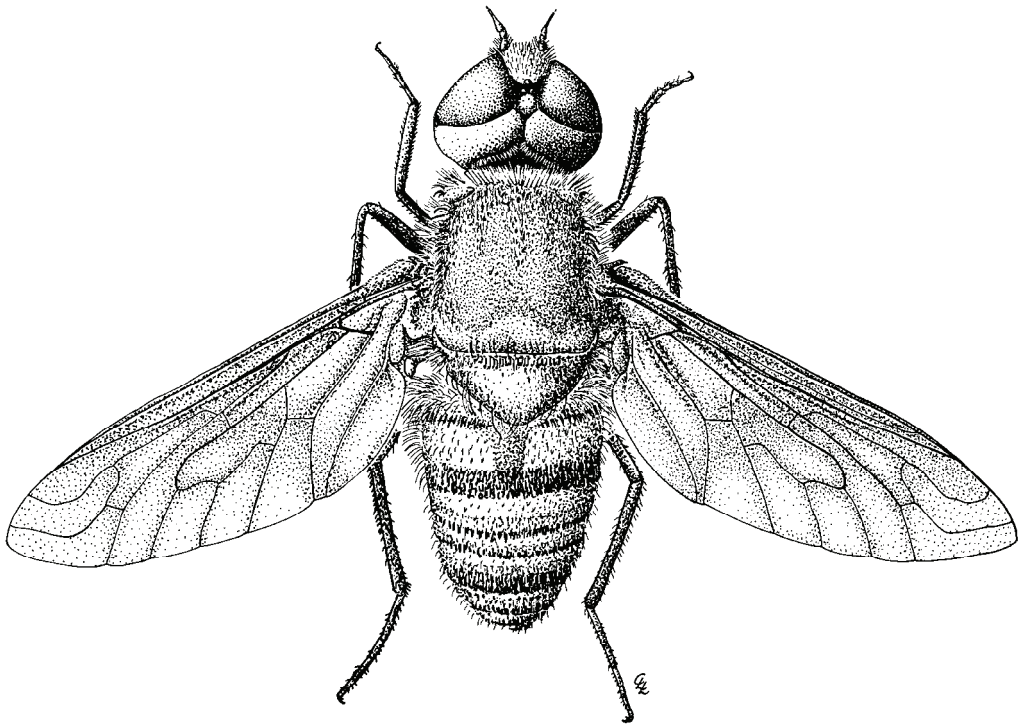
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC

NEWS BULLETIN

Price $3.50
Print Post Approved
PP444461/0003



Volume 37, Issue 6, September 2009

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

Internet: www.esq.org.au **Email:** esq@uqconnect.net
Address: PO Box 537, Indooroopilly Qld 4068

Front cover illustration: Habitus of *Atrichochira commoni* Lambkin & Yeates 2003 by Chris Lambkin. Invertebrate Systematics 17:p854.

ISSN 1037-2989

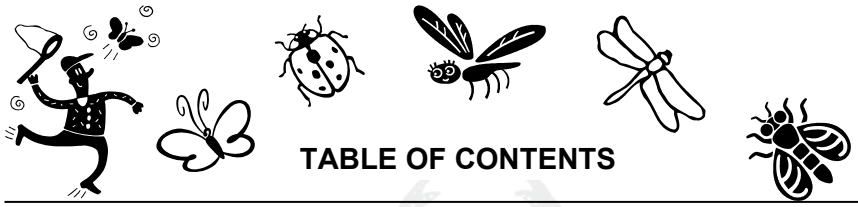


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial	**97**
Minutes of General Meeting	**97**
Main Business	
Butterflies of the Torres Strait: Entomological Excitement Rediscovered *by Trevor Lambkin*	**97**
Notice of Next Meeting	**104**
People & Projects	
Brisbane Koala Bushlands Bug-Catch	**105**
Notices	
ESQ Collecting Permits	**109**
2009 Australasian Butterfly Breeders and Enthusiasts Convention	**109**
Nomination for Membership form	**111**

The **ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND INC.**, since its inception in 1923, has striven to promote the development of pure and applied entomological research in Australia, particularly in Queensland. 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 on the second Monday of each month (March to June, August to December), or on Tuesday if Monday is a public holiday. Visitors and members are welcome. Membership information can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, or other office bearers of the Society. Membership is open to anyone interested in Entomology.

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 (Coleoptera). Its magnificent purple and green colouration makes it one of the most attractive beetle species in Australia. It is restricted to the rainforests of northern Queensland.

Editorial

This month, it seemed that a large number of Queensland entomologists were away from their usual posts. Some were on interstate collecting trips, while others may have been attending the Evolution and Biodiversity conference in Darwin or were on leave with the kids over school holidays; others may have simply been blown away in the dust storms. Hence, it has been a quiet month here at the editor's desk. On top of this, I did not manage to arrange this months 'Entomologists in Action' profile in time, so I appologise for that.

On the bright side, we have a fascinating article on the Torres Strait butterfly fauna from Trevor Lambkin, and Susan Wright's report on the recent Bug-Catch event held at the Brisbane Koala Bushlands.

Stay tuned ..….

Justin Bartlett
News Bulletin Editor

All contributions should be sent direct to:
justin.bartlett@deedi.qld.gov.au

Minutes of General Meeting

Held in the Large Conference Room, CSIRO Entomology, Long Pocket Labs, 120 Meiers Road, Indooroopilly, on Monday, 14th September, 2009 at 12:00 pm.

Chairman: Matthew Purcell.

Attendance: Justin Bartlett, Bradley Brown, Sarah Corcoran, Gio Fischera, Tim Heard, Lynita Howie, Andy Hulthen, Michael Jefferies, Ross Kendall, Ian Knight, Trevor Lambkin, Bill Palmer, Alexander Pollock, Matthew Purcell, Don Sands, Noel Starick, Geoff Thompson, Susan Wright.

Visitors: Karen Bell, Nate Hardy, Michael Hassle, Cassie Jansen, Kevin Lambkin, Steven Rice.

Apologies: Richard Bull, Murdoch de Baar, Christine Lambkin, Anna Marcora, Stacey McLean, Penny Mills, Geoff Monteith, Desley Tree, Meron Zalucki.

Minutes: The minutes of the last General Meeting were circulated in the News Bulletin Vol. 37, Issue 4 (June/July 2009).
Moved the minutes be accepted as a true record: Justin Bartlett.
Seconded: Noel Starick.

Nominations for Membership: No nominations for membership were received since last meeting.

General Business: No general business matters were brought forward.

Main Business

The Butterflies of the Torres Strait: Entomological Excitement Rediscovered

Trevor Lambkin
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries

Background

Torres Strait occurs to the north of Australia and is the body of water that separates Papua New Guinea from the northern tip of Queensland. It covers an area of about 48,000km^2

and has over 274 islands, islets, coral reefs and cays all of which lie within the political boundary of Australia. It is roughly 150km wide in a north-south direction where it predominately overlaps the 9 and 10° S co-ordinates. The Torres Strait island closest to the southern coast of Papua New Guinea is Saibai Island, at a distance of roughly 5km. Torres Strait has a tropical monsoon climate and therefore almost all of its rainfall occurs between December and May, after which there is very little precipitation. Average annual rainfall is roughly 1600-2000mm.

The islands of the Torres Strait are believed to have been inhabited for at least 2600 years, though most likely much longer. There are 17 inhabited islands (Moa Island has two communities) on which the population sizes vary greatly; Stephens Island has about 75 inhabitants, while Thursday Island has roughly 2500 (ABS 2006). Estimations vary, but ABS data (2006) indicates that around 8500 people inhabit the Torres Strait. Thursday Island is the administrative capitol of the region.

Island groups

The Torres Strait islands are varied in their geology and geography and form a complex array distributed irregularly across the strait. In the south are the predominately terrestrial islands much like Cape York (Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Moa, Badu, Mabuiag Islands). To the far east are volcanic islands (Murray, Darnley, Stephens Islands), and then intermingled through the central and northern areas of the strait are sand (Sue, York, Coconut, Tudu Islands), swamp or mud (Saibai, Boigu, Turnagain, Zagai Islands) and granite islands (Yam, Gabba, Dauan Islands).

History of butterfly collecting in the strait

Historically, the islands of Torres Strait have been largely overlooked as butterfly collecting destinations. This is still the case today to some extent and much more systematic butterfly collecting since 2001 has led to a trove of exciting discoveries. The first collections of natural history specimens (including butterflies) in Torres Strait were made in the 19th century. The most notable were Jukes in the 1840s (on the HMS 'Fly'), Mathew (in 1885), and the Linnean Society of NSW (WJ Macleay & G Masters) on the 'Chevert' (in 1875). Jukes collected the type specimens of *Ornithoptera priamus poseidon* from Darnley Island; Mathew provided a comprehensive list of butterflies of Thursday Island; while WJ Macleay collected a large number of animal specimens.

By far the most significant contributions were made by the German Hermann Elgner (d. 1913) who, during the first decade of the 20th century (1900-1911), collected butterflies on eight Torres Strait islands in addition to Cape York. Locality records based on his collection remained the yardstick on butterflies of the region for over 60 years until the 1970s and 80s when airstrips were built on almost all inhabited islands. This period heralded a return of entomological research in Torres Strait. The 1990s saw a surge in amateur butterfly collecting in the strait but in the last decade it has again waned. During the late 90s, after recognizing how little was known about the Torres Strait fauna, I began to pull all these collection data together in an effort to start unraveling the story of butterfly biogeography in the region. Logistically, obtaining island collection data has been a difficult task, but as the region has been visited by relatively few collectors the retrieval of most data has not been impossible. Despite the extent of collecting undertaken in Torres Strait since the late 70s, butterfly records for many islands are still scant.

Why 10°S in Torres Strait as the cut off for Australian zoogeography?

Michael Braby (2000) delineated the Australian zoogeographic butterfly fauna as ending at the 10°S line, roughly half way through Torres Strait. He received some criticism for this, particularly from the collecting fraternity who had visited Torres Strait. Braby stated: *"The approach adopted in this book gives a clearer perspective of the true Australian butterfly fauna from a zoogeographical point of view."* My recent research of the butterflies of this region indicates that Braby's interpretation of Torres Strait biogeography may have been too simplistic in delineating a cut-off point for the Australian sub-faunal region in Torres Strait at the 10°S line. As previously indicated, the Torres Strait islands can be roughly classified (or grouped) by their geologic origin, with many islands within these groups dispersed throughout the strait either side of the 10°S line. Based on distributional data, butterfly biogeography of the Torres Strait appears to be primarily influenced by the geologic origin of the islands, with, in many cases, particular species occurring exclusively on islands of a specific geologic 'type'.

Therefore, according to geologic characteristics of islands and butterfly distribution, the main Torres Strait islands may be arranged into the following five biogeographic categories (also see Fig. 1):

1. Terrestrial islands with fauna closest to that of Cape York (Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Hammond, Moa, Badu, Nagir, Burke, Getullai and Mabuiag Islands);

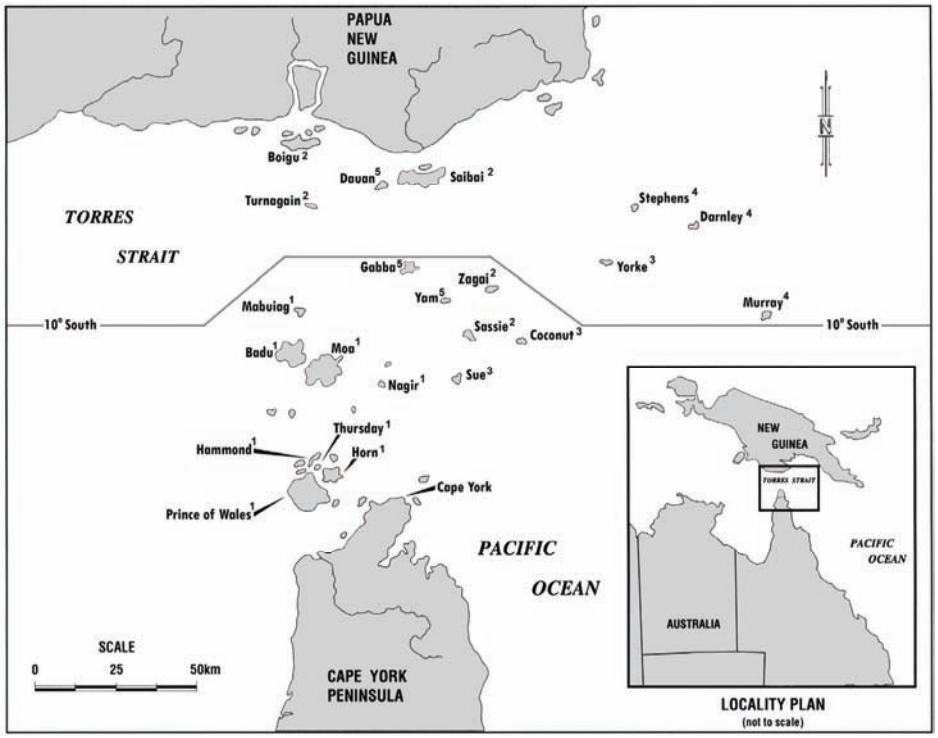


Fig. 1. Map of Torres Strait with 10°S zoogeographical division (*sensu* Braby 2000), and islands numbered according to five main geological types (see text above).

2. Swamp islands with faunal affinities to the southern coast of Papua New Guinea (Saibai, Boigu, Turnagain, Zagai and Sassie Islands);
3. Sand islands with a predominately vagrant-based fauna (Sue, Yorke, Coconut, Tudu and Campbell Islands);
4. Volcanic islands with a unique assemblage of species (Darnley, Stephens and Murray Islands); and
5. Granite boulder islands with a unique assemblage of species but also with some affinities to the southern coast of Papua New Guinea (Yam, Gabba and Dauan Islands).

Three of the above groups of islands (i.e. groups 1, 2 and 3) have islands that occur north and south of Braby's 10°S line, while groups 4 and 5 have islands that almost sit on the 10°S line. Thus with such a diversity of island types distributed throughout the strait, it is untenable that the biogeography of the butterflies can be so arbitrarily delineated by a convenient latitude, in this case 10°S. Perhaps, until the relationship between butterfly distribution and island geology in Torres Strait is better understood, the delimitation of the Australian zoogeographic butterfly fauna in Torres Strait (including the Australian butterfly fauna) should be based on Australia's political boundary rather than an arbitrary latitudinal line (Fig. 2).

Butterfly diversity in Torres Strait

The islands of Torres Strait were once thought to be not particularly butterfly-rich when compared to Queensland's wet tropics, but the diversity is somewhat richer than previously thought. This is surprising to some extent as: the floral diversity of the islands is poor compared to that of the wet tropics of Queensland; the Torres Strait has a tropical monsoonal climate with rainfall predominately only over 4-5 months; many of the islands are relatively isolated

Fig. 2. Map of Torres Strait showing islands within the Australian political boundary.

allowing little chance of interaction; and in addition, the area of PNG to the north that borders Torres Strait has large tracts of lowland swamp which is relatively depauperate in butterfly diversity.

Within the political boundaries of Australia, including its remote islands (as per Braby 2000 and others), 426 species of butterfly have been recorded. The Torresian faunal province, which includes all of coastal Queensland, Cape York, Torres Strait and coastal northern New South Wales, contains the bulk of the Australian butterfly fauna, i.e. about 79% (315 spp.) of the total Australian species. Table 1 provides a useful comparison of the Torres Strait butterfly fauna in relation to these other faunal areas. Overall, Torres Strait islands have around 43% of Australia's butterfly species, with this number exceeding that of the Timorian province (Northern Territory and north Western Australia). When compared to the species rich Torresian faunal province, the butterfly diversity of three islands (Dauan, Saibai and Boigu Islands) in the north of Torres Strait (Table 2) has 40% of the entire Torresian butterfly fauna, and over half the Torresian Papilionidae and Nymphalidae.

Some butterfly species characteristic of the Torres Strait islands include: *Borbo impar, B. cinnara* and *Tagiades nestus* (Hesperiidae); *Graphium codrus*, *Ornithoptera priamus poseidon* (Papilionidae); *Appias albina* and *A. celestina* (Pieridae); *Taenaris* (2-3 species), *Euploea* (5 species) and *Orsotriaena medus* (Nymphalidae); *Petralaea tombugensis*, *Catopyrops ancyra*, *Nacaduba pactolus*, *N. caluaria, Prosotas gracilis*, *Jamides amarauge*, *Catochrysops amasea* and *Neopithecops lucifer* (Lycaenidae).

Table 1. Proportions of butterfly species from the Torres Strait, including three of its northern islands, when compared to the Torresian, Timorian and entire Australian faunal provinces.

Family	Australia (including remote island spp.)	Torresian Faunal Province	Timorian Faunal Province	Torres Strait	Northern islands (Saibai, Dauan & Boigu)
Hesperiidae	126	82 (65.1%)	31 (24.6%)	42 (33.3%)	27 (21.$%)
Papilionidae	21	19 (90.5%)	6 (28.6%)	17 (81.5%)	11 (52.4%)
Pieridae	37	34 (91.9%)	18 (48.6%)	19 (51.4%)	11 (29.7%)
Nymphalidae	92	66 (71.7%)	25 (27.2%)	46 (50%)	34 (37%)
Lycaenidae	151	114 (75.5%)	41 (27.2%)	62 (41%)	42 (32.5%)
Total	426	315 (79%)	126 (30%)	186 (43.7%)	125 (29.3%)

Table 2. Proportions of butterfly species from the Torres Strait and three of its northern islands when compared to those of the Torresian faunal province.

Family	Torresian Faunal Province	Torres Strait	Northern 3 islands (Saibai, Dauan & Boigu)
Hesperiidae	82	42 (51.2%)	27 (32.9%)
Papilionidae	19	17 (89.5%)	11 (57.9%)
Pieridae	34	19 (55.9%)	11 (32.4%)
Nymphalidae	66	46 (69.7%)	34 (51.5%)
Lycaenidae	114	62 (54.4%)	42 (36.8%)
Total	315	186 (59%)	125 (39.7%)

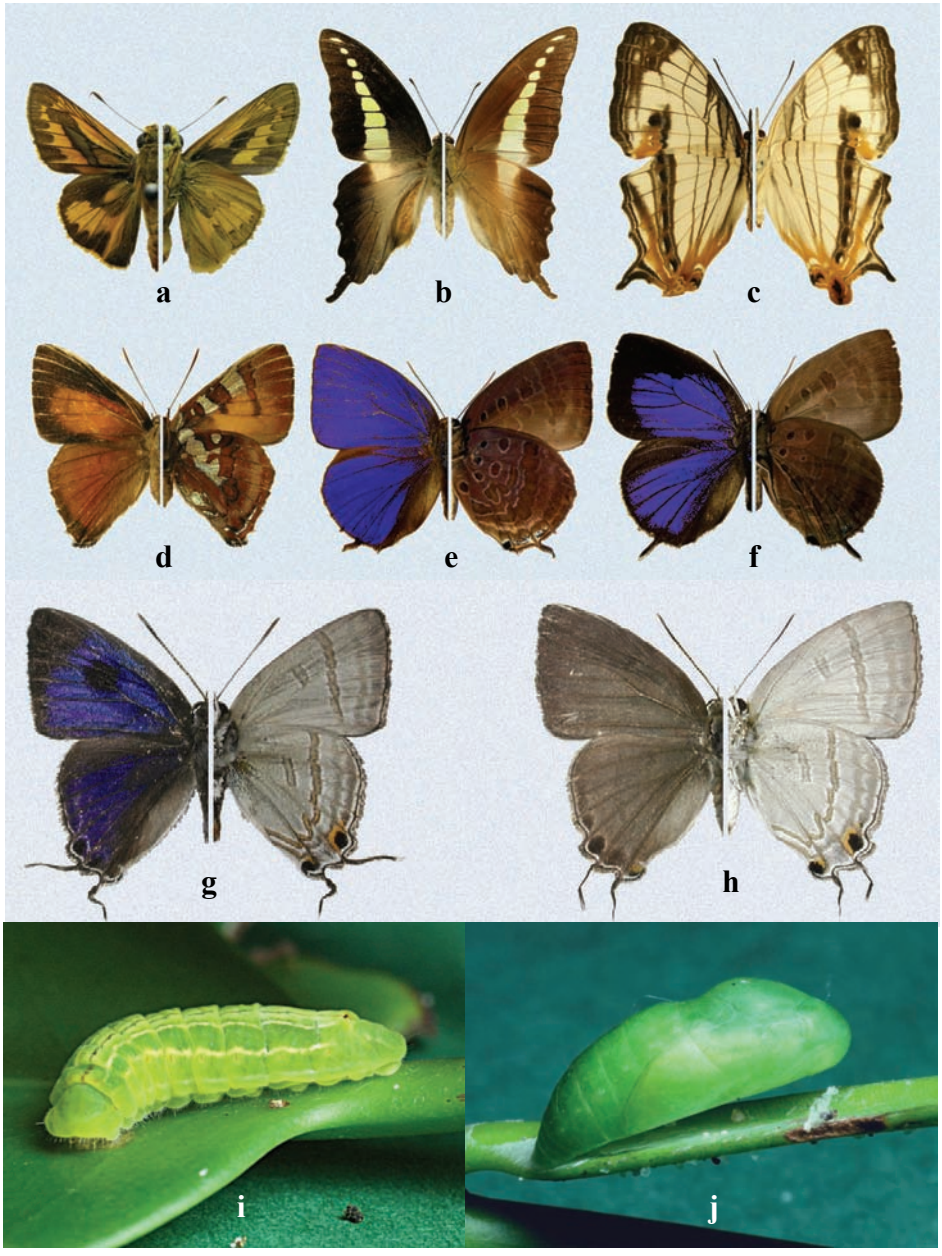


***Fig.* 3.** (a) *Telicota colon colon*; (b) *Graphium codrus*; (c) *Cyrestis achates*; (d) *Hypochrysops chrysargyrus*; (e) *Arhopala philander* male; (f) *A. philander* female; (g-j) *Hypolycaena littoralis*; (g) male; (h) female; (i) larva; (j) pupa.

Entomological excitement - new butterfly information in Torres Strait

In total, 16 butterfly species new to Australia have been recorded in Torres Strait since the 1980s, i.e. two species in the 1980s, four in the 1990s, with another 10 species since 2001. Since 2001, *Euploea modesta* was collected on Murray Island, *Graphium codrus*, *Taenaris myops*, *Cyrestis achates*, *Telicota colon colon* and *Telicota kezia* have been recorded from Dauan Island, *Hypochrysops chrysargyrus* from Saibai Island, plus *Cephrenes moseleyi* and *Arhopala philander* from Dauan and Saibai Islands (Lambkin & Knight 2004, 2005, Meyer et al. 2004, and unpublished records), while a new species, *Hypolycaena litoralis*, was described from Yam, Saibai, Boigu and Dauan Islands (Lambkin *et al.* 2005) (see Fig. 3). In addition to these 10 species, since 2001, five butterfly life histories have been discovered or are being described, with the most significant of these being in regards to *Euploea*.

The future of butterfly biogeographical studies in Torres Strait

Further surveying of most islands is required as a paucity of collecting records still remains, especially regarding seasonal or temporal information on butterfly occurrence. The paucity of collecting records is ostensibly the result of the remoteness of many islands and the difficult terrain that inhibits proper surveying. A very complex taxonomic problem is that of the *Euploea* species throughout the strait, which is exacerbated by extreme polymorphism within the genus, a lack of female secondary gender characteristics for many species, and the real possibility of natural *Euploea* hybrids occurring on some islands (De Baar 1991). Morphology of the immature stages may be a key component to use in elucidating this taxonomic problem. A thorough knowledge of the island butterfly fauna will also act as an excellent baseline for future monitoring of changes in the fauna possibly due to influences such as climate change.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the various island councils throughout the Torres Strait for permission to enter their islands, including the provision of lodging. The following collaborators are also thanked for supplying collection data and first hand information on the butterfly fauna of the strait: M. De Baar, C.G. Miller, S.J. Johnson, P.S. Valentine, C.E. Meyer, and S.S. Brown. Special appreciation goes to A.I. Knight who has spent a considerable amount of time collecting on the islands. James Walker (NAQS), Bill Crowe (AQIS) and Bill Palmer (Alan Fletcher RS) approved the importation of live Torres Strait butterfly life stages into quarantine facilities in Brisbane.

References

ABS. 2006. Australian Bureau of Statistics. www.abs.gov.au

BRABY, M.F. 2000. *Butterflies of Australia: their identification, biology and distribution*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, xxvii + 976 pp.

DE BAAR, M. 1991. *Euploea core corinna* (Macleay) and *Euploea algea amicus* Miskin (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) form hybrids within Torres Strait, Queensland. *Australian Entomological Magazine* **18**: 45-47.

LAMBKIN, T.L. and KNIGHT, A.I. 2004. The first Australian record of *Cephrenes moseleyi* (Butler) (Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae) from Torres Strait, Queensland. *Australian Entomologist* **31**(3): 107-109.

LAMBKIN, T.L. and KNIGHT, A.I. 2005. New Australian butterfly records (Lepidoptera) from Saibai and Dauan Islands, Torres Strait, Queensland. *Australian Entomologist* **32**(2): 49-54.

LAMBKIN, T.L., MEYER, C.E., BROWN, S.S., WEIR, R.P., DONALDSON, J.F. and KNIGHT, A.I. 2005. A new species of *Hypolycaena* C. & R. Felder (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) from Australia and its relationship with *H. phorbas* (Fabricius). *Australian Entomologist* **32** (1): 17-35.

MEYER, C.E., BROWN, S.S. and WEIR, R.P. 2004. The first record of *Euploea modesta lugens* Butler (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Danainae) from Australia. *Australian Entomologist* **31**(4): 177-180.

Vote of thanks was given by Justin Bartlett

Chairman's closing statement:
The next meeting will be held at this venue on Monday, 12th October, 2009 at 12.00am with a talk by Meron Zalucki (University of Queensland).

The meeting was closed at 12:55pm.

Notice of Next Meeting

Monday 12th October, 2009, 12pm

*****

Guest speaker

Dr Meron Zalucki

University of Queensland

"PEST POPULATION DYNAMICS: changing climate, agricultural landscapes and pesticide usage in Australia"

*****

CSIRO Long Pocket Laboratories
Large Conference Room
120 Meiers Rd, Indooroopilly

ALL WELCOME

(please sign in at reception before meeting)

The BRISBANE KOALA BUSHLANDS BUG-CATCH Saturday September 12, 2009

This was the Society's sixteenth Bug-Catch trip and was organized by Geoff Monteith and Chris Lambkin in conjunction with Stacey McLean (Senior Program Officer, Biodiversity Planning Natural Environment and Sustainability Branch, Brisbane City Council) and Jenny Greenland (Department of Environment and Resource Management).

Brisbane Koala Bushlands

The Alperton Rd Visitor Centre (27° 34'20"S 153°9'48"E) is in the Brisbane City Council's Brisbane Koala Bushlands at Burbank, 15 km SE of Brisbane.

Brisbane Koala Bushlands is a series of conservation parks extending from the Daisy Hill area to Logan City and the Redland Shire. Most of the parks are linked and total 800 hectares of Eucalypt forest, creating invaluable habitats for the koala. An estimated three to five thousand koalas reside in the Bushlands that remain relatively undisturbed. Other animals in the parks, include grey kangaroos, red-necked wallabies, a variety of frogs, squirrel gliders, peregrine falcons, and white-bellied sea eagles.

The Stockyard Creek circuit track and boardwalk and Horse trail at the Alperton Rd Visitor Centre give visitors good access to permanent freshwater, riparian habitat, spotted and scribbly gum, Casuarina stands, and some stringybark and ironbark.

Twelve society members and eight visitors collected during the day and night in a good environment with many habitats. Chris Lambkin and Susan Wright visited the area eight days earlier to set up Malaise traps, a flight intercept trap, and wallaby dung baited pitfall traps. Sweep netting, beating, bark spraying, and hand searching were used from 10am during the day, and 4 light sheets set up at dusk. We had both black light (Richard Zietek's) and mercury vapour lights set up. The weather favoured our Bug-Catch, with a fine day. As the Insect Science (2nd-year introductory entomology course) and post-graduate Terrestrial Arthropod course at UQ are offered in second semester, we had 16 UQ university students observing and partaking in various collection techniques with Dave Merritt and Kathy Ebert (tutor) on hand to help. A temporary field laboratory was set up in the shelter shed with a microscope, computers and cameras to take photos, and to sort malaise traps, and pin and identify specimens.

Chris did well with 3 pairs of Therevidae 'in cop' come into the lights – this being extremely useful because, due to their, often extreme, sexual dimorphism, it can be difficult to associate males and females. A number of species of scale and galls were collected, dissected (in the case of the galls) and photographed. Only two dung beetles were collected in the baited traps probably due to it being very dry and still slightly cool. Butterflies seen or collected by Wes Jenkinson, John Moss, Noel Starick and Chris included the Common Crow *Euploea core*, Evening Brown *Melanitis leda*, Painted Lady *Vanessa kershawi*, Orchard Swallowtail *Papilio aegeus*, Common Brown Ringlet *Hypocysta metirius*, Orange Ringlet *Hypocysta adianta*, the Small Green-banded Blue *Psychonotis caelius,* the Wanderer *Danaus plexippus,* plus two skippers, *Trapezites maheta* and *T. eliena*.

Group shot: L to R (standing) Noel Starick, Lacey Mack, Tessa Evans, Nathan O'Donnell , Marcelle O'Brien, Siwei Gu, Morgan Fittock, Richard Zietek, Mark Schutze, Susan Wright, Chris Lambkin, Allan Morrison, Jenny Greenland, Tyffen Read, Jeff Wright, Wes Jenkinson, Kathy Ebert, Anita Cosgrove. L to R (kneeling): Lauren Perry, Brendan Bicknell, Catherine Purvis, Ali Choudry, Dave Merritt, Lisa Cleary.

Also attending were members of the Butterfly and Other Invertebrates Club and it was great to see the co-operation between the two societies. Peter Hendry brought a light sheet specially designed for photography with a taut, flat surface and proceeded to snap away for a good part of the evening.

A good day and evening was had by all.

Chris Lambkin and Susan Wright

A Mecopteran (family Bittacidae) collected on the day.

The Temporary lab set up in the shelter shed. Christine talking to Dave, Kathy and the students, Morgan and Lauren.

Above: Chris lambkin discusses malaise traps and scorpion flies with Dave Merritt and UQ entomology students: Catherine, Marcelle, Razak, Siwei and Lisa.

Left: UQ second year entomology student, Morgan Fittock, collecting at the light trap.

NOTICES

ESQ Collecting Permits

Reports due

It is a requirement of the permit that a report is sent by the Society to the EPA. This report is due at the end of October so it is now time to start gathering the information. There is an excel file into which your data should be entered and you should all have a copy. If not, it is available on our website or contact me. There are also guidelines on the web which will help you fill in the compulsory fields (the ones in grey).

Please send your reports to me so I can collate the information and then send it on. Reports sent electronically would be very welcome as it saves my fingers but printed reports (especially in the case of nil reports) are fine. **Even if you haven't collected anything the EPA still requires that a report be lodged by every holder of the permit.** If I don't hear anything to the contrary any report I receive may be used in the bulletin for a future update on the permits.

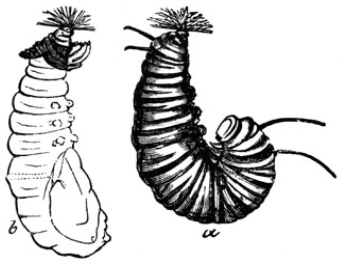
Parks list amendment

If there are any parks not on our permits that people need to access in the coming season, could members please email me with the name of any additional areas. I may put in an amendment if it is warranted. See full list of parks at http://www.esq.org.au/permit.html

Financial status

A reminder also that **members who hold permits must be financial** members of the society, so please check that you have paid up for 2009.

Susan Wright



2009 Australasian Butterfly Breeders and Enthusiasts Convention

In November, butterfly breeders and enthusiasts from all over Australia (and even NZ) are coming to Sydney for the First Annual Australasian Butterfly Breeders conference. This event is open to everyone. There will be expert speakers in all areas including housing and breeding, presentations, marketing, tagging etc.

DATE: 21st-22nd November 2009

WHERE: Novotel Darling Harbour.

COST: $178 for the 2 days including morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea.

PROGRAM: A live hook up with the international butterfly breeders convention in New Orleans for their key speaker, speakers on IMP technologies, photography of butterflies, school presentations, hand pairing butterflies, the evolution of butterflies in Australia, Monarch host plants, developing a business and marketing, migration and tagging and much more!

Please contact Skye Blackburn if you have any questions or if you would like to attend.

Ph: 0431 533 955
contact@butterflyskye.com.au
www.butterflyskye.com.au

Nomination for membership of the Entomological Society of Queensland

Title____ Initials_____Preferred name _____

Surname_____

Address_____

_____

_____ Postcode _____

email_____@_____

Nominated by_____

Seconded by_____

☐My cheque/money order is enclosed

☐Please charge my credit card
☐ Bankcard ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

Name on card_____

Expiry date___/___signature_____

☐ I would like a receipt

☐ general membership $30.00
☐ joint membership $36.00 ☐ student membership $18.00

I would like to receive the bulletin by
☐ normal mail (Australia Post) ☐ e-mail as a PDF file

Return to
Honorary Secretary,
Entomological Society of Queensland
P.O. Box 537
Indooroopilly 4068
Queensland

DIARY DATES 2009

*Meeting**s** held 2nd Monday of the month*
(or Tuesday if Monday is a public holiday)

MAR—Monday 9th	Dr Mike Furlong (UQ)	AGM & Presidential Address
APR—Tuesday 14th	Nate Hardy (QPIF)	Mealybug Classification
MAY—Monday 11th	Mary Whitehouse (CSIRO Narrabri)	From Lynx Spider to Cotton
JUN—Tuesday 9th	Student Award and Notes & Exhibits	Notes and Exhibits session
AUG—Monday 10th	Perkins Memorial Lecture: Professor Gerry Cassis (UNSW) and BBQ	Planetary Biodiversity Inventory and Systematics of Australia's True Bugs
SEP—Monday 14th	Trevor Lambkin (QPIF)	The Butterflies of Torres Strait
OCT—Monday 12th	Myron Zalucki (UQ)	Pest Population Dynamics
NOV—Monday 9th	Chris Burwell (QM)	
DEC—Monday 14th	Notes & Exhibits and BBQ	

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 QLD 4068.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

NEXT MEETING

12:00pm ~ Monday 12th October
Large Conference Room, CSIRO Long Pocket laboratories
120 Meiers Road Indooroopilly

The main business will be an address by
Meron Zalucki (UQ)
entitled:

'Pest population dynamics: changing climate, agricultural landscapes and pesticide usage in Australia?

VISITORS WELCOME
(please sign in at reception before meeting)

Next News Bulletin

Volume 37, Issue 7, September 2009
due early November

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME

Send your news/stories/notices to the editor
(justin.bartlett@deedi.qld.gov.au)
by Tuesday 27th October