



STRI NEWS

JAN 16, 2015



Smithsonian scientists explain spread of Chikungunya vector tropical disease detected in US earlier this year.

Full story: www.stri.edu

SEMINARS

TUPPER SEMINAR

Tue, Jan 20, 4:00pm
Wouter Halfwerk
STRI

Tupper Auditorium

To get chicks you need bucks,
but frogs get too much bang
for their chucks

BAMBI SEMINAR

Thu, Jan 22, 7:15pm
Egbert Leigh
STRI

Barro Colorado Island
The Ecology of Barro Colorado
Island: What we know, who
learned it and how?



EVENTS

JANUARY 14 - 17

4th meeting of the
Network for Neotropical Biogeography

www.stri.si.edu/sites/nnb4/index.html
(STRI ID Required)

JANUARY 26 - 31

Dumbarton Oaks Archaeology
Workshop

(Closed workshop)

PUBLICATIONS

Update on recent
publications
will be given
next week

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT STRI?

FIELD COURSES

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

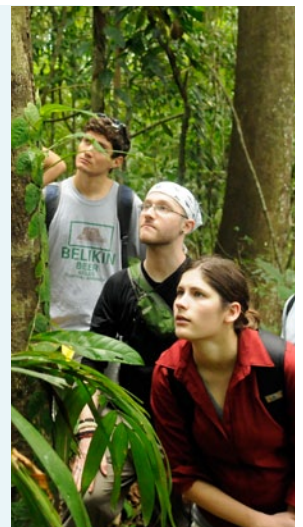
Contact person: Vicki Medland

Ongoing From: Jan 2 - Jan 18

IGERT

Contact person: Owen McMillan

Ongoing From: Jan 6 - Jan 30



→ ARRIVALS

Jacalyn Giacalone and Gregory Willis

Montclair State University
Barro Colorado Island Mammal Census
Barro Colorado Island

Brian Cheng

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
Biological invasions and interactions between hosts and their parasites in Panama
Bocas del Toro

Florence Quesnel

French Geological Survey
Biostratigrafía del Neotrópico
Center for Tropical Paleocology

Kevin Lafferty

University of California - Santa Barbara
BioVision
Bocas del Toro

Carlos Avendano

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala
Exploring a sustainably managed Mayan landscape: Salinas Nueve Cerros, Las Verapaces, Guatemala
Center for Tropical Paleocology

Larissa Dutari

INDICASAT AIP
Seed chemistry as a factor influencing ant-mediated seed dispersal Part II
Barro Colorado Island and Gamboa

Roberto Rios

Universidad de Panamá
TEAM – Panama
Barro Colorado Island

Derya Akkaynak

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
The evolution of mimicry in *Heliconius*
Bocas del Toro and Gamboa

Nina Schickenberg

University of Oldenburg
The velamen radicum in vascular epiphytes
Fortuna and Barro Colorado Island

Catherine Courtier

University of California - Santa Cruz
Tropical Marine Historical Ecology Naos Marine Lab

Tanja Halczok

University of Greifswald
Lisa Ehrmantraut and Max Kieckbusch
University of Marburg
Ecology and species barriers in emerging viral diseases Barro Colorado Island

→ DEPARTURES

Owen Mcmillan and Aaron O'dea
To Bocas del Toro
For the IGERT 2015 course

Sean Mattson

To Torio, Veraguas
To document field work at Veraguas, Panama

Héctor Guzmán

To Bocas Del Toro
For the San San Pond Sak manatee tagging project at Changuinola

Gabriel Jácome

To Panama
To attend administrative meetings

Sergio Dos Santos

To Bocas Del Toro
For equipment maintenance and GPS station installation

Mark Torchin

To Bocas del toro
For a research site survey, to deploy an NSF BioVision project experiment, meet with a MarineGeo postdoc and retrieve fouling panels

Tania Quiel

To Bocas Del Toro
To inspect the installation of the new communication tower and of the new data link with C&W

Ben Turner

To Fortuna
For the IGERT field course

strinews@si.edu

Questions/comments
Preguntas/comentarios



@stri_panama
#smithsonian



To get chicks you need bucks, but frogs get too much bang for their chucks

Wouter Halfwerk, STRI

TUESDAY, JANUARY

20

2015

4PM

Tupper auditorium



Animals can communicate with sounds to attract sexual partners, but these acoustic signals can also attract all sorts of unwanted eavesdroppers that will impose a cost on the use of sexual signals. Furthermore, the production of many signals generates additional cues that can be picked up through a wide range of sensory systems, which needs to be taken into account when trying to understand how signals evolved and how they will respond to environmental changes. I study the sexual advertisement call of the tungara frog (*Physalaemus postulosus*), a species that displays in shallow puddles formed on the floor of the rainforest during the Panamanian rainy season. These frogs can produce two call types that vary in complexity. Complex calls have added elements know as 'chucks' that are energetically costly and strongly preferred by female frogs. However, the production of these calls is associated with a large vocal sac which movements generates water surface waves or ripples hat travel throughout the puddle. I will show how eavesdroppers, such as rival males or predators can use these ripples to locate a calling male. Furthermore, I will discuss the different sensory systems used as well as the role of the environment in driving selection pressures on production and transmission of signals and their by-product cues.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute



PANAMA

Understanding trophic interactions and patterns of marine metazoan diversity using high-throughput sequencing

Matthieu Leray, Smithsonian Museum of Natural History

TUESDAY, JANUARY

27

2015

4PM

TUPPER
AUDITORIUM



TUPPER SEMINAR

For further information call: 212-8076 or email: arroyoa@si.edu