

Tupper 4pm seminar

Tuesday, June 3, 4pm seminar speaker will be Michael McCoy, Boston University
Complex life histories: direct and indirect ecological interactions within and across ecosystems

BDG

The Behavior Discussion Group (BDG) will meet with Karen Kaphein, STRI/UCLA on Tuesday, June 3 at 2pm, Large and Small Meeting Room at Tupper.

Ultimate and proximate mechanisms of social flexibility *Megalopha genalis*: work in progress

Paleo-Talk

Wednesday, June 4, Paleo-talk speaker at 4pm, CTPA will be Cesar Silva, STRI intern
Brief notes about Darien geology

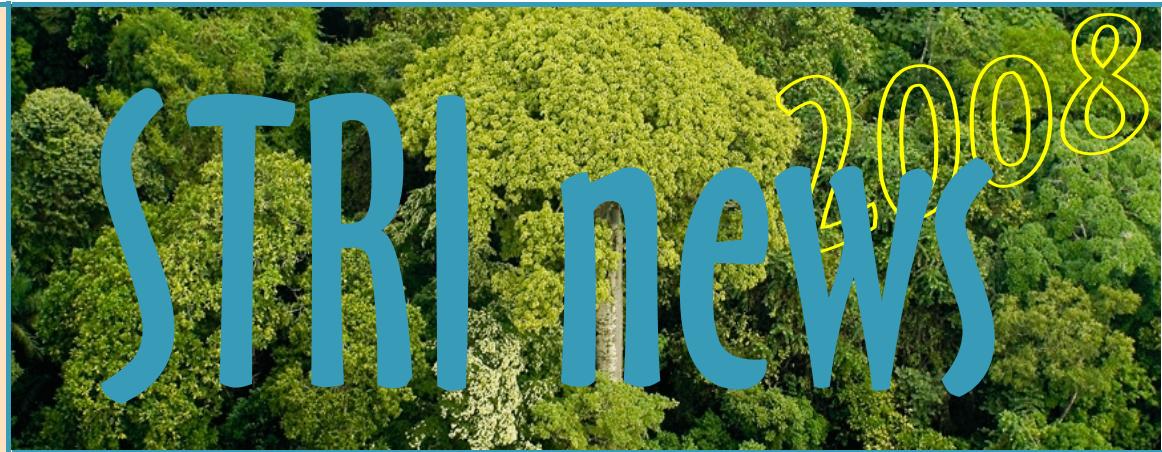
Monthly talk

Wednesday, June 4, Monthly talk speaker will be Noris Salazar Allen, STRI/UP
Las briofitas: las ventajas de ser pequeñas

Arrivals

Anne Meylan, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, to study the ecology and migrations of sea turtles of Bocas del Toro, Panama, at Bocas.

Miguel Arnedo, Universidad de Barcelona and Nikolaj Scharff, University of Copenhagen, to work on the application of the DNA barcode technique to the rapid estimation of megadiverse groups in biodiversity hot spots: the arthropods of the Isthmus of Panama, at Naos.



Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panamá

www.stri.org

May 30, 2008

"Put your money where your EARTH is..."

Is a new slogan of the HSBC Group to promote a credit card that will donate one point for every dollar spent as charitable donations to its partners in the Climate Partnership, including STRI.

A new credit card to be issued by the HSBC Climate Partnership will grant the card members one reward point for every dollar spent on the new card and may redeem the points in the form of charitable donations to organizations dedicated to the study or preservation of the environment.

Customers will have a variety of charitable organizations to choose from, including those involved in the HSBC Climate Partnership: The Climate Group, Earthwatch Institute and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, as well as other institutions.

US citizen and resident consumers may apply for the "ecosmart" card online at www.hsbccreditcard.com/ecosmart

"Ponga su dinero donde está su Tierra" es un nuevo slogan



del Grupo HSBC

para promover una tarjeta de crédito que donará un punto por cada dólar que se gaste como donaciones para sus socios en el "Climate Partnership", incluyendo a STRI.

El Climate Partnership del HSBC ofrecerá una nueva tarjeta de crédito que otorgará a los usuarios de esta tarjeta un punto por cada dólar, los que podrán cambiarse en forma de donaciones a organizaciones dedicadas a estudios y conservación del ambiente.

Los clientes podrán escoger entre una variedad de organizaciones, entre éstas los socios del "Climate Partnership" del HSBC, The Climate Group, Earthwatch Institute, STRI y otras organizaciones.

Consumidores estadounidenses y residentes en los EU pueden aplicar por internet a: www.hsbccreditcard.com/eco smart

The HSBC Climate Partnership is a groundbreaking, five-year partnership between HSBC and The Climate Group, Earthwatch Institute, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and WWF. HSBC's US\$100 million investment—the largest ever corporate donation to each of these four world-class environmental charities—aims to combat the urgent threat of climate change by inspiring action and studies by individuals, businesses and governments worldwide.

El "Climate Partnership" del HSBC es una asociación novedosa de cinco años entre HSBC, "The Climate Group" Earthwatch Institute, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and WWF. Una inversión de \$100 millones del HSBC —la mayor donación corporativa a cada una de estas agencias ambientales que tienen como objetivo combatir la urgente amenaza de cambio climático, al inspirar la acción y estudios de individuos, industrias y gobiernos alrededor del mundo.

More arrivals

Justin Touchon, Boston University, to study the evolution of reproductive mode in a neotropical treefrog, in Gamboa and Tupper.

Lorian Garcia and Helen Wolfe, Lynchburg College, to assist John Styrsky in the study of the utilization of an ant-defended acacia by an orb-weaving spider.

Damon Kyllo, University of Missouri, to join Joe Wright with research on causes and biological consequences of tropical deforestation.

Departures

Carlos Jaramillo to Santafé de Bogotá, to do field work at the Bogota formation and work on data for he Asociación Nacional de Hidrocarburos.

New publications

Baeza, J. Antonio. 2008. "Protandric simultaneous hermaphroditism in the shrimps *Lysmata bahia* and *Lysmata intermedia*." *Invertebrate Biology* 127(2): 181-188.

Hooge, Matthew D., & Tyler, Seth. 2008. "Z Acoela (Acoelomorpha) from Bocas del Toro, Panama." *Zootaxa* 1719: 1-40.

Touchon, Justin Charles, & Warkentin, Karen Michelle. 2008. "Fish and dragonfly nymph predators induce opposite shifts in color and morphology of tadpoles." *Oikos* 117(4): 634-649.

Wang, Ian G., Crawford, Andrew J., & Bermingham, Eldredge. 2008. "Phylogeography of the Pygmy Rain Frog (*Pristimantis ridens*) across the lowland wet forests of isthmian Central America." *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 47(3): 992-1004.



Teaching teachers at Galeta

A group of STRI specialists dictated a course on mangroves, corals and marine grass to 50 teachers from Colon and the Panama Canal Watershed from April 14-25 at the Galeta Marine Laboratory.

The participants received field and theoretical information on the emergence of the Isthmus of Panama, field maps reading, marine turtles and freshwater fish from the Caribbean. They were also introduced to the Internet as a scientific tool, most common plants in Galeta, birds from Panama, oil spills, pollution control in the Caribbean and community participation in conservation efforts. The docents also had the opportunity to learn about mangrove ecosystems, coral reefs and marine grasses from Galeta Point.

According to Stanley Heckadon-Moreno, STRI's director for Communication and Public Programs, the activity aimed at "having the

teachers pass along the information to the children so they become aware of the importance to conserve the extraordinarily rich Panamanian biodiversity."

The course was possible thanks to the economic support from the International Community Foundation from San Diego, California and the dedication of the instructors and staff from STRI in Panama and Galeta.

Un grupo de especialistas de STRI dictaron el curso "Manglares, Corales y Pastos Marinos" a 50 maestros de Colón y del área de la cuenca del Canal de Panamá, del 14 al 25 de abril en el Laboratorio Marino de Galeta.

Los participantes recibieron información teórica y de campo sobre el surgimiento del Istmo de Panamá, lectura de mapas de campo, tortugas marinas y peces de agua dulce del Caribe, Internet como herramienta científica, plantas comunes de

Galeta, aves de Panamá, derrames de petróleo y control de contaminación en el Caribe, y participación comunitaria en conservación. Igualmente, tuvieron la oportunidad de conocer los ecosistemas de manglares, corales y pastos marinos de Isla Galeta.

De acuerdo a Stanley Heckadon Moreno, director de la Oficina de Comunicaciones y Programas Públicos de STRI, "el objetivo de esta actividad es que los maestros de escuelas enseñen a los niños lo aprendido y traspasen el conocimiento para crear conciencia sobre la importancia de conservar la extraordinaria biodiversidad de Panamá."

El curso fue posible gracias al apoyo económico de la International Community Foundation, de San Diego, California, EU, y al entusiasmo y dedicación de presentadores y personal del Smithsonian en Panamá y en Isla Galeta.

Recycling

Recycling is the third R of the three R's: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Recycling means taking a product or material at the end of its useful life and turning it into a usable raw material to make another product.

Start by reducing!

Reciclar

Reciclar es la tercera R de las tres Rs: Reducir, Reusar, Reciclar. Reciclar significa tomar un producto o material al final de su vida útil y convertirlo en materia prima utilizable para hacer otro producto.

¡Empiece por reducir!

New publications

Weir, Jason T., Bermingham, Eldredge, Miller, Matthew J., Klicka, John, & Gonzalez, Maribel A. 2008.

"Phylogeography of a morphologically diverse Neotropical montane species, the Common Bush-Tanager (*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*)."
Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution.

Winter, Klaus, Garcia J., Milton N., & Holtum, Joseph A.M. 2008. "On the nature of facultative and constitutive CAM: environmental and developmental control of CAM expression during early growth of *Clusia*, *Kalanchoe*, and *Opuntia*." *Journal of Experimental Botany* 59(7): 1829-1840.

New BDFFP theses

Boyle, Sarah A. 2008. The effects of forest fragmentation on primates in the Brazilian Amazon. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Arizona State University.

Jorge, Maria Luisa S.P. 2007. Scatter-hoarding behavior of two Amazonian rodents: theory and application in forest fragments. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Nobre Carvalho, Lucelia. 2008. História natural de peixes de igarapés amazônicos: utilizando a abordagem do Conceito do Rio Contínuo. Natural history of fishes from Amazonian forest streams: using the concept of continuum river. Unpublished Doctorate, INPA/UFAM, Manaus.

Serra Gomes, Ana Carla. 2008. Florestas secundárias na Amazônia central: nutrientes foliares de três espécies pioneiras e do solo sob sua influência. Unpublished Master thesis, INPA/UFAM, Manaus.

Fourteen new species from Bocas: one named after Collin

The journal *Zootaxa* has recently published more new species for the area of Bocas del Toro described by visiting scientists at STRI's Bocas Station on Isla Colón.

The group of researchers D. Marcela Bolaños, Sigmer Y. Quiroga and Marian K. Litvaitis from the University of New Hampshire in Durham authored the article "Five new species of cestode flatworms (Platyhelminthes: Polycladida) from the wider Caribbean" in volume 1650 of *Zootaxa* (2007).

Matthew D. Hooge and Seth Tyler from the University of Maine just published "Acoela (Acoelomorpha) from Bocas del Toro, Panama" describing 20 species of Acoela, nine new to science, as volume 1719 of *Zootaxa* (2008).

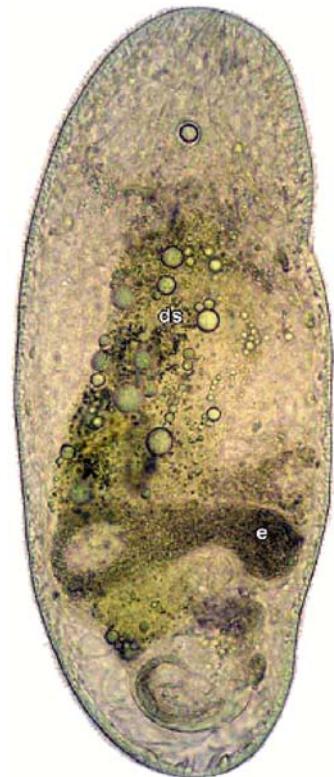
One of the species described by Hooge and Tyler was dedicated to STRI marine biologist Rachel Collin, director of the Bocas del Toro Research Station, in recognition of her efforts organizing the taxonomic workshop that made the collection of this material possible. *Aphanostoma collinae* is shown in the photo at right.

The articles with information on all 14 new species from Bocas del Toro, can be obtained from calderom@si.edu

La revista *Zootaxa* ha publicado recientemente más especies nuevas para el área de Bocas del Toro, descritas por científicos visitantes en la Estación de Investigaciones de STRI en Isla Colón, en el Archipiélago de Bocas del Toro.

El grupo de investigadores D. Marcela Bolaños, Sigmer Y. Quiroga y Marian K. Litvaitis, de la Universidad de New Hampshire en Durham, publicaron el artículo "Five new species of cestode flatworms (Platyhelminthes: Polycladida) from the wider Caribbean" [Cinco nuevas especies de gusanos planos... del ancho Caribe] en el volumen 1650 de *Zootaxa* (2007).

Matthew D. Hooge y Seth Tyler, de la Universidad de Maine acaba de publicar "Acoela (Acoelomorpha) from Bocas del Toro, Panama" [Tubelarios Acoela... de Bocas del Toro, Panamá] que describe 20 especies de Acoela, nueve nuevas para la ciencia, como volumen 1719 de *Zootaxa* (2008).



Una de las especies descritas por Hooge y Tyler fue bautizada en honor de la bióloga marina de STRI, Rachel Collin, directora de la Estación de Bocas del Toro, en reconocimiento a sus esfuerzos en la organización del taller taxonómico que hizo posible colectar este material. La nueva especie *Aphanostoma collinae* aparece en la foto arriba.

Los artículos con la información sobre todas las 14 especies nuevas de Bocas del Toro pueden obtenerse de calderom@si.edu

El Caño: open to the public

El Caño Archaeological Park is a public space open to the public located 176 km south west of Panama City, in the Coclé province, near Natá. STRI, The National Geographic, Senacyt and the universities of Compostela and Complutense de Madrid support studies conducted at El Caño by Patrimonio Histórico. Members of the STRI community are invited to visit the site and learn more about Panamanian history and its ancient cultures. El Caño is

the second major archaeological discovery in the province of Coclé. The first one was Sitio Conte.

El Parque Arqueológico de El Caño es un espacio abierto al público localizado a 176 km al suroeste de la ciudad de Panamá, en la provincia de Coclé, cerca de Natá. STRI, The National Geographic, Senacyt, las universidades de Compostela y Complutense de Madrid apoyan estudios que se llevan a cabo en el Caño por el

Patrimonio Histórico. Los miembros de la comunidad de STRI están invitados a visitar El Caño y aprender más sobre la historia de Panamá y sus culturas antiguas. El Caño es el segundo descubrimiento arqueológico más importante de la provincia de Coclé. Primero fue Sitio Conte.

More at • Más en:

http://www.focuspublication.com/New_Site/Visitor11-17/tours_visitor.html

Story and graphic:
Héctor M. Guzmán
Edited by M Alvarado,
ML Calderon
& Beth King

How to best administer and protect deep marine habitats and fisheries? To find out, STRI staff scientist Hector M. Guzman, together with Scottish researchers Richard Bates (geophysicist from St. Andrew University) and James Mair (marine biologist from Heriot-Watt University), supported by the United Kingdom's Darwin Initiative and the British Embassy in Panama, began to explore deep reef habitats in Panama's Las Perlas archipelago.

They used sonar technology to create three-dimensional maps of the sea floor like this image showing the Darwin Rocky Peaks (underwater mini-mountains), named in honor of the Darwin Initiative.

The classification of habitats is achieved depending on the depth of the sea bed, either by remote video camera or by collection of dredge samples from the sea floor, or directly, by diving.

Small submarine mountains are

important habitats —reproduction sites and feeding grounds for many species of commercial fish at different trophic levels, and where, in general, the primary carnivorous predators are found.

Adequate management of sites where fish aggregate is vital to fisheries currently threatened by overfishing and climate change.

Sonar is an excellent tool for evaluation of the environmental impact of sand extraction on the sea bed, in particular when this is done in areas near sensitive habitats, which should be required before, during and after concessions are granted. The exploration and mapping of the sea floor may help administrators of marine resources and minerals in decision making, definitely a new frontier for marine protection in Panama.

Guzman, Bates and Mair plan to continue to explore and map deep reefs in the Gulf of Chiriquí over the next several months, as they accumulate the necessary funds for the acquisition of a Remote Operations



Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, May 30, 2008

vehicle (ROV) that will facilitate observation and possible collection of samples from great depths which will be essential in order to classify the habitats.

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These people need a ROV... pronto!



¿Como administrar y proteger los hábitats marinos profundos y los recursos pesqueros?

Para saberlo, el científico de STRI Héctor M. Guzmán, conjuntamente con los investigadores escoceses Richard Bates, geofísico de St. Andrew University y James Mair, biólogo marino de Heriot-Watt University, financiados por la Iniciativa Darwin del Reino Unido y la Embajada Británica en Panamá, iniciaron la exploración de hábitats arrecifales profundos en el Archipiélago de Las Perlas de Panamá.

Usaron tecnología de sonar que permite hacer mapas tridimensionales del fondo del mar —como esta imagen de los Picos Rocosos Darwin

(mini-montañas submarinas), bautizados en honor de la Iniciativa Darwin del Reino Unido.

La clasificación de hábitats se comprueba dependiendo de la profundidad por medios remotos como cámaras de video o colección de muestras de fondo con draga, o directamente por buceo.

Los bajos y montañas submarinas son importantes hábitats que sirven para la reproducción y alimentación de muchas especies de peces comerciales de diversos niveles tróficos donde, por lo general, se encuentran los principales depredadores carnívoros.

El manejo adecuado de estos sitios de concentración de peces es vital para el sustento de las pesquerías, ya afectado por la pesca excesiva y el cambio climático.

El sonar sirve para evaluar el impacto ambiental que tiene la extracción de arena sobre el lecho marino, en particular si se hace en áreas cercanas a hábitats sensativos, lo que debería ser obligatorio antes, durante y después de una concesión.

La exploración y mapeo del fondo del mar puede ayudar a los administradores de recursos marinos y minerales del país en la toma de decisiones, sin dudas una nueva frontera para la protección del mar en Panamá.

Guzmán, Bates y Mair planean continuar explorando y mapeando los arrecifes profundos del Golfo de Chiriquí en los próximos meses, mientras encuentran los fondos necesarios para la adquisición de un Vehículo de Operación Remota (ROV) que facilitaría la observación y posiblemente también las colectas de muestras a grandes profundidades, imprescindibles para la posterior clasificación de hábitats.