holdings through high-quality, zoomable, panoramic images. We discuss advantages of the system and highlight possible shortcomings.

4:40 – 5:00 pm  **Symposium Discussion & Concluding Remarks**

6:00 – 9:00 pm  **ECN Dinner & Mixer in the Golden West Room. A fiesta mexicana buffet dinner!**

**Sunday, December 12, 2010**

8:30 am  **Coffee**

9:00 am  **Introduction**

9:10 am  **Gail E. Kampmeier**
Illinois Natural History Survey

**Echoes from TDWG 2010**
The Biodiversity Information Standards (TDWG) meetings attract a mixture of people from techies to systematists to entrepreneurs to hybrids of one or more of these, and this year the group met in Woods Hole, MA. Selected highlights from this meeting and implications for ECNers will be presented.

9:30 am  **Frank Krell**
Denver Museum of Nature & Science

**ZooBank Progress Report**
About five years ago, the Secretariat of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Commissioners and an international group of zoologists proposed ZooBank, a central, web-based registry of zoological names and nomenclatural acts. With nomenclaturally relevant information being scattered across thousands of often hardly available journals, a central, freely accessible registry has been seen as a valuable service to the taxonomic community. Less than three years after the presentation of the idea, a prototype of ZooBank was released on the web, and a ZooBank Committee appointed to further develop and implement ZooBank. The ZooBank Committee is currently composed of 30 scientists from 14 countries, including 20 Commissioners, 9 external members and the ICZN Executive Secretary. Working groups of the Committee have been working on ZooBank Policies, guidelines on ZooBank structure and proce-
dures. Several of these guidelines will be presented soon for public discussion. ZooBank development has got a boost from a recently released NSF grant for the development of the Global Names Architecture (GNA; Patterson et al. 2010). ZooBank as the official ICZN registry will form a core component of the usage bank of the GNA, assuring that scientific names are represented correctly and incorrectly rendered scientific names identified (Pyle & Michel 2009). With the help of the GNA grant, the architecture of ZooBank will be refined, Policies integrated and a new user-friendly user interface developed which is likely to be released in summer 2011 (Krell & Pyle 2010).

References


9:50 am

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Transforming Biodiversity Science with The Biofinity Project

The Biofinity Project (http://biofinity.unl.edu/) is a free, web-based software framework that supports biodiversity and genomics research by relating data of participating labs with those of larger, public databases such as GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility) and GenBank. Tools for analysis and data discovery are also fully integrated with the interface. This project aims to empower investigation and discovery across the sciences and to transform the way that we access and analyze biodiversity data.

Tools provided by The Biofinity Project, such as mobile iPhone data-integration, My Labs collaborations, social networking applications, intelligent wiki, and occurrence mapping have the capability of greatly advancing biodiversity science. The iPhone mobile application allows instant upload of in-field specimen-level data, associated image vouchers, and notations. Data are uploaded to The Biofinity Project’s external database, allowing for on-the-fly specimen-level mapping in Google Maps. Data access and mapping capabilities in The Biofinity Project afford new ways of collecting, sharing, and analyzing biodiversity data.
Entomological Collections Network Annual Meeting
Dec. 11 & 12, 2010, San Diego, CA