# The British Simuliid Group Bulletin

Number 37

January 2012





#### THE BRITISH SIMULIID GROUP BULLETIN

Number 37

January 2012

#### CONTENTS

From the Editor	1
FORTHCOMING MEETINGS	
Tenth Annual Meeting of the North American Black Fly Association (NABFA)	2
5th International Simuliidae Symposium	2
NOTES, VIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE	
Blackflies and Beer.	3
SCIENTIFIC PAPER	

Notes on simuliids in the	Comoro Islands with particular	
reference to Anjouan.	R. W. Crosskey	4

#### WHO WAS ...?

Honorific names: r	nore mini-biograp	hies	8
	8 1		-

MEMBERSHIP NOTICES...... 14

<u>Cover Image:</u> <u>Simulium metallicum</u> Bellardi. Primary vector of onchocerciasis in northern Venezuela and secondary vector in Guatemala and Mexico. Drawing by Francisco Camino P. taken from the frontispiece of Dalmat, H.T. 1955 "The Black Flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) of Guatemala and their role as Vectors of Onchocerciasis", Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 125, No. 1, 425 pp.

# From the Editor

Here is the second "on line" number of the *Bulletin*. The editor wishes to thank those who sent comments on the first "on line" number of the *Bulletin*, No. 36. All were approving which was a great consolation.

Some of our membership have requested to continue to receive printed copies, and printed versions are still sent to the following libraries.

CAB International, P.O. Box No. 100, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, U.K. The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, U.K. Zoological Record, Enterprise House, Innovation Way, Heslington, York, U.K. Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool, U.K. Albany Museum, Somerset Street, Grahamstown 6140, South Africa. Freshwater Biological Association, The Ferry House, Ambleside, U.K. Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, U.K.

If anyone thinks copies should be sent to other libraries, please contact the editor.

For those who might want to replace missing numbers of the printed *Bulletins* 1 to 35 in their library, the editor has a stock of spare copies which he would be glad to get rid of. Nearly all numbers are represented. Send a request to the editor.

The free availability of the *Bulletin* via the internet has changed the concept of membership of the *British Simuliid Group*, please refer to MEMBERSHIP NOTICES for a discussion on this topic.

#### John Davies

# FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

#### 2012 Annual Meeting of the North American Black Fly Association (NABFA) Archbold Biological Center in Lake placid, Florida.

The tenth annual North American Black Fly Association meeting, to which everyone is invited, will be held February 8-10, 2012 at the Archbold Biological Center in Lake Placid, Florida. For further information please contact Elmer W. Gray, 413 Biological Sciences Building, Dept. of Entomology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, U.S.A. Phone: (706) 542-1184 Fax: (706) 542 2279 e-mail: ewgray@uga.edu or John Walz President NABFA

> Office: 651-643-8388 Email: johnwalz@visi.com

### 5th International Simuliidae Symposium

Will be held between 3rd and 7th September 2012 at the Comenius University (Faculty of Natural Sciences), Bratislava, Slovakia..

The 3rd. September will be for registration and an evening welcome reception. On 4, 6 and 7 September there will be lectures and on 5th September a whole day field excursion.

Further information and registration forms can be found at <u>http://zoology.fns.uniba.sk/simulium2012</u>

Matus Kudela Department of Zoology, Comenius University Mlynska dolina SK-84215 Bratislava SLOVAKIA

tel. ++421-2-60296252

email: kudela@fns.uniba.sk

# NOTES, VIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE

#### **Blackflies and Beer.**

In Bulletin 16 of December 2000 we reported the appearance of a new beer in the environment. "Blandford Fly Beer". Recently, assiduous field workers have discovered that this tipple has undergone some morphological changes, as a result of which the owners have changed the name to "Blandford Flyer" the external features of which are shown below.





Dorsal



Ventral

The ventral description reads: "With the hot summer sun beating down, the patient fly-fisherman of the Dorset Stour await their catch. These 'Flyers' are celebrated in this warming ale with ginger overtones, rumoured to be originally included to remedy the bites of the infamous Blandford Fly. The rounded sweetness of this medium bodied brew makes it an ideal and refreshing accompaniment to a hot lamb biryani or spicy crispy chili beef".

It has been reported that the internal structure and composition remains unchanged.

# **SCIENTIFIC PAPER**

## Notes on simuliids in the Comoro Islands with particular reference to Anjouan

Roger W. Crosskey 2 Willow End, Totteridge, London N20 8EP, UK

The Comoros archipelago comprises four main islands lying in a more or less northwest to southeast alignment across the northern end of the Mozambigue Channel between Africa and Madagascar. Their geology is described by Esson et al. (1970). Grande Comore, the largest and westernmost island, lacks running water but simuliids have been recorded from the watered islands, viz. Simulium dentulosum group sp. indet. from Anjouan (Ovazza & Ovazza, 1970), Simulium adersi from the easterly islands, Anjouan and Mayotte (Brunhes, 1978), and Simulium imerinae (?) from Mohéli island (Grenier & Grjebine, 1959). The presence of Simulium adersi in Mohéli should also be recorded here as there is a slide-mounted adult male in the Natural History Museum, London, from this island with data label (typewritten) 'Fomboni 17-nov.6 Comores A.G. [= Alexis Griebine]'. This is accompanied by the slide-mount of a Simulium adersi male from Mayotte bearing a data label (typewritten) 'Comores, Dioesi Dzaoudzi] 20 nov.55'. Both males have the associated pupal parts and each has a typewritten label 'S. adersi ex nympha' and my determination label as *adersi* (date 2004). Regarding Mayotte, S. adersi appears to be the only simuliid present. Doug Craig (pers. comm., 8.ix.2009) has a fine collection of material from the island awaiting detailed study\*.

My object in these notes is mainly to record the findings on Simuliidae resulting from the Comoros part of the 1974 Austrian Hydrobiological Mission to the archipelagos of the western Indian Ocean. The material was received from the late Professor Ferdinand Starmühlner (Vienna) in March 1975 and is comprised of larvae and pupae from the island of Anjouan. The Mission sampled freshwater fauna at 26 sites in this island, of which 14 proved positive for blackflies. The material, now in the Natural History Museum (BNMH), contains four species: *Simulium adersi, S. ruficorne, S. dentulosum* group sp. (? sp. n.) and an unidentifiable species of the *S. ruficorne* group. The absence of any specimens of the Madagascan subgenus *Xenosimulium* is of interest in the light of Grenier & Grjebine's (1959: 990) finding of 'grosses larves noires' which they thought were probably attributable *to S. (X.) imerinae*. These larvae were

obtained by Alexis Grjebine in November 1955 at Fomboni in Mohéli and are the basis for the open circle round Mohéli on the map of *Xenosimulium* distribution in Crosskey (1969: 184). [The entry 'Mayotte' for *S. imerinae* in Crosskey & Howard (1997) should read 'Mohéli ?', as in the latest edition of the world blackfly inventory Adler & Crosskey (2011).]

#### Starmühlner's sampled sites yielding Simuliidae

All sampled sites were in Anjouan island. Their Starmühlner codes are shown in parentheses following the collection date. The German-language site data have been converted to English when appropriate. Starmühlner (1979), having at that time no identifications available, simply noted 'Simuliidae gen. spec.' for each site he listed. The species named for each site are those I found while working out the material. The larvae listed as *S. ruficorne* group sp. differ from *S. ruficorne* in having a full set of head-spots, much shorter hypostomial teeth and slender branches in the 4-filamented pharate pupal gill. Possibly they are larvae of *S. tolongoinae*, a species described from Madagascar by Grenier & Brunhes (1972).

- 1. Mutsamudu river, middle reach, 200-250m, 4.iii.1974 (F/An/4). *Simulium dentulosum* group sp. (140L poor condition, 1P) [River habitat photograph in Starmühlner 1976, Plate 1(4)]
- 2. Mutsamudu river, upper tributary, 500m, 5.iii.1974 (F/An/5). Simulium dentulosum group sp. (80L); Simulium ruficorne group sp. (2L).
- 3. Mutsamudu river, low level tributary, 50m, 5.iii.1974 (F/An/6). [This site not listed for simuliids in Starmühlner (1979: 651)] *Simulium dentulosum* group sp. (36L)
- 4. Hanghoué river, lower part, 90m, 7.iii 1974 (F/An/8). Simulium dentulosum group sp. (7L) ; Simulium adersi (3L, 1P pharate ♂, 1P exuviae)
- 5. Ouani river, c. 1 km from mouth, 20m, 7.iii.1974 (F/An/9). Simulium adersi (5L, 1P exuviae)
- 6. Upper Ouani river, 250m, 8.iii.1974 (F/An/10).

- 7. Tatinga (= Tranitringa) river, upper part, 600m, 11.iii.1974 (F/An/12). *Simulium ruficorne* group sp. (3L)
  - [River habitat photograph in Starmühlner 1976, Plate 1(2)]
- 8. Mdzihe river, tributary of R. Tatinga, 800m, 12.iii.l974 (F/An/14). Simulum dentulosum group sp. (5L)
- 9. Southwest coast, Gégé, lower Gégé river, 20m, 13.iii.1974 (F/An/I5). Simulium dentulosum group sp. (1L) ; Simulium adersi (6L)
- 10. Northwest coast, Mahavouli river between Ouani and Matsamudu, c. 100m, I5.iii.1974 (F/An/I6).

```
Simulium adersi (I7L, 5P incl. pharate ♂)
```

S. adersi (3L, 1P)

11. Southwest coast, Hachéla river, south of Sima, 10m, 20.iii.1974 (F/An/17).

```
Simulium adersi (4L, 3P incl. pharate 3, 1P exuviae)
```

- 12. Northwest coast, Foumban river, 150m, 20.iii.1974 (F/An/18). S. adersi (9L, 2P) ; S. ruficorne (3L)
- 13. Upper Santsa river, Adda-Douéni, 750m, 21.iii.1974 (F/An/2l) Simulium dentulosum group sp. (114L, I3P).
- 14. Southwest coast, upper Pomoni river, 200m, 25.iii.1974 (F/An/24) *Simulium dentulosum* group sp. (5L)

#### On the Simulium dentulosum group species in Anjouan

The sampling list received from Starmühlner has my annotation 'sp. n.' in each place relating to the *S. dentulosum* group. Apparently, when I saw the material, I believed that a new species of the group was involved. This still is probably so. I have not been able to take the matter further, but in case useful in the future I quote here my manuscript note about the material - "Sim (Anasolen) sp.. - very common. 14 fil. gill as <u>dentulosum</u> but without ornamentation, gill much more spreading, cleft of larva different shape. Near <u>nili</u> but much smaller, cocoon different shape, gill branching different, larval head normal (not modified as <u>nili</u>). Antennae long etc. Consider it is a sp. n.".

#### Acknowledgement

My thanks go to Professor Doug Craig (Edmonton) for information about *Simulium adersi* in Mayotte.

#### References

- Adler, P.H. & Crosskey, R.W. (2010). World blackflies (Diptera: Simuliidae) : a comprehensive revision of the taxonomic and geographical inventory. 117 pp. Web address in 2011: http://www.clemson.edu/cafls/departments/esps/biomia/pdfs/blackflyi nventory.pdf.
- Brunhes, J. (1978). Les insectes hématophages de l'Archipel des Comores (Diptera Culicidae, Ceratopogonidae, Simuliidae, Tabanidae, Hippoboscidae et Muscidae Stomoxyinae; Hemiptera Cimicidae), maladies transmises et méthodes de lutte. *Mémoires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle* (n.s.) (Série A, Zoologie) **109**: 193-246.

[The coverage for Simuliidae is on pp. 224-225 *Simulium adersi*, the only species mentioned, is recorded from Mayotte and Anjouan]

**Crosskey, R.W**. (1969). A re-classification of the Simuliidae (Diptera) of Africa and its islands. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology), Supplement **14**: 1-195.

- **Crosskey, R.W. & Howard, T.M**. (1997). *A taxonomic and geographical inventory of world blackflies (Diptera : Simuliidae)*. 144 pp. The Natural History Museum, London.
- Esson, J., Flower, M.F.J., Strong, D.F., Upton, B.J.G. & Wadsworth, W.J. (1970). Geology of the Comores Archipelago, Western Indian Ocean. *Geological Magazine* 107: 549-557.
- Grenier, P. & Brunhes, J. (1972). Simulium (Diptera, Simuliidae) de Madagascar: Simulium tolongoinae n.sp., S. milloti Grenier et Doucet, S. pentaceros n.sp. Cahiers O.R.S.T.O.M. (Série Entomologie médicale et Parasitologie) 10 (1): 69-75.
- Grenier, P. & Grjebine, A. (1959). Remarques morphologique et biologiques concernent les "Mouka-Fouhi" (*Simulium neireti* Roubaud, *S. imerinae* Roubaud) de Madagascar et *S. ambositrae* nom. nov. Bulletin de la Société de Pathologie exotique 51 (6) (1958) : 981-991.
- **Ovazza, M. & Ovazza, L**. (1970). Simulies anthropophiles de Madagascar. Description de *Simulium griveaudi* n. sp. *Cahiers O.R.S.T.O.M*. (Série Entomologie médicale et Parasitologie) 8 (1) : 3-19.
- Starmühlner, F. (1976). Contribution to the knowledge of the freshwater-fauna of the Isle of Anjouan (Comores). *Cahiers O.R.S.T.O.M.* (Série Hydrobiologique) **10** (4) : 255-265. [Simuliids are mentioned on pages 261-264, at seven points in all.]
- **Starmühlner, F.** (1979). Results of the Austrian Hydrobiological Mission, 1974 to the Seychelles-, Comoros- and Mascarene archipelagos: Part I: Preliminary Report, Introduction, Methods, General situation of the Islands with description of the stations and general comments on the distribution of the fauna in the running waters of the islands. *Annalen des Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien* **82**: 621-742.

\* Mayotte presently retains this name and its status as a dependency of France. The other three islands, collectively the Union of the Comoros (an independent state), have the recently adopted names Mwali (= Mohéli), Ngazidja (= Grande Comore) and Nzwani (= Anjouan); the old familiar names are used for the purpose of this article.

# WHO WAS ...?

#### Honorific names: more mini-biographies

Included in this *Bulletin* are five more biographical items relating to honorific names. On this occasion one of the honorifics applies to a generic name (*Gibbinsiellum*), not to a species. All items apply to the Afrotropical fauna. That on H.H. Goiny (*goinyi*) has been prepared by Frank Walsh, the others by Roger Crosskey with a little contribution on Aders (*adersi*) from myself. My thanks go to these colleagues for contributing to this *Bulletin* issue.

#### John Davies (editor)

adersi Pomeroy (1922), adolffriedericianum Enderlein (1930), copleyi Gibbins (1941), geigyi Garms & Hãusermann (1968), goinyi Lewis & Hanney (1965), Gibbinsiellum Rubtsov (1962).

#### adersi Pomeroy (1922) - Simulium (originally as variety of hirsutum)

Named (implicit) for Dr William Mansfield Aders DSc (1881-1934), physician and Government Zoologist/Entomologist in Zanzibar (then a British Protectorate) prior to and through the First World War. Born presumably in England, he gained a PhD from Marburg before attending the then London School of Tropical Medicine in 1908 prior to proceeding to East Africa. A letter quoted by Austen (1912) in his description of the tabanid genus Adersia shows that Aders was active in Zanzibar at least by mid-1911 and that he did much to make known the insect fauna of the island. In the early days he concentrated on bloodsucking Diptera, later becoming closely concerned with economic entomology, especially the insect pests of cloves and coconuts, fruits and cotton. He wrote on diseases and the insects that carry them (e.g. "Insects Injurious to Man and Stock in Zanzibar". (1917)) In 1917 Aders was lent by the Zanzibar Government to carry out a mosquito survey of Dar-es-Salaam, capital of the then German East Africa (Tanganyika) and soon to be occupied by British forces. Pomeroy's honorific name adersi appears to have been bestowed primarily in recognition of Aders's work at Dar since no evidence has been seen to suggest that Aders ever collected simuliids. The original material of Simulium adersi from Zanzibar was obtained by Pomeroy on 22 July 1917 and it is a reasonable guess that Pomeroy and Aders met about this time. [Pomeroy was a Colonial Service entomologist from Nigeria on military assignment in East Africa in the second half of the First World War. Following British capture of Dar-es-Salaam, Pomeroy mounted a mosquito control campaign there which was very successful in reducing the malaria risk among troops and ancillaries - a specific

achievement for which he received the MBE. See *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*, 1920, 35: 44-63 for reference (p. 62) to the Aders survey.] Aders conducted a survey into the prevalence of sleeping sickness and possible control of its vectors in Zanzibar in 1928. When he left Africa is not known, but on his death in London in 1934 he left a bequest to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine "for research in Entomology and Parasitology" which is used to fund the "Mansfield Aders Scholarship". **Reference**: *Aders*, p. 3 *in* Bo Beolens, M. Watkins and M. Grayson *The Eponym Dictionary of Mammals.* Johns Hopkins University Press (2009).

#### **adolffriedericianum** Enderlein (1930) - *Simulium* (syn. of *dentulosum*)

Named (explicit) for Adolf Friedrich von Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1882-1918), German aristocrat, duke (Herzog) of former Mecklenburg-Strelitz Grand Duchy in northern Germany. He succeeded his father as Grand Duke VI in 1914 but shortly afterwards was deceased by his own hand (1918) near his castle and birthplace of Neu-Strelitz. During the First World War he served (1915) with distinction in Serbia under the German soldier August von Mackensen and it is claimed was the first officer to cross the Danube. The duke's connection with entomology, though very marginal, can be seen as established by his leadership of two German expeditions into the heart of tropical Africa. These resulted, inter alia, in very extensive collections of insects. The first expedition (1907-1908) concentrated on the country between Lake Victoria and Lake Kivu en route to explore Rwanda (at that time part of the recently established German East African colonies of Ruanda-Urundi). Zoological collections made in Rwanda included material from the little-known Rugege Forest and it was at this locality (on 20 August 1907) that the one female blackfly specimen, named in 1930 as *adolffriedericianum*, was collected. The specimen (type) is still in the Humboldt University Zoological Museum (Berlin). It was seen by Paul Freeman during preparation of the Freeman & de Meillon monograph (Simuliidae of the Ethiopian Region, 1953) and the name there synonymised with Simulium dentuiosum. Natural history results from the first expedition, including accounts of various insect groups, have appeared under the running title Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Expedition 1907-08. Simuliids seem not to have been collected on the second German Central African Expedition (1910-1911). This was geographically much more extensive than the first, parties reaching by various routes westwards to the lower Congo basin and Ubangi river, to Lake Chad and the Niger. Reference: Rehn, J.A.G., Entomological News, Philadelphia 29: 159-160 (1918).

#### copleyi Gibbins (1941) - Simulium

Named (explicit) for Hugh Copley (1889-1959), British ichthyologist and field naturalist. Most of Copley's career years were spent in government service in Kenya Colony, in the early days (1930s) as Assistant Game Warden (Fishwarden) and ultimately as Chief Fishery Officer. An OBE was awarded him (1953), not long before ill-health obliged him to retire in Britain (1955). He published extensively and was acknowledged as an authority on both the marine and freshwater fishes of East Africa. According to report he had about him much of the old-time naturalist, as evidenced by the appearance amongst his publications of semi-popular guides, for instance to the fishes of the coral reef and the small mammals of Kenva. He was an untiring supporter and sometime Secretary and President (1953) of the East Africa Natural History Society and during the difficult years of the Second World War did much to keep the Society afloat. In a volunteer capacity he contributed much to the Society's offspring, the Coryndon Memorial Museum in Nairobi (now National Museums of Kenya), almost alone creating the fish and invertebrate gallery. In 1938 Copley carried out a survey of the Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout in rivers of the Kenya Highlands and this brought him into contact (it seems for the only time) with Simuliidae. He found and recorded (1940, East African Agricultural Journal 5: 345-361, 416-422) that simuliids formed a substantial element in the underwater food supply of both trout species. Though not stated so, some material went to the Simulium specialist E.G. Gibbins in Uganda, who, seeing that the species was new, dubbed it Simulium copleyi (1941, East African Medical Journal 18: 210-211). The link to Copley's surveys is certain: Gibbins recorded that the new species had been found in 'connection with a survey of underwater food of trout in Kenya". Reference: Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society 23 (4) : 184 (1959).

#### geigyi Garms & Häusermann (1968) - Simuiium

Named (explicit) for Rudolf Geigy (1902-1995), Swiss scientist and administrator, co-founder and longtime Director of the Swiss Tropical Institute (Schweizerischen Tropeninstituts) in Basel. The Institute, at its establishment in 1944, saw the simultaneous birth of its special organ of publication, the *Acta Tropica*, a journal for which Professor Geigy was editor-in-chief for 32 years (until succeeded as Institute head by T.A. Freyvogel in 1976). Originally almost any aspect of science in the tropics, from ethnography to agriculture and medicine was grist to the *Acta Tropica* mill but later the emphasis in publication lay with the biomedical sciences - perhaps not surprisingly. His institute in Switzerland was linked to a mission field station in Tanzania and Geigy's own research interests were focused on the parasitology and entomology of medically important

arthropods. In recognition of his major contribution in these fields he was elected (1980) to Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in London. His varied output included works on malarial mosquitoes, the tsetse vectors of sleeping sickness, and tickborne disease. Mechanical transmission of trypanosomes between warthogs by the bloodsucking larvae of *Auchmeromyia senegalensis* (Congo floor-maggot) was among the unusual and interesting topics that received his attention. **Reference**: *Acta Tropica* 33: 292-295 (1976).

#### goinyi Lewis & Hanney (1965) - Simulium

Named (implicit) for Hans Hubert Goiny (1912-1995), German entomological field officer, born at Königshutte in Silesia (then part of Germany). After spending his early years in the merchant navy he was recruited, shortly before the Second World War, into the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya, where he was assigned to the Division of Insect-Borne Diseases. After a spell in the war, interned as an enemy alien, he was able to resume his position as an Entomological Field Officer in Kenva, where he assisted J.P. McMahon (see B.S.G. Bulletin 33: 18-19) in the eradication of Simulium neavei, principal vector of onchocerciasis in Kenya. He also played a part in the discovery that this vector lives in obligate phoretic relationship with river-crabs. In 1958, when he was 46, Goiny's employment with the Kenya Medical Service was ended and he turned to West Africa, finding a berth as entomologist for the Marampa (Iron) Mine in Sierra Leone. This, and a subsequent move to Nigeria, involved him in field work on Simulium damnosum s.l. (the West African vector of onchocerciasis) on behalf of commercial companies. In 1961, leaving Marampa, he was recruited by Balfour Beatty, builders of the Kainji dam on the Niger river. The company, conscious of the possible risk to its employees of 'river blindness', already had McMahon as an entomologist on its payroll and thus Goiny was again in uneasy harness they were prickly characters and tension was residual from their days working together on S. neavei in Kenya. McMahon left Kainji in February 1962 and was succeeded by Goiny assisted by Mr. J.D. Robertson, ex RAMC and health officer with Nigerian Railways. At Kainji Goiny devoted himself in part to experimental trapping of adult S. damnosum, a novel result of which was the (unpublished) Goiny 'skirt trap': bait collectors wearing capacious skirts exposed their legs for a given time before, on command, quickly dropping their skirts and (hopefully) capturing any attracted flies! Unusually for the time, whilst at Kainji Goiny became convinced of the importance of relatively long-range S. damnosum migration, especially from the SW. He persuaded his employers of this and was able to extend the control activities accordingly. This led to the recruitment of J.F. Walsh in 1965 to help with the expanding control work. Unfortunately Goiny did not write up his observations except in

internal company reports, but these were reflected in a WHO document written by Hitchen, Goiny's superior at the Balfour Beatty HQ (see Hitchen, C.S. & Goiny, H.H., 1966, Note on the control of *Simulium damnosum* in the region of the Kainji Dam project in Northern Nigeria, *WHO Mimeographed Document WHO/Oncho/66.43*, 5pp.) Done without his being informed, Goiny was very upset at Hitchen's cavalier approach and this contributed to Goiny's resignation later that year. Subsequently Goiny, fluent in English, French and German (though disdainful of his native German and a lover of things French) worked in the UK as a scientific translator. **Reference**: J. Frank Walsh, personal knowledge.

**Gibbinsiellum** Rubtsov (1962) - *Simulium* (subgenus *Byssodon* synonym)

Named (explicit) for Ernest Gerald Gibbins (1900-1942), English entomologist, born in Liverpool. No blackfly species has been named for him, only this genus, but his name is synonymous with Afrotropical Simulium for the faunal and taxonomic studies he carried out in Uganda between 1933 and 1942, a productive decade (26 new species described in 15 publications). Gibbins had no formal biological training but through his early devotion to natural history came to the notice of W.S. Patton and D.B. Blacklock at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine - mentors who ensured his participation in an entomological course held in 1930. He maintained close links with the LSTM (part of Liverpool University) and in 1939 received an honorary M.Sc. in recognition of his work on Simuliidae. Gibbins was among a group of entomologists and field officers recruited in the inter-war years to the Colonial service in East Africa and destined for field or laboratory work connected with tropical diseases. Gibbins was assigned to the Malaria Unit of the Uganda Medical Department and in his early years there he interspersed mosquito work with his fieldwork on simuliids (two mosquito species, an Anopheles and an Aedes, bear the honorific epithet *gibbinsi*). Mosquito work brought Gibbins into contact with the mosquito authority F.W. Edwards and he accompanied Edwards on the British Museum (Natural History) Ruwenzori Expedition of 1934-35. Almost his last publication was a joint paper with Edwards (1939) reporting their findings from the Ruwenzori. More would undoubtedly have come from Gibbins's pen if an awful fate had not befallen him. When aged only 42, while travelling home to Entebbe ahead of Christmas 1942 his car was ambushed and Gibbins was murdered by a mob of Lugbara tribesmen suspicious that human blood samples he had taken for research into vellow fever and sleeping sickness were for use in 'white man's witchcraft'. According to the investigating policeman, Gibbins's body was "as full of spears as a bloody porcupine". In 1943 his insect collections were sent home to the British Museum (Natural History) - now the Natural History Museum - in London.

Reference: Kitzmiller, Anopheline Names: 212 (1982).

#### Names covered in Bulletin No. 35

bertrandi Luna de Carvalho (1962), colasbelcouri Grenier & Ovazza (1951), grenieri Pilaka & Elouard (1999), griveaudi Ovazza & Ovazza (1970), milloti Grenier & Doucet (1949), neireti Roubaud (1905), ovazzae Grenier & Mouchet (1959) pauliani Grenier & Doucet (1949), quilleverei Pilaka & Elouard (1999), rickenbachi Germain, Grenier & Mouchet (1966), roubaudi Grenier & Rageau (1949).

#### Names covered in Bulletin No. 33

alcocki Pomeroy (1922), arnoldi Gibbins (1937), blacklocki De Meillon (1930), bequaerti Gibbins (1936) berghei Fain (1949), duboisi Fain (1950), dukei Lewis, Disney & Crosskey (1969), henrardi Gibbins (1941), loveridgei Crosskey (1965), mcmahoni De Meillon (1940), neavei Roubaud (1915), rodhaini Fain (1950).

#### Names covered in Bulletin No. 32

**berneri** Freeman (1954), **buckleyi** De Meillon (1944), **hargreavesi** Gibbins (1934), **hessei** Gibbins (1941), **schwetzi** Wanson (1947) and **vargasi** Grenier & Rageau (1949).

#### Names covered in Bulletin No. 31

noelleri Friederichs (1920), tomosvaryi Enderlein (1921), schoutedeni Wanson, 1947, woodi De Meillon (1930).

-----

# **MEMBERSHIP NOTICES**

For the majority of readers the *Bulletin* is now distributed electronically via the internet, so the concept of membership of the British Simuliid Group has changed. Whereas membership was once necessary in order to be included in the mailing list for printed copies of the Bulletin, this is no longer the case as anyone, registered member or not, can download a copy. In many ways this is admirable as it makes the *Bulletin* available to a much wider audience, and at present there are no plans to require some kind of membership or registration before downloading. Thus a 'member' now becomes anyone who downloads and reads a copy of the Bulletin, whether their name is known to the editor or not. The old mailing list has therefore lost some of its original function. However new 'members' and changes of address will continue to be posted and recorded whenever the editor receives a specific request to post a 'change of address' or 'new member' notice. So this space could still be useful to anyone wishing to publicise a change in circumstances. E-mail addresses and a postal address list will continue to be maintained for purposes of notifying 'members' of dates of publication and meetings.

#### John Davies, Editor.

#### THE BRITISH SIMULIID GROUP

The British Simuliid Group (BSG) is an informal assemblage of scientists of any discipline, from many countries, who have an interest in the Simuliidae. The group's members include entomologists, parasitologists, environmentalists, ecologists and medics, with interests in ecology, bionomics, taxonomy, cytotaxonomy, disease transmission, freshwater biology etc. Our aim is to assemble as diverse a group as possible in order to encourage a wide interchange of ideas and information.

At present the BSG has about 130 recorded members in the UK, Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Americas. Membership is FREE - there are no restrictions. If you are not already a member of the BSG and you wish your interest to be known, all you have to do is send your name and postal and e-mail addresses to the editor at *daviesjb@liv.ac.uk*. Annual meetings have been held at different locations in the UK since 1978. Abstracts of papers presented are published in our *Bulletin* which is now available for downloading from the internet.

The Group also runs an electronic news list with the name "Simuliidae" which is now on JISCmail. To join "Simuliidae" send the following command as one line of text in an e-mail message without subject heading- join Simuliidae your-firstname lastname to: jiscmail@jiscmail.ac.uk. The Simuliidae list owner is the Editor of the Bulletin. Current and back numbers of the *Bulletin* can be viewed on the World Wide Web at URL:

#### http://www.blackfly.org.uk.

Inquiries about the Group and its activities should be made to John Davies: address inside the back cover and e-mail daviesjb@liverpool.ac.uk

#### **Notes for Contributors**

To avoid copy-typing, the editor (address above) would prefer to receive contributions on disc or by e-mail, or typewritten. Details as follows:-

1. Via conventional mail on CDRom or IBM PC formatted 720Kb or 1.4Mb 3.5 inch diskettes, as unmodified word processor files (most common DOS or Windows word processor formats are acceptable) or as RTF, PDF, ASCII or DOS text files (We usually have to change pagination and heading format, anyway). Mark the disc with the format, word processor name and file name(s). Complicated tables and figures can be accepted as separate graphics files (not OLE embedded, please!) but we may ask for a hard copy as a check that all detail has been retained. Remember that figures should have legends and small detail drawn large enough to be visible when reduced to 100mm by 70mm. Diskettes will be returned on request.

2. <u>By electronic mail via the Internet</u>. Send your file in MSWord .DOC or .DOCX or in .RTF or .PDF format or as an ASCII file (also known as DOS or txt File), and e-mail it either as part of the message or preferably as an attachment to: daviesjb@liverool.ac.uk.

If neither of the above methods are available, then post to me printed copy on A4 paper (210x297 mm), single spaced, ready for scanning. Heading styles as in the Bulletin. Format for References is flexible. Please refer to the Bulletin for the form appropriate to your article. Scientific Communications should quote the full title and journal name, but Notes and Abstracts may optionally omit titles and show only the abbreviated journal name.

#### The British Simuliid Group Bulletin

ISSN: 1363 3376 DSC Shelfmark 2424 100000n

#### **Editor: John B. Davies**

57 North Parade, Hoylake, Wirral, CH47 3AL, U.K. E-mail: *daviesjb@liverpool.ac.uk* 

The British Simuliid Group Bulletin is an informal publication intended to disseminate information about the Simuliidae. It is published twice each year and is available free of charge. From July 2011 the Bulletin will be published as a downloadable file on the internet at http://www.blackfly.org.uk. Printed paper copies will be sent to members on request.

Content covers papers presented at the Group's Annual Meeting, which is usually held in September, short research notes, notices and accounts of meetings, and articles of anecdotal or general interest that would not normally be found in international journals. Geographical cover is world-wide, and is not restricted to the British Isles. Reports of research carried out by graduates, young scientists and newcomers to the subject are particularly encouraged. It is an ideal medium for offering new ideas and stimulating discussion because of the very short interval between acceptance and publication.

#### All rights reserved.

The British Simuliid Group Bulletin is issued in simultaneously available identical copies for permanent scientific record and conforms to the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.