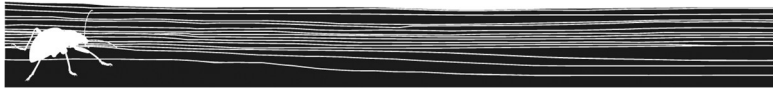


# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



## Editorial

Dear colleagues,

I hope that this edition of QED finds you well.

In this edition, besides the very much appreciated updates of colleagues, and a wonderful PhD thesis by Camille Mayeux who studied archaeoentomology and archaeobotany on the west coast of Alaska. I'm happy to provide updates and tools to BugsCEP and SEAD, for anyone who doesn't know how to add their data here. The career of Philippe Ponel, and his contribution to Quaternary Entomology in France, are highlighted in my effort to honor people post-career. And on a professional level, Colin Courtney-Mustafi reaches out to all freelancers in paleo-sciences to organize ourselves. There are plenty of ways to get involved, share resources, and collaborate in Quaternary Entomology, and I remain enthusiastic about the future.

In this edition you will also find an advertisement for an R fundamentals course, offered by Manuel Chevalier.

Hope to stay in touch until the next QED, stay well and happy everyone!

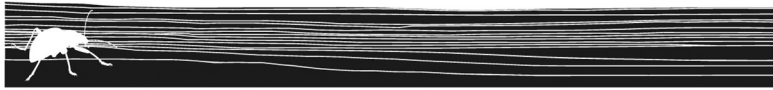
Nick Schafstall ([quatentdispatch@gmail.com](mailto:quatentdispatch@gmail.com))

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# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



## Short updates from the community

### Love Eriksson

Email: [love.eriksson@umu.se](mailto:love.eriksson@umu.se)

Dear colleagues,

Since my last contribution to the dispatch, I have completed my Fulbright research visit in Phoenix, Arizona. Currently, I have started my position as a PhD student at Umeå University and the Arctic Centre. The project I have ongoing aims to study the expansion of agriculture in northern Fennoscandia by studying long-term landscape change and changes in the local climate with a focus on the Umeå region, Sweden. The main interest is the transition between the Iron Age to Medieval Period (AD 1-1500). One point of interest to this study is whether we can detect the 'Little Ice Age' in the assemblages along Norrlands coastline.

So far, I have collected samples from Stöcksjön, south of Umeå, which contained fine humic gyttja. Although the quality of these samples is incredibly good, I now think the results may be similar to the lake cores I collected at E.N. Huyck Preserve, NY, USA, in 2025 and contain mostly Chironomidae and seed macrofossils. This summer I also aim to sample a wetland south of Umeå from a site that was screened in 2015, it is of good quality and has provided a rich and diverse assemblage of Coleoptera.

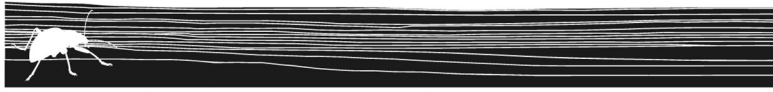
### Nick Schafstall

Email: [nick.schafstall@gmail.com](mailto:nick.schafstall@gmail.com)

Dear colleagues,

I permanently moved to Lithuania to remain with the Nature Research Centre. So big changes in my personal life, and in the process of settling in Vilnius. I submitted a Lithuanian project proposal related to conservation biology and Lithuanian forests, and am looking for students in general to train them on samples from the Eastern Baltic region. We are a small institute in a small country, so any interest is very welcome. For now, I keep working on the Estonian samples, Polish samples and Czech samples. Recently, I also started my own company as a freelancer in archaeoentomology in an effort to get more involved in archaeology projects in Lithuania and other countries: <https://nickschafstall.wixsite.com/entoarch>

In March, I spent two weeks with Phil Buckland at the Environmental Archaeology Lab of the University of Umeå. During this COST Action short term scientific mission, I explored the SEAD database and helped to map how SEAD can be linked to the Neotoma database. I dedicated an extra article to this further down in the newsletter.



## News from the community

### PhD thesis on archaeoentomology and archaeobotany from the Alaska Westcoast

By Camille Mayeux ([mayeux.camille75@gmail.com](mailto:mayeux.camille75@gmail.com))

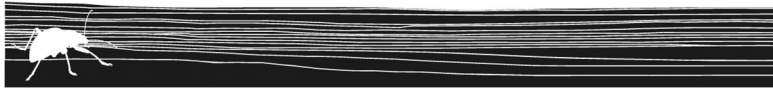
This PhD thesis, entitled “From the tundra to semi-subterranean dwellings on the western coast of Alaska (12th–17th centuries): an integrated archaeoentomological and archaeobotanical approach” (original French title: De la toundra aux maisons semisouterraines sur le littoral occidental d’Alaska (XIIe–XVIIe siècles): lecture croisée archéoentomologique et archéobotanique), was supervised by Pr. Christophe Petit, geoarchaeologist, and Dr. Claire Alix, dendroarchaeologist specialized in Arctic region, both teaching at Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, and was tutored by archaeoentomologist Véronique Forbes (Memorial University).

Along the coastlines of Alaska, the Neo-Inuit, the direct ancestors of the Iñupiat of northwestern Alaska and the Yupiit of the southwestern region, built and inhabited fairly massive semi-subterranean houses. These dwellings were framed with driftwood and whale bone and covered with blocks of peat or sod. The remains of these structures, well preserved by permafrost, form archaeological features rich in organic materials. Archaeological entomology, the study of insects, is beginning to develop in the Arctic regions of North America and has already demonstrated its potential for understanding the living conditions and ecological context of semi-subterranean dwellings. As for plant macro remains, although they have rarely been the subject of analysis, they provide valuable insights into diet and the role of plants in the societies of the northern regions. This dissertation explores the potential of combining archaeoentomological and archaeobotanical analyses to reconstruct practices and activities associated with domestic life along Alaska’s western coast between the 12th and 17th centuries CE.

The analysis focused on beetles and plant macro remains from four winter semi-subterranean dwellings. Three of these are located on two sites at Cape Espenberg, in northwestern Alaska, and were successively occupied between the late 12th and 15th centuries CE. The fourth, dated to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17th centuries CE, is located at the site of Nunalleq, in southwestern Alaska. The various pathways by which beetles and plant remains entered the archaeological deposits were identified. A clear signal of domestic activity was revealed through comparative analysis of the archaeoentomological and archaeobotanical assemblages from the houses and those from fill levels and exterior site contexts. This signal is characterized by the presence of beetles associated with decomposing organic matter and a wide diversity of plant remains, including species known to have been used by the Iñupiat and Yupiit in the modern era.

While identifying specific activity areas within the interior spaces of the dwellings through spatial analysis of insect and plant remains is more challenging, it has nevertheless been possible to infer certain domestic practices, particularly those related to storage, food preparation, and the use of natural resources from the surrounding environment. Moreover, the analysis of insect and plant assemblages helps to better understand both the ecological conditions within the studied houses and the natural environment surrounding the sites. The beetle assemblages reflect the impact of

# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



human activity and the creation of artificial ecological niches within entomological communities. This research also seeks to determine to what extent beetles can document climate changes that occurred during two major climatic episodes when the houses were inhabited: the Medieval Climate Anomaly and the Little Ice Age.

This approach, combining archaeoentomological and archaeobotanical analyses in winter dwelling structures from the Arctic and Subarctic, has enriched our understanding of assemblage formation, the ways in which these remains were integrated into domestic contexts, the domestic environments themselves, and associated human activities. The complementarity of these two lines of evidence offers a more nuanced view of taphonomic processes, house function, and the interactions between Neo-Inuit societies and their environments.

For now, I am currently part of an archaeological project in Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon. We are going to excavate a new site this summer, and my goal is to collect peat samples and analyze the beetles from the different layers to see if we can perceive changes in the entomological assemblages.

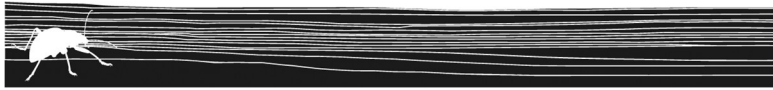
## Updates regarding BugsCEP, SEAD, and Neotoma

From Nick Schafstall ([nick.schafstall@gmail.com](mailto:nick.schafstall@gmail.com))

Slowly but steadily, the team of the SEAD database is working on the integration of the European paleo-entomological records in global databases. I was lucky enough to visit the Archaeology department of Umeå University and the supporting Humlab, which is a research infrastructure to develop and promote the interaction between traditional humanities and information technology. With the current situation of BugsCEP often not being able to work on modern versions of Windows, it was a great opportunity to learn about the ins and outs of SEAD (Swedish Environmental Archaeology Database) from the developers themselves. What became evident, is that the SEAD team and Humlab are trying to integrate much more than just insect records; e.g., Swedish archaeobotanical data and data on mammal bones, that need their own sets of metadata and taxonomic harmonization. However, SEAD is already available with the data from BugsCEP, and offers various data visualizations, as you may expect from a html-supported database. All information that is stored in BugsCEP and its plugins is also available in SEAD; even the MCR function will soon be available here. I invite you to have a look at [SEAD.se](http://SEAD.se) and try it out: you can find here a [short tutorial](#). Try it out, and any feedback can be sent to [johan.von.boer@umu.se](mailto:johan.von.boer@umu.se) the frontend developer of SEAD at Humlab.

It is not possible to upload your own data sets to SEAD, but instead you should send your data sets to [paul.buckland@bugscep.com](mailto:paul.buckland@bugscep.com). In case you don't have access to BugsCEP anymore to create your data sheet, you can click this link to [download an alternative template](#), that I created together with the Bucklands. Species taxonomy is based on Central European and Palearctic checklists and should be checked in BugsCEP or in SEAD, and in case of taxonomy-related questions please contact Paul Buckland.

Effort is being made to connect SEAD to the Neotoma database, so that all our data become visible and available to other paleo-researchers as well, but it is still unclear when this will happen. For now, hopefully it is sufficient for you to explore SEAD ([SEAD.se](http://SEAD.se)).



## Honoring the career of Philippe Ponel

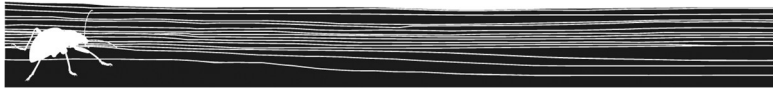
By Nick Schafstall ([nick.schafstall@gmail.com](mailto:nick.schafstall@gmail.com))

From different sources, I received the news that Prof. Philippe Ponel has recently retired. Many of us will have come across his publications, especially the ones on the reconstruction of Late Glacial and Holocene landscapes in France. In this contribution, I did my best to highlight some of the many publications (co-)written by Prof. Ponel.

What I personally was not aware of, is that Philippe Ponel has published numerous articles on contemporary entomology. The first part of his list of publications, which starts in 1981, contains a great number of contributions to the French amateur entomologist magazine *L'Entomogiste* and the journal of the French entomological society *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie* (as well as *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*), but also entomological magazines and scientific journals from Morocco and Greece. Besides beetles, he also has written papers about Heteroptera, Orthoptera and Blattodea. Throughout his career, the majority of his publications has actually been on the description of the occurrences and ecology of insect species and insect communities (e.g., the first identifications of insect species in certain regions or countries around the Mediterranean).

The first archaeological publication by Philippe Ponel was in 1981, in which he contributed to the identification of remains of Carabidae from archaeological samples [1]. Besides additional publications on the same samples, only one more publication in archaeological or paleoecological context appeared in the 1980's: Ponel P. & Gadbin C., 1988 [2]. In 1990, Phillippe Ponel started to collaborate with Russell Coope and first published in a Quaternary journal on the site La Taphanel [3]. From the Coleoptera assemblages from the infilled lake, it was confirmed that also in France, the same Bølling-Allerød climatic fluctuations and the pronounced climatic deterioration during the Younger Dryas occurred as in Britain. Shortly after that, in 1992, an investigation of two peat bogs with pine trunks in the Taillefer Massif was published. The combined evidence of pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles (e.g., *Helophorus glacialis*), provided evidence that tree decline around 2000 BP coincided with a lowering of the snowline [4]. From 1992, Ponel was affiliated with the Laboratoire de Botanique Historique et Palynologie and contributed to publications by De Beaulieu, Guiot, and Reille. From 1993, Ponel was involved in research of the 140 ky-long sequence of the site La Grande Pile in Northeastern France [5]. In 1995, another publication appeared that specifically puts focus on the coleopteran assemblages from La Grande Pile [6]. This is currently the only publication of a very long (>50 ky) continuous sediment sequence from Europe that mainly focuses on the coleopteran assemblages. In subsequent years, more Late Glacial and Holocene sites were investigated and added to the beetle records from France, focusing on paleoecology and paleoclimatology (e.g., [7]). Also archaeo-entomological studies were published, such as the environmental archaeological study on the effects of Gallo-Roman populations on the surrounding landscape of Touffréville [8].

From the early 2000's, Ponel supervised students on paleoecological as well as contemporary ecological and entomological subjects (e.g., [9]). It is important to note that he played an important role in connecting paleoecology with conservation biology and other contemporary ecological topics for academic audiences and the general public; sometimes in French, but also for a much wider audience [11-14]. Over the last two decades, Ponel mainly published studies on contemporary entomology. But up until his retirement, Ponel has served as the main resource for



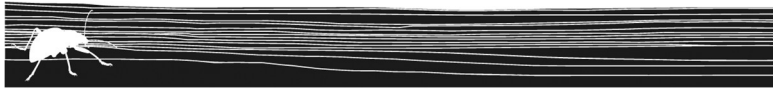
students to identify insect remains from archaeological or natural sediment samples, often leading to excellent publications (e.g., [15-16]). It is also important to note Ponel's own publication from 2022, in which he reconstructs Late Glacial paleoclimate from a French record based on Coleoptera, chironomids, and pollen [17].

Currently, at the point of his retirement, the personal CV of Philippe Ponel contains 303 publications, from which roughly a quarter is based on Quaternary entomology. Also, he contributed to 62 book chapters and numerous scientific reports. The work of Philippe Ponel has been a major part of Quaternary entomology in France in the past decades, and his expertise and dedication will be dearly missed by colleagues and students.

- [1] (Ponel P. & Moraguès G., 1981. Contribution à la connaissance de la faune entomologique du Var: Caraboidea (1ère partie). *Annales de la Société des Sciences naturelles et d'Archéologie de Toulon et du Var* 33: 129-136).
- [2] Ponel P. & Gadbin C., 1988. Apports de la paléontologie à un épisode de l'histoire de la végétation des bords du lac d'Issarlès. *Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris*, t.307, série III, 755-758. Q2, 1,698.
- [3] Ponel P. & Coope G.R., 1990. Lateglacial and Early Flandrian Coleoptera from La Taphanel, Massif Central, France: climatic and ecological implications. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 5 (3): 235-249.
- [4] Ponel P., Beaulieu J.-L. de & Tobolski K., 1992. Holocene palaeoenvironments at the timberline in the Taillefer Massif, French Alps: a study of pollen, plant macrofossils and fossil insects. *The Holocene* 2 (2): 117-130.
- [5] (Guiot J., Beaulieu J.-L. de, Cheddadi R., David F., Ponel P. & Reille M., 1993. The climate in Western Europe during the last Glacial/Interglacial cycle derived from pollen and insect remains. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 103: 73-93.
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- [7] Ponel P., Coope G.-R., Andrieu-Ponel V. & Reille M., 1999. Coleopteran evidence for a mosaic of environments at high altitude in the eastern Pyrénées, France, during the climatic transition between the Allerød and Younger Dryas. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 14 (2): 169-174.
- [8] Ponel P., Matterné V., Coulthard N. & Yvinec J.-H., 2000. La Tène and Gallo-Roman natural environments and human impact at the Touffréville rural settlement, reconstructed from Coleoptera and plant macroremains (Calvados, France). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27: 1055-1072.
- [9] Guiter F., Andrieu-Ponel V., Beaulieu J.-L. de, Cheddadi R., Calvez M., Ponel P., Reille M., Keller T. & Goery C., 2003. The last climatic cycles in Western Europe, a comparison between long continuous lacustrine sequences from France and other terrestrial records. *Quaternary International* 111: 59-74.
- [10] Samways M.J., Ponel P. & Andrieu-Ponel P., 2006. Palaeobiodiversity emphasizes the importance of conserving landscape heterogeneity and connectivity. *Journal of Insect Conservation* 10: 215-218.
- [11] Fadda S., Orgeas J., Ponel P., Buisson E., Torre F. & Dutoit T., 2007. Past cultivation is a driving factor for the organisation of dry grassland ground-active beetle communities. *Environmental Conservation* 34(2): 132-139.
- [12] Comor V., Orgeas J., Ponel P., Rolando C. & Delettre Y., 2008. Impact of anthropogenic disturbances on beetle communities of French Mediterranean coastal dunes. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 17: 1837-1852.
- [13] Ponel P. & Yvinec J.-H., 2009. Les insectes du Quaternaire, leur rôle dans la reconstruction des environnements et des climats du passé. *Mémoires de la Société entomologique de France* 8: 105-113.
- [14] Poher, Y., Ponel, P., Médail, F., Andrieu-Ponel, V., Guiter, F., 2017. Holocene environmental history of a small Mediterranean island in response to sea-level changes, climate and human impact. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 465(A), 247-263.
- [15] Djamali, M., Gandouin, E., Sharifi, A., Ponel, P., et al., 2025. Higher in the mountains: Dynamics of agropastoral practices in a low-latitude mountain system (Karkas Mountains, central Iran) during the Mediaeval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 351: 109202.
- [16] Ponel, P., Guiter, F., Gandouin, E., Peyron, O., de Beaulieu, J.-L., 2022. Late-Glacial palaeotemperatures and palaeoprecipitations in the Aubrac Mountains (French Massif Central) reconstructed from multiproxy analyses (Coleoptera, chironomids and pollen). *Quaternary International* 636, 39-51.

May 2026 edition

# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



## A call to action for freelancers in paleo-sciences: Connecting and launching

**Colin Courtney-Mustaphi** ([colin.courtney-mustaphi@york.ac.uk](mailto:colin.courtney-mustaphi@york.ac.uk))

**Nick Schafstall** ([archaeoento@gmail.com](mailto:archaeoento@gmail.com) | [nick.schafstall@gamtc.lt](mailto:nick.schafstall@gamtc.lt))

**Pierre Lapellegerie** ([pierre.lapellegerie@gmail.com](mailto:pierre.lapellegerie@gmail.com))

“What are you doing next?” We have all been part of conversations around career pathways and we have seen a growth of interest in careers that link paleoenvironmental research and the private sector. Stakeholders include universities, research institutes, governments, NGOs, companies or individual freelancers. Outsourcing components of scientific research is one mechanism to achieve project and programme goals. Definitions and regulations vary by country jurisdictions, institutional rules, and funding requirements. Broadly, freelancers focus on executing specific tasks or deliverables (e.g., fieldwork support, laboratory sample processing, data collection, data analysis, reporting, professional training) on a project basis, acting as "doers". Consultants provide strategic advice, expertise, and guidance to solve high-level problems, acting as "advisors" (database management, project proposals, hosting professional secondments, research programmes). Freelancers often have shorter-term, tactical roles, while consultants build longer-term, strategic partnerships. Some cases may have a combination of both. Compensation modes for outsourcing in academia have examples ranging from single contract agreements of paid services to deliver a service or product, procurement and tendering processes, to defined partnering and allocated grant funding, and even non-pecuniary compensations such as co-authorships or covering publication fees.

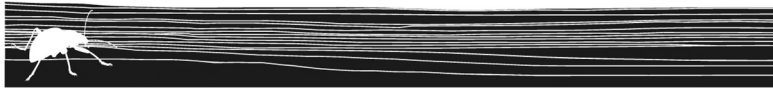
Are you thinking about what you want to do next? How to do it and who to contact? We wanted to begin to connect many of us in the Quaternary entomology community who are motivated as freelancers, consultants, and external advisors. Amongst graduates, we are witnessing a growth in interest and questions amongst people in our community on the commercialisation of our skills and leveraging links between academia and the private sector. We have seen an expansion of innovation hubs on university campuses to test economic viability of ideas and innovations and to incubate spin-off companies. With many young researchers exploring diverse career pathways, we continue to ask ‘where is the commercial paleoenvironmental research sector?’ and ‘who is participating?’

We are surveying the Quaternary entomology community to find and connect those who are interested in freelancing or who are already offering their professional services as freelancers or consultants. Please fill in this form before the end of July:

<https://forms.gle/Z9sG5s3pgTjSWKjG8>

We will contact respondents this summer to discuss potential opportunities to launch into freelancing Quaternary palaeosciences. Results will be shared in the next edition of QED.

Thank you for sharing your interest, and we look forward to connecting with you!



## Recent publications

The following is a combination of references sent by subscribers and extracts from the latest version of **QBIB – A Bibliography for Quaternary Entomology** – compiled by Paul Buckland, Phil Buckland, Scott Elias, and Jon Sadler. You can find it here: <https://www.bugscep.com/qbib.html>

NOTE: The QBIB bibliography was updated until July 2025, and no publications were sent by the community. If you have any publications in 2025 that are not featured in the editions may 2025, December 2025, or this edition, please let me know so it will be featured in the next QED publication list.

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Abrook, A. M., Langdon, P. G., Inglis, G. N., Brauer, A., Lincoln, P., Mayfield, R., ... & Martin-Puertas, C. (2025). The Role of Summer Temperature on Aquatic Insect Diversity at Multi-Decadal Scales Within the Holocene. *Global Change Biology*, 31(8), e70366.

Carta, G., Lunardini, A., Minozzi, S., & Vanin, S. (2026). Archaeoentomological Investigation of the Filling Material in Holy Human Remains: the Blessed Angelo of Gualdo Tadino (Central Italy). [Studies in Conservation](#), 1-9.

Djamali, M., Gandouin, E., Sharifi, A., Ponel, P., ... & Bard, E. (2025). Higher in the mountains: Dynamics of agro-pastoral practices in a low-latitude mountain system (Karkas Mountains, central Iran) during the Mediaeval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age. [Quaternary Science Reviews](#) 351: 109202.

Heiri, O., & Engels, S. (2026). Combine, assign or delete? How to resolve different levels of taxonomic identification in chironomid datasets. [Journal of Paleolimnology](#), 74(2), 6.

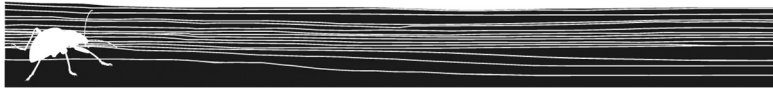
Henríquez-Valido, P., Brito-Mayor, A., Rodríguez-Rodríguez, A., Morales, J., Santana, J., Brito-Abrante, I., Huchet, J-B. (2026). Decomposing in the dark. Experimental approaches to funerary archaeoentomology in volcanic caves. [Forensic Science International: Synergy](#) 12: 100653.

Henríquez-Valido, P., Santana, J., Morquecho-Izquier, A., Rodríguez-Rodríguez, A., Huchet, J-B. (2025). Insects in the far West: Burial practices on El Hierro Island (Canary Islands, Spain; ca. 6th-11th centuries) reconstructed via funerary archaeoentomology. [Journal of Archaeological Science](#) 173: 106120.

Henríquez-Valido, P., Santana, J., Martínez-Sánchez, R.M., Cubas, M., Herrero-Otal, M., Bertin, I., Piqué-Huerta, R. (2025). Tracing dead: Archaeoentomological indicators of disturbed funerary contexts. The case of Cueva de los Murciélagos of Albuñol (Granada, Spain). [Poster presentation](#) at: European Association of Archaeologists (EAA).

Holguin, A., Charles, M., Panagiotakopulu, E., & Bogaard, A. (2026). Prehistoric Processing of Bitter Vetch at Lake Ohrid and Its Relevance to Food System Diversification Past and Present. [Environmental Archaeology](#), 1-19.

Huchet, J. B., & Castex, D. (2026). Six pattes sous terre: contribution de l'archéoentomologie à l'étude des sépultures multiples de la catacombe romaine des saints Pierre et Marcellin (Rome, fin Ier-IIIe s.) In: [Épidémies antiques en Méditerranée et au-delà](#) (Ausonius éditions).



Lapellegerie, P., Breu, S., Wick, L., Rey, F., Grudzinska, I., Dubois, N., ... & Heiri, O. (2026). Dynamic deepwater invertebrate populations challenge the concept of oxygen-rich reference conditions for European lakes. [Communications Earth & Environment](#) 7, 301.

Marquardt, A. U., Medeiros, A. S., Tuccillo, M. T., Nash, B. C., De Swart, J., & Axford, Y. (2026). Environmental determinants of chironomid assemblages across a forest-tundra ecotonal permafrost gradient. [Discover Geoscience](#), 4(1), 175.

Morales, J., Potì, A., Carrión-Marco, Y., Portillo, M., Henríquez-Valido, P., Vidal-Matutano, P., Ziani, I., Weniger G-C. & Linstädter, J. (2025). Human Subsistence and Climate Change in the Late Pleistocene of North-western Africa: Insights from Plant Macrofossils at Ifri El Baroud, Morocco (c. 23–12 ka cal BP). [Journal of Paleolithic Archaeology](#) 8, 30.

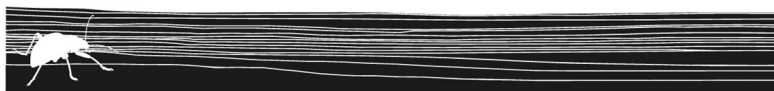
Muiruri, V., Courtney-Mustaphi, C., Marchant, R., Nkirote M'Mbogori, F., Minya, A. & Lane, P. (2026). High resolution multi-proxy analyses document Mid to Late Holocene environmental change in arid Marsabit County, northern Kenya, East Africa. [The Holocene](#). (in press)

Parrott, J. J., Javan, G. T., Thompson, G., & Brossia, A. (2026). Death, History, and Archeology. *In: [Carrion Ecology, Evolution, and Their Applications](#)* (pp. 659-670). CRC Press.

Tello, F. & Mondaca, J. (2026). The first described fossil species of Aphodiinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from the Late Pleistocene of South America, with notes on the biogeography of southern dung beetles [Historical Biology](#), 1-8.

Watts, A., Engels, S., Bennion, H., Carter-Champion, A., Gawusu-Toure, K., & Martin-Puertas, C. (2026). Palaeoecological responses to multiple anthropogenic stressors in a UK lowland lake, and the implications for freshwater-diversity loss. [Journal of Paleolimnology](#) 74(2), 7.

# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



## Workshop opportunity for QED readers: 20% discount (\*) on R Fundamentals for Data Science

**Learn foundational R skills and explore how to use AI as a supportive tool in your data journey.**

Whether you're starting from scratch or seeking to improve your coding skills, this workshop will give you the tools and confidence to work effectively in R. By the end of the course, you'll be able to load and prepare datasets, build accurate analyses, and make data-informed decisions using R. Expect a highly interactive experience with practical exercises, coding challenges, and real-world problem-solving.



### ***With this course, you will learn to:***

- Structure your data analysis clearly before writing a single line of code.
- Write simple, clean R scripts that are easy to read, modify, and debug.
- Interpret and adapt more complex code written by others, including AI.
- Build habits that make your code more robust, reusable, and professional.

### ***This course is ideal for:***

- Anyone starting out in R or returning after a long break,
- Researchers and professionals who want to improve how they work with data,
- People using AI tools but are unsure how to evaluate or adapt the code they receive,
- Learners who want to build practical skills without diving into advanced statistics or computer science.

*Each workshop participant automatically receives 4 weeks of free data consulting on their project which are immediately usable after the workshop.*

### ***Workshop format:***

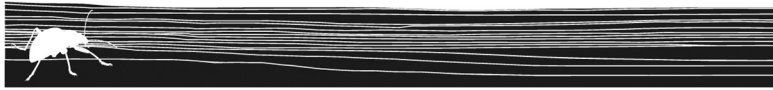
- Next dates: August 3-7, October 5-9, and December 7-11, 2026.
- 5 days (from 9:30 am to ~3:30 pm European time) of interactive, online classes.
- Numerous hands-on applications and one project.

More info at: <https://datasharpacademy.com/> or [manuel.chevalier@datasharpacademy.com](mailto:manuel.chevalier@datasharpacademy.com)

(\*) Discount available for all registrations made before 30 June. To take advantage of it, contact me directly.

May 2026 edition

# Quaternary Entomology Dispatch



## About the Quaternary Entomology mailing list

Back in 2011, Scott Elias and Véronique Forbes set up a mailing list to facilitate communication amongst researchers in Quaternary Entomology. The list allows subscribers, including experienced workers in the field but also students, to exchange news and ideas and to query their colleagues about any questions, problems or requests they may have. Our mailing list is hosted by Jiscmail, a national academic service based in the UK.

The mailing list is used to distribute editions of the Quaternary Entomology Dispatch. **The next edition of QED is scheduled for May 2025.**

**To subscribe to the mailing list, please visit:**

<https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=QUATERNARYENTOMOLOGY>

Emails to the mailing list can also be sent directly through the email address [QUATERNARYENTOMOLOGY@jiscmail.ac.uk](mailto:QUATERNARYENTOMOLOGY@jiscmail.ac.uk).

Previous emails to the mailing list are accessible from here as well. Currently, we are figuring out how to create a separate access to the previous editions of QED.

In 2020, we also created a **Facebook group for Quaternary entomologists** to complement the mailing list. Mostly, pictures are exchanged here to discuss identifications. But we also reach here some people who are interested but not subscribed to our mailing list. You are cordially invited to join us there too! You can find us here:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/201377827914952>

