Blogposts

[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) Examining the Dung Beetle Collections at Oxford University Museum of Natural History

31 March 2023


Note: This trip to Oxford is in place of our original plan to visit Helsinki.

[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) Taxonomic Checklist and Occurrences of the Dung Beetles in Sabah, Malaysia

10 Feb 2023


Note: This dataset has now been split for the checklist and occurrences to standalone.
[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) A Fruitful Week at ITBC-UMS BORNEENSIS Dung Beetle Collection in Sabah

05 July 2022


[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) Examining the Dung Beetle Collection at Forest Research Centre-Sepilok, Sabah

13 July 2022

[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) Taxonomic Checklist of the Dung Beetles in Sabah, Malaysia

13 April 2022


This taxonomic checklist provides documentation of all described dung beetle species in Sabah, Malaysia, and will be updated as new species are described. Currently, it contains a total of 192 records consisting of 156 accepted species and 36 uncertain. Broadly, data found within this taxonomic checklist were obtained from published taxonomic papers, ecological papers and published datasets containing occurrence records for dung beetles in Sabah, Malaysia.

[BLOG POST] (GBIF-BIFA) Mobilising Data on Ecologically Important Insects in Malaysia & Singapore GBIF Project By BIFA/MOEJ

1 November 2021


The Tropical Ecology and Entomology (TEE) Lab is excited to announce that we are embarking on a Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) project on "Mobilising data on ecologically important insects in Malaysia and Singapore". Funded by the Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia (BIFA) and supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ), this project will be spearheaded by TEE Lab’s PI, Dr. Eleanor Stok.
Guidebook

Parascatonomus

Species from this group are largely xerophilic, and are thus often found in sormite-battered or canmore duved gravel fans. Most species in this group have a distinct broccoli-like appearance, where their pronotum is shiny reddish or green and their elytra is brown or black.

Proagoderus watanabei (Edle & Kon, 2002)

Identification: Proagoderus watanabei is easily identified by its glossy purplish-brown coloration, relatively large body size and general appearance. The pronotum on its pronotum is elongated and roughly oval in shape. Both sexes have pronotum structure, consisting of a depression flanked by ridges at the anterior of the pronotum. Both males and females have two head horns. There are three identified males: alpha, beta and gamma. The expression of the long and curved head horns of alpha males is the greatest as compared to beta males. Gamma males look similar to females. Large males have a single pronostal horn and substantial modification of pronotum structure.

Ecology: Large duved tundra. Generally found at higher altitudes in disturbed habitats, but also common and often trapped in primary forest and old-growth plantations.

Sex: References: Table 1, SN44