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*Tetragonula* (Hymenoptera: Meliponini): morphology, behavior, genomics and the citizen scientist  
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*Tetragonula* is the most common, widely distributed, and economically important group of Old World stingless bees. This monophyletic genus comprises 32 nominal species of small to very small bees found in the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Australia. Though some species are readily recognizable based on morphology, taxonomic boundaries of most *Tetragonula* are poorly defined and many are exceedingly difficult to distinguish, even for specialists. Several are suspected to contain cryptic species, given their broad, discontinuous distributions and morphological variation. There is no identification key encompassing all *Tetragonula* species. These problems hinder our understanding of *Tetragonula* diversity and distribution, limiting opportunities for research, conservation and sustainable use. We outline a plan for study of *Tetragonula* diversity and evolution that will enlist citizen scientists (beekeepers, farmers, amateur entomologists) in collection of data and specimens, and will make results, including species ranges and identification methods publically available on an interactive website for bee conservation and cultivation. The project includes (1) collection specimens and nesting data, drawing on local expertise; (2) screening of colonies using the mitochondrial COI bar-coding sequence; (3) range mapping of mitotypes as first approximation of species distributions; (4) Sanger sequencing of mitochondrial and nuclear genes to determine if putative species suggested by bar-coding are supported; (5) genomic analysis of taxa in the *T. iridipennis* and *T. laeviceps* groups to generate an abundance of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to examine species boundaries; (6) morphological and morphometric study of species indicated by genetic and behavioral data; (7) phylogeny of well-defined species, incorporating morphological and genetic data; and (8) production of keys and databases. Steps (1) and (6) are particularly amenable to citizen scientist participation, (2), (3), (4) and (6) to student participation. Here we present examples of bar-coding and wing morphometrics from small samples of *Tetragonula* species from several locations.