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**From the Editor,**

Changes in publication technology, distribution methods, and costs are still exerting stress on the way in which we scientists communicate. The Proceedings are no exception in being affected by such changes. The ESO is concerned about a number of problems we are experiencing in this respect. The production cost of the Proceedings is going up, the number of subscribers is going down, and a gamut of new publication options to deal with these problems is being spawned by the digital information age. Ignoring such problems and opportunities could lead to the inevitable demise of our journal. However, there is no great urgency, since the current method of production of the Proceedings is still within the means of the Society. Furthermore, committing ourselves to some form of electronic publication is in my opinion still premature for three reasons. The first reason is that it is not as yet cheaper. The second reason is that the technology is evolving so rapidly, that a commitment now could be unnecessarily costly, and may have to be changed or even reversed in the near future. The final reason is that too few of our members have the up-to-date hardware to receive, display and print high quality figures as yet. Whereas the appropriate methods for full electronic publication are certainly available, the penetration of the necessary technology, and the willingness of the scientists to embrace it, is inevitably going to face some delays.

In the meantime, Kevin Barber, our current president, is conducting an intensive review of the entire publication procedure (and associated costs) of the Proceedings. I believe that with some minor increases in efficiency, and some cost cutting, we should be able to keep producing a high quality, printed journal for at least another three to five years. However, I am still keen to offer our members an opportunity to experiment with electronic publishing. I have decided to invite anyone who has recently published a taxonomic revision, annotated checklist, or survey in the Proceedings, to publish an update or revision at minimal cost. Such a revision will consist of a title, abstract and introduction (total 2-3 pages) in the Proceedings, as well as a full-length, refereed, detailed new version of the entire paper on the ESO web-site. This cannot include the description of new species, since electronic publishing is not as yet an acceptable medium for publishing new species. The ESO will guarantee to keep the paper on its web-site for at least five years.

This year's volume continues with a general trend towards a growing emphasis on bio-diversity. Two key papers dominate this volume; one by Yves Bousquet and Serge Laplante, on the beetle genus *Monotoma*; the other by John Huber and Lin Naiquan on the Hymenopteran *Camptoptera* group of genera in the Mymaridae. I am glad the Proceedings have the opportunity to publish this work, based on solid, traditional taxonomy. That way we confirm the importance of taxonomic

research in an age in which too many people talk about bio-diversity, without possessing the detailed knowledge of the relevant taxa to come to authoritative conclusions. Three shorter contributions show how a solid knowledge base in taxonomy can be used to further our understanding of the role of certain insects in natural and managed ecosystems. Bruce Broadbent and co-workers record three parasitoids of the tarnished plant bug, new for Canada. Terry Wheeler and co-workers describe the range expansion of holarctic Opomyzid flies into the nearctic region. Chris Darling describes the fascinating life history of a Parilampid parasitoid of a deathwatch beetle.

The breadth of research interests of our members is illustrated by the inclusion of a paper by Hasan Tunaz and David Stanley on the immune system of the American cockroach. Five reviews of recently published entomological texts round out this volume. I hope our readers will once again agree with me, that with our Proceedings the membership of the ESO is making a significant contribution to the science of entomology.

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