomology **can** be adventurous and it's certainly true that whilst pursuing my entomological interests I have been shot at (at least 3 times), chased by a man wielding an axe, had my fair share of traumatic encounters in small aircraft, been commandeered by gangsters, attacked by a variety of reptiles and, worst of all for me, arachnids.

And the list goes on. Whilst these episodes certainly engaged my attention at the time, they are not of interest to the true entomologist, as they had no direct insect involvement, so we will be passing these quietly by as I metaphorically meander through a lifetime of some entomological byways that I have found adventurous in the sense of undertaking, to me, exciting new entomological enterprises.

So what am I going to talk about? Well, thinking about it, I find I do have an axe to grind, so let's start there! Let me make it abundantly clear that over the years I have become completely fed up with the inevitable question at social gatherings that – as I suspect you all know – goes something like this: "What on earth did you become an entomologist for? Why not something sensible like a doctor or a dentist?" I expect you have all suffered in the same way and wondered at the incredulousness of the question. Well, let me put on record the fact that I didn't **become** an entomologist – I **am** an entomologist; it's in my genes.

It's a cross I have to bear. Like Athene who jumped fully-formed as a warrior from the head of her father Zeus, so did I pop, fully-formed as an entomologist from my mother's womb – or so she says. And indeed I cannot

remember a time when I wasn't interested in insects. My mother claimed I was a taxonomist before I could walk – she maintained I could easily tell vermiform insects (such as caterpillars and maggots) from worms. After all, I crawled around the garden eating any worms I could find, but caterpillars and tipulid larvae I picked up and poked and had a good look at but didn't eat.

My earliest memory is as a toddler, sitting under a silver birch tree watching hundreds of buff tip moth larvae abseiling down from the leaves to pupate in the ground and thinking I was in heaven. As a kid, I embarrassed my parents by preferring to run around with a butterfly net and watch bumble bees and wasps during the day and catch moths by evening, to running around on a soccer pitch.

At university, my fellow undergraduates pitied, but tolerated me, because I started a survey of the Symphyta of the university campus and got excited about the way solitary wasps were nesting rather than surveying what male undergraduates usually do and getting excited about that. In fact, my first scientific publication came out at this time on nesting in a species of solitary wasp.

It was about now that two events happened quite fortuitously that shaped all my future entomological adventures – being a penniless student I had to get a job and was taken on as an assistant to a research project on fish in the River Thames. This gave me quite an extensive background in fisheries biology and ecology. A little later, a letter offering me a postgraduate position at the University of London, Silwood Park, where I was hoping to work on Hymenoptera, went astray. It didn't get to me until well after the acceptance deadline, and in the meantime I had had to accept a postgraduate position working on aquatic Diptera in the River Thames as part of the fish project I had been assisting.

The problem I was to investigate was that the fish were eating larval chironomids in vast amounts, but so far, research hadn't been able to find those vast populations. Everyone knew larval chironomids were part of the benthos – my task was simple – find them, study their population dynamics, and show how past research was correct in assessing their importance to the fish community. I quickly found that there were very few benthic chironomids and I quickly found out where the vast numbers of other chironomids were coming from – they were epiphytic. Then the difficulties began. No one

would believe that benthic populations were so low. I must be wrong. I wasn't looking in the right places. I wasn't looking correctly. I pointed out that there were plenty of larvae in the littoral – living on plant surfaces i.e. they were epiphytic, not benthic.

But I was told I was to work on benthic chironomids and they lived on the bottom in sediments not on plants. I pointed out I couldn't get enough data for a PhD. I was told to get out on the river and keep looking. This was my first real battle with administrators – good experience for my future career! In the meantime, I just kept quietly on collecting information on epiphytic chironomids. It wasn't until an ex-lecturer came back to visit the Department that things started to change. He was a recognised chironomid expert, who went on fieldwork with me and confirmed my findings and then I was allowed to work on epiphytic chironomids.

My work on the littoral chironomid populations of the River Thames was one of the first pieces of work that started to come out of various European labs at that time that altered the standard paradigm of how lakes, and running waters in particular, functioned. It emphasised the importance of the littoral communities in cycling nutrients and energy and supporting large fish populations.

The PhD completed, I was appointed to tutor entomology at the University of Papua New Guinea and arrived to be told that my research would be on tilapia – a fish! After someone lost a leg to a crocodile at one of my study sites, I drew on my experience of ignoring what other people told me to do and shelved this project and concentrated on a childhood interest – moths. This wasn't hard. From the very first night in Port Moresby I was enchanted by the moths that came into the light on my flat's balcony. Being British at the time, and naïve, I couldn't believe there could be so many different moths – and that was just the macros. Of course I knew the theory, having read my Wallace and Bates etc., but I thought these were just travellers' tall stories. Despite my allergy to them, I fell in love with the Lymantriidae.

Of course I was familiar with all 5 or 6 of the common English species, but one could find that many species and more on my balcony on a single night. The Lymantriidae are most diverse in the Old World tropics, but New Guinea is a centre of speciation. The exact number of New Guinea species is not known, but it's probably well over 200. Although many genera are of Old

World origin, most New Guinea species appear to be endemic. For example, of the 297 species listed by Holloway for Borneo, on our current understanding of the New Guinea fauna only 4 are found there. At the generic level, New Guinea shares about 30% of the Bornean fauna. Despite its high endemicity, there are some close affinities with the Australian, or rather the Queensland fauna. In particular, the fauna in eucalypt woodland areas around Port Moresby and Popondetta have species in common with Queensland (e.g. *Euproctis epaxia, E. habrostola, Lymantria antennata, Dura niveus*). Or they do at first sight. *Dasychiroides 'obsoleta'* (*'pratti'*) was once thought to be the same species in both countries, but Ted Edwards in the Australian checklist separated them. A current task is comparing the species common to both countries to see if they really are the same species.

Euzora collucens is definitely the same in both countries and appears, on the information available, to have a disjunct distribution: It is regularly found in south-east Queensland and north Queensland and around Port Moresby. But in 10 years of collecting in Central Queensland, I never found it.

In other parts of the world, species with the same general fascies as *Euzora* might well have been placed in the genus *Leucoma*. New Guinea has a number of white moths assigned to *L. sericea* subspecies. But the species in the slide with lustrous pale blue forewings and brown hind wings is also a *Leucoma*. The slide shows the genitalia of the subspecies of *L. sericea* and you can see, I hope, some slight differences. You can also see that the differences between genitalia of the blue/brown species and the white are qualitatively about the same. The specific boundaries within this genus clearly need better differentiation. Whilst we are looking at this slide, please notice the simple uncus.

The white lymantriids shown in this slide would also be put into *Leucoma* on general external fascies. The genitalia show a different story – as can be clearly seen by this large dorsal crest on the uncus. This genus, which is probably undescribed, is also found in North Queensland – the species here is undescribed and is different from the two from New Guinea, which are also undescribed.

Arctornis is another genus of lustrous white unmarked species, shared between Queensland and New Guinea. This is an appalling slide, but all these genitalic forms and many more come from white moths that cannot be

distinguished on external characters.

What do we know about New Guinea lymantriids? Very little. Their distributions within New Guinea are poorly known – partly because relatively little collecting has been done. But nonetheless, some altitudinal zonation is present, and, as expected, diversity decreases with altitude. There are some interesting species restricted to high mountain tops, but how restricted or otherwise their distribution is we do not know, as so few mountain tops have been visited and collected.

Well, let's leave the moths for a while and talk about something else. Thanks to my fisheries skills – I won't say interests – I also had the opportunity to work on aquatic insects (and other invertebrates) in an area that many would consider to be the epitome of Olde Worlde England and also the spiritual home of anglers worldwide.

The chalk streams of Hampshire are considered to be amongst the best trout fishing in the country and, many say, in the world. The streams I studied were the Rivers Test, Itchen and Meon. Isaac Walton who wrote the first anglers' handbook in 1653 fished the waters of the Meon. And the Test and the Itchen are highly prized – some of the most expensive and prestigious trout and salmon fishing available are on these two rivers.

Chalk streams have a relatively stable flow, a relatively stable physico-chemical environment and are highly productive with a rich and diverse insect fauna. As you can see, they are clear, and shallow with gravel bottoms and many submerged aquatic plants. Previous work on a chalk stream had indicated that there was a downstream zonation of the invertebrate fauna. My research group extended this work to see if one could generalise about chalk streams and also extend the concept to other stream types. Whilst the work covered all invertebrates, the bulk of the fauna was of course aquatic insects.

In all the streams we looked at there was clearly a predictable downstream turnover of the fauna and the faunas were comparable between streams, and what could be described as faunal zones could be distinguished. Nowadays, this seems rather a humdrum result, but at the time it was almost ground breaking, although it has to be seen in the context of earlier European work on fish zonation in running waters. Since faunal composition and changes were predictable and responded to changes in the physico-chemical

environment, the invertebrate fauna could be used to judge the health of the rivers. Later work at this lab (after I left the research group) further generalised the results and developed the system into one that is now used across the UK to monitor river health. And I believe, in a modified form, across Australia.

This next example shows work I carried out on the River Dee in Central Queensland extending the ideas developed during the chalk stream work. It shows the zonation of insect groups in relation to acid mine drainage from the Mount Morgan mine. Clearly, there is a downstream zonation of the insect groups and clearly they are an indicator of the water quality in relation to acid mine pollution.

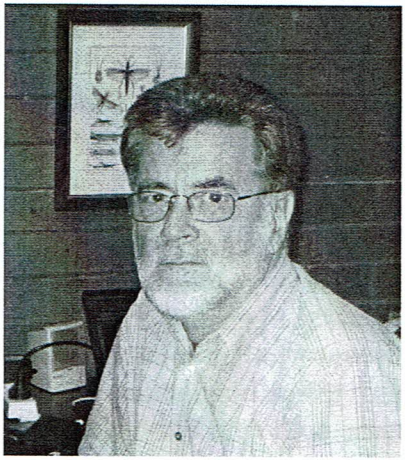
Well, time permitting I had a choice of presenting more aquatic adventures or terrestrial adventures in a variety of groups – but since my abiding passion is still moths, I will mention very briefly some observational work I carried out in Rockhampton where I light trapped 'macro-moths' for 5 days a week, over 7 years.

As you can see, there is strong annual variation in species abundance and species richness apparently related to rainfall. These examples are from the Sphingidae. Similarly, for Geometridae. If you look first at the blue circles, there seems to be a reasonable (and statistically significant) relationship between annual rainfall and the number of geometrid species present each year. However, the more individuals you collect – the more species you get; so to compare diversity you really need to take this into account. Standardising each year's community to 1000 individuals and calculating the number of species expected produces the red squares. I hope you can see that the relationship between rainfall and geometrid diversity disappears. That is, in wet years you get more species because many species become more abundant and are, therefore, more likely to be collected. Not because greater rainfall intrinsically allows the environment to suddenly support more species.

Well, I will draw this overlong presentation to a close by asking what future entomological adventures lie in store?

INTRODUCING OUR NEW PRESIDENT

DR PETER ALLSOPP



I joined the Entomological Society of Queensland in 1972 as a UQ undergraduate in the days when joining seemed as integral part of an entomological major. After graduation, QDPI sent me off to Toowoomba, where my first study was to assess the usefulness of the pyrgomorphid grasshopper *Monistria discrepans* as a biological control for green turkey bush (*Eremophila gilesii*) in southwestern Queensland. Then followed PhD studies through Griffith University on the biology and ecology of the false wireworm *Pterohelaeus darlingensis*, which was increasing in importance as a pest of seedling grain crops following adoption of minimum tillage and stubble retention on the Darling Downs. I established that numbers could be reduced dramatically through crop rotation, and I developed a model to predict population dynamics under different farming scenarios.

QDPI thought that I'd benefit from a stint in Emerald, but after 18 months, I was 'rescued' with a sugar-industry job in Bundaberg. There I worked mainly with the BSES team and our partners on improving IPM systems for canegrubs, but got to touch on many other pests of sugarcane from planthoppers, aphids, mealybugs, and earthpearls, to soldier flies and stemborers. 16 years later, I was 'promoted' (or was it retired?) to a research manager position with BSES in Brisbane. Active entomology continues through a long-standing passion for scarab taxonomy and through supervision of PhD students.

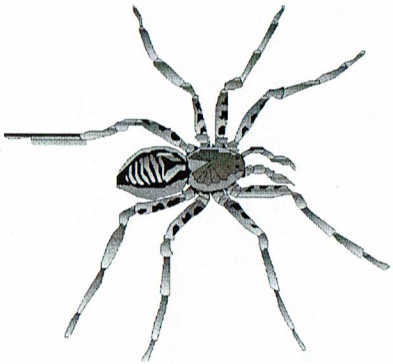
My impact? – I'll leave others to judge that. Memorable times? – Bernie Stone who gave me my first entomology lesson at a Scout meeting, roaming through southwestern Queensland chasing *Monistria*, running a population-dynamics model from >250 punch cards, a sugarcane pest survey in PNG, collecting bolboceratines with Henry Howden, having my son collect specimens of a new scarab that became *Metatrogus lukei*, trying to communicate the intricacies of canegrub IPM during a consultancy in Guatemala when my Spanish was limited to Mexican restaurants and TV programs. It's been interesting!

NOTICE FOR NEXT MEETING

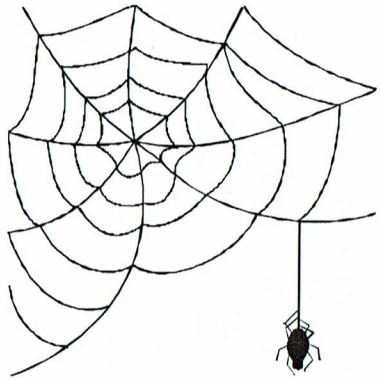
Tuesday 18th April 2006 at 7pm
Room 257, Goddard Building
University of Queensland, St Lucia

Digital Insect Illustration and Imagery -
A Queensland Smithsonian Scholarship in the USA
By speaker Geoff Thompson

Geoff Thompson has been illustrating insects for over 30 years. Last year he was awarded a Queensland - Smithsonian Fellowship to spend 15 weeks in the USA studying digital illustration methods, high-depth-of-field imaging systems and the combination of both. He spent the bulk of his time working with Marie Metz, in Washington DC at USDA's Systematic Entomology Laboratory, within the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. As an added bonus he was able to help with BugFest 2005, NMNH's amazing insect festival for children.

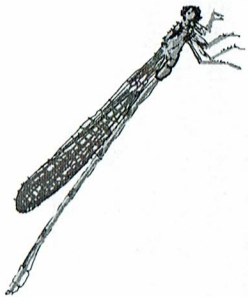


Bug Catch 2006



The other 99% in our Protected Areas ....
What are we preserving?

The Environmental Protection Agency and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service would like to extend an invitation to the Entomological Society members for two days of collecting in Brisbane Forest Park. Enjoy conducting a preliminary inventory of the invertebrates of the area, a BBQ and PowerPoint presentations on Saturday night at Brisbane Forest Park conference room, and just getting together for a fun and informative weekend.



Where : Brisbane Forest Park.

When : Saturday 8 April and Sunday 9 April 2006

Meals : BYO food and water

Please fill in the registration form below and forward onto Jenny Greenland, Environmental Protection Agency, PO Box 15155, City East, Queensland 4002. Closing date for registration is 30 March 2006. For further information contact Jenny Greenland on phone 3247 3299 or 0402 952 875 or email jenny.greenland@epa.qld.gov.au

.....

Registration

Name:.....

Address:.....

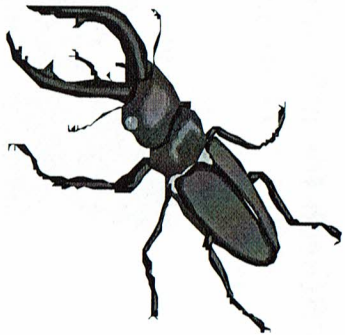
Contact Phone number:.....

Email:.....

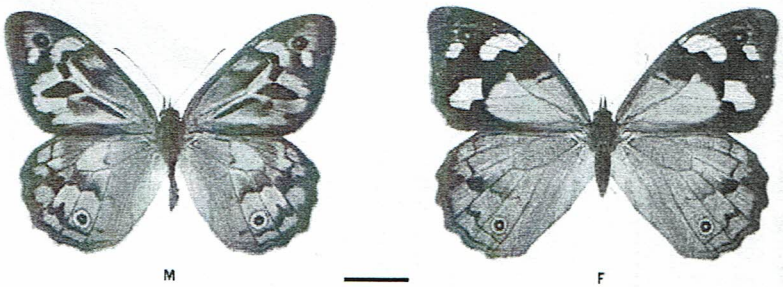
I will attend (please tick):

☐ Saturday 8 April 2006

☐ Sunday 9 April 2006



Search for information about *Heteronympha merope* (Fabricius) (Common Brown)



Our aim:
We will build on the work of Kay Pearse and Neil Murray, who did some excellent research on quantitative genetics and clinality of *Heteronympha merope*, published in the early 1980s. They studied the species with quantitative and biochemical genetic techniques with collections around 1975. Our chief focus is range changes in this species over the last 30 years which we will investigate in relation to climate change during this time. In the Northern Hemisphere, the great majority of butterflies have moved north by an average of 90 km in 20 years and emergence/flight dates have moved earlier by something like a week a decade. This has occurred at a rate that correlates with climate change.

Our request:
It would be really great to be able to get hold of historical distribution records for *Heteronympha merope*. We have been offered access to data from the Museum of Victoria, the Australian Museum, and we have Pearse and Murray's extensive data from the mid 1970s.

Nonetheless, these data are not comprehensive with respect to species distribution (e.g. details on altitude are lacking and the geographic coverage is patchy). I imagine there could be a lot of information in the lepidoptera community, even anecdotal material, which would be invaluable. Of specific interest is whether there have been long-distance range expansions into isolated locations in the south (e.g. Bass St Is) and extinctions in the isolated peripheral populations (northern, western and

inland), including the central Queensland Plateau and Wilpena Pound (South Australia). We will also include Tasmania (and *H. merope salazar*) because Tasmanian butterflies are limited in their latitudinal response to climate change and we may see altitudinal shifts instead. Any information or suggestions of people to contact would be greatly appreciated.

Identification:
Wingspan 55 mm. Female above, orange wings with yellow and black markings and a blue-centred black eyespot near the apex of the forewing. Beneath, similar to above but hind-wing brown marked with red-brown and grey. Male above, both wings brownish orange with brown and black markings and a blue-centred eyespot. Beneath, forewing dull orange with black markings and an eyespot, hindwing yellowish brown crossed with wavy red-brown lines and two small eyespots.

Habitat:
The Common Brown is widespread in forests, urban areas and grasslands from central Queensland to central South Australia and in south-western Western Australia. It is more common in the south of its range.

Notes:
- The males and females of this species are quite different in appearance.
- Although both sexes emerge in mid spring, the females are inactive until mid summer. By late summer only the females remain alive.
- Only one generation is completed each year.
- Eggs are laid on a range of grasses, including tussock grass (*Poa tenera*) and kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*).
- Mature larvae vary in colour; they may be green, grey or brown and are covered in dense short hairs.
- The pupae are grey or brown and lie loose on the ground.

If you can help, please contact Dr Paul Sunnucks by email: paul.sunnucks@sci.monash.edu.au or by phone: 03 9479 2264; or Fax: +61 9479 2480.

2005

FINANCIAL AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The financial reports of *The Australian Entomologist* that were incorrectly published in the last news bulletin (Vol. 33. Issue 9). These financial reports and the Auditor's report are the correct versions. I apologise for any inconvenience. News Bulletin Editor (N. Spiller)

The Australian Entomologist Magazine
Income and Expenditure Statement
For the year ended 31 December, 2005

	2005 $
Income	
Trading profit (loss)	(720.70)
Pat Marks Memorial Issue	170.00
Interest received - Cheque A/C	19.47
Interest received - Term Deposits	725.28
Total income	194.05
Expenses	
Bank Fees And Charges	15.70
Postage	56.00
Total expenses	71.70
Profit from Ordinary Activities before income tax	**122.35**

249 SUBSCRIBERS

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The Australian Entomologist Magazine
Statement of Financial Position As At 31 December, 2005

	2005 $
Current Assets	
Cash Assets	
CBA - Cheque Account	3,234.17
Cash on hand	75.00
Term Deposit - Uni Credit (3mths)	5,834.92
Term Deposit - Uni Credit (12mths)	9,471.76
	18,615.85
Receivables	
Trade Debtors	1,690.00
	1,690.00
Inventories	
Stocks - Stationery	327.60
	327.60
Total Current Assets	**20,633.45**
Total Assets	**20,633.45**
Current Liabilities	
Payables	
Unsecured:	
Trade Creditors	2,765.45
Subscriptions Paid in Advance	419.80
	3,185.25
Total Current Liabilities	**3,185.25**
Total Liabilities	**3,185.25**
Net Assets	**17,448.20**
Equity	
Retained profits / (accumulated losses)	17,448.20
Total Equity	**17,448.20**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

The Australian Entomologist Magazine
Trading Account
For the year ended 31 December, 2005

	2005 $
Trading Income	
Subscriptions	7,716.76
Page Charges	6,742.50
Back Issues Sales	48.00
Total Trading Income	**14,507.26**
Cost of Sales	
Add:	
Mag - Printing	12,953.60
Mag - Postage	2,133.96
Mag - Stationery	468.00
	15,555.56
Less:	
Closing Stocks	327.60
	327.60
Cost of Sales	**15,227.96**
Gross Loss from Trading	**(720.70)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

RHMc
RYAN HARVIE McENERY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

621 Coronation Dve
Toowong Qld. 4066

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Box 312 Toowong
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(07) 3870 2622

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(07) 3371 9275

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

TO THE SOCIETY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGIST MAGAZINE

Scope

We have audited the financial report of The Australian Entomologist Magazine for the year ended 31st December 2005. The committee is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accounts and the information they contain and have determined that the accounting policies used are appropriate to meet the needs of the Society. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion to the Society on its preparation and presentation. No opinion is expressed as to whether the basis of accounting used is appropriate to the needs of the Society.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide a reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the accounts, and the evaluation of the accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the accounts present a view of The Australian Entomologist Magazine which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

The audit opinion in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Qualification

As is common for organisations of this type, it is not practicable for the Society to maintain an effective system of internal control over donations, subscriptions and other fund raising activities until their initial entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit was limited in this area to the amounts recorded.

As auditors we did not attend the stocktake conducted and therefore can form no opinion as to the valuation and existence of such stock.

Qualified Audit Opinion

Subject to the effects of the above qualification the financial report present fairly the activities of The Australian Entomologist Magazine for the year ended 31st December 2005.

RYAN HARVIE McENERY
7/621 Coronation Drive
TOOWONG QLD 4066

Dated: 10th March 2006

RHMc
RYAN HARVIE McENERY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

Scope

We have audited the accounts of The Members of the Entomological Society of Queensland, being the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2005. The committee of the Society is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accounts and the information they contain and have determined that the accounting policies used are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. We have conducted an independent audit of these accounts in order to express an opinion to the members of the Society on its preparation and presentation. No opinion is expressed as to whether the basis of accounting used is appropriate to the needs of the members.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide a reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the accounts, and the evaluation of the accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the accounts present a view of the Society which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations.

The audit opinion in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Qualification

As is common for organisations of this type, it is not practicable for the Association to maintain an effective system of internal control over donations, subscriptions and other fund raising activities until their initial entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit was limited in this area to the amounts recorded.

As auditors we did not attend the stocktake of fixed assets and as such we can form no opinion on the existence or valuation of these assets.

Qualified Audit Opinion

Subject to the effects of the above the financial reports present fairly the activities of the Society for the year ended 31st December 2005.

RYAN HARVIE McENERY
7/621 Coronation Drive
TOOWONG QLD 4066

Dated: 9th March 2006

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND 2006
$250 STUDENT AWARD

The Student Award was established by the Society to encourage entomological research. It is open to any student who completed an Honours Degree, Postgraduate Diploma or 4-year Degree at a Queensland tertiary institution in the previous calendar year. Students do not have to be Members of the Society.

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

Theses and reports should be sent with an entry form to the Society's Secretary, PO Box 537, Indooroopilly 4068, Qld. **Closing date for submissions is late April 2006.**

Student Award Sponsors:

Tropical Fruit Fly Research Group, Griffith University

Pest Management Research, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QLD
2006 STUDENT AWARD
ENTRY FORM

Name: .....

Title of thesis or report:.....

.....

.....

Degree: .....

Supervisor: .....

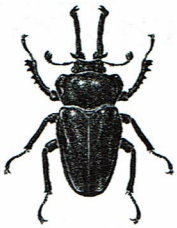
Date of Examiners report or grading: .....

Return address for thesis/report: .....

.....

Signature: ..... Date:.....

Send in thesis / report and entry form to:
The Secretary, Entomological Society of Queensland
PO Box 537, Indooroopilly 4068, Brisbane Qld.



THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.

Founded 1923
Incorporated 1971

Dear Member

Your subscription for 2006 is now due. If you haven't already paid, please mail or fax your payment to the address supplied

Yours sincerely
Matthew Purcell (Hon. Treasurer)

Title _____ Initials _____

Surname _____

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- General - $30 pa
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Please charge my credit card

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

SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTION RATES

GENERAL:	Person who has full membership privileges.	**$30pa**
JOINT:	Residents in the same household who share a copy of the *News Bulletin*, but each otherwise have full membership privileges.	**$36pa**
STUDENT:	Students and others at the discretion of the Society Council	**$18pa**

Student membership conveys full membership privileges at a reduced rate.

THE AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGIST *SUBCRIPTION RATES*

AUSTRALIA:	Individuals	**A$25pa**
	Institutions	**A$30pa**
ELSEWHERE:	Individuals	**A$35pa**
	Institutions	**A$40pa**

Subscriptions should be sent to the Business Manager, *The Australian Entomologist* PO Box 537, Indooroopilly 4068, QLD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

PO Box 537, Indooroopilly 4068, Qld.

Back cover gives contact details of individual council members.

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Society will be held at 7pm on **Tuesday 18 April** in Room 257, GODDARD Building, University of Qld. The main business will be a talk by Geoff Thompson "Digital Insect Illustration and Imagery - A Qld Smithsonian scholarship in the USA". Refreshments will be served before the meeting at 6:30pm in the tea room, Level 2 of the Goddard Building (to the right of the main stairs), with a gold coin donation required. No donation is required to attend the talk alone.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME—NOTE DATE

DIARY DATES 2006

Meetings held usually every 2nd Monday of the Month

18 Apr	Geoff Thompson	Digital Insect Illustration **TUESDAY!!!**
8 May	Rod Eastwood	Ant association and speciation in Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera): consequences of novel adaptations and Pleistocene climate changes
13 Jun	Notes & Exhibits	Student Prize Award **TUESDAY!!!**
July	**No meeting**	
14 Aug	Owen Seeman	
11 Sep	Scott O'Neill	

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

R.A. Drew	E.M. Exley	R.F. Harslett
D.S. Kettle	R.P. Kleinschmidt	E.J. Reye