

(Geometrinae) is found in late spring but is predominantly a summer and autumn species. *Prasinocyma rhodocosma* (Geometrinae) is a common species which can be found throughout the year, but given its abundance, it has very few occurrences (7 %) in spring. There also seems to be some indication of several distinct generations throughout the year.

## References

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- Gotelli, N. J. & G. L. Entsminger 2001. EcoSim: Null models software for ecology. Version 7.0. Acquired Intelligence Inc. & Kesey-Bear. <http://homepages.together.net/~gentsmin/ecosim.htm>.

## Towards a global online information system Geometridae (GlobInG)

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The GlobInG project aims to improve access to

- collections by providing digital photographs of the ca. 5000 primary type specimens of Geometridae stored in German museums and by inventorying accompanying scientific data (examined primary data)
- relevant literature data with scientific control of taxonomic status and nomenclatural availability; as far as possible with digital facsimile of original description

Until today 1500 primary types are photo-documented, including more than 4000 picture data of dorsal and ventral view of the specimens and the labels. To date, about 800 object data sets (including all primary types of the Herbulot collection at the ZSM) are processed in detail and are integrated into the existing database according to the standards of the GART/GloBIS project on the butterflies of the world. For this the respective original descriptions were evaluated and all relevant taxonomic information was included into the database. These data sets contain the citation of the original description, information about the locus typicus, a listing of the type material, and, additionally, the digital photographs of each specimen mentioned above. So far the database contains 2000 image data sets of these completely processed primary types, 300 accompanying literature data sets, 400 image data sets of the facsimile of the original descriptions and 150 images of genitalia slides. The data are accessible through the internet-based SYS-

TAX database system at Ulm University (SYSTAX; GBIF-D). Sustainability is guaranteed by continuous maintenance through ZSM. Similarly, Geometridae types from other collections in Germany and other countries have been inventoried within the framework of the FORUM HERBULOT initiative, thus great international impact is expected from both of these activities, and Geometridae as model group will get established further for various kinds of research.

At the Forum Herbulot 2006, two strategies are proposed for the future and disposed to discussion, in order to integrate other existing data sets worldwide into the 'Global Information System Geometridae' ('GlobInG-Input-Light' and 'GlobInG-Input-Full').

### SYSTAX:

[http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/systax/daten/index\\_e.html](http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/systax/daten/index_e.html)

### SYSTAX: Geometridae (List of Taxa):

<http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/cgi-bin/portal/portal.pl?tquery=geometridae&cquery=&locquery=&longfrom=&longto=&latfrom=&latto=&labquery=&iquery=&query=&wrapper=0&data=all&typus=yes&sort=tax&displ=s&lang=e&sid=T&expert=yes&acro=ZSM>

### GBIF-D:

[http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/cgi-bin/query\\_all/query\\_all.pl?lang=d&pr=gbif-e1](http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/cgi-bin/query_all/query_all.pl?lang=d&pr=gbif-e1)

**GBIF-D: Geometridae:**

<http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/cgi-bin/system/zoosys.pl?pr=gbif-e1&id=1029&stufe=5&typ=ZOO&sid=T&only=no&syno=n&valid=n&lang=d>

**FORUM HERBULOT:**

<http://www.herbulot.de>

**The Lepiafrica Living Books Project**

**Hermann S. Staude, Andre Coetzer, Bennie Coetzer, Douglas M. Kroon,  
John Joannou & Martin Krüger**

Staude, H. S., A. Coetzer, B. Coetzer, D. M. Kroon, J. Joannou & M. Krüger (2006): The Lepiafrica Living Books Project. – *Spixiana* **29/3**: 210

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**Objective:** The objective of this project is to accumulate and to ultimately offer known baseline information and images of as many as possible Afrotropical Lepidoptera in an easy to use structured electronic format to interested parties.

**The project team:** Members of the project team consist of editors and compilers. Each compiler carries the responsibility of a taxonomically defined part of the project, while editors have specific functions covering the whole project.

**Contributors:** Contributors are individuals and/or institutions who contribute information or images to the project. There are two categories of contributors. Primary contributors contribute bulk information or images. Secondary contributors contribute bits of information or images on an ad hoc basis. Contributors grant permission to the project to use their data but ownership of data remains with the contributor.

**Distribution medium:** The LepiAfrica Living Books Project is structured to work in conjunction with the Lepidops® database program already in use by members of The Lepidopterists' Society of Africa. Lepidops® is economical, effective and easy to use.

**Duration of the project & publication units:** The project team is aware that it is unlikely that the above objective will be met within the foreseeable future and therefore treats this as an ongoing project. Copies of various sections of the project are offered separately and are made available from time to time, when the project team considers a section to be ready for release. Updates will thereafter be made available periodically.

**Structure & funding:** The LepiAfrica Living Books Project is a Section 21 Company not for gain. The project is currently privately funded by its members. Income derived from the sale of LepiAfrica units will go towards funding the project in the future.

**Molecular barcoding and larval gut content analysis in insects  
(Geometridae, Lepidoptera)**

**Axel Hausmann, Michael A. Miller & Günter C. Müller**

Hausmann, A., M. A. Miller & G. C. Müller (2006): Molecular barcoding and larval gut content analysis in insects (Geometridae, Lepidoptera). – *Spixiana* **29/3**: 210-211

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On the background of the enormous species numbers in insects, the innovative technique of molecular barcoding will more and more play a major role in entomological research by facilitating identification of all stages, and thus for assessment of biodiver-

sity. It may, however, also gain a certain importance for ecosystem research, and systematics.

In the year of 2005 the ZSM has got offered access to several thousands of neotropical Geometridae larvae collected in 1800 fogging samples of Terry