Taxonomic Publications and Contributions

EcoAnalysts recognizes the importance of communicating significant taxonomic or ecological information to the scientific community. The proliferation of biological monitoring projects over the last 20 years has generated a wealth of invertebrate collections around the country and many new species reports are waiting to be published. EcoAnalysts’ taxonomists endeavor to publish significant findings. We have authored several publications and contributed specimens for further study by other workers. A list of relevant publications follows:


Lester, G.T., B.J. Krestian and J.H. Epler. 2003. First Nearctic records of Tempisquito neura (Diptera: Chironomidae: Orthocladiinae) from Arizona, USA. Entomological News 114(2): 117-119. EcoAnalysts recognized a series of cryptic larvae and pupae from the USEPA WEMAP project. The two records reported are the only two records for the genus and species outside of Costa Rica.


Rogers, D. C. and **M. Hill**, 2008. Key to the Freshwater Malacostraca (Crustacea) of the Mid-Atlantic Region. EPA-230-R-08-017. US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Environmental Analysis Division, Washington, DC.

Stribling, J.B., S.R. Moulton II and **G.T. Lester**. 2003. Determining the quality of taxonomic data. Journal of the North American Benthological Society 22(4): 621-631. Taxonomic data quality is an issue that has traditionally been given “lip service” in the taxonomic community. This publication was written as an effort to increase the quality of taxonomic identifications in North America by providing examples of how to quantitatively address taxonomic data quality through the QA process.


As this list shows, we are quite capable of identifying benthic macroinvertebrates to the species level where taxonomic keys are available and the aquatic stages of these organisms are known. Most of these publications are the result of our taxonomists working to achieve species level taxonomy where other laboratories often stop at genus level. Often, extra time and advanced skill are required for species-level identifications. We have successfully applied both resources to our projects and the results have advanced the science of taxonomy and the quality of service we provide.