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## File Type PDF Evolution And Ecology Beetles Carabid

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**Carabid Beetles: Ecology and Evolution** Springer Science & Business Media The Carabidae form one of the largest and best studied families of insects, occurring in nearly every terrestrial habitat. The contributions included in this book cover a broad spectrum of recent research into this beetle family, with an emphasis on various aspects of ecology and evolution. They deal both with individual carabid species, for example in studies on population and reproductive biology or life history in general, and with ground beetle communities, as exemplified in papers treating assemblages in natural habitats, on agricultural land and in forests. Disciplines range from biogeography and faunistics, over morphology, taxonomy and phylogenetics, ecophysiology and functional ecology, to population, community, conservation and landscape ecology. This volume is the result of the 8th European Carabidologists' Meeting, 2nd International Symposium of Carabidology, September 1-4, 1992, Belgium. **Carabid Beetles: Ecology and Evolution** Springer The Carabidae form one of the largest and best studied families of insects, occurring in nearly every terrestrial habitat. The contributions included in this book cover a broad spectrum of recent research into this beetle family, with an emphasis on various aspects of ecology and evolution. They deal both with individual carabid species, for example in studies on population and reproductive biology or life history in general, and with ground beetle communities, as exemplified in papers treating assemblages in natural habitats, on agricultural land and in forests. Disciplines range from biogeography and faunistics, over morphology, taxonomy and phylogenetics, ecophysiology and functional ecology, to population, community, conservation and landscape ecology. This volume is the result of the 8th European Carabidologists' Meeting, 2nd International Symposium of Carabidology, September 1-4, 1992, Belgium. **Natural History and Applied Ecology of Carabid Beetles** Proceedings of the IXth European Carabidologists' Meeting (26-31 July 1998, Camigliatello, Cosenza, Italy) Pensoft Publishers **Carabid Beetles in Their Environments A Study on Habitat Selection by Adaptations in Physiology and Behaviour** Springer Science & Business Media With the increasing numbers of research workers and groups of investigators devoting themselves to the ecology of carabids I felt that the time had come to take stock of the existing knowledge in this field and to endeavour to weld my personal results and those of other workers into a comprehensive picture. It was with these aims in mind that the following study was conceived. A further goal was to attempt to show to what extent research on carabids can contribute to the larger fields of research encompassing ecology, ethology and evolution. In my opinion the investigations on carabids permit us to draw conclusions of general applicability and, as such, comparable with those made in recent years upon other groups of animals. I am well aware of the risk involved nowadays in attempting, on one's own, to integrate results from a wide variety of scientific disciplines into a meaningful whole, and for this reason I am always grateful for corrections and for additional information. It is impossible for me to mention by name all of the colleagues who have given me their support in the preparation of the book. Reprints of their publications have been placed at my disposal by almost all of the authors cited, as well as by others whose names and works have been omitted merely in order to prevent the book from taking on encyclopedic proportions. I am nevertheless indebted to them all for their cooperation. **Carabid Beetles Their Evolution, Natural History, and Classification** Springer Science & Business Media Proceedings of the First International Symposium of Carabidology held at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., August 21, 23 and 25, 1976 **Ecology and Evolution of Dung Beetles** John Wiley & Sons This book describes the evolutionary and ecological consequences of reproductive competition for scarabaeine dung beetles. As well as giving us insight into the private lives of these fascinating creatures, this book shows how dung beetles can be used as model systems for improving our general understanding of broad evolutionary and ecological processes, and how they generate biological diversity. Over the last few decades we have begun to see further than ever before, with our research efforts yielding new information at all levels of analysis, from whole organism biology to genomics. This book brings together leading researchers who contribute chapters that integrate our current knowledge of phylogenetics and evolution, developmental biology, comparative morphology, physiology, behaviour, and population and community ecology. Dung beetle research is shedding light on the ultimate question of how best to document and conserve the world's biodiversity. The book will be of interest to established researchers, university teachers, research students, conservation biologists, and those wanting to know more about the dung beetle taxon. **The Agroecology of Carabid Beetles** Springer It is only since 1970 that the potential role of carabid beetles in agroecosystems has begun to be appreciated. This volume provides an overview of research literature on this widely distributed and beneficial insect, covering its habitat, its role in pest control and in the diet of farmland wildlife, and its value as a bioindicator. **Carabid Beetles as Bioindicators: Biogeographical, Ecological and Environmental Studies** Proceedings of the XIV European Carabidologists Meeting, Westerbork, 14-18 September, 2009 PenSoft Publishers LTD This book, dedicated to Konjev Desender and Jean-Pierre Maelfait, is made up of a collection of 30 papers presented at the XIV European Carabidologists' Meeting in Westerbork, the Netherlands (September, 2009). Seventy-five specialists from 20 countries of Europe and Asia attended the meeting. Traditionally, the proceedings volumes of the European Carabidologists Meeting have become important milestones outlining the latest trends and achievements in carabidology. The aim of the organisers was to invite specialists from different countries and scientific schools to present both traditional and innovative approaches and methods in studying ground beetles. This volume includes a wide range of topics, from the description of new species, taxonomy, a summary of the activities of carabidologists during the last 40 years, biogeographical issues, methodology, behaviour, indicators, environmental issues and conservation. The book will be of use to carabidologists, specialists in traditional and molecular systematics, general and applied ecology, conservation biology, bioindication, urban ecology and biogeography. **Coleoptera: Carabidae Long-Term Ecosystem Changes in Riparian Forests** Springer Nature This open access book presents and analyzes the results of more than 30 years of long-term ecological research in riparian forest ecosystems with the aim of casting light on changes in the dynamics of riparian forests over time. The research, focusing on the Ooyamazawa riparian forest, one of the remaining old-growth forests in Japan, has yielded a number of interesting outcomes. First, it shows that large-scale disturbances afford various trees opportunities for regeneration and are thus the driving force for the coexistence of canopy trees in riparian forests. Second, it identifies changes in reproductive patterns, highlighting that seed production has in fact quantitatively increased over the past two decades. Third, it describes the decline in forest floor vegetation caused by deer grazing and reveals how this decline has affected bird and insect populations. The book illustrates the interconnectedness of phenomena within an ecosystem and the resultant potential for cascade effects and also stresses the need for long-term ecological studies of climate change impacts on forests. It will be of interest to both professionals and academics in the field of forest science. **Ecology and Evolution of Predatory Behavior in the Carabid Cave Beetle Neaphaenops Tellkampfi** Evolution of the Beetle Hind Wing, with Special Reference to Folding (Insecta, Coleoptera) Pensoft Pub The present monograph is a highly original and thorough attempt at revising the wing structure of the beetles, with special emphasis placed not only on the venation patterns observed, but also on folding. Combined, all of these patterns are critically re-evaluated to provide new, highly unorthodox insights in beetle evolution. The work is also abundantly illustrated by original drawings showing all the necessary details of beetle wing structure, including shape, venation, sclerotization and folding patterns. The present monograph is indispensable for students in beetle taxonomy, evolution and palaeontology. Dr. Dmitri Fedorenko, born 1962, is Senior Scientist at the Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. His main interests lie in the taxonomy, ecology, geography and evolution of the beetles, the ground-beetles in particular. He is the author of more than 40 scientific papers, including the monograph "Reclassification of world Dyschiriini, with a revision of the Palearctic fauna (Coleoptera, Carabidae)," Moscow-Sofia-St. Petersburg: Pensoft Publishers, 1996. **Biology of Rove Beetles (Staphylinidae) Life History, Evolution, Ecology and Distribution** Springer Rove beetles (Staphylinidae) are common elements of the soil biota, living in the litter and deeper soil layers. Although they are one of the most diverse and speciose groups of insects, no comprehensive books on their general evolution and ecology are as yet available. This book fills that gap, discussing significant aspects and active research examples in the fields of phylogeny and systematics, ecology and conservation, and reproduction and development. The combination of review chapters and case studies provides an excellent introduction to the biology of rove beetles and enables readers to become familiar with active research fields in this megadiverse group of beetles. Offering easy access to these fields, it also demonstrates how staphylinids are used as bioindicators in applied ecosystem research, including that concerning conservation issues. Experienced scientists and beginners alike find the diversity of subjects covered intriguing and inspiring for continuing and starting their own research. The book is intended for students and researchers in biology and zoology (entomology), including morphologists, ecologists, soil scientists, evolutionary biologists, paleontologists, biogeographers, taxonomists and systematists. **The Beetles of the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador** Evolution, Ecology, and Diversity (Insecta: Coleoptera) NRC Research Press **Carabid Beetles Their Adaptations and Dynamics** : XVIIth International Congress of Entomology, Hamburg, 1984 **Ecology of Agricultural Pests** Biochemical approaches Springer Science & Business Media Advances in biochemical techniques are revolutionizing the study of invertebrate ecology. Their application to pest problems is generating detailed information on the population genetics of pests, pest-predator relationships and interactions between pests and their environment. **Carabid Beetles: Ecology and Evolution** Springer The Carabidae form one of the largest and best studied families of insects, occurring in nearly every terrestrial habitat. The contributions included in this book cover a broad spectrum of recent research into this beetle family, with an emphasis on various aspects of ecology and evolution. They deal both with individual carabid species, for example in studies on population and reproductive biology or life history in general, and with ground beetle communities, as exemplified in papers treating assemblages in natural habitats, on agricultural land and in forests. Disciplines range from biogeography and faunistics, over morphology, taxonomy and phylogenetics, ecophysiology and functional ecology, to population, community, conservation and landscape ecology. This volume is the result of the 8th European Carabidologists' Meeting, 2nd International Symposium of Carabidology, September 1-4, 1992, Belgium. **Tiger Beetles The Evolution, Ecology, and Diversity of the Cicindelids** Cornell University Press Tiger beetles are one of the most obvious and ubiquitous families of any insect taxon—some 2300 species are found on nearly all the land surfaces of the earth. Their frequently showy colors, brazen behavior, and ability to live in habitats ranging from dry, alkaline lakebeds to tropical rain forests have captured the interest of amateur and professional entomologists alike. Although tiger beetles have been widely studied, the wealth of knowledge has been synthesized only briefly in a few sources. In **Tiger Beetles**, David L. Pearson and

Alfried P. Vogler provide for the first time a detailed integration and summary of all that is known about the family Cicindelidae. The book's early chapters cover anatomy, distribution, and natural history. Pearson and Vogler build from these basics to show the usefulness of tiger beetles for exploring questions in genetics, biogeography, ecology, behavior, and conservation. As bioindicators, the tiger beetles present in an area may allow biologists to pinpoint places with the richest diversity of animal and plant life. The use of tiger beetles as model organisms has made possible or greatly enhanced many areas of research, including molecular phylogeny, the function of acute hearing, spatial modeling, and physiology of vision. Insect life-cycle polymorphism Theory, evolution and ecological consequences for seasonality and diapause control Springer Science & Business Media Recent studies have shown that genetic polymorphisms play an important role in structuring the seasonal life cycles of insects, complementing an earlier emphasis on the effects of environmental factors. This book presents current ideas and recent research on insect life--cycle polymorphism in a series of carefully prepared chapters by international experts, covering the full breadth of the subject in order to give an up-to-date view of how life cycles are controlled and how they evolve. By consolidating our view of insect life--cycle polymorphism in this way, the book provides a staging point for further enquiries. The volume will be of interest to a wide variety of entomologists and other biologists interested in the control and evolution of life cycles and in understanding the extraordinarily complex ecological strategies of insects and other organisms. Data Mining for Global Trends in Mountain Biodiversity CRC Press Thanks to advances in electronic archiving of biodiversity data and the digitization of climate and other geophysical data, a new era in biogeography, functional ecology, and evolutionary ecology has begun. In Data Mining for Global Trends in Mountain Biodiversity, Christian Korner, Eva M. Spehn, and a team of experts from the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment of DIVERSITAS explore two of the hottest subjects in science and technology: biodiversity and data mining. They demonstrate how to harness the scientific power of biological databases for furthering ecological and evolutionary theory. Expert contributors address two aspects of the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment. They cover how to link biodiversity data with geophysical data and how to use biodiversity data to substantiate evolutionary and ecological theory. The text provides different methodological approaches and examples of successful mining of geo-referenced data in mountain regions on various scales. It includes: Elevational and latitudinal gradients in plant diversity E-mining trends in diversity of Lepidoptera, beetles, and birds Niche modeling to explain past trends and predict future trends in mountain biodiversity Sharing biodiversity data with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility Using electronic databases opens ways to manage biodiversity in a sustainable fashion, test evolutionary and ecological theories, and measure the impact of climate change on various species and its effect on conservation efforts. The information and examples presented in this book can stimulate the creative use of archive data to answer old questions with new tools, and advance knowledge and understanding of mountain biodiversity worldwide. The book highlights the benefits of and the continuing need for an increase in the amount and quality of georeferenced data provided online in order to meet the challenges of global change. Proceedings of a symposium honoring the careers of Ross and Joyce Bell and their contributions to scientific work. Burlington, Vermont, 12?15 June 2010 PenSoft Publishers LTD On the occasion of the 80th birthday of Ross T. Bell, Professor Emeritus of Entomology at the University of Vermont, his colleagues and former students staged a Festschrift in his honor that included his wife and oft-times co-author, Joyce Bell. Two days of scientific presentations and a field day resulted in twenty-six manuscripts on such diverse organisms as Coleoptera, Collembola, and Diptera and in such disparate fields as taxonomy, phylogeny, ecology, with a sprinkling of natural history and cyberinfrastructure. Mostly, the theme of the papers focus on the beetle family Carabidae, on which the Bells spent a number of decades in pursuit of information on taxonomy and biology, particularly for the wrinkled bark beetles, the rhyssodines. Twenty-six scientific contributions make up this volume and they are introduced by the preface and first two papers on the Bells themselves and their other contributions to teaching and natural history studies in the environs of Burlington, Vermont. Relict Species Phylogeography and Conservation Biology Springer Science & Business Media Mankind has evolved both genetically and culturally to become a most successful and dominant species. But we are now so numerous and our technology is so p- erful that we are having major effects on the planet, its environment, and the b- sphere. For some years prophets have warned of the possible detrimental consequences of our activities, such as pollution, deforestation, and overfishing, and recently it has become clear that we are even changing the atmosphere (e. g. ozone, carbon dioxide). This is worrying since the planet's life systems are involved and dependent on its functioning. Current climate change - global w arming - is one recognised consequence of this larger problem. To face this major challenge, we will need the research and advice of many disciplines - Physics, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Biology, and Sociology - and particularly the commitment of wise politicians such as US Senator Al Gore. An important aspect of this global problem that has been researched for several decades is the loss of species and the impoverishment of our ecosystems, and hence their ability to sustain themselves, and more particularly us! Through evolutionary time new species have been generated and some have gone extinct. Such extinction and regeneration are moulded by changes in the earth's crust, atmosphere, and resultant climate. Some extinctions have been massive, particularly those asso- ated with catastrophic meteoric impacts like the end of the Cretaceous Period 65Mya. Mammoth Cave A Human and Natural History Springer This book reveals the science and beauty of Mammoth Cave, the world's longest cave, which has played an important role in the natural sciences. It offers a comprehensive and interdisciplinary treatment of the cave, combining insights from leading experts in fields ranging from archeology and cultural history to life science and geosciences. The first animals specialized for cave life in North America, including beetles, spiders, crayfish, and fish, were discovered in Mammoth Cave in the 1840s. It has also been used and explored by humans, including Native Americans, who mined its sulfate minerals and later African-American slaves, who made a map of the cave. More recent stories include 'wars' between commercial cave owners, epic exploration trips by modern cave explorers, and of course tourism. The first section of the book is an extensive description including maps and photos of the cave, its basic structural pattern, and how it relates to the surface landscape. The second section covers the human history of utilization and exploration of the cave, including mining, tourism, and medical experiments. Cave science is the topic of the third section, including geology, hydrology, mineralogy, climatology, paleontology, ecology, biodiversity, and microbiology. The fourth section looks to the future, with an overview of environmental issues facing Mammoth Cave managers. The book is intended for anyone interested in caves in general and Mammoth Cave in particular, experts in one discipline seeking information about other areas, and researchers and students interested in the many avenues of pursuit possible in Mammoth Cave. Aquatic Entomology Oxford University Press The book is a comprehensive text on all aspects of the biology of aquatic insects around the world. This fauna comprises many thousands of species that previously lacked a dedicated reference text. Forest Biodiversity Lessons from History for Conservation CAB International This book focuses on the diverse impact of forest history in general, and of forest continuity, fragmentation and past management in particular, on the diversity and distribution of species. The implications for the conservation of biodiversity in forests are also addressed. Chapters have been developed from papers presented at a conference held in Leuven in January 2003. The emphasis is on temperate forests in Europe and North America, but the information may also be applicable to other regions or biomes. The book will be of significant interest to researchers working within the areas of forestry, ecology, conservation and environmental history. Biodiversity, Temperate Ecosystems, and Global Change Springer Science & Business Media Reviewed here is the current state of knowledge concerning the relationship between global change and biodiversity of temperate ecosystems. The aim is to improve the ability to conserve biodiversity under conditions of global change. The book focuses on: - The threats posed by global change to biodiversity in temperate ecosystems; - Levels and spatial patterns of diversity in temperate ecosystems; - The impact of global change on genetic diversity; - The effects of disturbance (natural and anthropogenic) on temperate ecosystems; - Existing research priorities and programmes. Australian Beetles Volume 1 Morphology, Classification and Keys CSIRO PUBLISHING Volume 1 in a three-volume series that represents a comprehensive treatment of the beetles of Australia. Coleoptera, Beetles. Morphology and Systematics Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG This book is a revised edition of the first of three volumes in the Handbook of Zoology series which treats the systematics and biology of Coleoptera. With over 380,000 described species, Coleoptera are by far the most species-rich order of insects and the largest group of animals of comparable geological age. Moreover, numerous species are tremendously important economically. The beetle volumes meet the demand of modern biologists seeking to answer questions about Coleoptera phylogeny, evolution, and ecology. This first Coleoptera volume covers the suborders Archostemata, Myxophaga and Adephaga, and the basal series of Polyphaga, with information on world distribution, biology, morphology of all life stages, phylogeny and comments on taxonomy. Ground Beetles (Carabidae) of Greece Pensoft Pub Ground beetles (Carabidae, including tiger beetles, paussid beetles and bombardier beetles) are one of the most diverse insect families in Europe. This title provides an introduction to the biogeography and habitat types of Greece as well as ecological data of the carabid species. Biocontrol-Based Integrated Management of Oilseed Rape Pests Springer Science & Business Media Oilseed rape is a major arable crop in both Europe and North America. It is attacked by unique complexes of insect pests still largely controlled through the application of chemical insecticides. Crop management systems for the future must combine sustainability with environmental acceptability to satisfy both social and economic demands. This book, in its 17 chapters each led by a world expert, reviews research progress towards developing integrated pest management systems for the crop that enhance conservation biocontrol. This approach is particularly timely because of the development in Europe of insecticide resistance in the pollen beetle, a major pest of the crop. The past decade has seen considerable progress in our knowledge of the parasitoids and predators that contribute to biocontrol, of their distribution patterns, and their behavioural ecology, both within and without the crop. There is potential for natural enemy conservation through modification of within-field crop husbandry practices, as well as, on the landscape scale, through habitat manipulation to encourage vegetational diversity. This book will prove invaluable as a text for researchers, university teachers, graduate scientists, extension workers and growers involved in integrated pest management. A Catalogue of the Ground-beetles of the Republic of Moldova (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae) Pensoft Publishers Environmental Endocrinology Proceedings of an International Symposium, Held in Montpellier (France), 11 - 15, July 1977 Springer Science & Business Media From 11 to 15 July 1977 about 60 physiologists, endo crinologists, ecologists and other biologists from 14 countries convened at the University Montpellier for a symposium on Environmental Endocrinology. This meet ing was organized as a Satellite Symposium of the 27th International Congress of Physiological Sciences, Paris, 18-23 July 1977. This volume is a record of the com munications presented at the symposium. The objectives of the program were to examine the role of the endocrine system in a wide spectrum of adjustments and adaptations to changes in environmental conditions by various spe cies of animals, including man, and to promote an ex change of ideas among investigators who have approached these functions from diverse aspects. The diversity of the information and ideas communicated is great. Of necessity, they represent only an extremely modest se lection of the many facets of endocrine function in the interaction of animals with their environments. Be yond the usefulness of the communications individually, we hope that they collectively demonstrate the substan tial heuristic value of the concept of environmental endocrinology as it was perceived by the participants. We acknowledge gratefully the kindness and sympathy of Professor Jaques ROUZAUD, President of the University of Montpellier II, for his generous extension of the hospitality of the University to the Symposium. We are most grateful to Mrs. Monique VIEU who effected so well the secretarial organization of the Sympos. Past and Future Rapid Environmental Changes The Spatial and Evolutionary Responses of Terrestrial Biota Springer Science & Business Media Numerous experts including ecologists, geneticists, paleontologists and climatologists, investigate the response of terrestrial organisms to changes in their environment. The volume comprises an introductory and a final chapter by the editors as well as another 35 contributions. These are divided into six sections: 1. past environmental changes - the late-Quaternary; 2. spatial responses to past changes; 3. mechanisms enabling spatial responses; 4. evolutionary responses to past changes; 5. mechanisms enabling evolutionary responses; 6. predicted future environmental changes and simulated responses. The overwhelming and unanimous conclusion of all contributors is that forecasted global environmental changes pose a severe threat to the integrity of ecosystems worldwide and to the

survival of at least some species. **Population and Community Ecology for Insect Management and Conservation** CRC Press One of the themes of the 20th International Congress of Entomology held in Florence in August 1996 was Ecology and Population Dynamics, with papers presented on single species dynamics, population interactions, and community ecology. This book contains a selection of the papers that were presented, and gives a late-1990s picture of the latest research in this fast developing area. **The Genus Carabus in Europe A Synthesis** Pensoft Pub The ground beetle genus Carabus (Coleoptera, Carabidae) is one of the most intensively studied groups of insects. For more than 200 years a huge amount of data has been accumulated on taxonomy, biology, phylogeny, ecology and biogeography. From the start in 1989, the aim of the project was to present a complete European summary, combining data from both Western and Eastern Europe. The results are presented to the scientific community in the form of a thorough and attractive book, which will be indispensable in the field of entomology, ecology and biogeography. **Insect Conservation and Islands** Springer Science & Business Media A series of original papers and reviews dealing with the peculiarities of island insects and their conservation in many parts of the world. Contributions to this special issue of *Journal of Insect Conservation* range from biogeographical analyses and ecological features of island insects and their evolution to the variety of concerns for their wellbeing, and practical conservation through a variety of, sometimes novel, approaches. They provide a valuable and up-to-date resource for entomologists and conservation practitioners. **Environmental Adaptation and Evolution A Theoretical and Empirical Approach Volume 1: Morphology and Systematics (Archostemata, Adephaga, Myxophaga, Polyphaga partim)** Walter de Gruyter Dieses Buch ist der erste von vier Bänden der Reihe Handbuch der Zoologie zur Systematik und Biologie der Coleoptera. Mit ca. 350.000 beschriebenen Spezies sind die Coleoptera die bei Weitem reichste Ordnung und die größte Gruppe von Tieren mit vergleichbarem geologischem Alter. Die Käfer-Bände des HdZ bieten modernen Biologen Antworten auf Fragen zur Phylogenese, Evolution und Ökologie der Coleoptera. Der erste Coleoptera-Band umfasst die Unterordnungen Archostemata, Myxophaga und Adephaga und die Serie Polyphaga mit Informationen zur weltweiten Verbreitung, Biologie, Morphologie aller Lebensabschnitte (einschließlich Anatomie), Phylogenese und Erläuterungen zur Taxonomie. **Beetle Conservation** Springer Science & Business Media This issue of *Journal of Insect Conservation* is the first to be dedicated entirely to beetles. It contains a number of papers to demonstrate the variety and scope of problems and conservation concerns that surround these insects. A short introductory perspective is followed by eight original contributions, in which beetles from many parts of the world are considered, and in which some major threats to their wellbeing are evaluated. **On the Evolution of Behaviour in Carabid Beetles** Report of a Symposium Held at the Fieldstation Rees-Grietherbusch of the Zoological Institute of the University of Cologne, September 10-13, 1978