

Those flying will want to consider arriving in Reno, Sacramento, Oakland or San Francisco. Flight costs vary greatly depending on departure and arrival points, so check all of these airports for arrival potentials. There will be no shuttle to Sagehen. There are no recreation activities at the station, except for hiking, birding, etc. However, numerous types of recreation are available before or after the meeting in surrounding areas such as Lake Tahoe, Reno, Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay area. These same areas offer outstanding collecting opportunities as well.

The meeting dates have not yet been selected due to considering other activities at Sagehen. But, they will involve 3-4 days during the last half of June 2009. Currently the approximate cost will be \$50.00 per day, covering room, food and registration. The meeting is sponsored by the Essig Museum of Entomology at the University of California, Berkeley. Co-leaders are Bill Shepard (logistics) and Andy Sheldon (program). Information on Sagehen can be obtained at <http://sagehen.berkeley.edu>. I recommend the "Information Sheet" and the "Sagehen Creek Field Station (PDF)". Other material is also available, so if you are thinking about conducting research there, investigate further.

Please send a notice of Intent to Attend, with an APPROXIMATE number of attendees, to Bill Shepard at william.shepard@CSUS.edu. Those responding will be sent registration material later. No housing will be assigned until close to the meeting time due to ongoing changes. However, most beds are singles. At a later date there will also be a Request for Abstracts sent out. There will be an additional notice of the meeting in the PERLA 27, 2009 but it is expected to be so close to the actual meeting that the short time will potentially hamper making plans for attending.

BioBlitz Needs Volunteers

In 2008, a BioBlitz will take place in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California, U.S.A. sponsored by National Geographic and the National Park Service in collaboration with Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and California State Parks. Registration for volunteer scientists is now open. It will begin May 30, 2008. If interested contact BioBlitz@ngs.org to be notified when online registration begins. There will be lots of good opportunities to collect aquatic insects.

Member News

PETER ZWICK AWARDED THE 2007 ERNST-JÜNGER-Prize for Entomology

Named after writer and entomologist ERNST JÜNGER, this prestigious German entomological award was presented to Prof. Dr. Peter Zwick in September 2007 at Schloß Wilflingen, Germany, in honor for his outstanding entomological research. The Baden-Württemberg Federal Minister of Science, PETER FRANKENBERG, honored PETER ZWICK as "a scientist whose entomological life work is characterized by its outstanding

excellence and extraordinary diversity, thus receiving highest reputation and esteem worldwide.” PETER ZWICK was one of the first German entomologists to realize the relevance of WILLI HENNIG’S modern approach to systematics. He consequently adopted the principles of phylogenetic systematics in his own work and thereby helped to propel the worldwide acceptance of HENNIG’S modern approach to phylogeny. PETER ZWICK’S monograph “Plecoptera” was published in 1980 and is to date referred to as a milestone in the research of stoneflies. The high quality of PETER ZWICK’S work became obvious when his conclusions regarding the phylogeny of stoneflies became fully confirmed by recent molecular analyses. Peter Zwick is not only known as a specialist in Plecoptera. He has also done numerous revisions of other aquatic insect groups including the Blephariceridae (Diptera).

PETER ZWICK retired last year as head of the Limnologische Fluß-Station in Schlitz. Over the past 37 years, while serving on the Max-Planck-Institut für Limnologie, ZWICK has published over 230 scientific articles. Under his guidance the Breitenbach, a small creek running across the site of the field station, became one of the best-known streams, as it was the object of basic research on the ecology of riverine ecosystems. For more than 25 years PETER ZWICK also published the international scientific journal “Aquatic Insects” as well as the insect volumes of “Süßwasserfauna von Mitteleuropa.”

Submitted by Dr. Arnold Staniczek

Additionally Prof. Zwick was also recently honored by having five patronyms proposed in a single paper: Stark, Bill P. and Ignac Sivec. 2008. **New Stoneflies (Plecoptera) from Asia.** *Illiesia* 2008 4(1): 1-10. *Kamimuria zwicki* sp. n. and *Neoperla peterzwicki* sp. n. are described from specimens collected in South Korea and East Kalimantan, Indonesia respectively, *Agnatina zwicki* sp. n. from Sichuan, China, *Neoperla schlitz* from Kerala State, India, and *Haploperla zwicki* sp. n. and *Isooperla peterzwicki* sp. n. are described from Thai specimens. Each species is compared with related congeners and a provisional key for males of the *Neoperla borneensis* species subgroup is provided.

Dr. R. E. DeWalt, Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois, USA

DeWalt, R. E.¹, S. A. Grubbs², Y. Cao¹, J. Heilveil³. Stoneflies in the Middle Midwest, Deviation from Historical Expectations, Contemporary Risks, and Phylogeography of a Rapidly Changing Fauna. ¹Illinois Natural History Survey, 1816 S Oak St., Champaign, IL, 61820. ²Western Kentucky University, Biological Sciences, Bowling Green, KY 42101. ³State University of New York, College at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820.

Since late 2005, the authors have been investigating the status of stoneflies in the Midwest to determine if the devastating losses seen in Illinois are representative of areas with similar glacial and cultural history. Changes in the assemblage are being studied at two scales: local and regional. Up to 30 historically well-sampled sites will be compared head-to-head with recent efforts. The regional approach will use diffuse museum specimen data to reconstruct the historical assemblage. Modeling of natural occurrence probabilities will be done using presence/absence (using other species records as negatives) data and landscape variables that have been found to explain stonefly distributions in the past. These models will generate "expectations" for species where enough data are available. Seasonal data will be collected from a large number of least

impacted streams in the Midwest, USA and Canada to yield natural occurrence probabilities from RIVPACS type models. Cumulative probabilities will yield species richness expectations. Several high quality sites and a large number of randomly chosen sites will be sampled to test the model, yielding “observed” values. The ratio of observed/expected species richness will provide an index of “assemblage intactness” each site. Molecular phylogeography using new specimens of several species of *Allocaenia* and other more highly vagile stoneflies will determine post-glacial dispersion of these species across the Midwest, testing the hypotheses of Herb Ross and Bill Ricker and measuring the effect of dispersal ability on the types of pathways taken northward. A resubmission of an National Science Foundation Biotic Surveys & Inventory proposal in January of 2008 asks for funding to conduct this work over a 3-yr period. The proposed funds will support a PhD student at the University of Illinois, a MS student at Western Kentucky University, and the molecular work in New York. Preliminary results demonstrate great losses of Perlidae and some Perlodidae with slow single and multi-year life cycles.

L. Fennema¹ & R. E. DeWalt². Historic Assemblage, Range Loss and Extirpation of *Acroneuria* Stoneflies in Illinois. ¹University of Illinois, Department of Entomology, Champaign, IL 61820. ²Illinois Natural History Survey, 1816 S Oak St., Champaign, IL, 61820.

Historic *Acroneuria* (Plecoptera: Perlidae) specimens from the Illinois Natural History Survey have been re-evaluated and their taxonomy updated. The assemblage consisted of six species: *Acroneuria abnormis*, *A. evoluta*, and *A. perplexa* originally inhabited the largest streams, including the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. *Acroneuria internata*, *A. frisoni*, and *A. filicis* inhabited medium to small rivers and sometimes occurred in streams <5 m wetted width. Extirpations include *A. internata* and *A. perplexa*, while all other species have experienced severe range reductions. *Acroneuria frisoni* was widespread in Illinois, occupying nearly 46,000 km² area. Today it occupies around 900 km². Distances between historic locations and nearest known populations for all these species range from 100 to 300 km. Recolonization must overcome dispersal corridors that consist of unsuitable habitat and poor water quality. We are working on a scheme to reintroduce *A. frisoni* to central Illinois. Re-evaluation of the distribution of these species allows Illinois to add them to a list of species in need of conservation and allows aquatic biologists to know the extent of loss from pre-settlement times. A manuscript is nearly ready for publication.

Dennis Heimdahl, University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory, Iowa City, Iowa.

Research Project: The reintroduction of stoneflies to a previously channelized spring run, that was recently restored in northeast Iowa, with Dr. Mike Osterholm, Luther College.

Currently no Plecoptera have been found in the spring during summer and fall sampling. Additional sampling will be done through the winter, spring, and early summer to determine if any populations are present. If no populations are found, stoneflies from nearby springs will be reintroduced to see if viable populations can be established.

Ian McLellan, The joint paper by Peter Zwick and I on South American Gripopterygidae has finally been published. I am still working on new species of New Zealand notonemourids, gripopterygids, a eustheniid and South American gripopterygids and identifying stoneflies for various institutions through out New Zealand. A paper on additions to *Zelandobius* (Antarctoperlinae) has just been published in Illiesia. Otago University Ph.D student Graham McCulloch is constructing a DNA based phylogeny of New Zealand stoneflies and so far his phylogeny is similar to the present NZ morphological phylogeny.

The website on New Zealand stoneflies which Stephen Pawson and I are constructing is nearing completion.

<http://entdocs.landcareresearch.co.nz/WebForms/SearchForm.aspx> an interesting website that has appeared recently is a full text searchable interface to the Bibliography of New Zealand Entomology.

Dr. Ken W. Stewart, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas.

1. A manuscript with co-author N.H. Anderson on description of the nymphs of the nemourids *Soyedina producta*, *Ostrocerca dimicki* and *Malenka bifurcata* has been submitted to Transactions of the American Entomological Society.
2. A manuscript on the life history and development of nymph generic characters of *Sweltsa adamantea* from an Oregon summer-dry stream is in preparation with N.H. Anderson. Data are from a 15-year project collecting adults in emergence traps and nymphs, monthly.
3. Ken visited Boris Kondratieff's lab last summer to examine and borrow nymphs of *Megarcyx* species; this to begin a study with Boris with the goal of comparatively describing and developing an illustrated key to nymphs of all 5 North American species.
4. A project with Bill Stark to correlate and describe additional nymphs of *Sweltsa* is well underway.
5. The 2nd Edition of Encyclopedia of Insects, with Ken's contribution chapter on Plecoptera is scheduled for publication in 2008.
6. There is continuing progress on a study of the stoneflies of Nunavut with Donna Giberson of the University of Prince Edward Island, on additions to the stoneflies of Alaska with Dick Baumann, and new species of California *Capnia* with Dick Baumann and Riley Nelson.
7. A manuscript by Jane Earle and Ken on describing the nymph of *Strophopteryx appalachia* and a key to *Strophopteryx* nymphs has been accepted for Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington.

Dennis Stradner, Steven Weiss & Wolfram Graf

A molecular (mtDNA) phylogeny of the genus *Siphonoperla* Zwick, 1967 (Chloroperlidae)

We are investigating variation in the mtDNA COI gene fragment across the genus *Siphonoperla*. To date, there are eleven described species in the genus, as well as a number of subspecies. The genus ranges from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa to Armenia, with most species occurring in Europe. Our data support the recent description

of a new micro-endemic in the South Eastern Alps of Austria (*S. ottomoogi*), and despite its morphological resemblance to *S. montana*, show that it is very distantly related. Sequence diversity among the widely distributed *S. torrentium*-complex is very high, and together with clear geographic structure suggests that this lineage may contain more than one species. To our knowledge, this is the first phylogenetic study of European Plecoptera and new insights are expected in terms of hypotheses concerning the origin of alpine taxa and their distributional response to the ice ages.

Robert Zuellig and B. C. Kondratieff

Continuing studies of *Perlesta* in the eastern U.S. has indicated numerous undescribed populations. Special efforts are being made to collect fresh material including gravid females. Additionally, a publication is approaching submission on the stoneflies of Missouri.

ILLIESIA, International Journal of Stonefly Research, is entering its fourth year of publication. Volume 3 (2007) includes 18 articles can be accessed and downloaded without cost from the website: <http://www2.pms-lj.si/illiesia/>
Editors, Ignac Sivec and Bill Stark invite you to consider **Illiesia** as an outlet for your stonefly research.

Article:

Modoc County, California Stoneflies (Plecoptera)

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Abstract

By virtue of its remote location in the extreme northeastern corner of California, Modoc County (Map) remains as one of the most infrequent areas collected for stoneflies in the state. Jewett (1960) listed only *Zapada oregonensis* (Claassen) and *Isoperla fulva* Claassen from a single 1946 collection made by W.F. Barr and H.P. Chandler at Eagleville, Stark & Nelson (1994) included a single record of *Yoraperla nigrisoma* (Banks) from a 1967 collection made 8 miles north of Fandango Pass on Willow Creek by E. Evans, and Stanger & Baumann (1993) gave two records of *Taenionema pallidum* from the Buck Creek Ranger Station and from 6 miles northwest of Cedarville. Only 12 individual stoneflies are included among these records.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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