Zootaxa 4281 (1): 005–021
http://www.mapress.com/j/zt/

Editorial

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4281.1.3
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:13F79A3B-B152-4055-817F-A98D919BEF85

The art and science of describing nature's surrealists: Foreword from the Editors

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This special issue of *Zootaxa* is published in honor of Dr. Albino Morimasa Sakakibara from the Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, one of the most prolific living taxonomists of auchenorrhynchan Hemiptera. Dr. Sakakibara is the author of more than 100 scientific articles spanning the years 1968 to 2017. His works have encompassed various fields of biology including natural history, comparative morphology, phylogenetics, and taxonomy treating approximately 60 genera of treehoppers, leafhoppers, and spittlebugs. His outstanding record of contributions to our field also includes an extensive and successful history of graduate student training—twelve taxonomists currently working on several insect groups—along with thorough curation of the insect collection at his home institution, now constituting inarguably the most comprehensive holdings of Auchenorrhyncha in Brazil.

In this editorial, we provide a brief overview of Dr. Sakakibara's academic trajectory with highlights of the remarkable circumstances surrounding his early career as a taxonomist. We explore the multiple facets of this distinguished scientist and his many achievements as a researcher, university administrator, and mentor to several generations of entomologists. Dr. Sakakibara's exquisitely illustrated taxonomic revisions—the hallmark of his lifework—are a true inspiration to specialists across the globe. The unique merging of technical mastery and artistic skills evident in his publications have established high standards for future work in auchenorrhynchan insects. Examples of his artistic talents in illustration and photography are given in Figs. 1–8, along with an image of the man himself (Fig. 9). An inherent—and equally invaluable—aspect of his legacy is the extensive documentation of the Neotropical fauna with special attention to the resplendent biodiversity of Brazil.

This festschrift is also part of the academic activities circumscribed to the 15th International Auchenorrhyncha Congress, the first such event to be held in South America. The triennial conference, which congregates a distinguished group of academics and students, will occur in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 9–15, 2017. This presented us with the auspicious occasion to celebrate a pivotal figure in Auchenorrhyncha systematics in Brazil.

In recognition of Dr. Sakakibara's scholarship and illustrious career, we introduce 23 original manuscripts featuring descriptions of six new genera and 50 new species, several of which are named in his honor (see below). These taxonomic papers span five families of Auchenorrhyncha that encompass most of Dr. Sakakibara's focal groups and emphasize the still incompletely documented biodiversity of the Neotropical region. Contributions from a diverse team of international specialists are organized according to family—Membracidae, Cicadellidae, Cercopidae, Cicadidae, and Delphacidae—and are followed by a brief timeline of Albino's career and a complete list of his publications. Many of these contributions have undoubtedly been facilitated by Dr. Sakakibara's seminal taxonomic studies, particularly those focusing on Membracidae. In addition to providing significant new information improving our understanding of the systematics and evolution of auchenorrhynchan Hemiptera, these new taxa also serve as a timeless reminder of Dr. Sakakibara's truly extraordinary impact to our field.

Patronyms dedicated to Albino Morimasa Sakakibara

Note. Taxa marked with an asterisk are patronyms presented in this festschrift.

Accepted by Zhi-Qiang Zhang: 21 Apr. 2017; published: 22 Jun. 2017

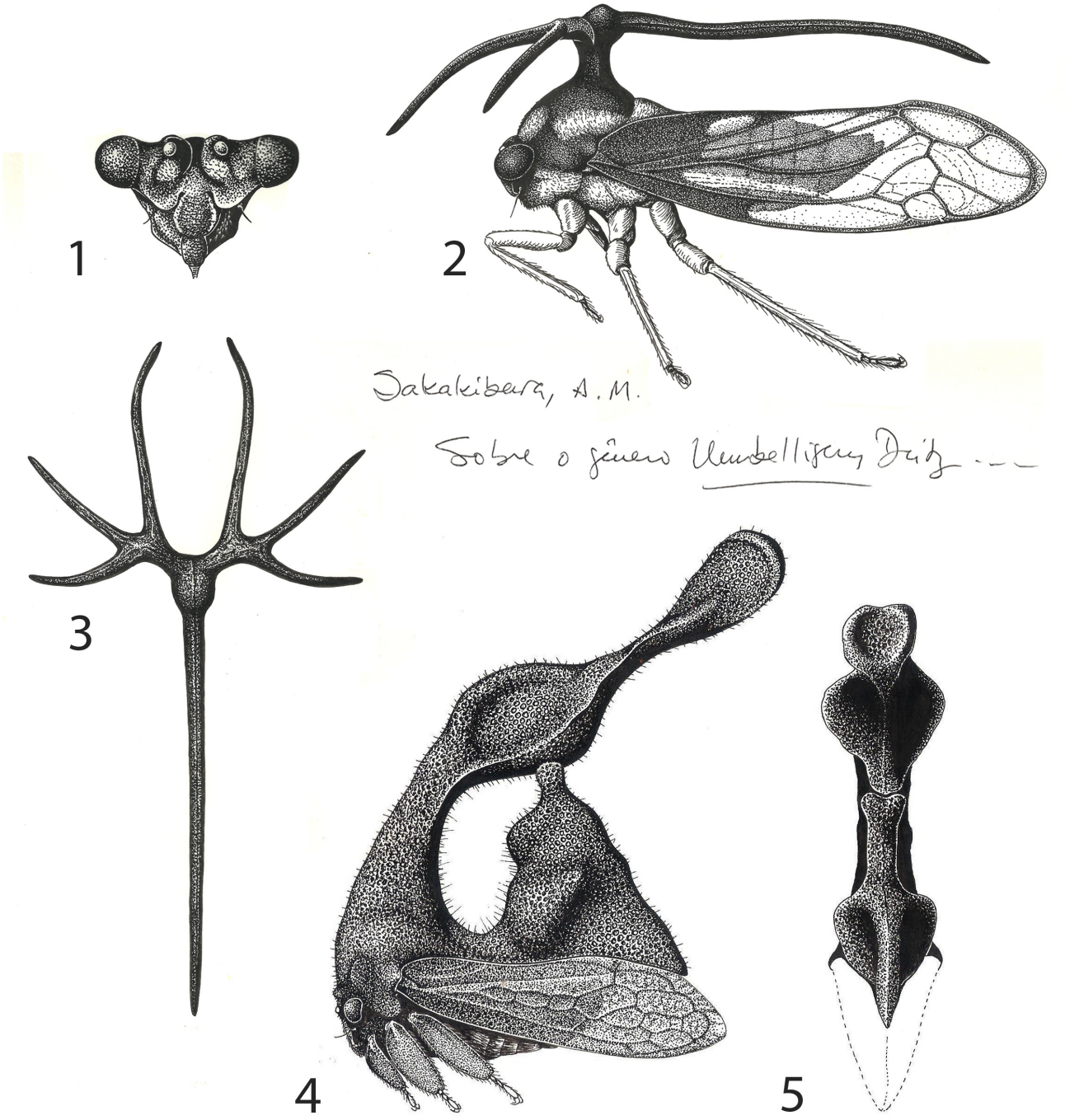
1) *Albiniana* Cavichioli, 1996 [genus]
2) *Alloscirtetica sakakibarai* Urban, 1977
3) *Amastris sakakibarai* Broomfield, 1976
4) *Anthrenoides albinoi* Urban, 2005
5) *Bahita sakakibarai* Camisão and Takiya, 2017*
6) *Bocydium sakakibarai* Flórez-V, 2017*
7) *Borinctolania sakakibarai* Dietrich, 2017*
8) *Catrimania tiobino* Carvalho and Paladini, 2017*
9) *Cyphonia sakakibarai* McKamey, 2017*
10) *Diestostemma albinoi* Pinto, Mejdalani, and Takiya, 2017*
11) *Dilobopterus sakakibara* Quintas, Felix, Lima, and Mejdalani, 2017*
12) *Enchophyllum sakakibarai* Strümpel, 2006
13) *Guyalna sakakibari* Ruschel, 2017*
14) *Heteronotus sakakibarai* Fonseca and Diringshofen, 1974
15) *Hypheodana sakakibarai* González-Mozo, 2017*
16) *Iragua albinoi* Cavichioli and Mejdalani, 2017*
17) *Lycoderes albinoi* Creão-Duarte, 2017*
18) *Melissoptila albinoi* Urban, 1998
19) *Metacephalus sakakibarai* Souza, Takiya, and Felix, 2017*
20) *Neodelphax sakakibarai* Remes Lenicov and Brentassi, 2017*
21) *Notocera sakakibarai* Creão-Duarte, 2017*
22) *Nullana sakakibarai* Domahovski and Cavichioli, 2017*
23) *Paraterulia sakakibarai* Barbosa and Takiya, 2017*
24) *Problematode sakakibarai* Gaiani, 2017*
25) *Propetes sakakibara* Prando, Gonçalves and Takiya, 2017*
26) *Rhabdotalebra albinoi* Paradell, Catalano, and Petrulevicius, 2017*
27) *Sakakibarana* Gonçalves, Takiya, and Mejdalani, 2017* [genus]
28) *Sakakibarella albinoi* Flórez-V and Camacho, 2017*
29) *Sakakibarella* Creão-Duarte, 1997 [genus]
30) *Sakakidikra* Catalano and Dietrich 2017* [genus]
31) *Stethantyx albinoi* Graf, 1980
32) *Taperinha albinoi* Zanol, 1988
33) *Tiodus sakakibarai* Paladini and Cavichioli, 2017*

The academic trajectory of Albino Morimasa Sakakibara

Born in May 29, 1941 in rural São José do Rio Preto in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, Albino moved to Curitiba in the beginning of 1954. During his school years, all of his spare time was spent in his older brother's photography studio, where he assisted in various activities from equipment assembly to film processing. Albino often accompanied his brother to celebrations and events that they would document photographically, and helped with one-on-one portraits in the studio. His diligence and attention to detail also enabled him to learn, through observation, the chemical procedures involved in developing photographs. Although Albino would never receive formal training in this field, he acquired these basic photography skills from a young age and while on the job. Soon afterwards, those early lessons would become an intrinsic part of his professional life, as he would dedicate nearly three decades to producing hundreds of portraits. Except for a minor change of subject: these were pictures of small insects in all shapes and colours imaginable.

These unconventional—yet serendipitous—family chores lasted until Albino was admitted to college in late 1961. At the beginning of 1962, he began his studies in Natural History at the Universidade Federal do Paraná in Curitiba, Brazil. This undergraduate licentiate degree was offered through the College of Philosophy, Science, and Communications, and comprised three years of courses, which compounded an inordinate volume of information in biology, physics, chemistry, and scientific illustration. In these early days of the degree, Father Jesus Santiago Moure, the sole lecturer in zoology, taught about all groups of living animals—from sponges to vertebrates—within this short time span.

Despite his heavy workload and ecumenical obligations, Father Moure paid close attention to his students, as he was interested in cultivating potential new talents. He immediately recognized Albino's artistic skills and recruited him to illustrate scientific publications and design posters used in zoology classes. At the time, slide projectors were not available, so large hand-illustrated paper displays served as the sole visual resource available in the classroom. The sheets of white paperboard were stored in a large hardwood chest, exquisitely carved around the top and edges. At the beginning of every class, professors lifted the hefty chest lid, browsed through the collection of illustrations, and fastened their displays to the ceiling manually.



FIGURES 1–5. Sakakibara's exquisite original illustrations, selected from a list of his favourite artwork. 1–3: *Umbelligerus furcillatus* Sakakibara, 1981 (Sakakibara, 1981a), head in frontoventral view, lateral habitus, and dorsal view of pronotal process, respectively. 4–5: *Sphongophorus guimaraesi* Sakakibara, 1981 (Sakakibara, 1981b), lateral and dorsal habitus, respectively. At the center (not numbered), Albino's handwriting, as seen in the back of another illustration from his 1981a paper.

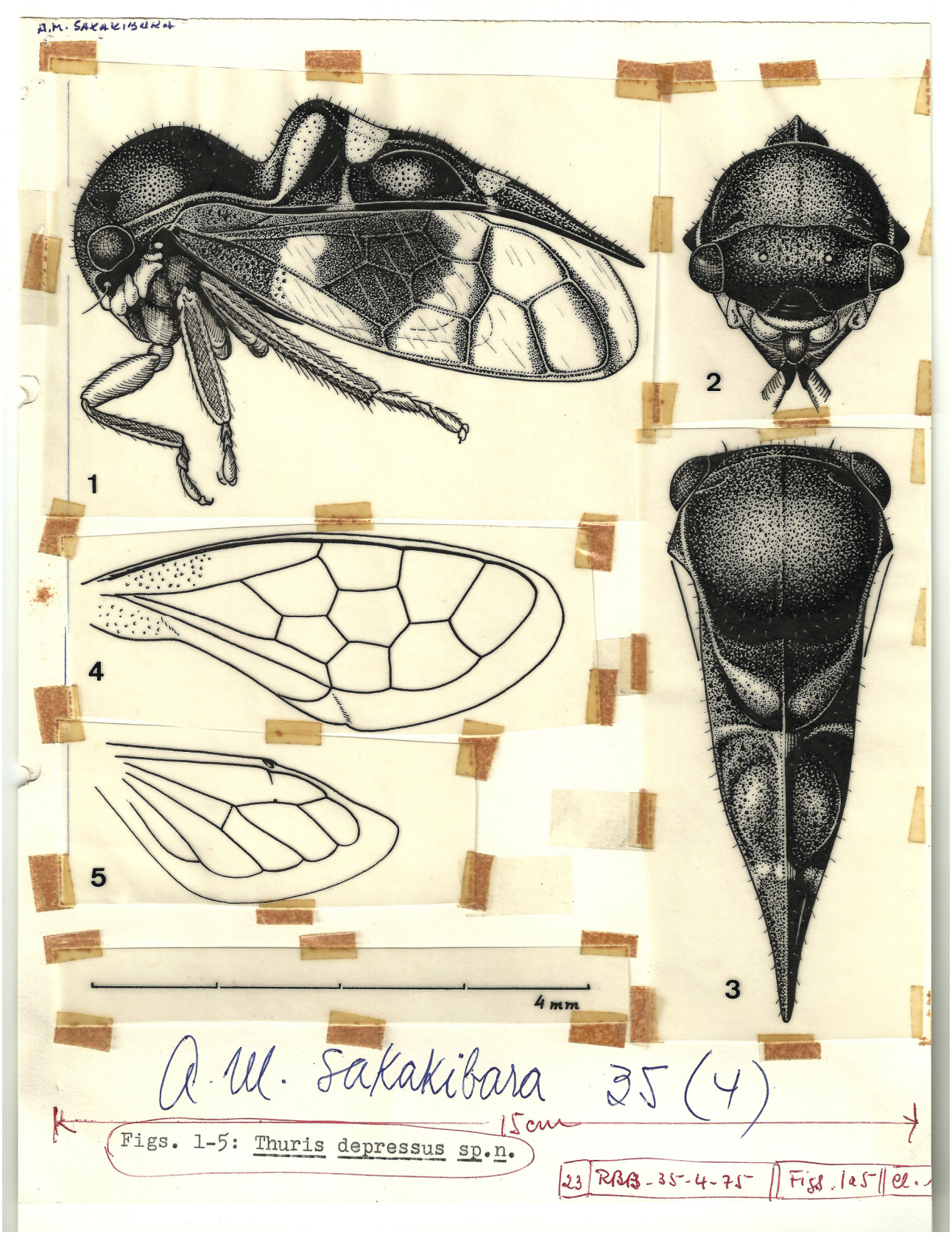


FIGURE 6. Original type-setting of the artwork in Sakakibara (1975a), depicting the holotype of *Thuris depressus* Sakakibara, 1975 in lateral [1], frontal [2], and dorsal [3] view, with detail of the forewing [4] and hindwing [5].

FIGURES 7–9. Rare pictures of living specimens. 7-8. Photographs of treehoppers by Albino Morimasa Sakakibara. 7: female of *Heteronotus reticulatus* (Burmeister, 1833), 8: male of *Heteronotus formicoides* Sakakibara, 1979, 9. (from left to right) Keith Mohr Bayless, Olivia Evangelista, and Albino Morimasa Sakakibara smile for the camera while vacating his office in 2012.

Although Albino had no previous experience in scientific artwork beyond what he had just learned in class, he persevered. He taught himself different illustration techniques while learning how to accurately depict the anatomy of a multitude of organisms, intensely drawing during recess from classes. As an illustrator, he was paid by the hour through extramural funds that were procured by Father Moure throughout the early 1960s.

Moure's successful record of obtaining funding for research was a reflection of new developments in the academic realm. The establishment of the first Brazilian scientific funding agencies in the early 1950s brought novel financial incentives that ultimately revolutionized higher education. In this regard, Brazilian policies were

well aligned with novel international approaches to science funding. In the immediate post-war period, federal support for research and development was being consolidated in several countries. While some established agencies, such as the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* in France, were experiencing an expansion, others were created or restructured contemporaneously. This was the case with the Brazilian CNPq [Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa then, now the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development] and CAPES [Coordenadoria de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior], the German Research Foundation—DFG, and their equivalent in the United States, the National Science Foundation—NSF, to name a few examples.

As a recent college graduate at the beginning of 1966, Albino was still uncertain as to what to do for a living. He appreciated the vibrant environment of the rapidly expanding university community. Academia was a haven for forward-thinkers that highly contrasted with the authoritarian military regime established in Brazil in early 1964. He felt he ought to stay at the university a little longer—but at that point, he was unsure what the future held. Amid the rapidly changing surroundings, Albino's only certainty was his love for illustrating insects.

In addition to Father Moure, other faculty members in entomology at that time were Danuncia Urban, Bernadete Lucas Oliveira, and Vinalto Graf. All four worked on Hymenoptera. Moure was heavily involved in administrative roles, and was actively working to attain his long-lasting dream of establishing a Zoology Department that was modeled after the North American universities he had visited. He was influential in recommending new hires, as well as allocating funds to support prospective entomologists. Following his intent to pursue a career in academia, Albino sought Father Moure for advice. When Albino expressed his desire to further his studies on insects, Father Moure reacted with a discreet sense of surprise followed by intense curiosity. '*Which group of insects would you like to study*?'—Father Moure asked. He waited for Albino's response to no avail. Albino's reticent personality was fortuitously counterbalanced by his mentor's assertiveness. After their brief interaction, Father Moure walked away in silence and suddenly reappeared carrying an imposing dark tome. To which he said in a minimalist tone: '*Here it is. Now it is up to you*'.

This is the story of how Albino Sakakibara was first introduced to the insects that became the central focus of his career. Father Moure presented him with '*A monograph of the Membracidae*' by George Bowdler Buckton, a seminal work from the early 1900s documenting hundreds of treehopper species. The extensive taxonomic treatment also featured a paper entitled '*Suggestions as to the meaning of the shapes and colours of the Membracidae in the struggle for existence*', by Edward B. Poulton. This was quite an innovative paper for the time, in which Poulton speculated about the possible adaptive significance of the exuberant thoracic shapes of Membracidae. As Albino examined the nearly 300 pages of written text and 60 plates including more than 500 figures, he was immediately captivated. These were insects that stood somewhere between logic and fantasy. This feeling of enchantment only grew stronger when he saw, in the wild, the tiny surrealist objects in full movement.

Moure played a fundamental role in the hiring of Albino and his colleague Renato C. Marinoni as permanent staff at the Universidade Federal do Paraná in 1966. Albino was appointed as an assistant professor during a moment of profound institutional transformation. Several changes to university curricula in the following years revolutionized Brazilian institutions. This culminated in the release of critical regulations concerning the formal establishment of graduate programs in December 1965 by the Federal Board of Education (*Parecer 977/65 do Conselho Federal de Educação*). Attributes of these programs and the requirements necessary to obtain graduate degrees were largely based on the North American model of higher education. Furthermore, the presidential decrees of 1967 and 1968 established the so-called 'university reform' that introduced a novel career model for faculty and institutional administration. One of the major goals of implementing such drastic alterations to university affairs was to centralize previously disconnected educational and academic activities and organize faculty into a department-based structure.

Despite the considerable controversy and, in some cases, resistance to the changes in administrative structure, Moure resolved to push forward. By November 1968, renowned faculty members in natural history sciences—including Moure and his colleagues Ralph Hertel and Newton Freire Maia—were actively discussing ways to institutionalize graduate courses in their fields of interest. Moure led the efforts to initiate a graduate program in Zoology and Entomology at the Universidade Federal do Paraná, and submitted an official proposal to CNPq in January 1969. After a few months of bureaucratic exchange involving CNPq, the Federal Board of Education, and internal university affairs committees, the Masters' program in Entomology was fully established by October of that same year.

Albino was enrolled in the first class of the masters' program with eight other students. At the time, the

program comprised eight faculty and nine students. Moure was the academic advisor to Albino and several other colleagues including Renato Marinoni, Olaf H. Mielke and Vinalto Graf, who studied beetles, butterflies and wasps, respectively.

As a graduate student, Albino was required to continue performing the duties of his faculty position. Throughout his Master's and Doctorate degrees, he handled administrative responsibilities and taught classes while developing a novel research program. At the same time, he provided complimentary photography services for the Zoology department, an assignment that Father Moure had given him as soon as he was admitted as faculty. Using resources secured by Father Moure, Albino transformed a departmental office into a fully equipped photography laboratory that he managed on his own. An innovative idea then materialized: Albino photographed insects for all departmental staff and prepared photographic slides for classes and seminars. Black-and-white photographs were developed on-site by Albino himself, while colour photographs were processed in São Paulo from the mid- 1960s until the early 1970s. Once print-on-demand services became available in the 1970s, film processing on-site was no longer necessary. Nevertheless, Albino kept photographing insects for colleagues until the arrival of the first high-end digital photography apparatus in the department, in the early 2010s.

Despite his heavy workload, Albino's research on treehoppers flourished. In his first year of graduate school, he published his first taxonomic papers, which included descriptions of new species in the treehopper subfamily Heteronotinae (Sakakibara, 1968a) and a revision of the speciose genus *Cyphonia* Laporte (Sakakibara, 1968b). These publications set a starting point for an extremely productive career, which ultimately led to the description of hundreds of species, most of them addressed within robust comprehensive revisionary frameworks. These first papers—particularly the revision of *Cyphonia*—reveal the extent of Albino's talent for systematics early in his career.

That Albino managed to maintain a steady record of high quality publications since the beginning of his career—most of them as sole author—was an impressive achievement considering the circumstances of his time. The logistics involved in scientific research in Brazil in the 1960–70s were fundamentally different from nowadays. Hearing Albino reminisce on his early career hardships makes us wonder whether we fail to appreciate the current availability of resources. At that time, there were huge constraints on obtaining any kind of information. Letters were the sole means of data exchange between institutions and specialists, and they took several weeks to arrive to an international address. In the most favorable scenario, when recipients from overseas promptly posted their responses, receiving a reply usually took no less than a few months. A single telephone line was available for institutional use at the department head's office. Should any matters be discussed over a long-distance call, one would have to obtain prior authorization from the university or place the call at the telephone office off campus.

Access to relevant literature was also equally challenging and time consuming. The scarcity of means to obtain foreign literature was certainly a factor driving the rise of Brazilian journals between the 1950–1970s. Not only did they represent a vehicle of publication for nationals but they leveraged library resources by allowing the exchange of Brazilian journals with international institutions. Specialists often sent reprints of their articles to a selected group of colleagues in hopes that this would facilitate a long-term exchange of publications. Mailing every reprint to his circle of hemipteran scholars was a habit Albino followed diligently, and a recommendation he gave to all his students upon their first published article. In his opinion, letting others learn of his publications was a matter of organization and collegiality.

For several decades afterwards, in the absence of computers, virtually all the work was written by hand—and descriptions were typed over and over for theses, publications, and personal records. In the case of older taxonomic papers, reprints had to be requested through more established libraries in the country. The first xerography machine in Brazil was loaned to the '*Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação*' [Brazilian Institute of Bibliography and Documentation] in 1966. However, according to Albino, it took no less than 10 years for photocopiers to be widely accessible—in Curitiba, at least. During this period, researchers often received reprints as bibliofilms, which were strips of 35mm microfilm used to copy each page of a requested document. This is another instance in which Albino's experience in photography came in handy. He managed to acquire and develop bibliofilms for himself and others during the first decade of his academic career. During visits to other institutions, he photographed every single sheet of his publications of interest, some of which encompassed hundreds of pages. This was the case for the nearly 400 pages of Stål's works on treehoppers. Perhaps this is the reason why Albino has such a profound knowledge of the work of the Swedish entomologist, whom he greatly admires.

Fortunately, the many challenges for acquiring scientific data did not impede Albino's eagerness to advance his

endeavors. Despite many work-related commitments, Albino published nine papers on treehopper systematics between 1969 and 1971 while he was a Masters' student. The topic of his graduate degree was his most extensive project at that point—the revision of the genus *Lycoderes* Germar—which he successfully defended in December 1971. In the publication released the following year (Sakakibara, 1972b), Albino appended a thorough assessment of the morphology of *Lycoderes* that became a reference for membracids on a broader scale, and was commonly cited in subsequent investigations by other specialists.

A key factor contributing to Albino's swift development as a scientist was the increasing availability of specimen data following his admission to the graduate program, a substantial amount of which was obtained through Father Moure's visionary efforts. In his frequent visits to North-American and European institutions, Father Moure accomplished an ambitious task in benefit of his graduate students and departmental colleagues. Using a portable—yet very heavy—macrophotography device, he photographed every primary type to which he was granted access during his travels. Nearly 800 photographic slides were acquired for Albino, almost all of which were treehoppers described since the early 1800s. Interestingly, Father Moure never photographed types for himself. Instead, he would return to his home country with hundreds of handwritten pages containing detailed descriptions of his beloved bees.

At that time, Father Moure was already aware of a lesson that he thought every taxonomist should take to heart. He used to remind Albino—and Albino's future students—that his experience allowed him to vouch for an irrefutable fact of this profession: '*the wisest taxonomist is always the one who has seen more specimens'*. Even more importantly to succeed at any taxonomic endeavor was examining an extensive number of primary types. In this sense, Albino's projects were sufficiently furnished. The collection of slides comprised nearly 700 images of treehopper primary types described by 14 authors, deposited in multiple institutions in the United States, England, Denmark, and Sweden. Around the same time, the primary types of C. Berg housed at the Museo de La Plata, Argentina, were photographed for Albino by his longtime colleague Olaf H. H. Mielke.

In addition to the collection of primary type images Father Moure had assembled, extensive specimen exchanges between specialists and amateurs compensated for Albino's lack of time and logistical support for field expeditions. Father Moure intensely sought resources to purchase and incorporate new collections to the departmental holdings. His avid interest in fostering a collaborative network was also to communicate about their specific research groups, and promote trade between insect collectors. Through those efforts, Albino was introduced to figures of pivotal importance to the documentation of the Brazilian fauna. Throughout his career, he maintained correspondence with Carlos Alberto Campos Seabra, Moacir Alvarenga, Fritz Plaumann, Ricardo von Diringshofen, José Pinto da Fonseca, and Vitor Osmar Becker, some of whom occasionally sent him specimens. Their names are often seen on the labels of type specimens Albino described, and sometimes they coincide with the species epithets designated in their honor.

Another important source of specimens was Claudionor Elias, a travelling collector hired by the zoology department under Moure's recommendation. He traveled to multiple sites in the states of Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo and mailed hundreds of specimens to be processed at the university—with special attention to treehoppers, as Claudionor knew they were Albino's favorites. Once the material arrived, Albino diligently sorted out, pinned and labeled the material. Thus, he contributed to the establishment of the now comprehensive Auchenorrhyncha holdings from a blank slate.

With the rapidly growing collection as a resource, Albino was prepared to intensify his research. Following the successful defense of his Masters' thesis, Albino was immediately admitted as a PhD student in 1972, with Moure as his advisor. Thus, Albino became part the first class in the recently certified doctoral program at his home institution. His new research topic, also focusing on treehoppers, embodied a much more ambitious goal: to reconstruct the phylogenetic relationships among Neotropical membracids, using explicitly defined characters and criteria. Although phylogenetic thinking was on the rise following the publication of Hennig's influential theoretical work, these were extremely recent developments. Adequate methodological approaches for tree estimation were delayed in comparison to the unravelling of evolutionary concepts that Hennig had commenced in the 1950s, and were widely disseminated by the late 1960s. Moreover, the approaches for inferring relationships were divided at the heart of a dispute between cladistics and phenetics that would last for more than two decades.

Father Moure became a fierce enthusiast of numerical taxonomy following a visit to longtime collaborator and mentor Charles Michener at the University of Kansas in 1956, during which Moure attended a series of lectures by Robert Sokal and witnessed early applications of phenetic methods for resolving bee relationships. Father Moure

subsequently encouraged generations of doctoral students, Albino included, to apply a similar suite of methods to their focal groups. Albino took on the challenge to learn newly emerging approaches to systematics, and integrate them into the first robust, matrix-based attempt to assess treehopper evolution. It was, in many aspects, an experimental and cutting-edge endeavor, which predated comprehensive phylogenies in Membracidae by nearly two decades, although Albino's doctoral results were never formally published. Nevertheless, his six years as a doctoral student were highly fruitful—Albino published 20 additional taxonomic papers between 1972 and 1979, successfully defended his dissertation, and was promoted from assistant to associate professor in 1973.

Also during his doctorate, Albino had his first experience as a student mentor. However, it was only after his defense, in the early 1980s, that he was assigned students of his own. At that time, the requirements for admission to the graduate program were quite different, and they still carried remnants of the departmental tradition in natural history studies. In addition to an interview, applicants undertook a series of exams in mathematics, chemistry, entomology, and English language proficiency. Prospective candidates were typically recommended to an advisor based on their general interests. This was an advantageous arrangement for Albino, who is reserved and taciturn at heart, and was not actively seeking students at that particular moment of his career.

Albino proved to be a careful and detail-oriented advisor when devising projects for his students. His profound knowledge in his field of expertise allowed him to issue concise yet cogent and well substantiated opinions. He was careful to tailor proposals that were adequate in scope for the degree under consideration but would also address his students' primary interests. To achieve this goal, Albino first interviewed his pupils to thoughtfully frame their ideas into feasible research questions. Such interactions were fundamentally important for Albino's own career goals as well. In his interest to pursue other lines of research that were more taxonomically inclusive, Albino and his graduate students began to publish a wide array of works concerning the natural history, comparative morphology, and systematics of Aetalionidae, Cicadellidae, and Cercopidae—in addition to his dearest Membracidae.

In their testimonials for this editorial, his former students converged on a remarkably similar description of Albino as an advisor. Their portrait is very revealing of Albino's teaching philosophy, and the constancy of his mentoring approach throughout the years. He is regarded as a generous and considerate teacher who is mindful in his observations as not to cause any discomfort and discouragement to his students. His natural inclination for silence required his students and colleagues to read the subtleties in his behavior, however, this was a pleasant and natural exercise for those around him. Albino nurtured no fear of becoming obsolete, so he never imposed his views on his students' work, and was never contrary to innovation. Most importantly, he was deeply attentive and contemplative about his students' ideas, and he trusted them to decide how their own work should be approached. While engaging in the process of learning from his students, Albino's rare personal qualities ultimately contributed to his outstanding advisory skills.

During his 27 years as a faculty member (1966–1993), Albino taught several zoology classes at the undergraduate level focusing on protozoans and invertebrates. His favorite subjects were embodied in the graduate courses he offered, which included zoological biogeography, advanced topics in theoretical systematics, and hemipteran classification. Renowned for his refined command of zoological nomenclature, Albino is often consulted by professors and students when they stumble upon any sort of taxonomic conundrum. To get to the bottom of things, he usually takes time to quietly examine his worn copy of the Code to accurately advocate its many rules and recommendations. Amongst his inquirers, the most frequent – and certainly his favorite—is his long-time colleague and friend Danúncia Urban. Not only was she Albino's senior, but also she taught him zoological nomenclature when he was a student. Until a few years ago, she relied on his advice on a weekly basis, a reflection of her equally prolific career as a bee taxonomist. She often mentioned in conversation—in her characteristic lovely humorous tone—that the student had become the master.

At the end of his career as permanent faculty, Albino had worn many different hats. His outstanding contributions as a mentor, researcher, and university administrator include a long list of achievements. During nearly four decades, Albino offered identification services to various institutions in Brazil, and helped identify species of agricultural significance in his groups of expertise. He advised 12 students at the graduate-level in multiple fields of knowledge and insect groups. Most of these students later pursued careers in the field, either as faculty or professional entomologists. The diverse areas of research of his former students encompass pest management to ecology and systematics. Much like their advisor, these now renowned academics exhibit a successful record of publications. To this date, his former students have jointly published over 400 articles in peer-

reviewed journals, mentored hundreds of undergraduate papers, and advised over 80 graduate students at Masters and Doctorate levels.

Albino actively participated in the development of Zoology in Brazil through his many contributions to national scientific societies, especially the *Sociedade Brasileira de Zoologia* and the *Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia*, which publish the journals *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* (now *Zoologia*) and *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia*, respectively. These journals, which are traditional venues for communicating zoological research in Brazil, have been based at the Universidade Federal do Paraná for the last few decades, just a few doors down from Albino's office. It was not the physical proximity, however, that encouraged him to choose these journals as vehicles for his publications. His loyalty sprang from a desire to support national publishing initiatives, and preserve their reputation and prestige. In recognition for their long time contributions, Albino Sakakibara and fellow renowned zoologists Ângelo B. M. Machado and Ubirajara R. Martins published invited papers in the 30-year commemorative issue of *Zoologia* (volume 29:6). Besides submitting many of his publications to these journals, Albino also offered his editorial services throughout the years: he was part of the editorial board of the university bulletin *Dusenia* in 1976; he was the Chief Editor for the *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* from 1988 to 1990; and a member of the editorial board for the *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia,* after he was already retired, from 2001 to 2004.

Albino also held several institutional appointments that allowed him to provide leadership and contribute to the university infrastructure more substantially. He was first involved in administrative affairs as the deputy head of the Zoology department, while he was a doctoral student, between 1975 and 1977. In the two years preceding his retirement (1991–1993), he returned as the main director of the Zoology department. Between these two appointments, he participated in the remarkable expansion of the Entomology graduate program in which he had matriculated as its first student. He was the deputy Graduate Program Coordinator between 1980 and 1982, and became head Coordinator in the following six years (1982–1988). During his career, Albino participated in 49 scientific committees and witnessed the program develop into a diverse and vibrant community of students and faculty. When he first started as a student in 1969, the graduate program had eight faculty. It now includes 23 associated faculty advising studies on a wide array of insect orders and areas of knowledge as varied as taxonomy, comparative morphology, pest management, chemical ecology, and evolutionary biology. Currently enrolled in the program are more than 50 graduate students on federally funded stipends, distributed across three floors populated with entomology laboratories.

After his retirement in 1993, Albino was exempt from administrative duties and teaching undergraduate classes, but his commitment to research was unaltered. As a senior professor, he continued to lecture for the graduate program and advised students as regularly as before. Like most prominent academics in the country, Albino remained an ad-hoc consultant for the largest federal and state-based funding agencies in Brazil. In recognition of his strong record of publications, Albino retained his productivity career fellowship from CNPq for over 15 years following his retirement. This was also an equally prolific moment of his career: he has published 53 scientific articles since the year he retired. During this period, he repeatedly told his colleagues and former students that he would cease to publish, only to produce a raft of new papers. For those who are as passionate as Albino about their subject of study, retirement is usually no more than a formality.

Following the doctoral defense of his final student in February 2012, Albino began to gradually decrease his activities in the graduate program. He still sustained a genuine interest for establishing new collaborations and developing smaller projects, but felt it was time to decelerate. With that intent, he vacated his office in December of that same year. Inside his old cabinets, several packages of unused roll film and photographic paper—remnants of a different era—could still be found. His colleagues had some of his illustrated paper displays from his undergraduate years framed, and these can still be seen hanging on the walls of the department. Hanging over his desk, were old black-and-white portraits of three prominent taxonomists: Carolus Linnaeus, Johan Christian Fabricius, and Carl Stål. Albino generously donated rare books and reprints, and even some of his original drawings, to his former students. When asked whether he would even miss these items, he implied he had duplicates of all files at home but he seemed to deliberately leave this a mystery. His only serious concern at that time was to find a safe repository for the photographic slides from Father Moure's visit to several international museums. The plastic binders contained nearly 800 slides, most of which depicted primary types, meticulously organized according to subfamily and genera. The invaluable historic context of these collections is revealed in Albino's handwritten annotations on nearly every slide. The university retained custody of the slides, which were

incorporated with the general collection of Hemiptera, currently curated by his former student Rodney R. Cavichioli. Albino, however, did not entirely part ways with those slides. He took the time to scan the whole collection, and shared all files with treehopper specialists in yet another demonstration of his beneficent nature.

Albino is still an active member of the Auchenorrhyncha community, as he continues to provide assistance to his many collaborators and former students, giving advice to prospect students in Auchenorrhyncha, and identifying insects upon request. At the time this editorial is being written, Albino has published 104 manuscripts in peer-reviewed journals (listed below), 49 as the sole author. He is author of 285 names in treehoppers, spittlebugs, and cicadellids, which include 24 genera and 261 species. Through his extensive curatorial efforts spanning more than four decades, the Auchenorrhyncha holdings at his home institution are the most prominent in Brazil. For instance, it currently includes over 200 primary types in Membracidae alone, which were designated by Albino and specialists to whom he loaned material in the last decades.

Discipline and diligence—not to mention his remarkable artistic abilities—are amongst Albino's many qualities as a taxonomist. Although he has published in several fields in biology, he never diverted from his original purpose to extensively document the Neotropical fauna focusing on auchenorrhynchan Hemiptera. His dedication allowed him to excel and leave a robust body of publications encompassing a variety of taxa in treehoppers, leafhoppers, and spittlebugs. In addition to his research accomplishments and numerous contributions to his home institution, the man behind the scientist is known for his inordinate generosity. His ultimate contribution to our field was to help educate a community of systematists in a supportive and nurturing environment. His carefully tailored and beautifully illustrated revisions create a solid foundation for further research in the field and will inspire generations of young taxonomists to come.

Acknowledgments

The information presented on this editorial was assembled with the assistance of colleagues who provided invaluable information through phone interviews and written testimonials. We are indebted to Antônio José Creão Duarte, Claudio Antônio Ferreira da Costa, Danúncia Urban, Gabriel Augusto Rodrigues Melo, Gervásio Silva Carvalho, Rodney R. Cavichioli, and and the late Renato Marinoni for sharing their experience as Dr. Sakakibara's colleagues, collaborators and students. Some excerpts were based on a close correspondence with Dr. Sakakibara, which has contributed, in several instances, to a more personal narrative of his lifetime stories. We also thank Dr. Sakakibara for granting us permission to publish his favourite original artwork. Keith M. Bayless critically reviewed earlier drafts of this editorial and offered inestimable insights as well as logistical support as these stories were being compiled. Lewis L. Deitz has helped in assembling a list of Sakakibara's publications and determining the correct order of suffixes in same year manuscripts. We extend our deepest appreciation to authors and reviewers in their joint effort to provide such high-quality manuscripts honoring the career of Dr. Sakakibara. Moreover, the generous support of Zootaxa's editor-in-chief Dr. Zhi-Qiang Zhang was fundamental in the pursuit of such a gratifying project. Financial support was granted to the authors through FAPESP (Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo, Brazil, 2012/21398-0) to O. Evangelista and CNPq (306897/2014-8) to D.M. Takiya. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the institutions or the funding agencies with which the authors are associated.

Timeline of Albino's career

Professional appointments:

1966–1972: assistant professor (B.Sc. degree), Universidade Federal do Paraná
1972–1973: assistant professor (M.Sc. degree), Universidade Federal do Paraná
1973–1993: associate professor, Universidade Federal do Paraná
1993–2012: adjunct retired professor, Universidade Federal do Paraná

Degrees:

1962–1965: undergraduate licentiate degree in Natural History, Universidade Federal do Paraná
1969–1971: M.Sc. in biological sciences (entomology), Universidade Federal do Paraná. Thesis title: '*Revisão do gênero* Lycoderes *Germar, 1835 (Homoptera, Membracidae)*' [revision of the genus *Lycoderes* Germar, 1835]

1972–1979: Ph.D. in biological sciences (Entomology), Universidade Federal do Paraná. Dissertation title: '*Classificação dos membracídeos neotropicais a nível de tribo (Homoptera, Membracidae)*' [Classification of the Neotropical treehoppers to tribe level (Homoptera, Membracidae)]

Professional services:

1966–1993: photography and scientific illustration, Zoology department, Universidade Federal do Paraná

1976: member of editorial board, Dusenia (Revista da Sociedade Paranaense de Ciências Naturais, Curitiba, Brazil).

1987: member of the organizing committee, XV Congresso Brasileiro de Zoologia.

1988–1990: chief-editor, Revista Brasileira de Zoologia, Curitiba, Brazil

1990–2012: *Ad-hoc consultant for*: CNPq [Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa, Brazil]; CAPES [Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, Brazil]; FAPERGS [Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil]; FUNCITEC [Fundação de Ciência e Tecnologia do Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil]; PUCRS [Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil]; UNIDERP [Universidade Anhaguera, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil], FEPAGRO [Fundação Estadual de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil].

Manuscript reviewer, journals: Revista Brasileira de Entomologia, Revista Brasileira de Zoologia, Neotropical Entomology, Iheringia (Zoologia), Biociências, Acta Amazônica, Magistra.

2001–2004: member of the editorial board, Revista Brasileira de Entomologia, Curitiba, Brazil

Honors and awards:

1993 PLACA DE PRATA, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná.

Administrative appointments:

1975–1977: Deputy head of the Zoology Department, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.

1980–1982: Deputy graduate program coordinator, Biological Sciences (Entomology), Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.

1982–1988: Head of the Graduate Program in Biological Sciences (Entomology), Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.

1991–1993: Head of the Zoology Department, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.

Former graduate students:

1975–1978. Paulo Sérgio Fiuza Ferreira. [co-advisor: masters in Miridae systematics. Paulo is currently a faculty member at the *Universidade Federal de Viçosa* – UFV, Viçosa, Brazil]

1981–1992. Rodney Ramiro Cavichioli [major advisor: masters in Cercopidae mophology and natural history; PhD in Cicadellidae systematics. Rodney is currently a faculty member at the *Universidade Federal do Paraná* – UFPR, Curitiba, Brazil]

1983–1985; 1993–1996. Antônio José Creão-Duarte [major advisor: masters in Membracidae morphology and natural history; PhD in Membracidae systematics. Antônio is currently a faculty member at the *Universidade Federal da Paraíba* – UFPB, João Pessoa, Brazil]

1982–1992. Keti Maria Rocha Zanol [major advisor: masters and PhD in Cicadelidae systematics. Keti is currently retired from her faculty position at the *Universidade Federal do Paraná* – UFPR, Curitiba, Brazil]

? –1985. Rosa Cardozo de Barragan. [major advisor: masters in Aphidae natural history]

? –1986. René Robinson Vargas Mesina. [major advisor: masters in Tetranychidae pest management (Arachnida: Acarina)]

? –1989. Ruth Misiuta [major advisor: masters in Chrysomelidae natural history]

1986–1991. Gabriel Simões de Andrade [major advisor: masters in Membracidae systematics. Gabriel is currently retired from his faculty position at the *Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná* – UNIOESTE, Cascavel, Brazil]

1986–1989. Gervásio Silva Carvalho [major advisor: PhD in Cercopidae systematics. Gervásio is currently a faculty member at the *Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul* – PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil]

1991–1994. Ricardo Corbetta [major advisor: masters in Membracidae natural history. Ricardo is currently a faculty member at the *Universidade do Vale do Itajaí* – UNIVALI, Itajaí, Brazil].

1993–1997. Antonio Cláudio Ferreira da Costa [major advisor: masters in Cercopidae systematics. Antônio is currently a pest management researcher at the *Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Minas Gerais* – FAPEMIG, Nova Porteirinha, Brazil]

1999–2001: Randal Lopes Barreira [major advisor: masters in Membracidae systematics. Randal is currently a faculty member at the *Universidade de Cuiabá* – UNIC, Brazil].

2006–2012: Olivia Evangelista de Souza [major advisor: masters and PhD in Membracidae systematics. Olivia is currently a post-doctoral research associate at the *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo*, São Paulo, Brazil].

Publications of Albino Morimasa Sakakibara (up to April, 2017)

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52 Creão-Duarte, A.J. & Sakakibara, A.M. (1993a [dated 1992]) Uma nova espécie de *Heteronotus* Laporte (Homoptera, Membracidae). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia*, 9 (1–2), 1–3.
53 Sakakibara, A.M. & Cavichioli, R.R. (1993a) *Deois* Fennah, descrição de uma espécie nova e notas taxonômicas (Homoptera, Cercopidae, Tomaspidinae). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia*, 10 (4), 747–750.
54 Creão-Duarte, A.J. & Sakakibara, A.M. (1995a) [dated 1994] Três novas espécies de Membracidae (Homoptera). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia*, 11 (4), 617–621.
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