Selysia

A NEWSLETTER OF ODONATOLOGY

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WORLD ODONATOLOGISTS MEET in Kyoto and Osaka, Japan

by

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and

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The XVI International Congress of Entomology was held in Kyoto from the 3rd to 9th of August 1980, and the IUCN had the first inaugural meeting of Odonata Specialist Group in Kyoto on the 4th and 5th of the same month. A considerable number of international odonatologists visited Kyoto to participate. They were invited to the Odonatists' Meetings, sponsored by the Japan Office of S.I.O., the Society of Odonatology, Tokyo, and the Kansai Research Group of Odonatology (KRGO).

On the evening of August 7, Odonatists' Meeting (I) was held at Kyoto-shi Dento-sangyo Kaiakan (Okazaki Park, Kyoto) in which 16 overseas odonatologists and 20 Japanese colleagues participated. After a snack, self-introductions were made. An 8 mm motion picture, taken by a Japanese colleague, M. Sugimura, (Pt. 3: Flying-oviposition) was shown. Spontaneous discussion and announcements concluded the friendly first meeting.

The Odonatists' Meeting (II) was held on the evening of August 9th, at Rakuyu Kaikan (Yoshida-konoe-cho, Kyoto) in which 15 overseas and 18 Japanese participated. A quick lunch and supplementary self-introductions were followed by another M. Sugimura motion picture (Pt. 1: Hibernation, emergence and feeding. Pt. 2: Territory formation and copulation. Pt. 4: Sitting-oviposition and retirement.) Another projection was made of a 16 mm sound film through the courtesy of two Mexican colleagues, R. Novelo and J. Ruiz. The title was "Reproductive behavior in a Neotropical zygopteran *Palaemnema paulitoyaca* Calvert (Platystictidae)." Then Philip Corbet led a short discussion on natural history topics, such as oviposition in *Ischnura* spp., intermale sperm translocation in anisoptera and function of oreillets.

The Odonatists' Meeting (III) was a field meeting held on Sunday, August 10. The participants were divided into two groups. Group A with 17 members (10 overseas and 7 Japanese) started from Kyoto visiting Mizorogaike Pond (observation only because the KRGO has decided to keep it as a self-disciplinary sanctuary for Odonata) and Kamogawa River. The smallest anisoptera, *Nannophya pygmaea*, and the largest, *Anotogaster sieboldii*, were seen at the former, while a gigantic gomphid, *Sieboldius albardae*, at the latter. In the

SELYSIA

A Newsletter of Odonatology

Compiled at
Department of Zoology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

by

Minter J. Westfall, Jr.
and
Margaret S. Westfall

This newsletter is designed to disseminate facts and news about the activities of Odonatologists and Odonatology. It is not intended as a journal nor an organ for the publication of articles or technical papers. The name is based upon that of the "Father of Odonatology," Baron Edmond de Selys Longchamps. Founded in 1963 by Dr. B. Elwood Montgomery at Purdue University, SELYSIA is now issued semiannually, March 1 and September 1.

afternoon, Group A moved in four cars to Hachigamine Hills in Sakai located in the southern part of Osaka Prefecture, where it joined Group B of 12 members (3 overseas and 9 Japanese) coming from Osaka. Many species, including *Aeschnophlebia longistigma* and *Somatochlora viridiaenea atrovirens* were caught. After dinner, the members of the KRGO kindly offered their yields so as to be equally shared by all the overseas visitors.

Osaka Museum of Natural History (Nagai Park, Osaka) was the site for Odonatists' Meeting (IV) held on August 17. Most overseas odonatologists had left, and this last meeting was attended by only one overseas member, Gerhard Jurzitza and 22 Japanese. Gerhard kindly presented a lecture on South American Odonata with the projection of his beautiful photographs, which the Japanese colleagues enjoyed very much.

Besides these four meetings, some overseas visitors had travelled through several observation sites. Philip Corbet was invited by Shigeo Eda to Nagano Prefecture, where a good observation was made on August 1-2. Norman Moore visited Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido districts. Gerhard Jurzitza, Bastiaan and Marianne Kiauta were guided by the members of the KRGO to southern parts of Osaka, and Gerhard stayed until August 26, visiting Mt. Hira and Lake Biwa in Shiga Pref. which enabled him to take photographs of 39 spp. Bastiaan succeeded in preparing slides of more than 35 spp. for his chromosome study.

The names of the participants are given below:

Australia: J.A.L. Watson. Belgium: H.J Dumont. Canada: R.A. Cannings, G.G.E. Scudder. German Federal Republic: G. Jurzitza, E. Schmidt. Japan: S. Asahina, T. Azuma, S. Eda, K. Higashi, T. Hirake, I. Hiura, H. Ichii, K. Inoue, B. Irikawa, K. Ishida, S. Kazusa, T. Kimura, K. Kitagawa, Y. Miki, K. Miyakawa, Y. Miyatake, T. Miyazaki, K. Mizuta, A. Muraki, T. Nishida, S. Nomakuchi, S. Obana, Sh. Obana, N. Ohsawa, K. Ooka, S. Shimura, I. Sonehara, M. Sugimura, K. Suzuki, O. Tabata, T. Takeuchi, K. Tani, S. Tsuda, H. Ubukata, T. Ueda, M. Une, S. Une, K. Yamamoto, M. Yamamoto, T. Yamamoto, Y. Yamashita. Mexico: R. Novelo, C.J. Ruiz. The Netherlands: B. and M. Kiauta. New Zealand: T. Crosby. United Kingdom: P.S. Corbet, N.W. Moore. U.S.A.: G. and J. Bick, F.G. Howarth, D.R. Paulson, B. Wirts. Yugoslavia: Z.R. Adamović.

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INAUGURAL MEETING ODONATA SPECIALIST GROUP INTERNATIONAL UNION CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (IUCN)

by

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The Odonata Specialist Group, Survival Service Commission of the International Union Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held its inaugural meeting in Kyoto, Japan, August 4-5, 1980. This meeting was independent of, but overlapped in time and place with the 16th International Congress of Entomology also held in Kyoto. Incidentally, the

Congress emblem was *Sympetrum frequens*, and the story of this emblem is narrated in the following note.

Members of the Specialist Group, and the geographic areas which they represent, who attended the meeting were: Syoziro Asahina (Japan, China), George Bick (North America), Henri Dumont (Africa, Middle East), Norman Moore (Chairman), Dennis Paulson (South America), Eberhard Schmit (Europe), Tony Watson (Australasia). Apologies for absence were received from José Furtado (Southeast Asia). Philip Corbet, Bastiaan Kiauta, Francis Howarth attended at the invitation of the Chairman; and Robert Cannings, Marianne Kiauta, Stephen Montgomery, H. Ubukata, and T. Ueda joined the Group for parts of the meeting.

The overall assignment of the Specialist Group was to determine priorities for Odonata conservation and, more specifically, to propose projects for action by IUCN and to offer a preliminary list of species for the RED Data Book. It is impractical to record details of the most interesting discussions which took place from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the two day session. However, the following general conclusions should be mentioned:

1. Endangered status was proposed for: *Coenagrion hylas freyi* (Europe), *Ischnura gemina* (U.S.), *Megalagrion pacifica* (Hawaii), *Cordulegaster sayi* (U.S.), *Hemiphlebia mirabilis* (Australia).
2. The highest ranking projects proposed for IUCN's Action Program were:
   a. Conservation requirements of *Hemiphlebia mirabilis*.
   b. Ecological requirements of *Epiophlebia laidlawi*.
   c. Survey of odonata fauna of eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador.
   d. Ecological requirements of *Megalagrion pacificum*.
   e. Survey of the Odonata of northeastern Turkey.

On the evening of August 4, the Specialist Group enjoyed a traditional Japanese dinner hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Asahina at the home of a colleague.

The membership of the Specialist Group will be kept small, but each member should become familiar with the area represented by building up networks of associate members. In the future, SIO will nominate a full member to the Group. Future meetings will be in association with the biennial meetings of SIO. Thus, the next meeting will be in Chur, Switzerland, August 15, 1981.

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The Origin of the Congress Emblem

Almost every family in Japan has its own family crest. The custom of using a family crest has a long history of over one thousand years. It originated among the nobility and gradually spread to the Samurai, and then finally to the commoners. At present there are several thousand family crests, which are designed after animals, plants, ritual objects, musical instruments,planets, letters, and geometrical figures. Some of them are of exceptional beauty and simplicity. Among the family crests designed after insects, many represent butterflies, a few, dragonflies. The emblem for the XVI International Congress of Entomology is a modification of one of these dragonfly crests.

Japan used to be called "Akitsu shima" which means "the islands of the dragonflies." This name comes from a myth written in one of the oldest historical documents of Japan: "When the first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu, climbed a mountain to inspect his lands, his territory appeared to extend before him like a row of dragonflies mating."

In general, no color is specified for family crests. The Congress Emblem, however, is printed in red to symbolize the common Akatombo, *Sympetrum frequens*. The early autumn scene of swarms of Akatombo flying at sunset has been a favorite subject of poems and children's songs. For many Japanese the Akatombo is associated with scenes of nostalgic beauty.

The Congress Emblem was drawn by Mr. Miki Ozawa, a member of the Arachnological Society of East Asia, based on the original design by Dr. Kenji Umeya, Division of Entomology, National Institute of Agricultural Science. G. H. Bick

Odonata Conservation

In connection with the Japan Inaugural Meeting of IUCN, Odonata Specialist Group, I prepared an annotated bibliography on Odonata conservation. It consists of 96 entries and 12 typed pages. I will send this to anyone requesting it and sending $1.00 for xerox and mailing costs.

I have 16 copies of the following publication which I will mail to anyone who would like to have it: Whitehouse, F.C. 1941. British Columbia dragonflies (Odonata) with notes on distribution and habits. The American Midland Naturalist 26(3):488-557.

George H. Bick

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Sr. González Visits Florida

Enrique González (Instituto de Biologia); Apartado Postal 70-153; Mexico, 20, D.F.), who is studying the Odonata of Mexico with particular interest in Vera Cruz and in the behavior of *Palaemnema*, visited the Florida State Collection of Arthropods November 1-11 where he obtained records, studied the literature, and projected an excellent 16 mm movie on *Palaemnema* behavior. After leaving Florida, Enrique visited Carl Cook in Kentucky and Tom Donnelly in New York.

George H. Bick

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COLLECTING TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO

by

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and

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In the third week of August, 1980, one of us (TD) found himself in Santo Domingo at a geological conference. The dangled bait of a brief expedition into the interior of the Dominican Republic to search for *Phylolestes* was more than sufficient bait to lure the other (RG) from his Puerto Rican home, and we set off for Constanza in a small rented car on August 23. The habitat had undergone disastrous changes in the Hurricane David flood of 1979, and the Flint *Phylolestes* locality was totally destroyed. The second day we visited a lovely sixty meter waterfall, finding only a few *Aeshna psilus*. While following one of these our eyes suddenly lit on a large damselfly hanging on a bare bush in front of the cascade. It was a *Phylolestes*, but surely a stray, in this beautiful but barren plunge pool.

The third day found us looking at wooded streams on the road to Bonao. The flood damage had been considerably less and towards the end of this day we took several more *Phylolestes*. The mountain stream was wooded, with the *Phylolestes* showing a preference for more open stretches. Never have we encountered a more slippery, treacherous stream, and the antics of two bruised and battered collectors provided endless amusement for a curious tody, who watched the proceedings from a nearby branch. Sadly, the tody was unable or unwilling to comment on the phylogenetic integrity of the Chlorolestidae.

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ORIENTATION TRIP TO PERU

by

Jean Belle
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From April 18 till May 4, 1980 I was in Peru to look for dragonfly collecting possibilities. In the Andes, some days were spent in Cuzco (3000 m), Puno (at the Lake Titicaca, 3800 m), and Arequipa (2300 m). In general this mountain area is dry and bare with scarce possibilities. The common dragonflies were the *Aeshnas (elsia, marchali, brevifrons, peralta)*. Much better are the possibilities east of the Andes where the Urubamba River near Machu Picchu was visited. Ideal collecting conditions were found in the surroundings of Iquitos at the Amazon River. In Iquitos one can rent a car for collecting trips to the nearby (70 km) Santa María de Nanay at the Rio Nanay. At the Amazon River some km remote from Iquitos there is a large and good lodging place within the jungle. Everybody who is interested in this 'Amazon Lodge' may get in touch with the lodge manager, Mrs. Maryla Segond C., P.O. Box 164, Iquitos.

DUNKLE AND KNOPF BLITZ ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA

by

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We had a fine time collecting Odonata and tabanid flies for about a week each in 3 different general locations from August 17 to September 5, 1980. First we drove the dirt road from Quito, Ecuador, through Baeza and Lago Agrio to about 30 Km. south of Lago Agrio, then returned to Quito by the same route. The road passes over the east ridge of the Andes at about 12,700 feet, and descends into the Amazon basin by traversing northward along the eastern slope. Some of the streams were nice, but we found practically no Odonata on the large rivers. The lentic habitats were generally small pools, marshes, or swamps, with only 3 that could be called ponds. Nearly the whole length of the route we traveled, the forest had been cleared several hundred yards back from the road. However, water quality was good and appeared to be generally not excessively silted or polluted. The weather was too cold above about 5000 feet for collecting adults, and was generally cloudy during our stay, so we spent much time foraging for Zygoptera in marshes and swamps. Good accommodations and good food are scarce in this frontier area. We generally "picnicked" in the Land Rover, when Knopf allowed us time to eat, and spent a couple of cold cramped nights therein as well. We left a trail of banana peels so that we could find our way back. Gasoline was only 18¢ a gallon. We encountered very few arthropod pests in our entire South American excursion--no ticks, few chiggers, few mosquitoes. The most spectacular specimen of Odonata we found in this area was the *Mnesarete imperatrix (Calopterygidae)*. We took only 2 males and 2 females because they generally stayed up out of reach, their habitat was limited and inaccessible, and the sky was cloudy on both visits we made to the one locality where we found them. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for more excuses as to why we couldn't catch any more. The body of this large species is entirely metallic green, and apparently some females have black venation, others red venation. Other good catches along the way were *Cyanallagma laterale*, a white *Megapodagrion*, a turquoise-blue *Cora*, and 2 species of red-eyed *Argia*. We nabbed only a few specimens of Aeshnidae and Gomphidae, namely *Aeshna marchali*, *A. cornigera*, *Phyllocycla anduzei*, *P. malkini*, *Phyllogomphoides*.

Next we flew into Limoncocha, a missionary village in the Amazon basin of Ecuador. Collecting was good here, but Limoncocha is tending to de-emphasize visitation by tourist-collectors. We finally received sun on some days, and with 2 lakes, several streams, and the forest to collect in, we kept busy. Around the edges of eutrophic Limon Lake were hordes of *Brachymesia furcata*, *B. herbida*, and *Micrathyria romani*.

On one occasion I found I was not selective enough and had 50 of these in the net at one time. Notable Odonata in the lake area were *Aphylla boliviana* and *Erythemis carmelita* (rare). The *Aphylla* had either a red or a black abdomen, amazing dichromatism in a Gomphidae. *Erythemis mithroides* was so hard to catch that we called it "the red thing with the charmed life." Notable Odonata in the forest and along the streams were 2 species of the reddish-purple *Mnesarete*, 2 n. sp. of black and yellow *Heteragrion*, 2 sp. of black and white *Polythore*, 5 sp. of *Epipleoneura*, 4 sp. of *Gynacantha* (scarce), and the nifty pseudostigmatid *Microstigma rotundatum* (a few). In a malaise-type flight trap set across a stream for tabanids, we caught 3 Odonata we did not otherwise collect at Limococha. These were a large *Aphylla*, a tiny *Archaeogomphus*, and *Tholymis citrina*. A one day motorized canoe trip to nearby Lake Teracoa produced several species not seen at Limon Lake, including 4 bright red species, *Diastatops pullata*, *Neoneura rubriventris*, *Tauriphila argo*, and an undescribed *Perithemis* which lives in the shaded swamp.

Colombia was rather disappointing, since all of the country that we saw was devastated by human activity, with only occasional tiny remnants of forest. We found nearly everyone to be friendly, helpful, and patient with our Spanish in both Ecuador and Colombia. Thievery was said to be rampant by natives and tourists alike in Colombia, although we did not experience any. We hired a taxi to drive

us from Bogota down the eastern slope of the Andes to Villavicencio at the edge of the llanos. On this one day excursion, we took few Odonata specimens, only *Hetaerina simplex* in any numbers. We flew to Monteria in northern Colombia, and in the ditches and fields near there found a few species we did not see in Ecuador, including a few *Aphylla obscura*. The crepuscular *Tholymis citrina* and *Triacanthagyna septima* were common.

Ken has not had time to identify his specimens, more numerous than mine, but my catch comprised about 850 specimens of 150 species, including about 20 undescribed species, mostly Zygoptera. I would certainly like to do it all again, this time capturing the 10,000 specimens of 300 species that I missed. Write if you would like a list of the species taken, or if you would like to trade specimens, to me at the University of Florida address.

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Gomphurus Eggs

I found during my studies of the second instars of Anisoptera that eggs of 3 species of *Gomphus (Gomphurus)* had long sticky threads several times the length of the egg extending from the posterior pole. These holdfast threads are similar to those described for the Old World *Ictinogomphus & Lestinogomphus*. J. Belle brought to my attention that such anchoring devices are also present in the Neotropical *Cacoides*. It would be interesting to survey the phylogenetic distribution of these egg structures in the Gomphidae, and to correlate their presence with the speed of water currents in which the eggs are laid. In particular I would like to find out if all *Gomphurus* have holdfast threads. I did not find holdfast threads in 8 species of Nearctic *Gomphus (Gomphus)* or 4 species of *G. (Stylurus)*. *G. (Hylogomphus)* is closely related to *G. (Gomphurus)* and may be found to have holdfast threads. If it is discovered that all species of *Gomphurus* have holdfast threads while other *Gomphus* do not, this would in itself practically justify the elevation of *Gomphurus* from a subgenus to a genus. The 3 species of *Gomphurus* known to have holdfast threads are *G. consanguis, G. dilatatus, and G. rogersi*. I would appreciate specimens of eggs of any other *Gpmphurus*. If these cannot be obtained by tapping the female's abdomen into a container of water, infertile eggs can easily be dissected out of a mature female into a petri dish of water by slitting the underside of the abdomen. I may also mention that I found the second instar larva of *Arigomphus pallidus* so different from other Gomphidae that in my opinion *Arigomphus* is a genus, not a subgenus of *Gomphus*.

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Helocordulia and Gomphaeschna Eggs Needed

I have reared *Helocordulia selysii* and *Gomphaeschna furcillata* from eggs to last instar. Thus, I am desirous of rearing the second species in each of these genera for comparison. I would greatly appreciate living fertile eggs of *H. uhleri* or *G. antilope*.-- Sidney W. Dunkle

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REQUESTS FOR LOANS OF SPECIMENS

by

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Gomphus graslinellus -- This past summer I collected a small series of a new species of *Gomphus* which bears resemblance to *graslinellus* and *exilis*. I would like to borrow adult specimens of *graslinellus* for direct comparison; they will be promptly returned.

Calopteryx amata -- I am in need of reared nymphs for comparison with the nymphs I have reared of *C. angustipennis*. Loans of unassociated nymphs would also be of great help, and I am willing to exchange material.

Tetragoneuria -- By some unknown but compelling power I am still laboring with this genus. After years of gathering specimens, there are still many areas from which I have seen little or no material. I am trying to recruit as many dragonfly collectors as possible to form "Tennessen's *Tetragoneuria* Team." Large series (massacres) are needed from many localities to interpret variation within a species. Especially needed are collections from: central and southern Georgia, extreme northeast Florida, southern Alabama, all of Mississippi, Louisiana,

Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, N. & S. Carolina piedmont, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Collections from other areas are also welcome. Weekly collections from one locality throughout the *Tetragoneuria* flight season would be very useful. Please send a postcard letting me know if you will be able to participate. If you know of other collectors in your state who may not see this note, please alert them to this effort.

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SOUTH AMERICAN SABBATICAL

September 2 marked the beginning of a sabbatical for Minter Westfall, which included collecting and rearing Odonata in Venezuela and Ecuador, South America. After flying from Miami, Florida, Minter and Margaret were greeted by friends in Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela. The following three days were spent in preparing to visit Rancho Grande, a facility including a museum and limited laboratory space for visiting scientists. Rancho Grande, approximately thirty minutes' drive from Maracay, was formerly a resort high in the cloud forest, and is almost adjacent to a famous flyway "pass" through which many species of birds and insects fly at certain times of the year. From this base, trips were taken to other areas, such as Guamito National Park where many good species were taken. A pleasure trip to a beach site on the Caribbean, north of Rancho Grande was combined with collecting, and several species new for us were taken along a stream flowing into the sea.

On September 15 we were driven to Barquisimeto, Lara, Venezuela as guests of the Universidad Centro Occidental, Entomology Department, and were provided a hotel room and meals for the duration of our two-week visit there. We were delighted with the pleasant climate in Barquisimeto, in contrast to the steamy Maracay weather, and admired the progressive, vibrant atmosphere of the city. Dr. Hugo Chavez, head of the Department of Entomology at the University, graciously allowed us to keep our rearing cages and superfluous collecting equipment in his office at the department, and provided drivers to take Minter on daily collecting trips. Minter also had the privilege of lecturing on two occasions to Dr. Chavez' keen staff, with Dr. Chavez serving as interpreter. We examined the insect collections, and identified and labeled the specimens of Odonata there. Dr. and Mrs. Chavez extended every courtesy to us, assisting in various ways to make our stay in Barquisimeto most pleasant. We especially appreciated the assistance, also, of several technicians and graduate students, and of Ing. Agr. José Morales, another professor on the staff. Technician Antonio Escalona fashioned rearing cages which made it easier for us to monitor the emergence of nymphs.

An additional highlight of our trip to Venezuela was the opportunity to meet Dr. Francisco Fernández Yépez, Universidad Central de Venezuela at Maracay, and to spend several days collecting with him in this vicinity. Dr. Fernández has marvelous collections of sea shells and insect stamps, and he has retained his interest in Odonata, also. In earlier years, he collected a number of new species which were named for him by the late Dr. Juan Racenis. Dr. Fernández and his wife were especially hospitable and gracious. He and Minter were graduate students in the Department of Entomology at Cornell University at the same time. Minter was able to work in the air-conditioned office which had recently been used by Dr. Juan Racenis and to study some of his collection which is housed there. His type specimens which were in Maracay were segregated from the general collection and removed to airtight cases with P.D.B. for protection. The rest of the collection is in cellophane envelopes in 3 x 5 metal filing drawers with no fumigant. It was the hope of Dr. Fernández to bring the remainder of the Odonata collection from Caracas to Maracay so that it would all be together. It was in Maracay that we met Jorge De Marmels, a young man who intends to carry on the unfinished work of Dr. Racenis.

October 16 was a beautiful day, and we left Maracay about 9 a.m. to drive to the airport in Caracas. We began the procedure of checking our baggage and presenting our tickets to Ecuador to the agent. Many long lines later, we passed the last immigration desk and went to the gate assigned for the flight to Ecuador via the

Viasa Airlines. However, by that time our pockets were considerably lighter, for the ticket agent charged us an additional $226.00 (Am. dollars) for excess baggage. And, as is not infrequent in South America, we learned just by chance that the line forming at another gate was actually the line for passage to Ecuador! Thus we left, not only by another gate but also by another--Ecuatoriana--airline.

In Quito we met Wayne and Joanne Fitch who are acquainted with and have befriended other Odonatologists, and we were instantly invited to accompany them to the small Indian town of Otavalo, the center of native handcrafts. Two days later, we rented a Land Rover to make the "perilous", though beautiful, trip from Quito to several Indian towns or pueblos, including Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Baños, Puyo, Tena and Baeza for the purpose of collecting along the way, "Perilous" is used to describe the high, steep, gravel mountain roads, often enveloped in dense clouds, over which the normal Ecuadorian traffic (brightly painted, filled-to-overflowing, careening buses, large trucks, as well as numerous intrepid Land Rovers) defiantly traveled. We were alternately pleased and dismayed as we reached new collecting areas and then sought accommodations for the night.

October 31, we left Quito, via the DC3 aircraft which flew over the Andes to the jungle base of Limoncocha. We plunged from temperate weather into the heat of the jungle. This last segment of our trip was rewarding in many ways, though a bit more wearing physically. Many jungle trips--daily, because we were not hampered by rain as we suspected we might be--later produced numerous specimens, a goodly number of which we were able to rear in our primitive cabin. Fatigue accounted for Minter's succumbing to an onslaught of fever the last three days of our visit there, and hampered our packing efforts as the date of our trip back to the States approached. However, everything was in readiness the morning of December 4, and a smooth flight to Miami from Caracas ended our delightful sabbatical in South America. More will be written later about the species of Odonata collected when they are unpacked and studied. A number of live nymphs brought to Gainesville have emerged in our laboratory tanks.--Margaret Westfall

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SYMPOSIUM PLANS FINALIZED

The SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF ODONATOLOGY will be held at the Bündner Naturmuseum, Masanserstrasse 31, Chur, Switzerland August 17 - 21, 1981, with a preliminary informal gathering on Sunday evening, August 16, in a nearby hotel. Official correspondence should be directed to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee: Dipl.-Zool. H. Schiess, Bündner Naturmuseum at the above address. For Symposium members receiving mail during the meetings, correspondence should be sent to them in care of The Sixth International Symposium of Odonatology at the Naturmuseum address.

SELYSIA, Vol. 1, No. 2 (September 1, 1980) listed some of the major papers to be presented at the meetings and provided information about possibilities for the presentation of papers, namely POSTER PRESENTATIONS, SUBMITTED PAPERS, SLIDE-and MOVIE PROGRAMS, and DEMONSTRATIONS. (These will be extra papers.)

The agenda also lists the SIO business meeting to be held on Tuesday morning, the Symposium dinner--an informal affair-to take place Thursday evening (the cost of which is not included in the Symposium fee), and plans for various excursions and field trips.

Accommodations will be available in local hotels, costing approximately Swiss Fr. - 25-52 per night per person. (Higher price includes breakfast, private bath.) An enrollment form and further information may be obtained by requesting this from Dipl.- Zool. H. Schiess at the Bündner Naturmuseum, Masanserstrasse 31, Chur, Switzerland.

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OBITUARY

Word was received of the death this fall of Professor Dr. Vladimír Teyrovský of Brno, Czechoslovakia on September 29 at the age of 82. Prof. Dr. Teyrovský was a charter member of SIO and the only individual member in Czechoslovakia. (There is one library member there.)

ODONATOLOGICA 7(3): 187-190 (1978) contained an article, prepared by G.Jurzitza and A. Schöttner, commemorating Prof. Dr. Teyrovský's 80th birthday. The article included his complete Odonata bibliography. Unfortunately, Prof. Dr. Teyrovský's latest work, a review of the History of Odonatology in Czechoslovakia, was never completed.

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ANNOTATED CATALOGUE
AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TAXA
INTRODUCED IN ODONATA FROM 1971 to 1980

We have just received an announcement of the publication of the booklet issued January 23, 1981, entitled ANNOTATED CATALOGUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TAXA INTRODUCED IN ODONATA FROM 1971 - 1980. This was produced by the International Odonatological Society (S.I.O.) as a part of the celebration of the Society's Tenth Anniversary (1971-1980). The booklet consists of a Catalogue (pp. 9-44) and a Bibliography (pp. 45-62). In the Catalogue all new taxa and other names introduced in the Order during the said period are listed in alphabetic sequence within the respective families, along with text and figure citations, collection-, condition- and deposition data on the holotypes, and locality data on the first described specimen of the opposite sex('allotype'). The Catalogue is cross-referenced with the annotated Bibliography.

This publication was prepared by B. Kiauta and can be ordered from the Editors of ODONATOLOGICA, c/o Department of Animal Cytogenetics and Cytotaxonomy, University of Utrecht, Padualaan 8, Utrecht, the Netherlands, at the price of Hfl. 20.- net; handling and postage free. The registered Full and Student members of the Sixth International Symposium of Odonatology, Chur, Switzerland, will enjoy a discount, provided they pick up their copy at the Symposium Office in Chur. The price there will be sFr. 10.- (cash), during the Symposium and for a single copy per member, only.

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CELLOPHANE ENVELOPES FOR ODONATA

Bob Herold has written that he is still stocking the 3 x 5 cellophane envelopes which we use for our specimens. The current price is $25.00 per thousand, plus postage. They should be ordered from: Z & H Company, 3063 Hazelwood Avenue, Santa Clara, California 95051.

We still have the problem of shrinkage of this cellophane in the presence of P. D.B. We again urge users to fold the end flap about 1/4 inch from the end of their 3 x 5 card. Bob says he anticipates meeting soon "with some knowledgeable people from both DuPont and his manufacturer to get a better understanding of the various cellophanes". We are still hoping for a stable material that will not shrink. - Minter J. Westfall, Jr.

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SECOND REPRINTING OF DRAGONFLY MANUAL
by Needham and Westfall

In SELYSIA, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 20, I stated that we expected a second reprinting of the dragonfly manual "in the fall". This is now a reality. Ms. Barbara Zimmerman, the reprint editor, has informed me that the new price is $45.00. It should be ordered from the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California 94720 - M.J.Westfall

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Editor's note: The following is a poem passed on to us by our able departmental secretary, Jean Shufro, who is always on the lookout for anything related to our dragonflies.

DRAGONFLY

Faster than swallows,
unequaled in air
for speed and grace
among insects, wild
and shy and adept
at dodging, but fierce
as a hawk on the hunt
rushing full tilt
in rainbow flashing
of green or lilac,
blue, blood-red
or ivory, copper:

pausing, O perfect
aerielist, even
at rest you decline
to fold your wings.

* *

PLEASE SEND NEWS ITEMS FOR THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER TO REACH US BY JULY 1.