

The Entomological Society of Manitoba *Newsletter*



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About the ESM Newsletter

The Entomological Society of Manitoba Newsletter is published three times per year. It is a forum whereby information can be disseminated to Society members. As such, all members are encouraged to contribute often. The Newsletter is interested in opinions, short articles, news of research projects, meeting announcements, workshops, courses and other events, requests for materials or information, news of personnel or visiting scientists, literature reviews or announcements and anything that may be of interest to ESM members.

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Editors' Comments

The cold seems to have finally settled in, the field season is a faint memory, at least for most of us, and by the time you get this the

holiday season will be just about over. It's time to take a break for a few minutes and catch up on the entomological news. In this issue we have, for your reading pleasure, word from **your new President**, Lisa Capar as well as **reports on meetings** - the **ESM** from Marj Smith, and the **ESC** from Terry Galloway. We also are presenting four **new members** to you, faculty members **Alejandro Costamagna** and **Kateryn Rochon**, and students **Hooman Namin** and **Graham Parsons**. On the topic of member news, there's an account of a rather unusual **collecting trip** from Todd Lawton, and an update on **COSEWIC activities** from Heather Flynn. Towards the end of this issue, we have the usual list of **upcoming meetings** and the fifth **crossword puzzle** from Marj Smith. We hope you enjoy reading about your society and will consider submitting some of your own news in future issues.

Pat MacKay & Mahmood Iranpour



An Additional Comment from Pat

This will be my last issue. I've enjoyed being your co-editor immensely, but when I look at my records I'm shocked to realize that I've been doing this for eight years. So it's time to move on, both for the Newsletter and for me. Marj Smith has agreed to take over my part of the job, and Mahmood has agreed to stay on in his part of the job, at least for a while yet. In order to give Marj a clean slate and a fresh start, and given the precedent we set at the end of 2009 and beginning of 2010, we are putting this issue out as a combined number 2 and number 3. Marj will begin her co-editorship in 2012 with the first issue of volume 39. Thanks for all your support over the last eight years. See you at the next entomological social event or seminar.

Pat MacKay

Report from the President

When I was a small child much of my time was spent looking at insects, mostly in my backyard. Much to the horror of my mother, I would turn over every stone in the yard to poke at what was living underneath. The older I got the more curious I became, wanting to learn about these amazing small animals that seemed to be living everywhere. After doing an MSc in entomology under Richard Westwood on ground beetles in black spruce, I was fortunate enough to find an entomological based career as an Aquatic Biologist at North/South Consultants, and now I am President of ESM.



I am very excited to be President of ESM for this upcoming year and to make history by being the first President employed in the private sector. Thank you to Taz who has just stepped down as President. After doing a great job he can now catch up on his football games.....but only in between his Past-President duties. Congratulations to Bob Lamb for winning the recent election and becoming President-Elect. Congratulations also to Barb Sharanowski for winning election to the position of Member-at-large.

The annual ESM meetings were held October 21-22 at the Freshwater Institute and Department of Entomology. The meetings were a terrific success with several new faces attending and presenting at the meetings. Thank you to all of those involved.

There have been a few recent changes to the Executive and Committee Chairs. A big thank you to David Ostermann who has stepped down after many years of service as Secretary, to David Wade for taking on the responsibility as Secretary, to Barb Sharanowski for filling the positions of Archivist and the Common Names of Insects Committee, and to Matt Yunik for filling the roll of Youth Encouragement & Public Education, and to everyone else on the committees who are doing an extraordinary job.

A thanks goes out to Jonathan Vielleux who did a great job re-formatting the ESM website, make sure to check it out.

Well, time for us to position ourselves in front of our computers and microscopes for the season. Hopefully you will all take a break from work to come out to the next social event.

Wishing you all the best in your entomological pursuits, whatever they may be.

Lisa Capar
President, ESM

MEETING REPORTS

The 67th ESM Annual Meeting

Marj Smith, Chair, Scientific Program Committee

This year's Annual Scientific Meeting of the Entomological Society of Manitoba was held at the Freshwater Institute on Friday, 21 October and the Department of Entomology at the University of Manitoba on Saturday, 22 October, where it has been held the past several years. The meeting opened on Friday morning with the keynote address, "Survivor Manitoba: Living in Manitoba's Wetlands", given by Dr. Dale Wrubleski, of Ducks Unlimited Canada, Stonewall, Manitoba. Dale, a former MSc student at the U of M, did an excellent job of setting the tone for the theme of the meeting, "Manitoba: A Province of Extremes". The remainder of Friday was dedicated to a total of 17 interesting, well-presented oral papers and 3 posters. Thirteen of the papers were entered in the student paper competition (and may be a record for student participation) which was won by Cass Erdelyan.

On Friday evening, Bob Lamb and Pat MacKay yet again generously welcomed 45 people into their home for the annual "Meet-the-Speakers Mixer" to share conversation and refreshments. One recent addition to the



ESM Past President Marj Smith with ESM Graduate Scholarship winner Sarah Semmler.



ESM Past President Marj Smith with Student Achievement Award winner Lindsay Geisel.

evening's events was the presentation of the student awards, which for the past few years has become an annual part of the Mixer. Cass Erdelyan, a graduate student supervised by Dr. Steve Whyard of the Department of Biological Sciences, U of M, was on hand to receive his student paper competition award. This year's ESM Graduate Scholarship was won by Sarah Semmler, an MSc student supervised by Dr. A. Worley in the Department of Biological Sciences at the U of M. Lindsay Geisel, a Bachelor's degree student at the U of

M, was the Student Achievement Award winner. Lindsay has taken many of the courses offered by the Department of Entomology. The Orkin/Swat Award was won by Derek Eyer, who was not on hand to receive his award at the Mixer. Derek received his award from Kathy Cano, quality assurance manager for Orkin Pest Control, Winnipeg, in one of his classes in the Department of Entomology, U of M.

On Saturday morning, a symposium of four invited speakers, all Winnipeggers, continued the theme of Manitoba: A Province of Extremes. Paul Fields, a research scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, led off by discussing insects adapting to temperature, and how extreme temperatures are used as part of management strategies to control stored-product insects. Richard Westwood, a professor at University of Winnipeg, followed up with a talk on how short term extreme weather events such as flooding and fire can affect the life history and habitat use of some Manitoba butterflies. The third talk was “Insects of the Carberry Sandhills”



Cass Erdelyan receives the student paper award from ESM Past President Marj Smith.

given by Bob Wrigley, former curator of the Assiniboine Park Zoo. Bob gave many interesting examples of how tiger beetles and other insects adapt to their arid habitat. Friederike Schneider-Vieira, from North-South Consultants in Winnipeg, wrapped up the session with an informative talk on Environmental Assessment and Monitoring in Northern Manitoba, with examples of the challenges encountered while working in northern habitats, and how data can be used to indicate habitat changes and species shifts.

In the afternoon the Annual General Business Meeting was attended by 20 members. This year’s meeting was well attended, with numbers for the various sessions ranging from 36 to 51. Total registrations for the meeting were 23 students and 33 regular members. Fifteen of the 56 were new members, bringing our ESM

membership up to 107 members.

Sponsors of the meeting were very generous as in previous years, providing \$1,600 in donations, thanks to our dedicated Fundraising Committee Chair, Joel Gosselin. Registrations provided an additional \$775 in revenue. Expenses were low, mainly because all the invited speakers were local, so there was a substantial surplus.

The Scientific Programme Committee, consisting of Marjorie Smith (Chair), Taz Stuart, John Gavloski, Bob Lamb and Joel Gosselin (Chair, Fund Raising Committee) organized the meeting. But it was the numerous volunteers who helped the meeting to run smoothly: chairing the paper sessions, organizing the audio-visual needs, judging the student paper competition. Special thanks to Cheryl Podemski of the Freshwater Institute for taking care of booking the room and ensuring the room was set up for us. And, of course, thanks to all of you who attended.



Kathy Cano of Orkin Pest Control presenting the Orkin/Swat Award to Derek Eyer.

Salt Water & Sea Breezes – JAM Halifax, 2011

Terry Galloway, Regional Director

The Acadian Entomological Society rolled out the red carpet for Canadian entomologists at the Joint Annual Meeting with the Entomological Society of Canada in Halifax, 6-9 November. Entomologists from Manitoba were well represented with a solid cadre of students, university faculty members (and accompanying persons), government scientists, and yes, even a couple of retired entomologists.

The theme this year was “Beauty and Impact”, highlighted in the opening plenary symposium, with papers by Anthony Shelton (Impact of pest insects on humans and our environment), Donna Hurlburt (Aboriginal traditional knowledge in assessment of insect species at risk), Elizabeth Goluch (Living jewels) and Barrett Klein (Insects esthetics and the importance of imagery in entomology). The Gold Medal was awarded to Murray Isman, who addressed the opening ceremony with his presentation, “The beneficiaries of my efforts.” Kirk Hillier was awarded the C. Gordon Hewitt Award for outstanding achievement by a Canadian entomologist under 40 years of age, and the Norman Criddle Award, for their contributions to amateur entomology, went to Linda and Peter Payzant. This year marked the first offer of the Bert and John Carr Award. The Carrs were ardent amateur entomologists from Alberta who supported this award for research on faunistics. The inaugural winner was Zoë Lindo, who works mainly on invertebrate communities in the soil. Dan Quiring laid out the history of forest entomology research in Atlantic Canada at the Heritage Lecture. Throughout the meeting, we were treated to a number of interesting symposia, on pollination and pollinators, mating failures, insects and *Vaccinium*, unearthing underground entities, crop pests, insect ecology, and evolution and community ecology. Together with the graduate student symposium (in which Christa Rigney, an M.Sc. student from the University of Winnipeg, presented her findings on characterization of critical habitat for the Dakota Skipper in Manitoba), and a special symposium organized by members of the Biological Survey of Canada, there was something for everyone. As usual, students who presented the results of their research in the four President’s Prize sessions and in the poster session were outstanding and challenged the judges to make difficult choices for the top spot in each session. The Museum Blitz this year descended on the Nova Scotia Natural History Museum. I think “blitz” describes the visit very aptly. The group of a dozen entomologists flew into the museum stacks and swarmed through the collection, each one focused on their own taxa of interest. Time was short and people’s approach intense. Thanks especially to Dave McCorquodale, Jeff Ogden and museum staff who organized the blitz and accommodated every request.

There were many opportunities to mix and meet with entomologists from across the country; the AES arranged for a great array of social events throughout the meeting, starting at the welcome reception with foot stomping music presented by Maher’s Bahers (pronounce that Mars Bars), a renowned band from Newfoundland. The Westin Nova Scotian was ideally suited for the organized tour of the Garrison Brewery, conveniently located just across the car park from the hotel. I did notice there were also many unofficial visits to The Garrison to sample some of the very fine brews on offer. Downtown Halifax was a short walk away from the hotel, and it was easy to avail oneself of the many restaurants and pubs, some of which, such as The Old Triangle and The Lower Deck, had live music. Did I mention the pub that advertised “60 beers on tap”?

At the Governing Board Meeting, issues related to ESC publications were of particular note. Watch for three upcoming issues of *The Canadian Entomologist* which will be published

as a Festschrift to recognize the colossal efforts in organization and production of the three-volume Manual of Nearctic Diptera. More than 50 dipterists from around the world have contributed to this fest, in what should prove to be a very interesting series of papers. We also shall see significant changes in publication of *The Canadian Entomologist*, under the editorship of Chris Buddle, as Cambridge University Press assumes its responsibilities. Two representatives from CUP attended the meeting and offered every opportunity to discuss the transition with board members and anyone interested. I see little doubt the profile of *TCE* and interest in its contents will increase substantially.

It was a terrific week for everyone who attended the meeting. The AES was even able to conjure up beautiful weather for the event. The afternoon I was to return to Winnipeg, I went for a stroll along the waterfront boardwalk; it was 17C with blue skies and a light sea breeze. It was with a refreshed spirit I made my way home, with thoughts of insects, seafood and friends on my mind. Think about plans to attend next year's Joint Annual Meeting in Edmonton. The next year, too, promises to be a special event, to mark the 150th anniversary of the ESC/ESO in Guelph. It has been a pleasure to serve the ESM as Regional Director to ESC.

NEW MEMBERS

Alejandro Costamagna

I am originally from Argentina, where I graduated with a Bachelor in Biology (Zoology major) at the National University of La Plata. During my Bachelor, I became interested in insects and was Teaching Assistant of Invertebrate Zoology II (which covers systematics and biology of Arthropoda) for several years, before and after graduating. I also volunteered in the Department of Entomology and after graduation I was awarded two fellowships from CONICET (similar to NSERC) to study host plant resistance and basic biology of the planthopper *Delphacodes kuscheli*, the vector of the most damaging virus disease of corn in Argentina.

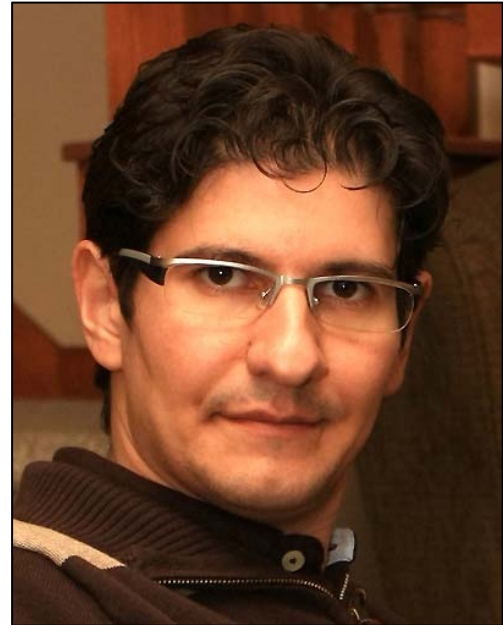


After that I was awarded another fellowship to study at the Insect Ecology lab at Michigan State University, under the direction of Doug Landis. There I worked on a M.Sc. on the effects of landscape structure on the parasitism of the armyworm *Pseudaletia unipuncta*. Working at the Landis lab was a true pleasure and I continued on a Ph.D. program but changed subjects. At that time, the soybean aphid (*Aphis glycines*) was a recent and major threat to soybean production in North America, and I investigated natural biological control of this pest. This system was suitable to test a range of ecological hypotheses, including the role of top-down versus bottom-up factors controlling aphids, trophic cascades, intraguild interactions among natural enemies, and refuges from predation. In collaboration with Wopke van der Werf and Felix Bianchi (Wageningen University, The Netherlands), we developed a mathematical model that accurately predicts soybean aphid populations in field conditions in the absence of predation. More important than anything else, we counted a lot of aphids. During the first summer of aphid research, I was working with the data in excel and realized that I can easily calculate how many aphids we (six or seven pour souls) had counted for that experiment: it was above 1.5 million (the record was a plant that reached over 60,000 in the necessary, but incredibly painful to count, control treatment). I think we withheld that information from the crew until the end of the summer... I have not tried to update this

number since, and I think it is better that way, since I did two more summers of aphid research in Michigan and then I continued my post-doctoral research at the Department of Entomology of the University of Minnesota, working on incorporating the impact of natural enemies in the economic thresholds for soybean aphid, for almost three years. After that I worked on the impacts of landscape-scale factors in the biological control of agricultural pests (using aphids as one of the model systems), at CSIRO Entomology in Brisbane, Australia. I am very excited to continue counting bugs as Assistant Professor in the Department of Entomology at the University of Manitoba!

Hooman Namin

I was born in Tehran, Iran in 1981. My family later moved to the city of Isfahan which I have lived in for most of my life (nearly 26 years). My scientific career began by participating in the Iranian national college entrance examination in 1999, when I was a senior student at high school. I was accepted to study plant biology at the University of Isfahan, located in my hometown. During my studies as an undergraduate student, I always worked to understand the concepts as well as applications of plant biology rather than just memorizing the scientific names of plants. I continued my studies as a master's student in the same field at the University of Tehran (One of the best universities in my country) under the supervision of Dr. Zarre. My research in Dr. Zarre's laboratory was mainly focused on biosystematics of the genus *Allium* L. (Alliaceae) in Iran, and the investigation of molecular phylogenetics was my favorite part.



I have always been a big fan of diversity, and enjoy learning new subjects in science. Currently I am working on my second Master's project under the guidance of Dr. Sharanowski and Dr. Iranpour at the University of Manitoba. Our aim in this project is to write an identification key using a molecular marker for the genus *Aedes/Ochlerotatus* occurring in Manitoba province. I believe transmission of vector-borne diseases to humans is becoming one of the most important issues worldwide. This field, scientifically known as medical entomology, is another area that fascinates me a lot. After getting acquainted with the biology and taxonomy of mosquitoes, I would like to gain further insight about the transmission of vector-borne diseases and also its new control strategies for these insects.

Kateryn Rochon

Growing up on the south shore of Montréal, I never thought for an instant I would become an entomologist. Oh sure, I killed my fair share of caterpillars before I was told I needed to punch holes for air, but I wasn't interested in insects in particular. Like many children who like animals, I wanted to be a veterinarian. I was cured of this aspiration by the time I applied to the biology program at Université de Sherbrooke. In this program, students



were expected to choose one of three study paths: ecology, microbiology or biotechnology. I just could not decide between Ecology and Microbiology, so I became one of the few “General Biology” students and created my own path: I substituted any plant-related ecology class for microbiology courses. As luck would have it, I was able to enrol in the only entomology course offered during my undergraduate degree. There, I learned how fleas transmit plague, how the bacteria block the flea’s oesophagus, keeping any blood from being ingested, and leading to starving fleas frantically biting and regurgitating bacteria with every feeding attempt. Wow! I became fascinated by the different ways parasites modify their hosts’ behaviour. For my senior seminar topic, I chose winter ticks and their effect on moose grooming behaviour. Maybe it’s a coincidence, but vampires were also very popular at the time...

I applied to graduate school, convinced my interest in ectoparasites would be sufficient. Unfortunately, it was not, and my student career was put on hold for a few years. This allowed me to gain research experience as a lab assistant in nematology through a one year internship at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. I enjoyed research, and decided to apply to graduate school again. With “bloodsucking” as my main fascination, I was still curious about ticks, so I contacted Dr. Tim Lysyk at the Lethbridge Research Centre. Tim suggested I choose an organism with a shorter life cycle which would be more suited to a master’s project, and I started working with stable flies. I continued on to a Ph. D. at North Carolina State University where I started a new stable fly colony in Dr. Wes Watson’s lab and studied the potential of these flies to transmit an economically important virus of swine. It’s only when I came back to Alberta as a postdoctoral fellow that I finally got to work with ticks. Patience, little grasshopper!

From what I heard, there is no lack of blood sucking critters in Manitoba. Looks like I have found the right place! In January 2012 I start work as Assistant Professor of Entomology at the University of Manitoba.

Graham Parsons

My introduction to entomology no doubt began at an early age. While I couldn’t possibly remember the first outing, it likely involved a bumpy ride in a flat deck Ford truck somewhere in northeast Saskatchewan. Growing up as the son of a beekeeper, this was not an unusual way to spend a day. Following this early introduction and many summers of beekeeping was the inevitable completion of high school. I had narrowed my future plans to “something biology related” which was thoroughly vague, but did at least include some direction. Neither my twin brother nor I had concrete plans following graduation, so our Dad pitched an idea to us. How about spending a season beekeeping in New Zealand? Of course we would be foolish to pass up the opportunity.

Following the return from New Zealand my path was no less vague although my resolve to follow it was strengthened. Realizing that doing “something biology related” likely required education, I decided to take a measured approach. Not wanting to delve into a 4 year degree, I opted to take a diploma program in Integrated Resource Management. This built a solid foundation for fieldwork in wildlife, fisheries, forestry, environmental science



and related disciplines. The two year program was exactly what I had been looking for. It got me a job with an environmental consulting firm in Saskatoon before I'd even completed classes. My consulting career was a dream job for nearly three years. With such interesting work as bird, mammal, amphibian, vegetation, soil and environmental surveys it provided no end of unique experiences. It took me to all corners of Saskatchewan, three other provinces and two Canadian territories. If a diploma had gotten me this far, how much farther would a degree take me? This time I decided to enrol in a Renewable Resource Management degree from the University of Saskatchewan. The degree was a natural extension of an area I had already excelled at, plus my two years of previous education counted toward my 4 year degree, an added benefit. About midway through my two years at the U of S a few close friends and professors asked me if I'd thought of Masters Studies. Not seriously, but as more people suggested it I began to come around to the idea. Not wanting to do it on any project that came along I decided to wait until something piqued my interest. I didn't have to wait long. The Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association was starting a research project into honey bee disease management and overwintering methods. It was a perfect opportunity and I decided to jump at it. That decision leads me to Winnipeg, where I am rediscovering my roots in beekeeping and entomology in Dr. Rob Currie's laboratory at University of Manitoba.

MEMBER ACTIVITIES

Louisiana Rendezvous: an "interesting" collecting trip.

by Todd Lawton

Thanks to lazy cartographers, Vowells Mill, Louisiana, still appears on many road maps. At one time there was a small community center at the intersection of two dirt forestry roads. A pair of burn-scarred dumpsters now marks it. The place has a special significance for insect collectors. It's the type locality for several insects, including a couple tiger beetles, which were my main interest.

Louisiana, like many southern states, might not be a preferred vacation spot for many Canadians. We're more likely to think of hurricanes and southern sheriffs with thick wads of speeding tickets than southern charm and catfish dinners. This played on my mind as I crossed over from Texas into Louisiana on November 1st, 2003. I got set-up in a motel. The owner mentioned that deer hunting season was about to begin and, in what might have been a life-saving decision, I bought an orange baseball cap at the local Walmart. It was only 70 cents.

And so it was with some apprehension that I made my way through a maze of dusty forestry roads on the first day of deer hunting season in Natchitoches County, Louisiana. The roads were busy with pickup trucks with full gun racks. The habitat looked great for tiger beetles: sandy back roads with sparsely vegetated borders. It didn't take me long to realize that the many deer hunting platforms that dotted the hills were all occupied. Whenever I parked and walked into the scrub growth I would see dark figures rise to their feet and brace rifles against shoulders. I made sure that I held my bug net high, as if waving a flag of surrender, to signal my intentions. It's an eerie and unnerving feeling when you know someone is looking at your head through a rifle sight. Your priorities suddenly change; my Macdonald's breakfast sat like a rock

at the bottom of my stomach. I caught several tiger beetles and then decided to try and find safer territory.

Up the road I found another sandy road margin and started to survey the embankments. Not much was moving. I decided to take a chance and walk a short distance down a side road. It was then that I heard an all-terrain cycle approaching. I managed to make it back to the roadside by the time it had stopped beside me. It was a military issue trike bearing two dusty characters. I was fairly sure that saying, "That sure looks cozy, got room for three?" wasn't a good idea. One feller was taunt and wiry, looked like he had done hard time. His quick and exaggerated movements revealed a silent, brooding intensity; he was going to kill something that day. The other was round faced with a piercing stare. They didn't share a full set of teeth between them. Formidable looking rifles were tied to the handlebars with binder twine. I suspected that wasn't proper gun handling technique, for Manitoba anyway.

They played good hillbilly, bad hillbilly for a spell, quizzing me about what I was doing until they realized I wasn't a trespasser, poacher, or democrat. The (skinny) guy kept glancing at my license plate and I'm sure if he had known where, "Manitoba" was he would have told me to "git on back" there. I realized how stupid I looked in an orange cap and white shorts, clutching a butterfly net with sweaty hands. My breakfast had vaporized by that point and my mind swam with flashbacks from "The Deliverance."

Finally, the more levelheaded hillbilly, who I was fairly sure wasn't interested in killing me, made the observation, "Whatever it is you're lookin' for, boy, it just ain't worth it." I thanked him for this sage advice and very quickly departed.

On the trip back to the main highway, the lovely rolling hills of western Louisiana were wasted on me, I only saw a thousand places to hide a body. As I crossed the Texas state line I breathed a sigh of relief; I was back in the civilized world! Well, sort of.

2011 COSEWIC ARTHROPOD SUBCOMMITTEE UPDATE

by Heather Flynn

The Arthropod subcommittee reports to the larger Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). The annual meeting of the Arthropod subcommittee was held in Calgary, AB, July 27-28, 2011. The subcommittee worked for two solid days, deliberating over species status designations, risk assessments and ranking of candidate species for commissioning new status reports.



Press Release, November 28, 2011 - Distinctive Beetle Lost from Canada

The American Burying Beetle is recognizable because of its large size and striking orange-black colouration. This beetle is also remarkable because adults care for their offspring by burying and defending an animal carcass that serves as a food for young beetles. This species was once found in southern Ontario and much of eastern North America, but has now disappeared from most of its former range. This species has not been seen in Canada since 1972; consequently, COSEWIC assessed American Burying Beetle as Extirpated.

2011 Call for Bids

COSEWIC has identified the following arthropod species as priority candidates for an assessment and they were subsequently listed in the 2011 Call for Bids to issue updated or new status reports:

1. *Apodemia mormo* – Mormon Metalmark a) Prairie population (previously listed as Threatened, b) Southern Mountain population (previously listed as Endangered)
2. *Hesperia dacotae* – Dakota Skipper (previously listed as Threatened)
3. *Oarisma poweshiek* – Poweshiek Skipperling (previously listed as Threatened)
4. *Omus audouini* – Audoin’s Night-stalking Tiger Beetle – New
5. *Psilochorus hesperus* – A pholcid cellar spider - New

Status reports will contain up-to-date compilation and analysis of all available biological information concerning the wildlife species’ status in Canada, including its distribution, abundance, habitat availability, and factors or threats limiting the wildlife species. The arthropods subcommittee will review the report and assess its status, make a recommended status designation for the species, which will be further analyzed by the main COSEWIC committee.

Canadian Wildlife Species at Risk Publication: A publication produced by the COSEWIC Secretariat following each wildlife species assessment meeting. It includes all wildlife species assessed by COSEWIC, with their status designations and the history of their evaluations. The Canadian Wildlife Species at Risk book has now been updated with the November 2010 and May 2011 COSEWIC meeting results. You can find it on the COSEWIC website under Wildlife Species Assessment:

http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/index_e.cfm#sar

Summary of COSEWIC’s assessment results for the “risk” categories (includes results from May 2011 meeting).

Taxon	Extinct	Extirpated	Endangered	Threatened	Special Concern	Totals
Mammals	2	3	20	16	29	70
Birds	3	2	29	26	20	80
Reptiles	0	4	17	11	9	41
Amphibians	0	2	9	5	6	22
Fishes	7	3	48	37	49	144
Arthropods	0	3	29	6	6	44
Molluscs	1	2	19	3	6	31
Vascular Plants	0	3	94	48	40	185
Mosses	1	1	8	3	4	17
Lichens	0	0	5	3	7	15
Totals	14	23	278	158	176	649

About the Legal Listing of Wildlife Species Assessed by COSEWIC

COSEWIC meets at least once a year to assess the status of wildlife species. Since 2004, COSEWIC submits its annual report to the federal Minister of the Environment in late summer. The annual report includes all assessment results for wildlife species that COSEWIC has assessed since its last report.

Wildlife species assessed by COSEWIC as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern will be considered for legal protection and recovery (or management) under the SARA. Based in part on COSEWIC's status assessment, the government may decide to add a wildlife species to SARA's List of Wildlife Species at Risk, to not add a wildlife species to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk, or to refer the matter back to COSEWIC for further information or consideration. More information on the SARA listing process may be found on the SARA Public Registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca).

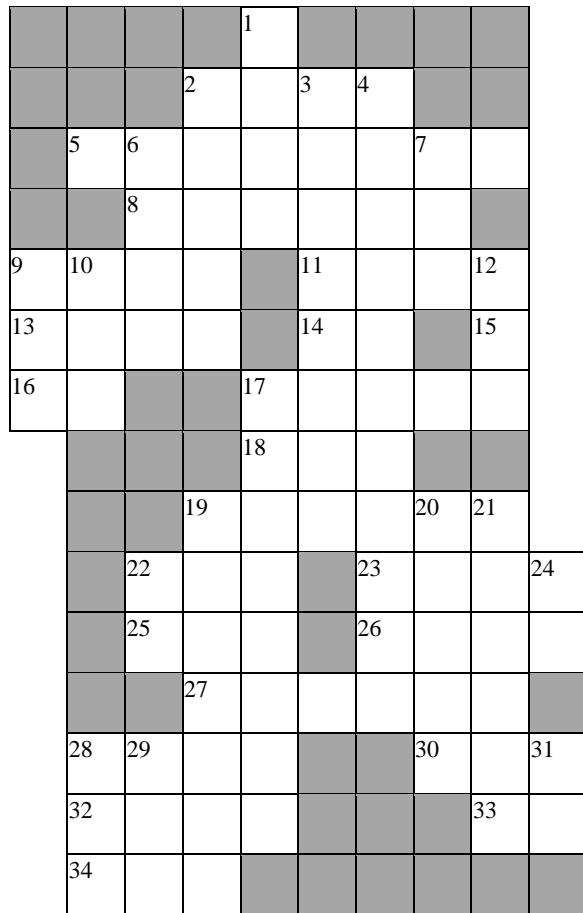
The Arthropod subcommittee encourages all members of the entomology community to consider recommending an insect species which may be at risk or threatened in Canada, for review and possible selection for the commissioning status reports.

If you have any questions about COSEWIC or would like to submit a species for consideration at the next annual meeting please contact Heather Flynn by February 2012. You can reach her at work at heather.flynn@ceaa-acee.gc.ca or at home at heatherflynn@hotmail.ca.

What Can Insects Do?

The theme of this crossword puzzle is **insect activities**, so there are many things that insects do, or are doing, or did, scattered throughout the puzzle... and you have easier clues than last time! Answer in next issue.

- Marj Smith



ACROSS:

2. Hang down, like rabbits' ears.
5. What *Musca domestica* will do on your food before consuming it.
8. What a pupa will do while it becomes an adult.
9. A hemipteran sometimes _____ its antennae to examine a plant's surface.
11. What a fly will do after flying.
13. What you might make in the evening when you see the first star.
14. Busy _____ a bee.
15. A personal pronoun.
16. Do you want coffee _____ tea?

17. What a vespid will do in defence.
18. What a dytiscid may be after doing 17 DOWN.
19. What a tiger beetle may be doing when it quickly burrows into sand.
22. Sound of many Apidae at home.
23. Fahrenheit temperature equal to -18° Celsius.
25. Suffix on many doctrines.
26. A boy's name that is an anagram for VANE.
27. What a *Gromphadorhina portentosa* does when disturbed.
28. What a lepidopteran will do to make its cocoon.
30. How engine speed is measured (abbrev.)
32. What katydids are sometimes said to do.
33. Main, Elm or Hargrave, for example (abbrev.)
34. Only a female can produce it.

DOWN:

1. Long, narrow opening.
2. Lampyridae can _____ their lights on and off.
3. What the female insect did when she released a 34 ACROSS.
4. What a warble fly does to cattle.
6. Sound system requirements (abbrev.)
7. Number of segments in a psyllid's antenna.
9. Number of cornicles on an aphid.
10. A necessity of life for most organisms.
12. Gryllotalpidae use modified fore tibiae to _____ a burrow.
17. What you'll usually find Dytiscidae doing.
19. Making quiet.
20. When pigs will fly.
21. What a male insect does to a female with his claspers.
22. Informal greeting.
24. Light switch position.
28. Approximate direction to go from Winnipeg to Minneapolis (abbrev.)
29. Nearly hairless domestic mammal.
31. Everest or Fuji, for example (abbrev.)

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS*
International Congress of Entomology
 Daegu, South Korea, August 19-25, 2012

Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Alberta
 Edmonton, Alberta, November 04-07, 2012

Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario
 Guelph, Ontario, 2013

*If you have a meeting you would like listed in the next ESM Newsletter, contact the editors Marj Smith and/or Mahmood Iranpour with the details by February 29, 2012.

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