

BIG4: Biosystematics, informatics and genomics of the big 4 insect groups- training tomorrow's researchers and entrepreneurs

Kick-Off Meeting
14-18 September 2015
Copenhagen, Denmark



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 642241

Scholarly publishing becomes part of the research process

From open access to open science

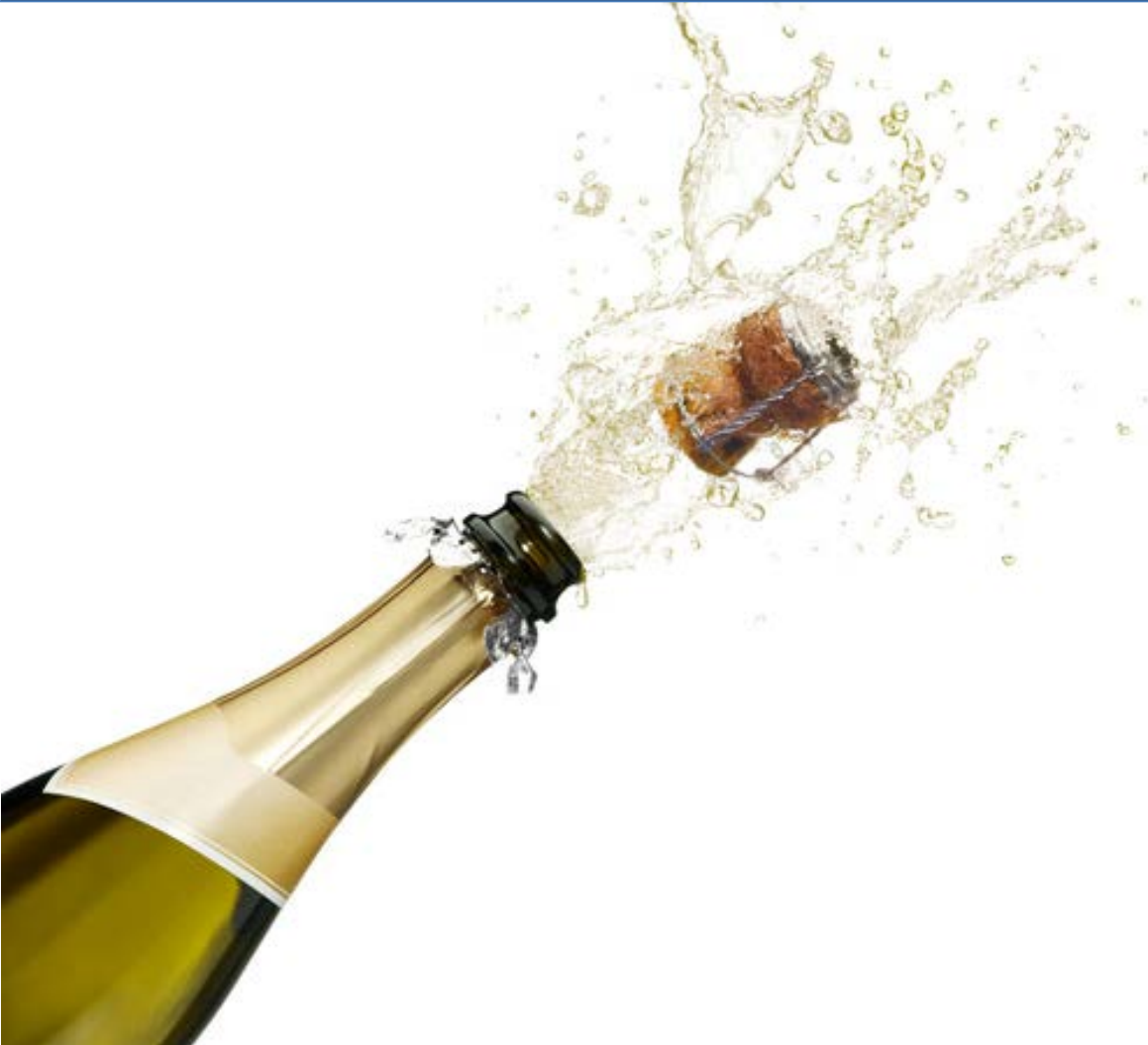
Lyubomir Penev

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences & Pensoft Publishers

(Most) publishers are bad guys...



Publishers and researchers together create huge bottlenecks that hamper progress in biodiversity science!

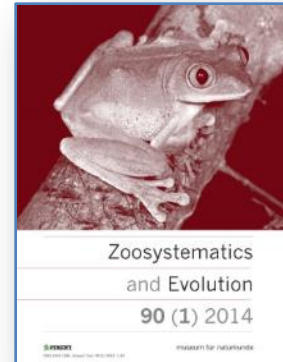
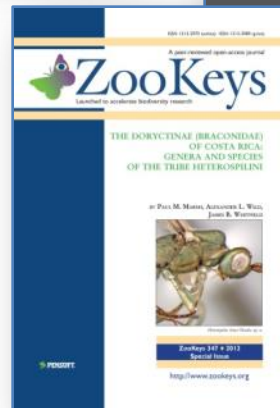
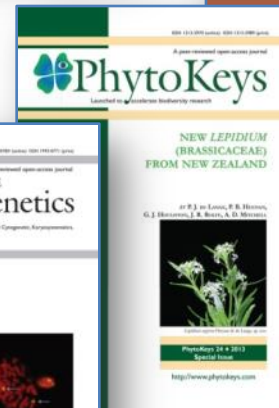
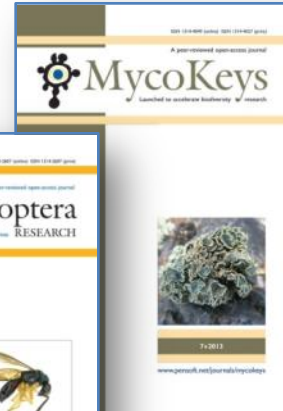
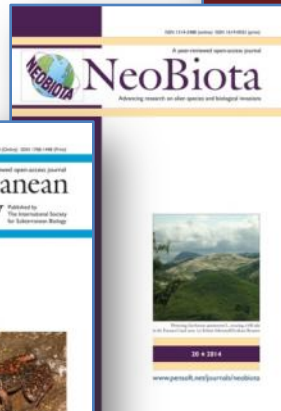
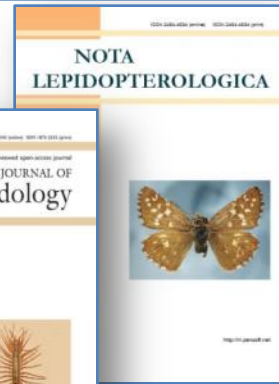


WHY?

Launched by scientists for the scientists



Pensoft Open Access Journals



BIG4 Workpackage 5

Semantic publishing, outreach and dissemination

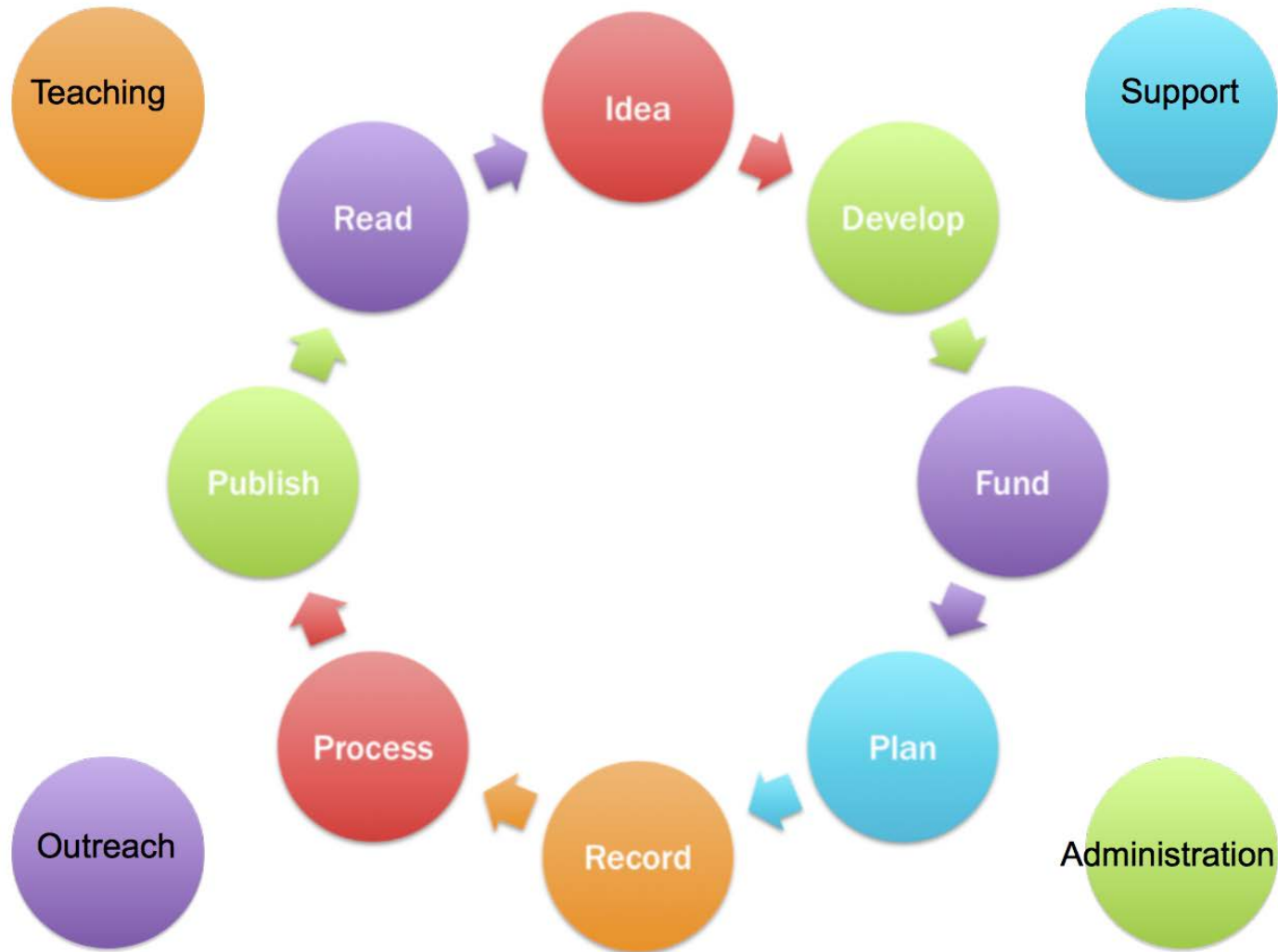
Objectives

- Effectively disseminate the research process and outcomes to a wide range of relevant target groups
- Develop novel publishing and data management methods and technologies.

Tasks

- Technological implications of an Open Biodiversity Knowledge Management System (OBKMS)
- Development of project image (logo, promotional materials, templates), external and internal communication web platform, and online libraries

The Research Cycle



Credit: [CC BY](#) Cameron Neylon, modified by Daniel Mietchen (Wikimedia.org)

Type material. Holotype ♂ – CHINA, Yunnan Province, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna, Menglun Town, primary tropical seasonal rainforest in Menglun Nature Reserve [21°57.445'N, 101°12.997'E, 744 m], January 16–31, 2007, G. Zheng (IZCAS). Paratypes: 26♂, 2♀ (IZCAS), same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name is taken from the Latin adjective “bellulus” (the diminutive of bellus, meaning beautiful), referring to the bell-shaped shape of the antennae.

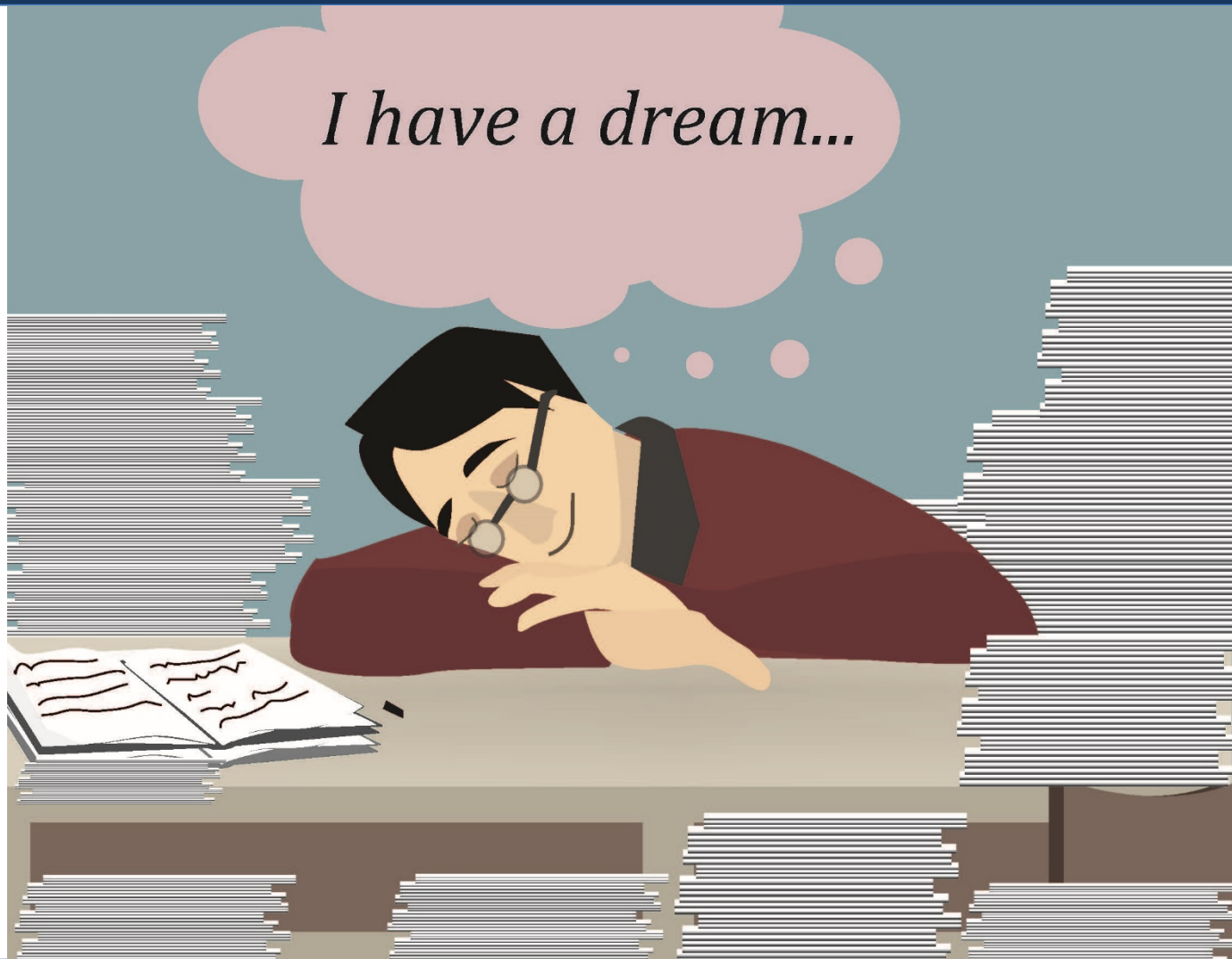
Diagnosis. Males of *R. bellula* but females of *R. bellula* have a cymbium with a ventral lob and a rectangular shaped cymbium. *R. bellula* has a denser cibarial scopa.



nnanensis
n that in
; a longer
having a
Zonstein
e shape of
rt, knob-
tern of *R.*
y generic
onger and

Description. Male (holotype): TL 7.90, CL 3.50, CW 2.55, AL 3.60, AW 2.25. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.20, ALE 0.24, PLE 0.16, PME 0.12, AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.04, PME–PME 0.35, PME–PLE 0.03. Leg lengths: I: 10.04 (2.75+1.65+2.65+1.80+1.55), II: 9.70 (2.75+1.30+2.30+1.85+1.50), III: 9.05 (2.50+1.15+1.65+2.25+1.50), IV: 12.40 (3.25+1.25+2.10+2.15+1.65), I–

Now imagine ...



that you can just download all data you need straight from the article



Andhra Pradesh), Sri Lanka and Ceylon, east to Thailand, Vietnam, and Sabah. It has previously been recorded from Guangdong in China. The new data are additional records from Nanling Reserve in Guangdong and Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province of eastern China. Link to dynamic distribution map: <http://hol.osu.edu/map-large.html?id=5010>

Oxyscelio convergens Burks, 2013

- Hymenoptera Name Server http://lsid.tdwg.org/urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275500
- ZooBank <urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E03A3DFC-3859-4097-9D95-508F16CF1C04>
- Species-ID http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_convergens

Nomenclature

Oxyscelio convergens Burks et al. 2013

Materials

- a. scientificName: *Oxyscelio convergens*; taxonID: urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_names:275500; country: China; stateProvince: Zhejiang; locality: Gutianshan National Nature Reserve, Zhejiang Prov, China; locationRemarks: label transliteration: "Zhejiang, Gutianshan, 2005.07.03, Shi Min"; [浙江古田山, 2005.07.03, 时敏]; decimalLatitude: 29.2636; decimalLongitude: 118.1339; georeferenceProtocol: GONet; eventID: urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_occurrences:SCAU__2011000646; samplingProtocol: none specified; eventDate: 2005-07-03; individualCount: 1; sex: female; lifeStage: adult; catalogNumber: SCAU 2011000646; recordedBy: Shi Min; identifiedBy: Norman F. Johnson; dateIdentified: 2012; modified: 2013-07-17T11:04:01Z; language: en; collectionID: urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:34252; collectionCode: Insects; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; source: <http://hol.osu.edu/spmlInfo.html?id=SCAU%202011000646>
- b. scientificName: *Oxyscelio convergens*; taxonID: urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_names:275500; country: China; stateProvince: Zhejiang; locality: Mt Qingliangfeng, Zhejiang Prov., China; locationRemarks: label transliteration: "Zhejiang, Qingliangfeng, 2005.08.09, Zhang Hongying"; [浙江清凉峰 2005.08.09 张红英]; decimalLatitude: 30.0703; decimalLongitude: 118.8944; georeferenceProtocol: Google Earth; georeferenceRemarks: GPS coords. adjusted to place within Zhejiang Prov.; eventID: urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_occurrences:SCAU__2011000621; samplingProtocol: none specified; eventDate: 2005-08-09; individualCount: 1; sex: female; lifeStage: adult; catalogNumber: SCAU 2011000621; recordedBy: Zhang Hong-Ying; identifiedBy: Norman F. Johnson; dateIdentified: 2012; modified: 2013-07-17T11:03:50Z; language: en; collectionID:

Download as CSV 



All

All taxa

Oxyscelio arvi

Oxyscelio ceylonensis

Oxyscelio convergens

Oxyscelio cordis

Oxyscelio crebritas

Oxyscelio cuculli

Oxyscelio dermatoglyphes

Oxyscelio doumao

Harvest/download data



Biodiversity Data Journal 2: e1071 (10 Mar 2014)
doi: 10.3897/BDJ.2.e1071



Taxonomic paper

Review of the genus *Namadytes* Hesse, 1969 (Insecta: Diptera: Mydidae: Syllegomydinae)

Torsten Dikow, Stephanie Leon

Abstract

The *Mydidae* genus *Namadytes* Hesse, 1969 is reviewed. It is known from five species, primarily occurring in Namibia. The study of newly available material from both Namibia and South Africa deposited in several natural history collections results in the recognition of three species and new synonymy of two, *i.e.*, *Namadytes pallidus* Hesse, 1972 is a new junior synonym of *Namadytes maculiventris* (Hesse, 1969) and *Namadytes prozeskyi* Hesse, 1969: 282 is a new junior synonym of *Namadytes vansoni* Hesse, 1969: 280. All three species are re-described and comments on sexual dimorphism and intraspecific variation are made, a dichotomous key for their identification is presented, and illustrations and photographs are provided to support the descriptions and facilitate future identification. Distribution, occurrence in [biodiversity hotspots sensu Conservation International](#), and seasonal incidence with associated weather and climatic data are discussed for all species. A morphological structure ventral to the halter and posterior to the metathoracic spiracle, the infra-halter sclerite, is here newly termed.

Keywords

Diptera, Mydidae, Syllegomydinae, *Namadytes*, Afrotropical Region, etc.



Contents Article info Citation Metrics Share Review it

Figures Tables Map Taxa **Data** References

Tables and Figures, if present, can be downloaded from the article.

Download all occurrences as Darwin Core Archive

Download all treatments as Darwin Core Archive

Supplementary material 1

Natural-language species descriptions in SDD format

Authors: Dikow, T. and Leon, S.

Data type: morphological

Brief description: The XML file includes the natural-language species descriptions in SDD (Structure of Descriptive Data) format.

Filename: namadytes_dikow+leon_2014.sdd

[Download file](#) (238.32 kb)

Supplementary material 2

Average annual temperature at Aus

Authors: World Weather Online

Data type: image, graph

Brief description: Average temperature Aus

Filename: worldweatheronline_aus_temp_2012-10-06.png

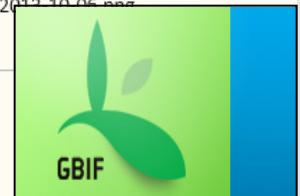
[Download file](#) (77.71 kb)

Supplementary material 3

Average annual rainfall at Aus

Authors: World Weather Online

Data type: image, graph





Biodiversity Data Journal Archives

Installation

Information

[◀ Back to installation](#)

124 Served datasets

CHECKLIST DATASET

A new species of *Tychobythinus* Ganglbauer, 1896 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from Turkey

Published by [Biodiversity Data Journal](#).

CHECKLIST DATASET

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* Skuse (Diptera: Sciarioidea: Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa

Published by [Biodiversity Data Journal](#).

CHECKLIST DATASET

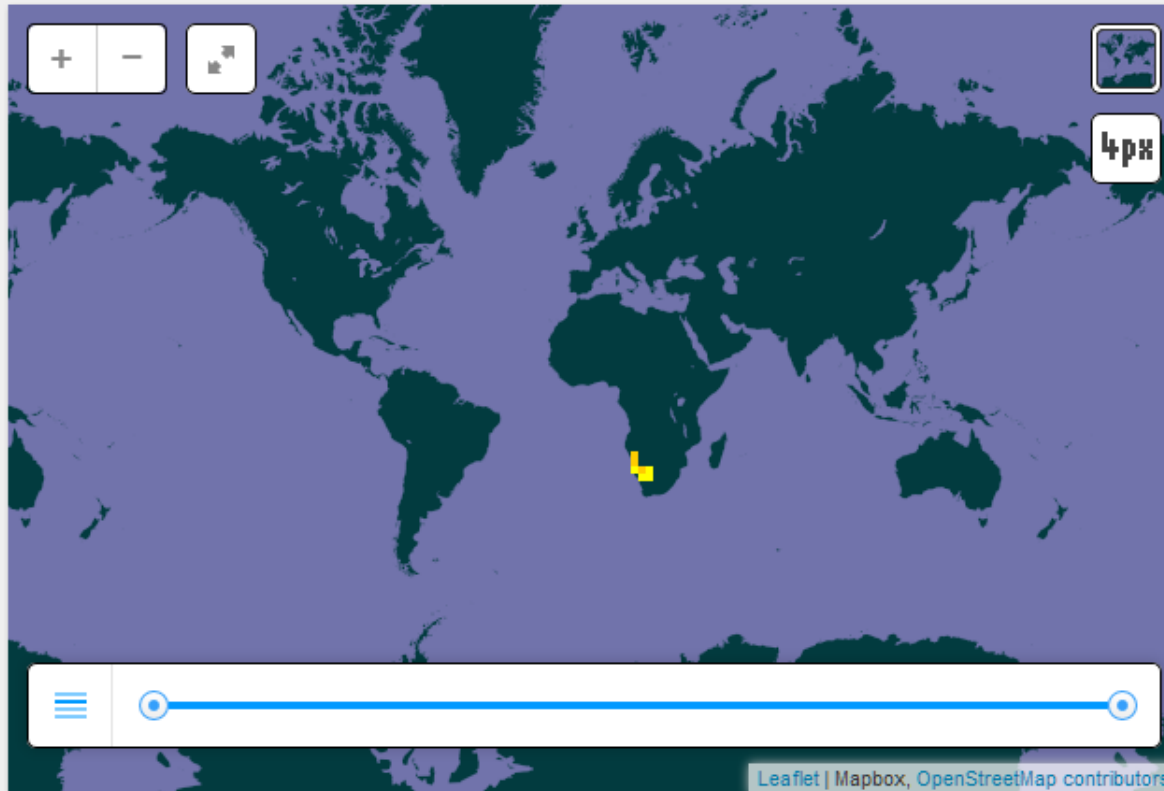
***Scutellista caerulea* (Fonscolombe, 1832) (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae), new to New Zealand for the second time!**

Published by [Biodiversity Data Journal](#).

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACT
[Torsten Dikow](#)

METADATA AUTHOR
[Torsten Dikow](#)

ORIGINATOR
[Torsten Dikow](#)



68 Georeferenced data

VIEW RECORDS

[All records](#) | [In viewable area](#)

ABOUT

[What does this map show?](#)

Citation and licensing

The content of the "Dataset citation provided by the publisher" depends on the metadata supplied by the publisher. In some cases this may be incomplete. A standard default form for citing is provided as an alternative. We are in transition towards providing more consistent citation text for all datasets.

DATASET CITATION PROVIDED BY PUBLISHER

Dikow T, Leon S (2014) Review of the genus *Namadytes* Hesse, 1969 (Insecta: Diptera: Mydidae: Syllegomydinae). *Biodiversity Data Journal* 2: e1071. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.2.e1071

Yet another dream...

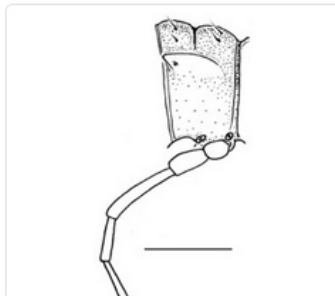


...or how to make species descriptions machine-readable?

- c. island: Luzon Island; country: Philippines; stateProvince: Mountain Province; verbatimLocality: Mt Polis Checkpoint on the road Banaue – Sagada; verbatimElevation: 1800-1900 m; locationRemarks: under stones and logs; verbatimLatitude: 16°57'58"N; verbatimLongitude: 121°1'37"E; eventDate: 6 July 2012; individualCount: 1; lifeStage: juvenile; recordedBy: P. Stoev & L. Penev; institutionCode: NMNHS
- d. island: Luzon Island; country: Philippines; stateProvince: Mountain Province; verbatimLocality: Mt Polis Checkpoint on the road Banaue – Sagada; verbatimElevation: 1800-1900 m; locationRemarks: under stones and logs; verbatimLatitude: 16°57'58"N; verbatimLongitude: 121°1'37"E; eventDate: 6 July 2012; individualCount: 1; sex: male; recordedBy: P. Stoev & L. Penev; institutionCode: ZMUM

Description

Length 18-22 (♂) or 23 mm (♀), width of midbody pro- and metazona 1.1-1.3 and 1.5-1.7 mm (♂), or 1.5 and 2.1 mm (♀), respectively. Holotype *ca* 22 mm long, width of pro- and metazona 1.3 and 1.6 mm, respectively. Coloration black to light grey-brown (Fig. 1 a). Pattern mostly cingulate due to a large light grey band on prozona dorsally in front of stricture extending down until level of paraterga (Fig. 1 a, b). Legs light grey-brown. Antennae increasingly infuscate distad, from light brown to blackish (Fig. 1 a).

[Download as SDD](#) 

<i>Anoplodesmus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus anthracinus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus humberti</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus inornatus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus kathanus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus layardi</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus luctuosus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus rufocinctus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus sabulosus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus saussurii</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus simplex</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus subcylindricus</i>	
<i>Anoplodesmus thwaitesii</i>	
Antichiropodini	
Arthropoda	
Asiomorpha	
Australiosomatinae	
Chondromorpha	
<i>Chondromorpha severini</i>	
<i>Chondromorpha xanthotricha</i>	
Desmoxytes	
Diplopoda	
<i>Euphyodesmus</i>	

The Paper/PDF impediment



Little or **NO** machine readability!

The solution ?

Publish in machine-
readable formats

Facilitate open data
export and reuse from
publications

Make it easy for the
authors

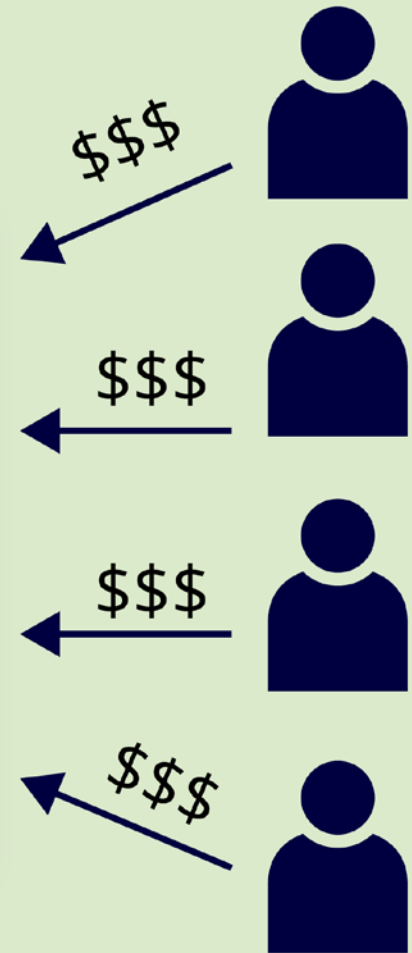
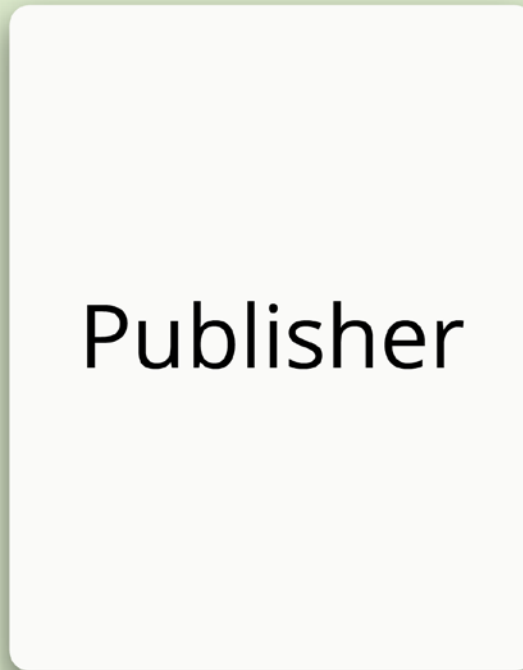
This presentation will focus on

- What is open access publishing?
- What is open data publishing?
- How we can work together in BIG4, so that to come to **open research cycles** and **open science**?

Traditional publishing

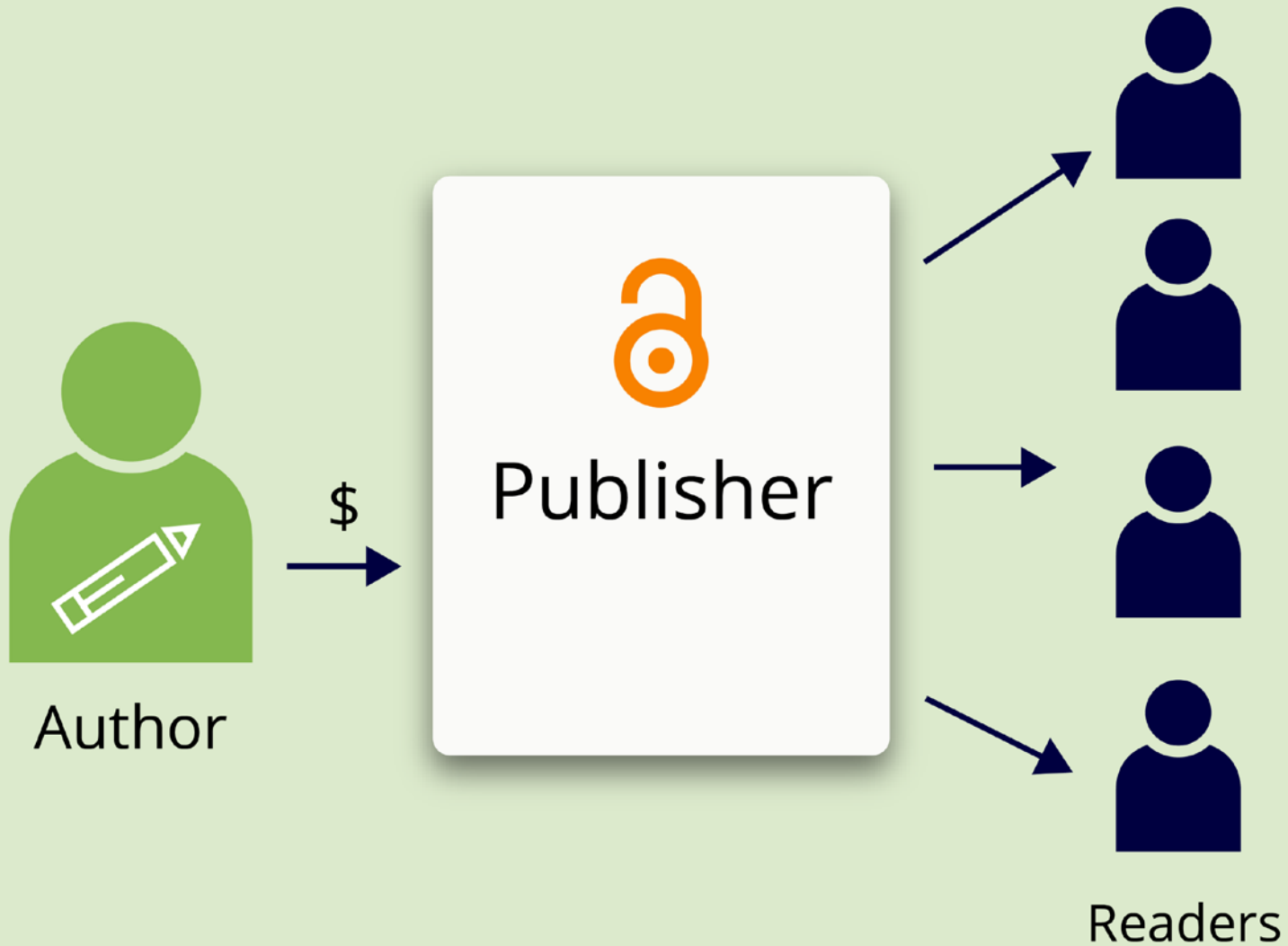


Author



Readers

Open access publishing



But open access is not enough!

Australutica africana n. sp.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:40BD6CA4-1A94-445F-9CDA-BE42EFF39DB6

Figures 1-7

Description Male: total length 5.00 mm; carapace 2.68 mm long, 1.88 mm wide, TI + PI: 1.92.

Colour: carapace yellow, darkened along margin and with two black longitudinal bands and a black spot behind the fovea (Figs 1, 7); fovea orange. Sternum pale yellow, slightly suffused with black along lateral margins. Chelicerae brownish yellow. Legs yellow except femora with broad dark distal rings on all pairs and smaller dark patches at the base of posterior pairs; tibiae with faint darker suffusion on sides. Abdomen pale; dorsum with faint darker pattern delimiting pale chevrons on posterior part. Spinnerets pale yellow.



Type material Holotype: male: South Africa, Limpopo Province, Soutpansberg, Lajuma, 23°02'29"S 029°26'45"E, 17.XI.2004, pitfalls in woodland, M. Mafadza (NCA 2006/1002).

Paratypes: 4 ♂: together with holotype (1 ♂ in MRAC 223765).

Other material examined None.

Nomenclature



Literature

Descriptions



Images



Occurrences



PDF and XML (eXtensible Markup Language)

Nixonia masneri van Noort & Johnson, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act.51495B19-AA60-4560-AAC6-2EED4110C0ED

Figures 1A–F

<http://zoobank.org/?lsid=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51495B19-AA60-4560-AAC6-2EED4110C0ED>

Type material. Holotype male. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape, Kogelberg Nature Reserve, 34°16.481'S 19°01.033'E, 16 Jan–16 Feb 2000, S. van Noort, Malaise trap, KO98-M53, Mesic Mountain Fynbos, last burnt c. 1978, SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256956 (SAMC). Paratypes: 2 males, same data SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256940 (SAMC, OSUC); 1 male: South Africa, Northern Cape, Avontuur Farm,

```
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<taxon-name-part taxon-name-part-type="species">masneri</taxon-name-part>
</taxon-name>
<taxon-author>
<string-name>van Noort & Johnson</string-name>
</taxon-author>
<taxon-status>sp. n.</taxon-status>
<xref>Figures 1A-F</xref>
```

From open access to open data publishing

FOUR main data publishing models

- Tables, graphs or data in the text of classical, non-structured publications (paper/PDF).
- **Supplementary data files** published with the articles on the journal's website or linked from external repositories.
- **Data papers**, describing data deposited in institutional or disciplinary repositories.
- Publication of small data in a **structured and/or marked up format *within* the article**, in both human- and machine-readable form

But why publish my data?



Next-Gen taxonomy requires Next-Gen publishing

Biodiversity Data Journal
Making your data count

Start a manuscript

Resolving the publishing bottleneck for biodiversity

Science is a combination of gathering facts and making theories; neither can progress on its own. In the history of science, the laborious accumulation of facts is the dominant mode, not a novelty.

Peter Norvig

Making "small" data big

- No lower-size limit of manuscript size
- Publish all kinds of biodiversity-related data
- Reduced page charges affordable by all

More than just data journal

- Integrated text and data publishing
- Completely online revisions and editing
- Community ownership of data

Community peer-review

- 7 weeks from submission to decision
- 3 days from acceptance to publication
- Public peer-reviews on author's choice

Why publish my data?

- Citable publication
- Establish scientific priority
- Increase collaboration
- Link data to a bigger network
- Re-use and multiply effect
- Respond to funding requirements

VIBRANT **PENSOFT**



PENSOFT Writing Tool

Start a manuscript

Authoring, reviewing and publishing in one place, for the first time!

How it works

Online manuscript authoring

- Collaborate online with coauthors and peers
- No author guidelines, the tool guides you
- Easy to use, flexible article templates

Getting started

- Write a manuscript online
- Submit it at the click of a button
- Easy online revisions and editing

Data and text publishing integrated

- Gateway to the Biodiversity Data Journal
- Data into text conversion and vice versa
- Novel workflow reduces publication costs

Why publish my data?

- Citable publication
- Establish scientific priority
- Link data to a bigger network
- Re-use and multiply effect
- Increase collaboration
- Respond to funding requirements

VIBRANT **PENSOFT**

- Data import
- Authoring
- Peer-review
- Publication
- Dissemination

All within a single
online collaborative
platform,
for the first time!

Work with your peers online

Biodiversity inventories in high gear: DNA barcoding facilitates a rapid biotic survey of a temperate nature reserve - Pensoft Writing Tool - Google Chrome

pwt.pensoft.net/preview.php?document_id=4292

PENSOFT writing tool beta

This is a read-only version!

Biodiversity inventories in high gear... » Article metadata » Title & Authors

Email co-authors Tips and tricks Revision History

Biodiversity Data Journal : Taxonomic paper Print

Biodiversity inventories in high gear: DNA barcoding facilitates a rapid biotic survey of a temperate nature reserve

Angela Telfer¹, Monica Young², Jenna Quinn³, Kate Perez⁴, Crystal N Sobel⁵, Jayme Sones⁶, Valerie Levesque-Beaudin⁷, Rachael Derbyshire⁸, Jose Fernandez-Triana⁹, Rodolphe Rougerie¹⁰, Abinav Thevanayagam¹¹, Adrian Boskovic¹², Alex Borisenko¹³, Alex Cadel¹⁴, Allison Brown¹⁵, Anaïs Pages¹⁶, Anibal H Castillo¹⁷, Annegret Nicolai¹⁸, Barb Mockford¹⁹, Belén Bukovskii²⁰, Bill Wilson²¹, Brock Trojahn²², Carole Ann Lacroix²³, Chris Brimblecombe²⁴, Chris Hay²⁵, Chris Ho²⁶, Claudia Steinke²⁷, Connor Warne²⁸, Cristina Garrido Cortes²⁹, Daniel Enggeling³⁰, Danielle Wright³¹, Dario A Lijtmaer³², David Gascoigne³³, David Hernandez Martich³⁴, Derek Morningstar³⁵, Dirk Neumann³⁶, Dirk Steinke³⁷, Donna DeBruin³⁸, Dylan Dobias³⁹, Elizabeth Sears⁴⁰, Ellen Richard⁴¹, Emily Damstra⁴², Evgeny Zakharov⁴³, Gemma Collins⁴⁴, Gergin Blagoev⁴⁵, Gerrie Grainger⁴⁶, Glenn Mockford⁴⁷, Graham Ansell⁴⁸, Greg Meredith⁴⁹, Ian Hogg⁵⁰, Jacyln McKeown⁵¹, Janet Topan⁵², Jason Bracey⁵³, Jerry Guenther⁵⁴, Jesse Sills-Gilligan⁵⁵, Joseph Addesi⁵⁶, Joshua Persi⁵⁷, Kara K S Layton⁵⁸, Kareina D'Souza⁵⁹, Kencho Dorji⁶⁰, Kevin Grundy⁶¹, Kirsti Nghidinwa⁶², Kylee Ronnenberg⁶³, Kyung Min Lee⁶⁴, Linxi Xie⁶⁵, Liuqiong Lu⁶⁶, Lyubomir Penev⁶⁷, Maily Gonzalez⁶⁸, Marco DeBruin⁶⁹, Margaret Rosati⁷⁰, Mari Kekkonen⁷¹, Maria Kuzmina⁷², Marianne Iskandar⁷³, Marko Mutanen⁷⁴, Maryam Fatahi⁷⁵, Mikko Pentinsaari⁷⁶, Miriam Bauman⁷⁷, Nadya Nikolova⁷⁸, Natalia Ivanova⁷⁹, Nathaniel Jones⁸⁰, Nimalika Weerasuriya⁸¹, Norman Monkhouse⁸², Pablo D Lavinia⁸³, Paul Jannetta⁸⁴, Priscila E Hanisch⁸⁵, R. Troy McMullin⁸⁶, Rafael Ojeda Flores⁸⁷, Raphaëlle Mouttet⁸⁸, Reid Vender⁸⁹, Renee Labbee⁹⁰, Robert Forsyth⁹¹, Rob Lauder⁹², Ross Dickson⁹³, Ruth Kroft⁹⁴, Scott Miller⁹⁵, Shannon MacDonald⁹⁶, Sishir Pantili⁹⁷, Stephanie Pedersen⁹⁸, Stephanie Sobek-Svandt⁹⁹, Suresh Naik¹⁰⁰, Tatsiana Lipinskaya¹⁰¹, Thanushi Eagalle¹⁰², Thibaud Decaëns¹⁰³, Thibault Kosuth¹⁰⁴, Thomas Braukmann¹⁰⁵, Tom Woodcock¹⁰⁶, Tomas Roslin¹⁰⁷, Tony Zammit¹⁰⁸, Victoria Campbell¹⁰⁹, Vlad Dinca¹¹⁰, Viada Peneva¹¹¹, Paul D N Hebert¹¹², Jeremy R. deWaard¹¹³

¹ Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, Guelph, Canada
² rare Charitable Research Reserve, Cambridge, Canada
³ CNC, Ottawa, Canada
⁴ Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
⁵ University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada
⁶ Université de Montpellier, Montpellier, France
⁷ EcoBio, Université de Rennes, Rennes, France
⁸ rare Charitable Research Reserve (Affiliate of), Cambridge, Canada
⁹ Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (MACN-COINICET), Buenos Aires, Argentina
¹⁰ Biodiversity Institute of Ontario Herbarium, Guelph, Canada
¹¹ University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand
¹² University of Western Ontario, London, Canada
¹³ University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada
¹⁴ Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo DR, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
¹⁵ Myotstar, Cambridge, Canada
¹⁶ JNSB, Zoologische Staatssammlung Muenchen, Munich, Germany
¹⁷ Grand River Conservation Authority, Guelph, Canada
¹⁸ The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia
¹⁹ National Biodiversity Centre, Thimphu, Bhutan
²⁰ Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia
²¹ University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland
²² The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada
²³ Pensoft, Sofia, Bulgaria
²⁴ Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute, Bogotá, Colombia

Comments

Inline General Resolved

Collapse all Expand all Prev Next

Valerie Levesque-Beaudin
05:46 on 12 Aug. 2015

Rachael Derbyshire
22:00 on 17 Aug. 2015

Hi everyone,

This morning I worked on putting references into the intro section. It's all done now, but there were a few issues I had that I thought would be worth pointing out for when the program creator comes next week:

1. Normally when you cite the same author twice for the same sentence you would only write out the name once e.g. (Pimm et al. 1995, 2014). However, you cannot do this within this program, and writing out the reference manually doesn't work either since each reference in the works cited section needs to correspond to a citation in text.
2. Some references are imported with the authors or title in all caps. The citation itself then also ends up being in all caps, so we have to go in and manually re-write each author's name, which is a big pain when there are many many authors.
3. The program requires that we include a volume number and page numbers for journal articles, which presents a problem when the article is in press or online only.

I'll add any more issues as they come up, and if any of you guys experience any issues, maybe we should combine them all in this note.

Rachael Derbyshire
22:00 on 17 Aug. 2015

Another issue: Schoch et al. 2012 lists "Fungal Barcoding Consortium" as an author, which the program automatically shortens to "FB Consortium" (as if this is a person's name).

Monica Young
01:09 on 17 Aug. 2015

Note from Lyubomir Penev:
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- Christos Barboutis
- Christos Faraklas Unaffiliated
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- Torsten Dikow National Museum of
- Torsten van der Heyden
- Torsten Wappler Universität Bonn
- Torsten Wappler Research Associate

Affiliation* National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian I

City* Washington, DC

Country* United States of America

Last name* Dikow

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1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Taxon_Local_ID	typeStatus	catalogNumber	occurrenceDetails	occurrenceRemarks	recordNumber	recordedBy	individualID	individualCount	sex	lifeStage	reproductiveCondition
2		1	Other materi	CAM0023			H. Goulet				Adult	
3		1	Other materi	BIOUG01088-A03			James Sones				Adult	
4		1	Other materi	CAM0036			H. Goulet				Adult	
5		1	Other materi	MIC 000034			Dom. Par. Lab.			Female	Adult	
6		1	Other materi	MIC 000041			N. C. D. A			Male	Adult	
7		1	Other materi	MIC 000036			Phillips			Female	Adult	
8		1	Other materi	BIOUG01631-B09			James Sones				Adult	
9		1	Other materi	CAM0104			H. Goulet				Adult	
10		1	Other materi	MIC 000035			J. Vockeroth			Female	Adult	
11		1	Other materi	CNCHYM 00081			N. C. D. A				Adult	
12		1	Other materi	CAM0117			H. Goulet				Adult	
13		1	Other materi	CAM0021			H. Goulet				Adult	
14		1	Other materi	CAM0046			H. Goulet				Adult	
15		1	Other materi	MIC 000040			N. C. D. A			Male	Adult	
16		1	Other materi	CAM0053			H. Goulet				Adult	
17		1	Other materi	CAM0063			H. Goulet				Adult	
18		1	Other materi	CAM0020			H. Goulet				Adult	
19		1	Other materi	CAM0058			H. Goulet				Adult	
20		1	Other materi	CAM0026			H. Goulet				Adult	
21		1	Other materi	CAM0049			H. Goulet				Adult	
22		1	Other materi	MIC 000037			D. Finnamore			Female	Adult	
23		1	Other materi	MIC 000033			C. Twinn			Female	Adult	
24		1	Other materi	MIC 000038						Female	Adult	
25		1	Other materi	CAM0042			H. Goulet				Adult	
26		2	Other materi	CNCHYM 00088			N. C. D. A				Adult	
27		2	Other materi	MIC 000908			H. Goulet, A. Badiss, C. Boudeault				Adult	
28		2	Other materi	BIOUG10353-H05			F.Tremblay				Adult	
29		2	Other materi	MIC 000905			H. Goulet, A. Badiss, C. Boudeault				Adult	
30		2	Other materi	BIOUG00989-E12			Alex Smith				Adult	
31		2	Other materi	BIOUG01252-E11			James Sones				Adult	
32		2	Other materi	BIOUG07019-B11			Cyndi Smith				Adult	
33		2	Other materi	BIOUG10403-A09			F.Tremblay				Adult	
34		2	Other materi	MIC 000063						Female	Adult	
35		2	Other materi	BIOUG10360-E02			F.Tremblay				Adult	
36		2	Other materi	BIOUG10358-C12			F.Tremblay				Adult	
37		2	Other materi	BIOUG00989-F01			Alex Smith				Adult	
38		2	Other materi	BIOUG11905-C04			F.Tremblay				Adult	
39		2	Other materi	MIC 000902			H. Goulet, A. Badiss, C. Boudeault				Adult	
40		2	Other materi	MIC 000058			J. McDunnough			Female	Adult	
41		2	Other materi	CAM0096			L. Masner				Adult	
42		2	Other materi	BIOUG11907-E10			F.Tremblay				Adult	
43		2	Other materi	CAM1013			H. Goulet				Adult	
44		2	Other materi	BIOUG01631-H02			James Sones				Adult	
45		2	Other materi	CNCHYM 00089			N. C. D. A				Adult	
46		2	Other materi	BIOUG04245-B10			Jarret Hardisty				Adult	

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- GenBank [HM065035](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/HM065035)
- MorphBank [123456](https://www.morphbank.org/123456)
- Species-ID [http://species-id.net/wiki/Eupolybothrus sp.n.](http://species-id.net/wiki/Eupolybothrus_sp.n.)

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Materials

Holotype:

- recordedBy: M. Lukić, sex: male, country: Croatia, stateProvince: Knin, Kistanje, verbatimLocality: Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II, samplingProtocol: hand collected under clay sediment, eventDate: 8 February 2013, institutionCode: HBSD.

Paratype:

- recordedBy: A. Komerički, individualCount: 1, sex: female, country: Croatia, stateProvince: Knin, Kistanje, verbatimLocality: Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II, samplingProtocol: hand collected under lump of clay, eventDate: 18 November 2012, institutionCode: HBSD.

Description

Body length (measured from the anterior margin of cephalic plate to posterior margin of telson) approx. 30 mm; cephalic plate broader than long; head 3.6 mm long, 4.0 mm wide; leg 15 approx. 22.6 mm long, or 88-89% length of body. Color uniformly yellowish-brown.

Materials

Holotype:

- recordedBy: M. Lukić, sex: male, country: Croatia, stateProvince: Knin, Kistanje, verbatimLocality: Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II, samplingProtocol: hand collected under clay sediment, eventDate: 8 February 2013, institutionCode: HBSD.

Paratype:

- recordedBy: A. Komerički, individualCount: 1, sex: female, country: Croatia, stateProvince: Knin, Kistanje, verbatimLocality: Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II, samplingProtocol: hand collected under lump of clay, eventDate: 18 November 2012, institutionCode: HBSD.

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Treatment sections

Description*




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Holotype, entire animal, with 25 chaetigers, length 1.9 mm with palps but without anal cirri.  Insert smart reference citation.
Do not type citations manually. 50 µm without parapodia, 300 µm with parapodia. Body small, slender, widest at level of proventricle (Fig. 1). Dorsal papillae on anterior chaetigers irregular, after proventricle in four longitudinal rows: two mid-dorsal rows with two papillae per segment, lateral rows with three papillae near dorsal cirri (Fig. 2a). Ventrums without visible papillation. Prostomium wider than long with 4 coalescent lensed eyes in trapezoidal arrangement. Anterior eyespots absent. Antennae pyriform with bulbous bases and elongated tips, median antenna 40 µm long, lateral ones 33 µm, longer than prostomium and palps together. Median antenna inserted between anterior pair of eyes, lateral ones attached on anterior margin of prostomium (Fig. 1). Palps directed ventrally, fused along their length, with a dorsal notch and few small papillae. Peristomium indistinct, dorsal fold partly covering prostomium. One pair of tentacular cirri, shaped like antennae but shorter (23 µm). Second chaetiger without dorsal cirri but with large papilla instead. Dorsal cirri similar in shape and length to tentacular cirri, anteriorly as long as parapodial lobes (23 µm), posteriorly slightly longer (28 µm). Ventral cirri conical, half as long as parapodial lobe, originating at bases of parapodia. Parapodial lobes triangular, with small papilla on each side of distal end. Parapodial glands with fibrillar material and with conical opening; from fourth chaetiger. Anterior parapodia with 4–5, rarely with 6 falcigers per fascicle; blades slender, unidentate with small subdistal spine and strong serration on 1–2 dorsalmost falcigers (Figs 2b–d, 3a). Dorso-ventral gradation in length of blades, dorsal ones maximally 14 µm, ventral ones 10 µm. Posteriorly, dorsal blades of similar length (13 µm), but stouter and more curved with robust subdistal spine and strong serration as long as subdistal spine (Figs 2e, f, 3b, c). Dorsalmost falciger posteriorly thicker than remaining ones in fascicle. Blades of ventral falcigers similar throughout body (Fig. 2g). All shafts with fine serration (Fig. 2c). Dorsal simple chaeta from chaetiger 1, subdistally serrated (Figs 2h, 4a). Ventral simple chaeta on posterior chaetigers, sigmoid, smooth (Fig. 4b). Anteriorly two aciculae per parapodium. one distally bent at right angle. acuminate tip curved upwards. the other straight and blunt (Fig. 4c): posteriorly

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via ReFindit

Dikow T

Dikow et al.	2004	Diabetische Nephropathie	CrossRef
Beimler et al.	2008	Dialyse	CrossRef
Dikow		Pädagogische Konzeptionen und Einrichtungen der katholischen Kirche	CrossRef
Dikow	1999	Individuelle Moral und politischer Kompromiß	CrossRef
Dikow et al.	2014	Review of the genus <i>Namadytes</i> Hesse, 1969 (Insecta: Diptera: Mydidae: Syllegomydinae).	PubMed
Smith et al.	2013	Beyond dead trees: integrating the scientific process in the Biodiversity Data Journal.	PubMed
Miller et al.	2012	From taxonomic literature to cybertaxonomic content.	PubMed
Lyons et al.	2010	Taxonomic revision of <i>Ectyphus</i> Gerstaecker, 1868 and <i>Parectyphus</i> Hesse, 1972 with a key to world Ectyphina...	PubMed
Ang et al.	2008	Secondarily reduced foreleg armature in <i>Perochaeta dikowi</i> sp. n. (Diptera: Cyclorrhapha: Sepsidae) due to a nov...	RefBank
Dikow	2009	Phylogeny of Asilidae inferred from morphological characters of imagines (Insecta: Diptera: Brachycera: Asiloidea)	RefBank
Dikow	2009	Phylogeny of Asilidae inferred from morphological characters of imagines (Insecta: Diptera: Brachycera: Asiloidea).	RefBank
Dikow et al.		Biodiversity Research Based on Taxonomic Revisions - A Tale of Unrealized Opportunities	RefBank

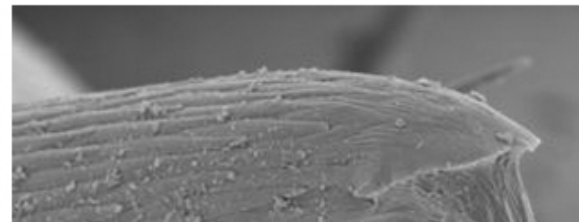
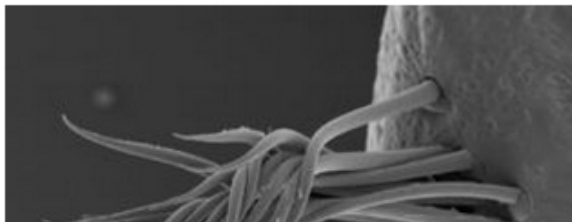
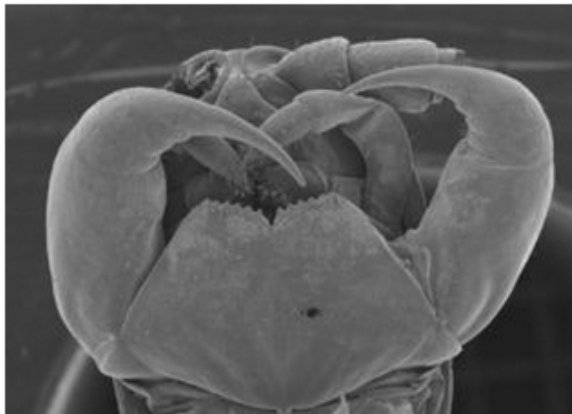
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Plate appearance *



Compose plate from several images. Supported formats are JPEG, GIF & PNG.

Plate parts *



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Identification key builder

1	Dorsal cirri on chaetiger 2 present	2	  
-	Dorsal cirri on chaetiger 2 absent	4	

Thesis



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2

Papillae on dorsum absent

Next
couplet

or

Taxon name

Sphaerosyllis claparedei Ehlers, 1864

Antithesis

Papillae on dorsum present

Next
couplet

3

or

Taxon name

3	Parapodial glands absent	<i>Sphaerosyllis papillifera</i> Naville, 1933	   
-	Parapodial glands with fibrillar material	<i>Sphaerosyllis ovigera</i> Langerhans, 1879	

Identification keys

Key to the Mediterranean *Sphaerosyllis* species

The three species *Sphaerosyllis claparedei* Ehlers, 1864, *Sphaerosyllis papillifera* Naville, 1933 and *Sphaerosyllis ovigera* Langerhans, 1879 are poorly known. All have been described as having dorsal cirri on the second chaetiger, however, other species, such as *Sphaerosyllis hystrix*, were also originally described or illustrated with dorsal cirri on the second chaetiger whereas they are in fact absent. Since the three aforementioned species are exclusively known from their original description (or partly reproductions of these) and have never been re-described based on new material, they are tentatively included in the key below, but their identity remains questionable.

1	Dorsal cirri on chaetiger 2 present	2
–	Dorsal cirri on chaetiger 2 absent	4
2	Papillae on dorsum absent	<i>Sphaerosyllis claparedei</i> Ehlers, 1864
–	Papillae on dorsum present	3

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Data resources

▶ Taxon treatments +

▶ Checklists +


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Analysis


Discussion


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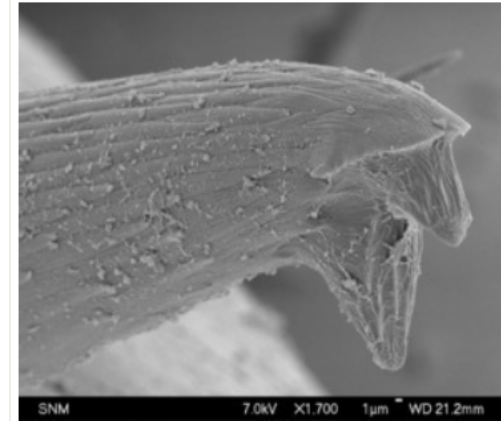
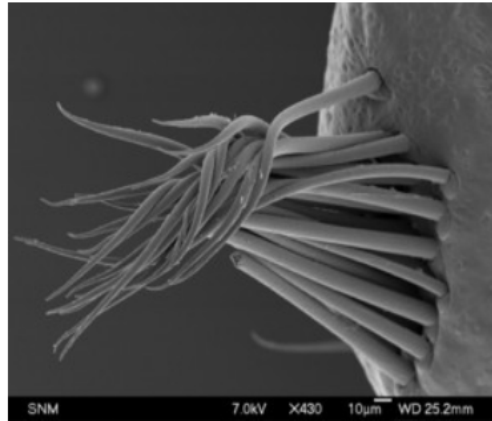


Figure 2.

Eupolybothrus sp. n.

- a:** coxosternum
- b:** posterior part of body
- c:** tuft of setae on 15th pair of legs
- d:** close up of spine

Tergites T9, 11, 13 with well-developed posterior triangular projections; posterior margin of T1, T3, T5, T7 slightly emarginated (in female T8, T10 and T11 slightly emarginated posterior edge of T2, T4, T6, T7 straight), marginal ridge with a median thickening (in female visible only on T1); T1 wider than long, subtrapeziform, wider anteriorly, posterior margin straight or slightly concave, marginal

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Data resources

▶ Taxon treatments

▶ Eupolybothrus sp. n.

▶ Treatment

▲ Taxon name

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- [Species in "Taxon name"](#)
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Map distributions during reading



Biodiversity Data Journal 1: e979 (01-09-2013)
doi: 10.3897/BDJ.1.e979



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Feeds on: Adults and larvae feed on horse dung (Fig. 5).



Figure 5.

Aphodius bimaculatus. Dosang environs, Astrakhan Province, Russia.

Distribution: Central and Eastern Europe, Western Asia up to East Kazakhstan in the east. The species is mostly occur in forest-steppe and steppe zones.

Aphodius (Melaphodius) caspius Ménériés, 1832

Material

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- a. country: Russia; stateProvince: Astrakhan'; locality: Dosang environs, left bank of Akhtuba River, floodplain; decimalLatitude: 46.91; decimalLongitude: 47.91; samplingProtocol: horse dung washing; eventDate: 2006-10-06; individualCount: 1; recordedBy: A. V. Frolov, L. A. Akhmetova; collectionID: urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:35005; institutionCode: ZIN; collectionCode: *Coleoptera*

Feeds on: Cattle dung.

Distribution: Steppe zone from Caucasus to West Siberia.



All

All taxa

Aphodius (Erytus) aequalis

Aphodius (Chilothorax) badenkoi

Aphodius (Acrossus) bimaculatus

Aphodius (Melaphodius) caspius



Taxonomic paper

Evidence for the continued presence in New Zealand of *Homotrysis macleayi* (Borchmann, 1909) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae)

▼ [Stephen E. Thorpe](#)

Abstract

The first detailed specimen records are presented for the Australian beetle *Homotrysis macleayi* (Borchmann, 1909) in New Zealand. Evaluation of this evidence clearly indicates that the species is fully established in the wild in New Zealand. It is therefore recommended that the species be added to the New Zealand Organisms Register (NZOR), as exotic and present in the wild. Some general comments are offered on the importance of data and evidence in faunistics.

Keywords

Homotrysis macleayi, NZOR, Auckland, New Zealand, Australia, faunistics, data, evidence

Introduction

In 2004, I collected what is probably the first New Zealand specimen of the Australian beetle *Homotrysis macleayi* (Borchmann, 1909). Although I immediately recognised it as a species of alleculine tenebrionid unknown in New Zealand, it was not identified until I found others in 2012. These were identified as *H. macleayi* by Australian tenebrionid expert Dr. Eric Matthews (South Australian Museum). The species was validated new to N.Z., based on this material identified by Matthews, by [Ministry for Primary Industries 2013](#). Only scant details were published by MPI (i.e. insect, *Homotrysis macleayi* (tenebrionid beetle), *Acacia* sp. (wattle), Auckland, General Surveillance). Nothing more has been published regarding the presence of this beetle in New Zealand. There is currently no record of it on the New Zealand Organisms Register (NZOR). It is therefore somewhat unclear what the status is of the species in New Zealand. Is it a permanently established member of the New Zealand fauna? Faunistics is the study

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Homotrysis macleayi

Clear

Taxon names and their usages



Taxonomic paper

Review of the genus *Namadytes* Hesse, 1969 (Insecta: Diptera: Mydidae: Syllegomydinae)

▼ [Torsten Dikow](#), [Stephanie Leon](#)

Abstract

The Mydidae genus *Namadytes* Hesse, 1969 is reviewed. It is known from five species, primarily occurring in Namibia. The study of newly available material from both Namibia and South Africa deposited in several natural history collections results in the recognition of three species and new synonymy of two, i.e., *Namadytes pallidus* Hesse, 1972 is a new junior synonym of *Namadytes maculiventris* (Hesse, 1969) and *Namadytes prozeskyi* Hesse, 1969: 282 is a new junior synonym of *Namadytes vansonii* Hesse, 1969: 280. All three species are re-described and comments on sexual dimorphism and intraspecific variation are made, a dichotomous key for their identification is presented, and illustrations and photographs are provided to support the descriptions and facilitate future identification. Distribution, occurrence in [biodiversity hotspots sensu Conservation International](#), and seasonal incidence with associated weather and climatic data are discussed for all species. A morphological structure ventral to the halter and posterior to the metathoracic spiracle, the infra-halter sclerite, is here newly termed.

Keywords

Diptera, Mydidae, Syllegomydinae, *Namadytes*, Afrotropical Region, taxonomy

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Asilidae				
Asiloidea				
Brachycera				
Diptera				
Halterorchini				
Insecta				
Mydidae				
<i>Namadytes</i>				
<i>Namadytes cimbebasiensis</i>				
<i>Namadytes maculiventris</i>				
<i>Namadytes pallidus</i>				
<i>Namadytes prozeskyi</i>				
<i>Namadytes vansonii</i>				
<i>Namamydas</i>				
<i>Namamydas maculiventris</i>				

Online taxon profiles in real time



Taxonomic paper

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* Skuse (Diptera: Sciarioidea: Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa

Vladimir Blagoderov, Laszlo Papp, Heikki Hippa

Abstract

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* (Diptera, Sciarioidea, Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa is described and a key for Afrotropical species of the genus is provided.

Keywords

Taxonomy, new species, South Africa, Lygistorrhinidae

Introduction

Lygistorrhinidae is a small family of fungus gnats (Diptera, Sciarioidea) represented by 15 genera and 41 species (<http://sciarioidea.info/taxonomy/41555>). The genus *Lygistorrhina* includes 21 species which are distributed worldwide in tropical and warm temperate regions. Twelve species of the subgenus *Lygistorrhina* (L.) are known from the Old World (Africa, Eastern Palaearctic, South East Asia, Australasia and Oceania). In addition, an undescribed species of the subgenus was reported from Mexico (Huerta and Ibanez-Bernal 2008). Five Afrotropical species of *Lygistorrhina* (L.) were described from Kenya, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo and Comoros (Matile 1978, Matile 1990, Matile 1996). In addition, an unnamed species is known from Madagascar

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Lygistorrhina

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Occurrences

GBIF Global Biodiversity Information Facility



Genomics

NCBI Gene Sequences

Database name	PubMed Central	Nucline	Protein	Taxonomy	Popset
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Biodiversity Data Journal 1: e962 (16 Sep 2013)
doi: 10.3897/BDJ.1.e962



Taxonomic paper

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* Skuse (Diptera: Sciarioidea: Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa

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Literature

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The Annals and magazine of natural history,
8th ser. v. 10 (1912): 646, 203
Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden
v. 86 1999: 381, 650
Annual report of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.
1909 (incl. Bull. 164-175): 275
Archiv für Naturgeschichte.
Jahrg. 57, bd. 2 (1891): 134
Berliner entomologische Zeitschrift /
37 Jahrg. (1892): 441
Bibliographia zoologica.
v. 24 (1913): 54



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Biodiversity Data Journal 1: e962 (16 Sep 2013)
doi: 10.3897/BDJ.1.e962



Contents Article info Citation **Metrics** Share Review it

Figures Map Taxa Data References

Taxonomic paper

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* Skuse (Diptera: Sciarioidea: Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa

Vladimir Blagoderov, Laszlo Papp, Heikki Hippa

Abstract

A new species of *Lygistorrhina* (Diptera, Sciarioidea, Lygistorrhinidae) from South Africa is described and a key for Afrotropical species of the genus is provided.

Keywords

Taxonomy, new species, South Africa, Lygistorrhinidae

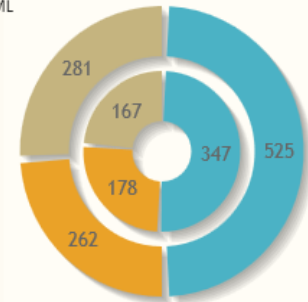
Introduction

Lygistorrhinidae is a small family of fungus gnats (Diptera, Sciarioidea) represented by 15 genera and 41 species (<http://sciarioidea.info/taxonomy/41555>). The genus *Lygistorrhina* includes 21 species which are distributed worldwide in tropical and warm temperate regions. Twelve species of the subgenus *Lygistorrhina* (L.) are known from the Old World (Africa, Eastern Palearctic, South East Asia, Australasia and Oceania). In addition, an undescribed species of the subgenus was reported from Mexico (Huerta and Ibanez-Bernal 2008). Five Afrotropical species of *Lygistorrhina* (L.) were described from Kenya, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo and Comoros (Matile 1978, Matile 1990, Matile 1996). In addition, an unnamed species is known from Madagascar

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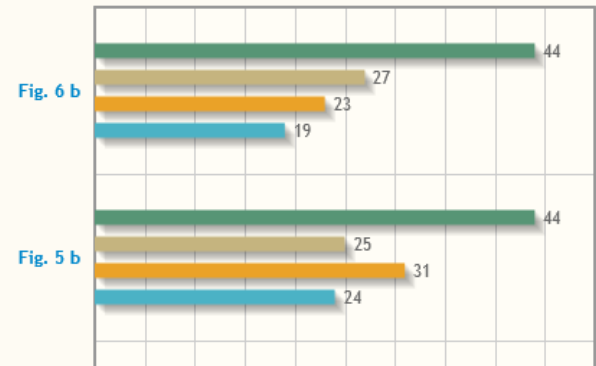
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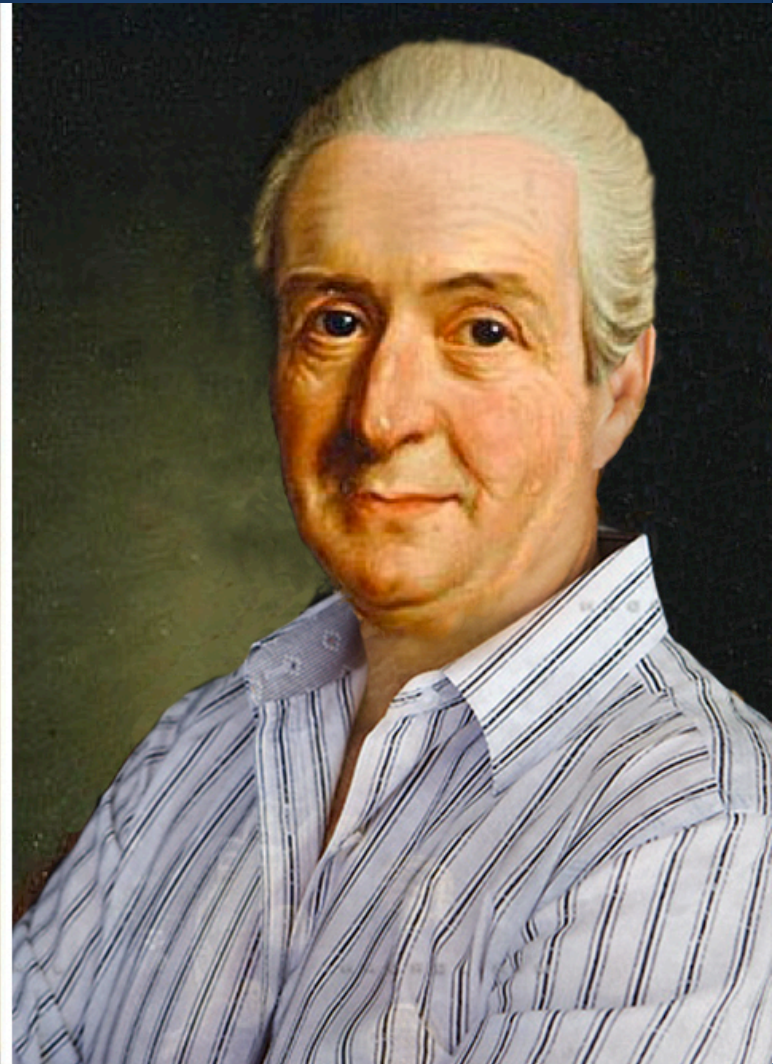
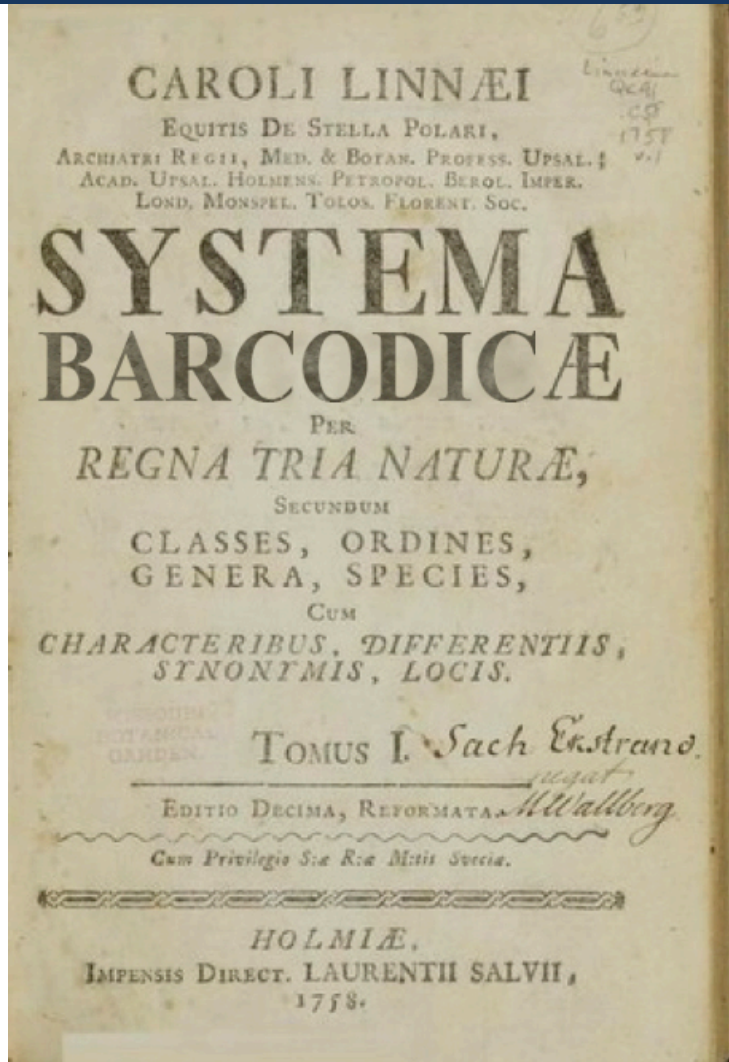


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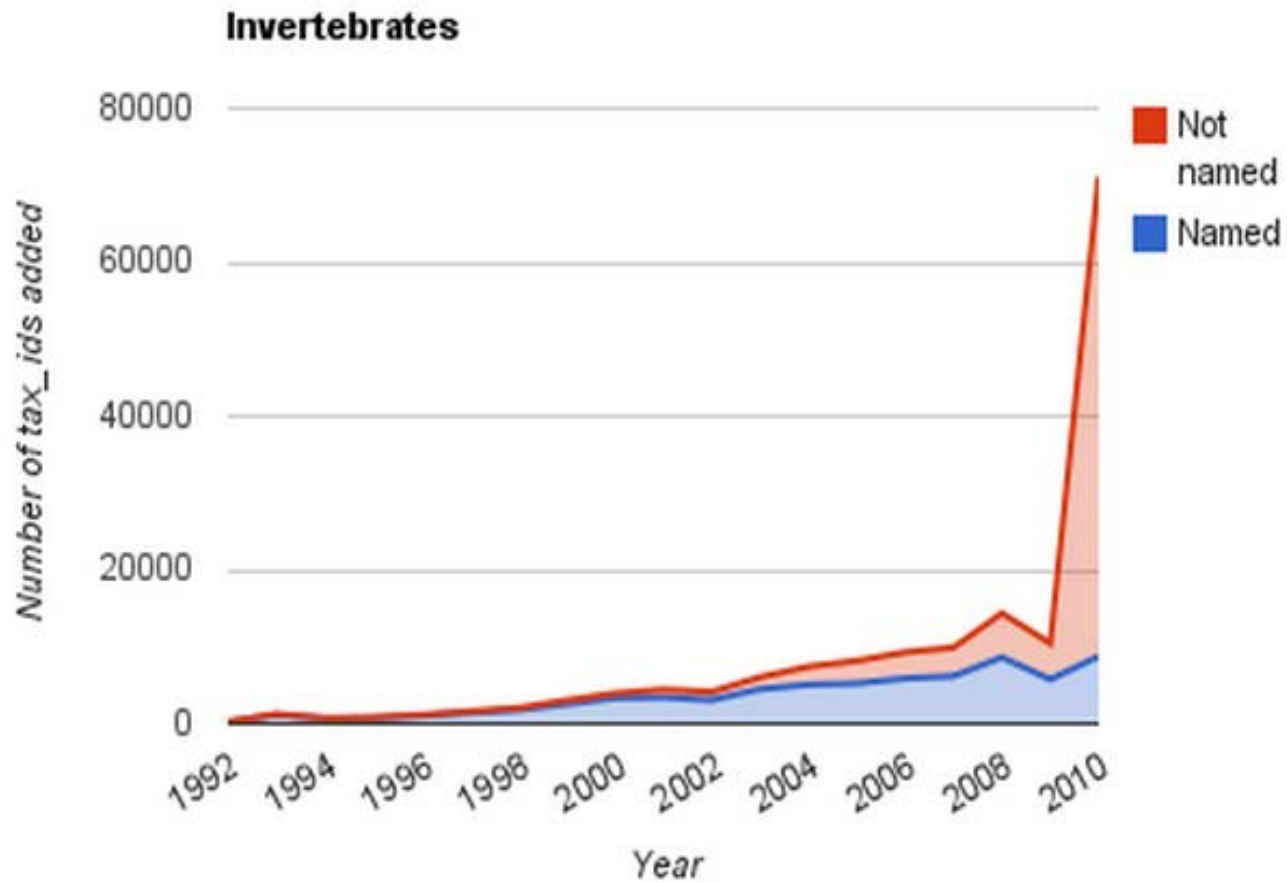


Will DNA barcoding 'eat up' Linnaeus?




... or how to integrate Linnean and DNA taxonomies?


Dark taxa: The gap (or mess?) between DNA and Linnean taxonomies




Rod Page, iPhylo blog, 12 April 2011




Level 1: Create Barcode Data Release Papers from BOLD metadata

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 Biodiversity Data Journal 3: e4078 (04 Mar 2015)
doi: 10.3897/BDJ.3.e4078

[Data paper](#)

PASSIFOR: A reference library of DNA barcodes for French saproxylic beetles (*Insecta*, *Coleoptera*)






▼ [Rodolphe Rougerie](#), [Carlos Lopez-Vaamonde](#), [Thomas Barnouin](#), [Julien Delnatte](#), [Nicolas Moulin](#), [Thierry Noblecourt](#), [Benoît Nusillard](#), [Guillem Parmain](#), [Fabien Soldati](#), [Christophe Bouget](#)

Abstract

Saproxylic beetles – associated with dead wood or with other insects, fungi and microorganisms that decompose it – play a major role in forest nutrient cycling. They are important ecosystem service providers and are used as key bio-indicators of old-growth forests. In France alone, where the present study took place, there are about 2500 species distributed within 71 families. This high diversity represents a major challenge for specimen sorting and identification.

The PASSIFOR project aims at developing a DNA metabarcoding approach to facilitate and enhance the monitoring of saproxylic beetles as indicators in ecological studies. As a first step toward that goal we assembled a library of DNA barcodes using the standard genetic marker for animals, i.e. a portion of the COI mitochondrial gene. In the present contribution, we release a library including 656 records representing 410 species in 40 different families. Species were identified by expert taxonomists, and each record is linked to a voucher specimen to enable future morphological examination. We also highlight and briefly discuss cases of low interspecific divergences, as well as cases of high intraspecific divergences that might represent cases of overlooked or cryptic diversity.

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Received: 17 Sep 2014 | Approved: 24 Feb 2015 | Published: 04 Mar 2015

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Entreprise Nicolas Moulin Entomologiste, Bihorel, France
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Thierry Noblecourt ✉

Level 2: Create machine-readable Species (re-)Descriptions from BINs, by “pressing a button”

Barcode Index Numbers

The Barcode Index Number (BIN) system clusters sequences using well established algorithms to produce operational taxonomic units that closely correspond to species. BINs are unique in that clusters are indexed in a regimented way so genetically identical taxa encountered in different studies reside under the same BIN. Training sets are based on established taxonomy to recognize those sequence clusters that are likely to correspond to biological species. Each novel cluster is assigned a globally unique identifier that is registered in the Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD).

BIN pages include a dendrogram of all member sequences and associated literature. A wiki interface enables the generation of short descriptions and annotation of data elements. Registered users can tag and enter comments on BIN pages, with submitted annotations automatically being sent to data owners.

Public Barcode Clusters: 310931

Animals: 307608 Public BINs

- [Acanthocephala](#) [45]
- [Amphibia](#) [4663]
- [Arthropoda](#) [251058]
- [Bryozoa](#) [139]
- [Cnidaria](#) [272]
- [Chaetognaths](#) [51]
- [Chordata](#) [25003]
- [Cnidaria](#) [572]
- [Cyclopora](#) [0]
- [Echinodermata](#) [1462]
- [Echura](#) [10]
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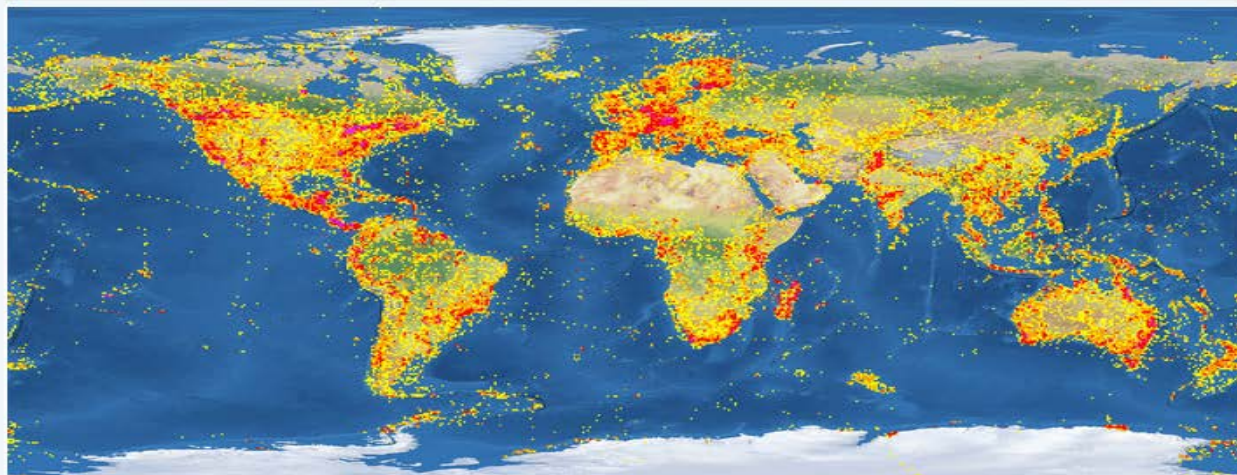
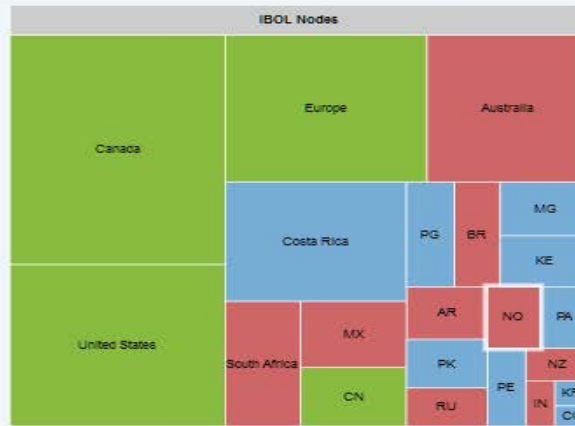
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- [South Africa](#) [11017]

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- [Costa Rica](#) [25017]
- [Kenya](#) [3924]
- [South Korea](#) [1027]
- [Madagascar](#) [5505]
- [Pakistan](#) [2511]
- [Panama](#) [2511]
- [Papua New Guinea](#) [5733]
- [Peru](#) [3467]



Level 3: Import BOLD data records straight into manuscripts (server-to-server)

Public Data

[XML](#) [TSV](#) [FASTA](#) [TRACE](#) [XML](#) [TSV](#)
Specimen Data Sequences Combined

Record Details For ABMC196-05

IDENTIFIERS:

Sample ID:	HBL008396	Museum ID:	
Field ID:	HBL008396	Collection Code:	
Deposited In:	University of Alberta, Parks Canada Tissue Repository		

[Add Tags & Comments](#) Comments: **0** Associated Tags: No Tags

TAXONOMY:

Phylum:	Chordata	Subfamily:	
Class:	Mammalia	Genus:	<i>Ursus</i>
Order:	Carnivora	Species:	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Family:	Ursidae	BIN (Cluster ID):	BOLD:AAC3976

* Barcode Index Numbers(BIN): cluster barcode sequences to create OTUs that closely reflect species groupings

SPECIMEN DETAILS:

Voucher Status:	No voucher specimen, tissue only	Reproduction:	
Tissue Descriptor:		Sex:	U
Brief Note:		Life Stage:	
Detailed Notes:	'Sissy', 91kg in '90, 2 samples received, subsampled from tissue stored at the University of Alberta, Dept. of Zoology (Parks Canada Repository)		

COLLECTION DATA:

Country:	Canada	Date Collected:	1990-07-29
Province/State:	Alberta	Collectors:	
Region/County:	Banff NP		
Sector:	Lake Louise		
Exact Site:			
Latitude:	51.4333	Elevation:	
Longitude:	-115.567	Elev. Accuracy:	
Coord. Source:		Depth:	
Coord. Accuracy:		Depth Accuracy:	

Specimen Images: N/A
Collection Site:



Attribution:
Specimen Depository: University of Alberta, Parks Canada Tissue Repository
Sequencing Center: Biodiversity Institute of Ontario

Materials



Add manually

OR

Import specimen record(s) from file

Browse

 [Download XLS template](#) (Darwin Core)

 **In case you import your own spreadsheet, please ensure that:**

- The first row contains vcolumn labels that match exactly the [Darwin Core terms](#) (see template)
- The content of the column corresponds to its label
- Each occurrence record is in a separate row
- The column typeStatus contains one of the following (without the quotes): "Other material", "Holotype", "Paratype", "Hapantotype", "Syntype", "Isotype", "Neotype", "Lectotype", "Paralectotype", "Isoparatype", "Isolectotype", "Isonetype", "Isosyntype".

OR

Import specimen record(s) from [GBIF](#) or [BOLD](#)

You may place multiple ID's separated by "|" here

Search

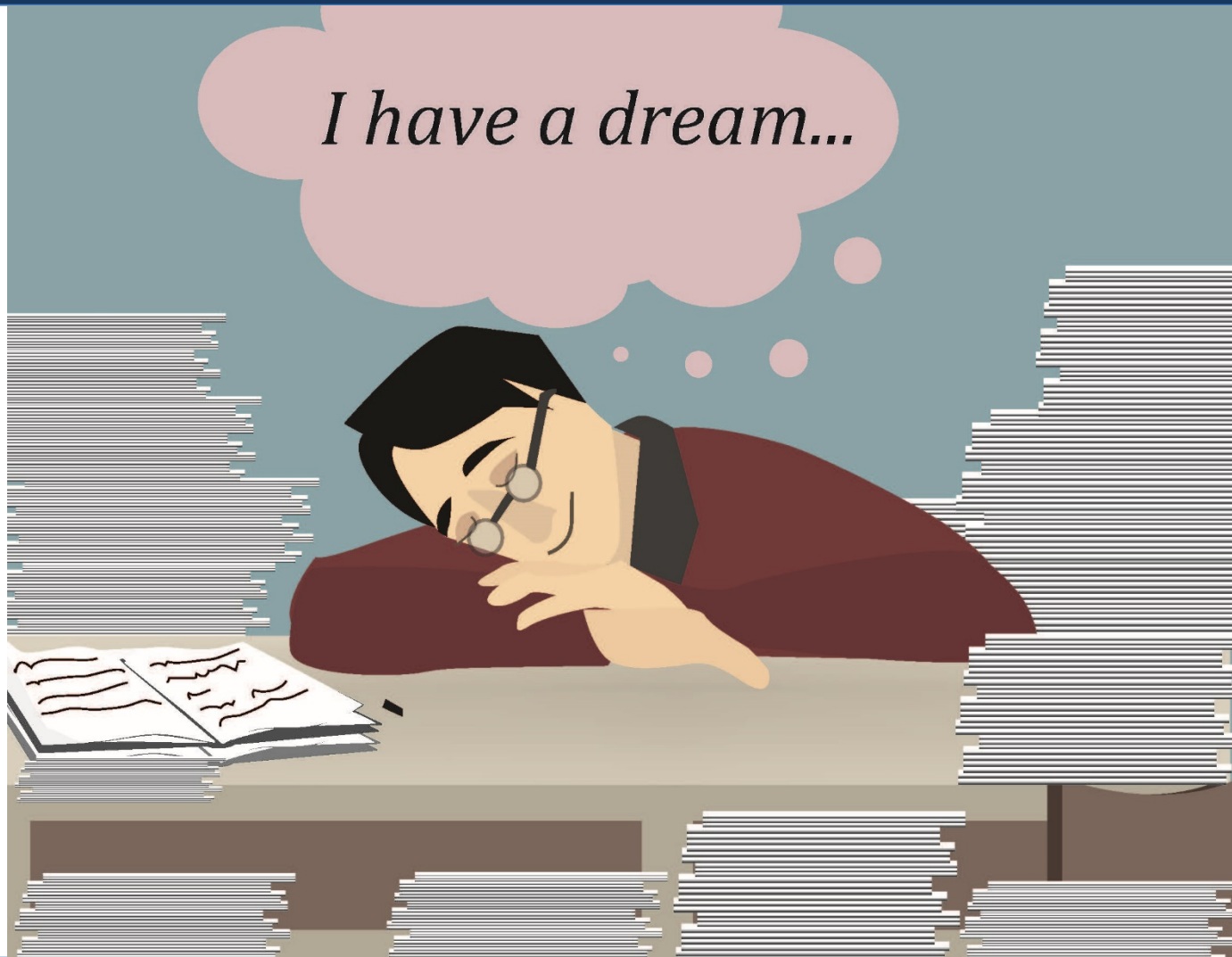
- GBIF record ID (example: 1052929592 | 1052929593)
- GBIF occurrence ID (example: <http://www.inaturalist.org/observations/1360510>)
- BOLD record ID (example: ACRJP618-11 | ACRJP619-11)
- BOLD BIN (example: BOLD:AAA5125 | BOLD:AAA5126)

Save

Cancel

Taxon treatments

Now imagine ...



... to automatically export data of 100 (1000?) species (re-)descriptions from BOLD to a manuscript, just in seconds?



Taxon treatments


Add manually

OR

Import specimen record(s) from file

Browse

 [Download XLS template](#) (Darwin Core)

 In case you import your own spreadsheet, please ensure that:

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- Each occurrence record is in a separate row
- The column typeStatus contains one of the following (without the quotes): "Other material", "Holotype", "Paratype", "Hapantotype", "Syntype", "Isotype", "Neotype", "Lectotype", "Paralectotype", "Isoparatype", "Isolectotype", "Isonotype", "Isosyntype".

OR

Import data from [BOLD](#) or [UNITE](#)

You may place multiple ID's separated by "|" here 

Search

- BOLD Barcode Identification Number (BIN) (example: BOLD:AAA5125 | BOLD:AAA5126)
- UNITE Species Hypothesis ID (example: SH036268.06FU | SH035297.06FU)

Save

Cancel

Add taxon names, coauthors, descriptions, diagnoses, discuss with peers



Mr. Teodor Georgiev

This is a read-only version!

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HMDS (hexamethylidisilane) for 2 hours, and air dried. Reconstruction was done with the SkyScan software NRecon, using a modified Feldkamp algorithm, and adjusting for beam hardening and applying ring artefact correction resulting in 3865 cross sections in .bmp format, with image size 2000x2000 pixels. The video of 3D volume renderings was created with CTVox, using the flight recorder function, and saved as an AVI (Audio Video Interface) file. The obtained data were processed through a transfer function where the different voxels with different grey value were (or weren't) made opaque and where the color was assigned to a certain grey value. The image stack is stored in GigaDB (Stoev et al. 2013) under a Creative Commons CC0 public domain waiver. The only software used was CTVox, a viewing software, not analysis software (although you could argue that viewing the images is also a way of analyzing them).

Abbreviations

T – Tergite, TT – Tergites, Legs: L – left, R – right; Plectrotaxy table: Cx – coxa, Tr – trochanter, Pf – prefemur, F – femur, T – tibia, a, m, p stand for spines in respectively, anterior, medial and posterior position.

Taxon treatments

Eupolybothrus cavernicolus Komerički & Stoev, 2013, sp. n.

- ZooBank [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6F9A6F3C-687A-436A-9497-70596584678C](http://www.zoobank.org/act:6F9A6F3C-687A-436A-9497-70596584678C)
- SRA project accession <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/ERP003841>
- ArrayExpress accession <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/arrayexpress/experiments/E-MTAB-1859>
- GigaDB <http://dx.doi.org/10.5524/100063>
- GenBank [KF715043](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KF715043)
- GenBank [KF715049](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KF715049)
- GenBank [KF715050](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KF715050)
- GenBank [KF715059](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KF715059)
- BOLD dataset <http://dx.doi.org/10.5883/DS-EUPCAV>
- MorphBank [999021821&tsn=true](https://www.morphobank.org/999021821&tsn=true)
- MorphoSource http://morphosource.org/index.php/Detail/SpecimenDetail/Show/specimen_id/514

Materials [Download as CSV](#)

Holotype:

- country: Croatia; stateProvince: Knin; locality: NP Krka, village Kistanje, Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II; verbatimElevation: 115 m; verbatimLatitude: 44°00'01.1"N; verbatimLongitude: 16°00'58.5"E; samplingProtocol: hand collected under clay sediment; eventDate: 9 February 2013; individualCount: 1; sex: male; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: M. Lukić; institutionCode: CBSS; collectionCode: CHP536

Paratypes:

- country: Croatia; stateProvince: Knin; locality: NP Krka, village Kistanje, Hydroelectric power plant Miljacka, cave Miljacka II;

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Taxonomic paper

Streamlining the use of BOLD specimen data to record species distributions: a case study with ten Nearctic species of *Microgastrinae* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

▼ Jose L Fernandez-Triana, Lyubomir Penev, Sujeevan Ratnasingham, M. Alex Smith, Jayme Sones, Angela Telfer, Jeremy R. deWaard, Paul D. N. Hebert

Abstract

The Barcode of Life Data Systems (BOLD) is designed to support the generation and application of DNA barcode data, but it also provides a unique source of data with potential for many research uses. This paper explores the streamlining of BOLD specimen data to record species distributions – and its fast publication using the Biodiversity Data Journal (BDJ), and its authoring platform, the Pensoft Writing Tool (PWT). We selected a sample of 630 specimens and 10 species of a highly diverse group of parasitoid wasps (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Microgastrinae) from the Nearctic region and used the information in BOLD to uncover a significant number of new records (of locality, provinces, territories and states). By converting specimen information (such as locality, collection date, collector, voucher depository) from the BOLD platform to the Excel template provided by the PWT, it is possible to quickly upload and generate long lists of "Material Examined" for papers discussing taxonomy, ecology and/or new distribution records of species. For the vast majority of publications including DNA barcodes, the generation and publication of ancillary data associated with the barcoded material is seldom highlighted and often disregarded, and the analysis of those data sets to uncover new distribution patterns of species has rarely been explored, even though many BOLD records represent new and/or significant discoveries. The introduction of journals specializing in – and streamlining – the release of these datasets, such as the BDJ, should facilitate thorough analysis of these records, as shown in this paper.

Keywords

Species distribution records, streamlining data, Barcode of Life Data Systems, Pensoft Writing Tool, *Microgastrinae*, Nearctic

Biodiversity Data Journal 2: e4153

doi: 10.3897/BDJ.2.e4153

Received: 12 Oct 2014 | Approved: 24 Oct 2014 | Published: 29 Oct 2014

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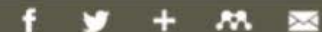
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Taxonomic paper

Biodiversity inventories in high gear: DNA barcoding facilitates a rapid biotic survey of a temperate nature reserve

Angela C Telfer, Monica R Young, Jenna Quinn, Kate Perez, Crystal N Sobel, Jayme E Sones, Valerie Levesque-Beaudin, Rachael Derbyshire, Jose Fernandez-Triana, Rodolphe Rougerie, Abinah Thevanayagam, Adrian Boskovic, Alex V Borisenko, Alex Cadel, Allison Brown, Anais Pages, Anibal H Castillo, Annegret Nicolai, Barb Mockford Glenn Mockford, Belén Bukowski, Bill Wilson, Brock Trojahn, Carole Ann Lacroix, Chris Brimblecombe, Christopher Hay, Christmas Ho, Claudia Steinke, Connor P Warne, Cristina Garrido Cortes, Daniel Engelking, Danielle Wright, Dario A Lijtmaer, David Gascoigne, David Hernandez Martich, Derek Morningstar, Dirk Neumann, Dirk Steinke, Donna DeBruin Marco DeBruin, Dylan Dobias, Elizabeth Sears, Ellen Richard, Emily Damstra, Evgeny V Zakharov, Frederic Laberge, Gemma E Collins, Gergin A Blagoev, Gerrie Grainge, Graham Ansell, Greg Meredith, Ian Hogg, Jaclyn McKeown, Janet Topan, Jason Bracey, Jerry Guenther, Jesse Sills-Gilligan, Joseph Addesi, Joshua Persi, Kara K S Layton, Kareina D'Souza, Kencho Dorji, Kevin Grundy, Kirsti Nghidinwa, Kylee Ronnenberg, Kyung Min Lee, Linxi Xie, Liuqiong Lu, Lyubomir Penev, Maily Gonzalez, Margaret E Rosati, Mari Kekkonen, Maria Kuzmina, Marianne Iskandar, Marko Mutanen, Maryam Fatahi, Mikko Pentinsaari, Miriam Bauman, Nadya Nikolova, Natalia V Ivanova, Nathaniel Jones, Nimalka Weerasuriya, Norman Monkhouse, Pablo D Lavinia, Paul Jannetta, Priscila E Hanisch, R. Troy McMullin, Rafael Ojeda Flores, Raphaëlle Mouttet, Reid Vender, Renee N Labbee, Robert Forsyth, Rob Lauder, Ross Dickson, Ruth Kroft, Scott E Miller, Shannon MacDonald, Sishir Panthi, Stephanie Pedersen, Stephanie Sobek-Swant, Suresh Naik, Tatsiana Lipinskaya, Thanushi Eagalle, Thibaud Decaëns, Thibault Kosuth, Thomas Braukmann, Tom Woodcock, Tomas Roslin, Tony Zammit, Victoria Campbell, Vlad Dinca, Vlada Peneva, Paul D N Hebert, Jeremy R deWaard

Abstract

Background

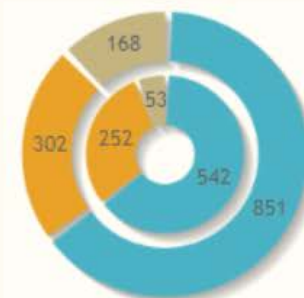
Comprehensive biotic surveys, or 'all taxon biodiversity inventories' (ATBI), have traditionally been limited in scale or scope due to the complications surrounding specimen sorting and species identification. To circumvent these issues, several ATBI projects have successfully integrated DNA barcoding into their identification procedures and witnessed acceleration in their surveys and subsequent increase in project scope and scale. The Biodiversity Institute of Ontario partnered with the

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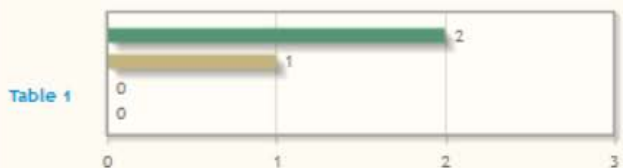
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Cumulative taxonomy? What's this?

Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico - Google Chrome

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ZooKeys 40: 1-239 (19 Mar 2010)
doi: 10.3897/zookeys.40.414

Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico

Donald Lafontaine, Christian Schmidt

Abstract

An annotated check list of the North American species of Noctuoidea (Lepidoptera) is presented, consisting of 3693 species. One-hundred and sixty-six taxonomic changes are proposed, consisting of 13 species-group taxa accorded species status (*stat. n.* and *stat. rev.*), 2 revalidated genus-group taxa (*stat. rev.*), and 2 family-group taxa raised to subfamily. Sixty-nine species-group taxa are downgraded to junior synonyms or subspecies (*stat. n.*, *syn. rev.*, and *syn. n.*), and 6 genera relegated to synonymy. Sixty-seven new or revised generic combinations are proposed. No new taxa are described. Six non-native species now believed to be established in North America are documented for the first time, namely *Simplicia cornicalis* (Fabricius, 1794), *Nala cucullatella* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Tyta luctuosa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *Oligia latruncula* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *Niphonyx segregata* (Butler, 1878) and *Hecotera dysodea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). The check list is arranged according to species membership in higher-level taxa (family, subfamily, tribe, subtribe), based on the most recent working hypotheses of a comprehensive phylogenetic framework for the Noctuoidea.

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ZooKeys 40: 1-239
doi: 10.3897/zookeys.40.414
Published: 19 Mar 2010

This article is part of:
[ZooKeys 40: Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea \(Insecta, Lepidoptera\) of North America north of Mexico](#)

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Articles by this author in: [CrossRef](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Christian Schmidt
Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, Canada
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Additions and corrections to the check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico

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Abstract

A total of 115 additions and corrections are listed and discussed for the check list of the Noctuoidea of North America north of Mexico published in 2010. Thirty-two of these are changes in authorship and/or date of publication or spelling. Taxonomic changes are 33 new or revised synonymies, three new combinations, and six revisions in status from synonymy to valid species.

Keywords

Canada, United States, Notodontidae, Doidae, Erebiidae, Eutelidae, Noctuidae, Nolidae, distribution, faunistics

Introduction

Continuing work on the check list of Noctuoidea of North America north of Mexico has resulted in 115 changes to the list published last year (Lafontaine and Schmidt 2010). About one-third of these (32) are

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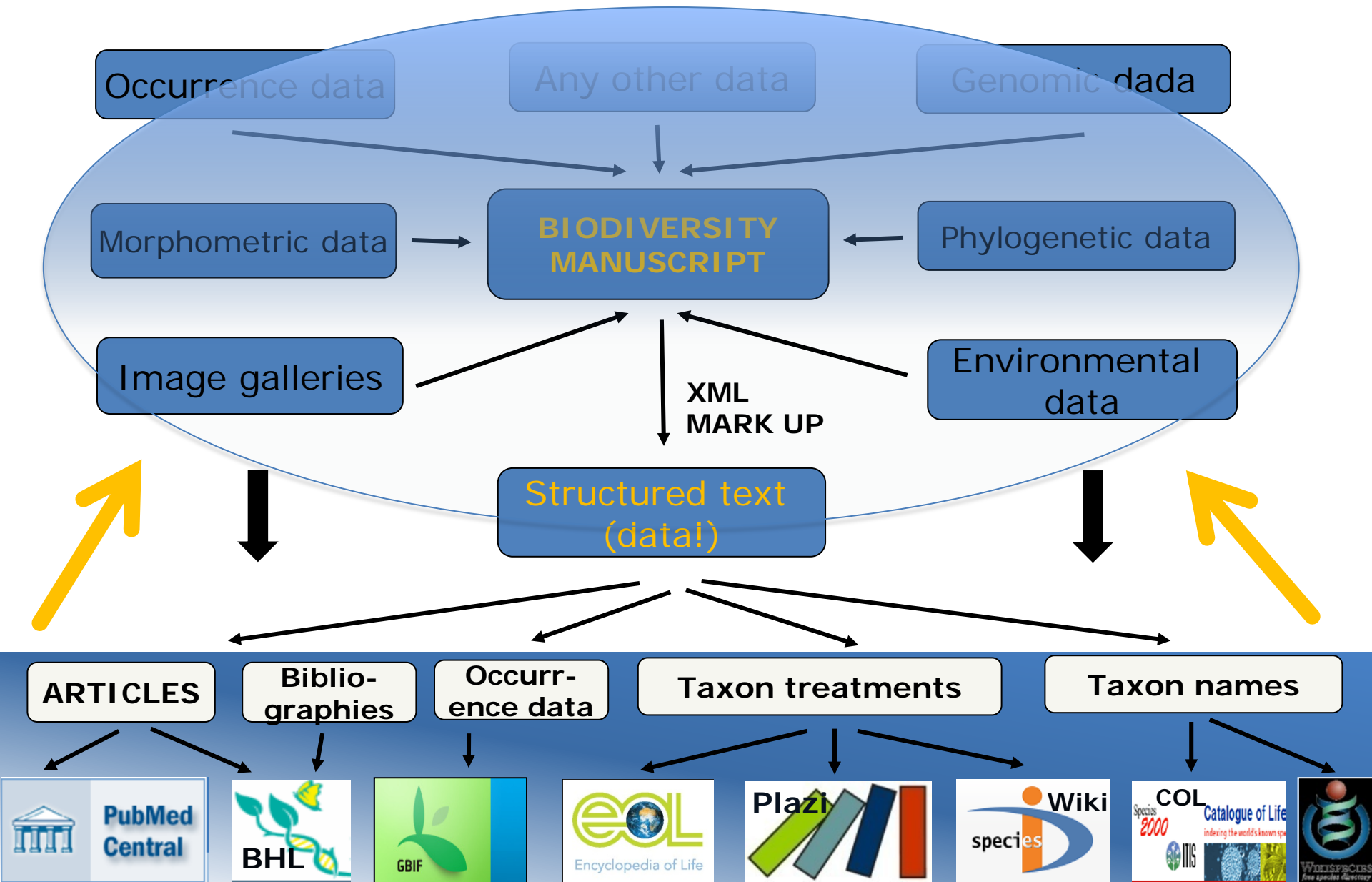
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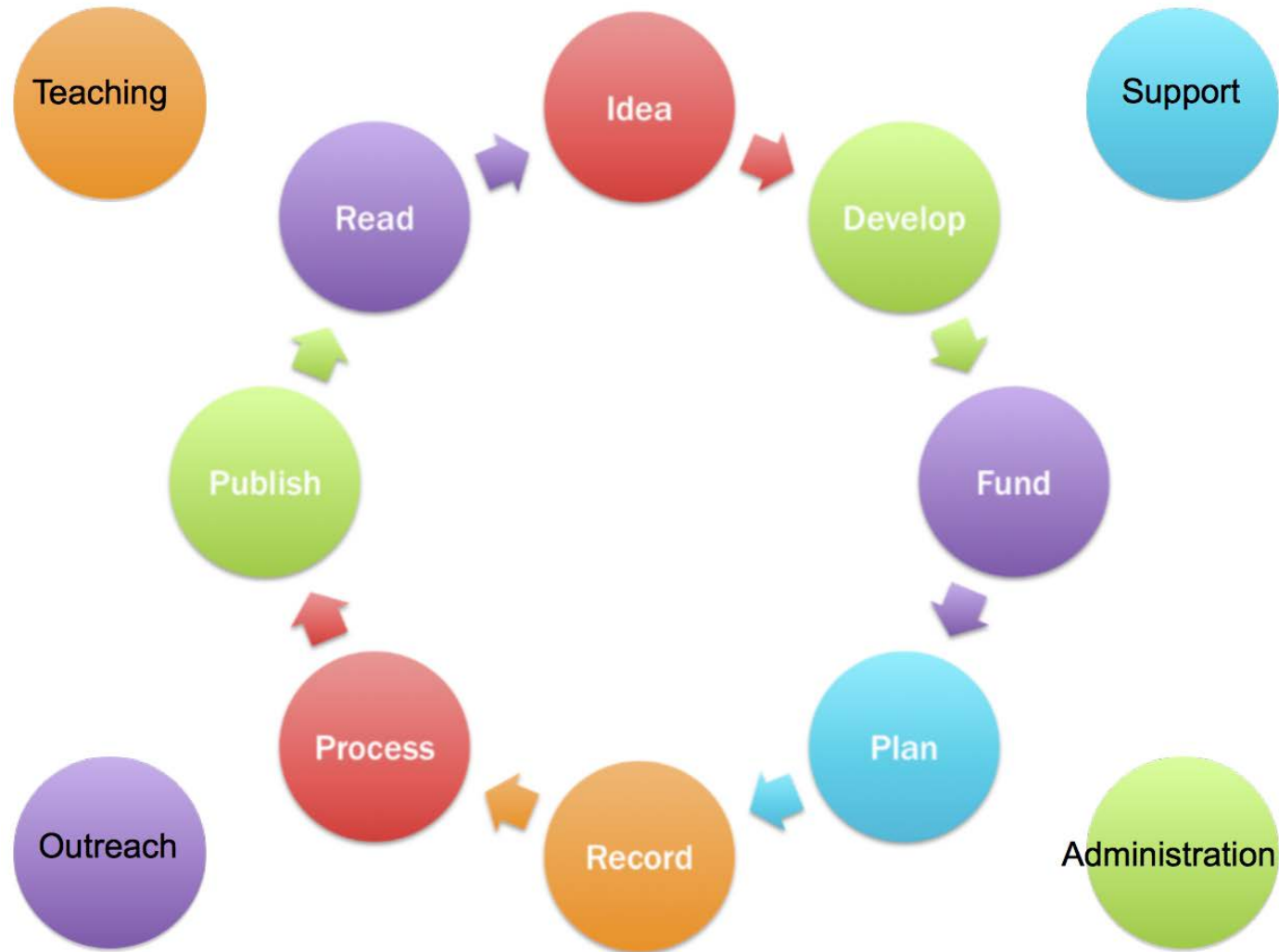
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