Selysia

A NEWSLETTER OF ODONATOLOGY

Vol. 11, No. 2 Gainesville, Florida September 1, 1982

NORTHEASTERN ODONATA MEETING

by

Sidney W. Dunkle
Entomology Department
Division of Plant Industry
Box 1269
Gainesville, Florida 32602

A fine time was had by all participants of the Northeastern Odonata Meeting, hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Donnelly (Nick and Ailsa). Twenty-one collectors, plus other members of their families in some cases, converged on Binghamton, New York, from Canada and 8 states of the United States. The largest contingent came from Gainesville, Florida, lathering to collect odonates not found that far south. The Floridians included Minter and Margaret Westfall, George and Juanda Bick, Ken Knopf, and Sid Dunkle. Attendees from New York included the Donnellys, Betty Rodriquez, and Leroy House; from Quebec, Don Hilton, Victor Hellebuyck, and Tessa Spoel; from New Jersey, Mike May and Frank Carle; from Pennsylvania, Clark and Curtis Shiffer; from Massachusetts, Dan Perlman; from Delaware, Hal White; from Kentucky, Carl Cook; and from the greatest distance, Oklahoma, Lothar Hornuff.

The meeting began with an informal gathering at the Donnelly's on the evening of June 30, 1982. At that time, we began consuming the Donnelly's excellent refreshments. Nick provided each participant with a computer printout of the odonates known from a number of localities in the vicinity of Binghamton. This list included 106 species, and was a great help in keeping track of our collecting results.

Perhaps the main event was the collecting, photographing, and observing of odonates done on July 1, 2. The weather, which had been nearly solid rain for a month before the meeting, smiled on us with sunshine for most of our collecting time. The rain-swollen streams, though, made collecting on those unproductive, so we concentrated our efforts on 5 different ponds, including the famous Jam Pond, a boreal bog. We turned up at least 2 odonates that had not been found previously in the Binghamton area, Cordulegaster obliqua and Nannothemis bella. We also increased the lists of species known to be present at certain of the ponds. Some of the more notable species collected were Lestes eurinus, L. inaequalis, Coenagrion resolutum, Enallagma vernale, Gomphus borealis, and Arigomphus furcifer.

On the evening of July 1, we gathered at the State University of New York at Binghamton to view some unusual and gorgeous slides, to hear short talks by several participants on their current research, and generally, to discuss any topic that came up. On the evening of July 2, we again met at the Donnelly's

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.

and continued eating their great food at an informal dinner. A rather tongue-in-cheek, but mostly accurate, article about the meetings appeared in "The Evening Press" of Binghamton on July 15, 1982. The article featured a large picture of a man running after a dragonfly, wearing a pith helmet and wildly waving a butterfly net. No one at the Binghamton meeting wore a pith helmet.

A planned post-meeting trip to central Pennsylvania did not materialize because bad weather closed in on the projected collecting grounds. However, the Binghamton meeting was most excellent in every way, and participants have begun thinking about conducting similar meetings during the years between international symposia.

(Ed. note: An announcement of the Binghamton meeting was highlighted in SELYSIA, Vol. 11, #1, p. 5. We would like to solicit suggestions for future regional meetings. Anyone interested in participating in or volunteering to host a meeting for 1984, please communicate this to the editor.)

* * * * * *

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR S.I.O. COUNCIL

The following excerpts are from the By-Laws of the Societas Internationalis Odonatologica:

2 (a)(d) There will be a Council, consisting of a President, a President-Elect, a Past-President, a Secretary-General, a Second-Secretary, a Treasurer, the Executive Editor, four ordinary members, and the National Representatives.

2 (b) The President-Elect, Secretary-General, Second-Secretary, and the four ordinary members are elected by the membership (the President-Elect succeeds to the Presidency and then to the Past-Presidency; the other positions are ex officio).

2 (c) Council may produce a list of nominations for the elected posts. These will normally be made available, together with a request for any further nominations, to the membership at least 5 months before the biennial Plenary Business Meeting. Nominations must be received within 8 weeks of the mailing date. Each nomination must be supported in writing by two voting members and include the written consent of the nominee.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the S.I.O. Council submits the following nominations:

President:	B. E. Montgomery
Secretary-General:	K. J. Tennessen
Second-Secretary:	G. Pritchard
Ordinary-Members:	A. B. M. Machado
	J. A. L. Watson

Ordinary-
Members (cont'd): P. S. Corbet
J. Legrand

Any further nominations should be sent to: Dr. G. Pritchard
Department of Biology
The University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
Canada, T2N 1N4

Nominations must conform to the requirements in By-Law 2 (c) above.

* * * * * *

TENTATIVE HOST COUNTRY FOR 1985 SYMPOSIUM

The Standing Committee for the Organization of International Odonatological Symposia is considering the kind invitation of Dr. Jih Ching Lien, who is head of the Medical Entomology Section in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, to hold our Biennial S.I.O. Symposium in that country in 1985. Complete information will appear in a future issue of SELYSIA.

* * * * * *

ABSTRACTS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS BY S.I.O. MEMBERS

AQUATIC INSECTS AS INDICATORS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATION

by Paul Carlson, Clemson University, 1981, pp. i-xxv, 1-99, Clemson, SC

Aquatic and semi-aquatic insects were collected in South Carolina from all major aquatic habitat types, all counties, all major drainage systems, and all known or recognized faunal regions and physiographic provinces.

Aquabiotic provinces were recognized through analyses of the geographic distribution patterns of 1,290 species. Distributional data for more than 1800 species were recorded on maps, forming the basis for these analyses. Provinces rich in endemic species are considered stable areas, such as the Blue Ridge and Sandhills. Ecotones and barriers to successful colonization in other provinces are recognized.

Geographical distribution patterns are considered as biologically meaningful characteristics of the species. Knowledge of the geographic distributions of aquatic and semi-aquatic insects in South Carolina was used to assist in assessing the effects of channelization on aquatic insects. Indigenous communities were permanently altered by channelization and recovery of these communities does not occur.

EVOLUTIONARY TRAITS IN LIFE CYCLES AND GILL DEVELOPMENT IN ODONATA

by Ulf Norling, Dept. of Zoology, Lund University, Helgonavägen 3, Lund, Sweden, 1981, pp. 1-190.

As a basically warm-adapted insect order of tropical origin, Odonata has evolved different life-cycle patterns in forms colonizing temperate areas. These patterns can be intricately regulated by photoperiod and temperature. To illuminate the evolution and modification of these patterns in the colonization of higher latitudes, the life-cycle and larval photoperiodic responses were examined in some species with different seasonal patterns, but all overwintering as larvae: Aeshna viridis in S Sweden, Coenagrion hastulatum and Leucorrhinia dubia in S and N Sweden. Although voltinism and phenology varied between species and populations, the same basic two-step pattern of photoperiodic responses, interacting with temperature, regulated development: Long-day diapause (which prevents autumn emergence) -- short-day diapause (hibernation) -- long day stimulation (which produces emergence in spring and early summer). Differences in the developmental stages where these responses could occur and the intensities of the responses produced the different phenologies and adapted populations of a species to different climatic conditions. These adaptations to life in a temperate climate and the evolution of different life-cycle patterns are discussed.

Four types of tracheal gills exist in Odonata larvae. Lateral abdominal gills, a type more common in some other orders, are restricted to two families. The ontogeny, ultrastructure and histology of the lateral and caudal gills in Euphaeidae were examined, and the origin and

evolution of the lateral gills in particular are discussed. The main conclusion depends on the interpretation of other structures.

(Ed. note: Dr. Philip Corbet was asked to be one of the Examiners for Dr. Norling and was present in Lund for this purpose.)

LOTIC DRAGONFLY (ANISOPTERA: ODONATA) NYMPHS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES: IDENTIFICATION, DISTRIBUTION AND HISTORICAL BIOGEOGRAPHY

by Jerry A. Louton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 1982, pp. i-xvii, 1-357.

An identification guide to the southeastern United States lotic dragonfly nymphs is contructed. Descriptions, figures, keys, verification tables, and distribution maps are provided to facilitate identification of families, genera, and species. Information developed in the study of nymphs is utilized to evaluate arrangements of taxa that have been traditionally based solely on adult characters. Traditional arrangements are supported except (1) subgenera of the genus Gomphus s.l. are highly distinctive in the nymphal stage and should be elevated to generic rank and (2) two species, Gomphurus consanguis and G. rogersi are improperly placed and as a group deserve generic rank.

A study of ranges of North American species led to an analysis of the historical biogeography of the genera. An analysis of the worldwide distribution of genera of the North American fauna led to the following conclusions: (1) the Nearctic fauna is composed of relicts of a once continuous Holarctic Tertiary fauna, a few Jurassic relicts, and minor lineages derived from the Neotropical realm, (2) species of the modern fauna are considered to have differentiated by late Tertiary or early Pleistocene times, and (3) certain other nominal species or yet unrecognized taxa are considered of subspecific rank and of late Pleistocene Age.

(Ed. note: Frank Louis Carle received the Ph.D. degree in June 1982. An Abstract of his dissertation on the Odonata of Virginia will appear in a future issue of SELYSIA.)

* * * * * *

NOTES FROM EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF ODONATOLOGICA

by Bastiaan Kiauta
Dept. of Animal Cytogenetics & Cytotaxonomy
University of Utrecht
Padualaan 8, 3584 CH Utrecht
The Netherlands

A Note on the Exchange of Reprints with the Soviet Authors

The Editor of ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS is regularly receiving requests for Xerox copies of Russian papers listed in the Abstracts. Quite a few of these cannot be supplied, since the abstracts are often based on the texts provided by our Russian Editor rather than on the original publications. Although we are attempting to get as many papers from the Soviet Union as possible, it is often difficult to obtain them, if they are published in a local journal that is not readily available outside USSR. Some readers of ODONATOLOGICA are also complaining to the Editors that they do not receive a response from the authors, though they are sending registered letters to the addresses given in the Abstracts. The Editors of ODONATOLOGICA have similar experiences.

Only recently has the Editorial office of ODONATOLOGICA received a personal letter from a Soviet colleague, telling that in the USSR one is unable to send abroad any printed matter, not even the reprints of one's own papers published there, unless one has official permit to do so. Apparently, many workers do not have such a license, hence they are unable to render any help in this field. This explains the considerable difficulties and "disappointments" many of our members are experiencing in correspondence with the Soviet colleagues. "Linguistic problems", of course, do not make things easier.

I would suggest, therefore, if you want to receive any reprints from a Soviet colleague, or if you desire to

commence a regular exchange there, do request your correspondent to send his/her material, in the case he/she is unable to mail it directly abroad, to the USSR Editor of ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS (who is also serving on the Editorial Board of NOTULAE, hence functioning as the SIO Liaison in the USSR), and who does have the necessary official permit and will forward the material to you.

Most countries have a normal postal traffic with the Soviet Union. In the case you are a resident of one of the few countries that do not have postal relations with the USSR, you are free to use the Editorial address of ODONATOLOGICA for the "liaison" of your correspondence. This service has been rendered, in both directions, for a decade now.

If you fear your English letter will not be understood by the Russian correspondent, or if you are unable to read his/her Russian reply and there is nobody in your vicinity who could help you with the "linguistic problems", I am willing to translate the correspondence (not the paper!), though my translation from English into Russian will certainly not be "classically perfect".

New Regulations Suggested for the Operation of the SIO Library Xerox Service

As it was stated in the Librarian's report submitted at the SIO Plenary Business Meeting in Chur, the SIO Library and the Editorial Office of ODONATOLOGICA have supplied to the membership in the period 1980-1981 free xerox copies of several hundreds of papers. This includes both publications listed in the ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS and older literature. Very often requests were received also from those of our members who but seldom or never send to the Editor the reprints of their own publications; hence, the latter has to trace them in the journals and xerox them - in order to be able to get them listed in the ABSTRACTS. Some members also have a kind of "free subscription" for xerox copies of all papers appearing on a certain subject or related to a certain faunal region.

In view of the ever-increasing demands and costs, and because the expenditure of time involved in this service is also increasing rapidly, it is considered necessary to introduce some regulations and limits to this service. In agreement with the Treasurer-General, the following regulations are operative as per January 1, 1982:

(1) As a rule, the SIO Library Xerox Service is available only to SIO members in good-standing, and to in-good-standing members of the associations affiliated to SIO, whose names are deposited by such associations with the SIO Treasurer-General. Those members, even if in good-standing, who are not supplying reprints of their own publications for the purpose of ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, hence causing extra expenditure of time and money in order to get their work covered by our Abstracting Service, cannot enjoy the Xerox Service.

(2) Xerox copies of papers by living workers, whose addresses are appearing in the Abstracts, will be supplied only in cases where it is assumed that the author is "technically difficult to contact". The same is true of older papers by currently working workers. In all such cases those who need the publications should address the author rather than SIO. Even if reprints are not (any more) available for distribution, the vast majority of authors will always be willing to supply xerox copies of their own work.

(3) With the above limitations, every member is entitled to receive annually 20 xerox sheets (A-4 size) free of charge. When possible, 2 pages will be xeroxed per sheet, thus rendering 40 pages of the original text. If larger quantities of xeroxed material are needed, the costs will amount to Hfl. 0.25 per sheet (this being the price SIO has to pay), but postage will remain free. The orders should be accompanied by payment by International Postal Money Order, or (in Europe) by Eurocheque, made out to Professor J. M. van Brink, Department of Cytogenetics, University of Utrecht, Padualaan 8,

Utrecht, The Netherlands. Payments by other kinds of cheques (e.g. personal cheque, etc.) cannot be accepted as they involve too high bank charges on these relatively small amounts of money. Cash, in US dollars or Dutch Guilders (1 US $ = 2 Hfl. at current exchange rate) only, is also acceptable.

(4) The orders should give exact bibliographic references of material needed. If the titles are indicated only by the OA numbers, it takes extra time to find out the references. Orders of material "on a certain subject", without specified bibliographic data, cannot be considered.

(5) Translations of papers other than those offered in the "Abstracter's Notes" in ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS cannot be supplied. In cases of emergency, drop a note to the Editors of ODONATOLOGICA; if you have trouble with German or Japanese, apply for assistance to the respective SIO National Offices, whose addresses appear on p. 2 of the cover of ODONATOLOGICA.

(6) It goes without saying, in special cases, where for reasons beyond the control of the applicant, the above conditions cannot be met, everything will be done to help an SIO member as well as possible, even if this would mean extra costs and expenditure of time.

(7) As a matter of course, there are no limitations of Xerox Service for the members of Editorial Boards of SIO periodicals, nor for the workers requiring the material for preparation of their manuscripts (to be) submitted for publication in one of the Society's journals.

* * * * * *

PUBLICATIONS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

Reprint Edition of a Rare Russian Dragonfly Publication

SCIENTIA, well-known booksellers of the Russian Life-and-Earth Sciences Literature in the Netherlands, have just reprinted the following work:

DYAKONOV, A.M., 1926. "Our dragonflies. Identification key for dragonflies and their larvae." Moscow-Leningrad. 72 pp. (Russian)

Dr. Alexander Mikhaylovich Dyakonov (1886-1956) was curator in the Museum of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This booklet (size small 8) had originally appeared in the series of Field Guides of the Leningrad District. Due to the circumstances then prevailing, very few copies ever came out of Russia. During World War II the stock had been destroyed; hence, the booklet became one of the greatest rarities in odonatological literature.

The reprint edition (1982) can be ordered at the price of Hfl. 22.50 (= US $9.0 approx.) from SCIENTIA, P. O. Box 137, 7200 AC Zutphen, The Netherlands. Handling and postage extra. Refer to the Hydrobiology Sales List No. 61, Item No. 321. -- B. Kiauta

Dr. E. M. Walker's Paper on Western Canada

Robert Cannings has recently sent us information that reprints of THE ODONATA OF THE CANADIAN CORDILLERA are available. This is Dr. Walker's paper on the early researches into the Odonata of Western Canada. Those who wish to order a copy, the complete citation is as follows:

Walker, E.M. 1927. The Odonata of the Canadian Cordillera. Bulletin of the Prov. Museum of Natural History. Victoria, British Columbia. pp. 1-16.

Requests for this free publication may be mailed to Dr. Robert A. Cannings, Curator of Entomology, B.C. Provincial Museum, 601 Belleville Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4.

Entomological Bibliography of the California Islands

We have received notification of the publication of the ENTOMOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CALIFORNIA ISLANDS by the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Occasional Paper 11. The authors are Scott E. Miller and Arnold S. Menke, and the paper is described as a comprehensive

bibliography on insects and other terrestrial arthropods on the California Channel Islands, the San Francisco Bay Area Islands, and the Los Coronados Islands, including general references to the flora, fauna, geology and climate of these islands.

Other publications of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, which may be of interest to our readers, include:

Smith, Clifton F. 1976. A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California. 331 pp. $12.50.

Power, Dennis M. (ed.) 1980. The California Islands: Proceedings of a Multi-disciplinary Symposium. 787 pp. $20.00.

The ENTOMOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CALIFORNIA ISLANDS contains 78 pages, and may be ordered for $4.00, plus $1.00 postage and handling, from Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta Del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, California, 93105.

* * * * * *

REMARKABLE SALES SUCCESS OF PROFESSOR JURZITZA'S PICTURE BOOK ON EUROPEAN DRAGONFLIES

From the semiannual statements of the publishers (Kosmos, Stuttgart) of G. Jurzitza's booklet "Unsere Libellen: die Libellen Europas in 120 Farbfotos" ("Our Dragonflies: the European Dragonflies in 120 Colour Photographs") (see OA No.2121 and book review in NOTULAE ODONATOLOGICAE 1(2): 34-36; 1978). It can be summarized that between June 1978 (publication date) and December 31, 1981, 7222 copies of the German edition and 2879 copies of the Dutch version (data up to April 1, 1981 only) were sold. This makes Dr. Jurzitza's booklet an all-time absolute bestseller in Europe and probably also in the Western World in general.

While 2782 copies of the Dutch edition were sold in the publication year (1980) and only 97 copies went off in the first three months of 1981, 3760 copies of the original German work were sold in the first year, and the sales are stabilized now at 517-660 copies per six months, showing a slight increase in the second half of 1981.

It is not unlikely that the publication of this booklet has considerably increased the interest in dragonflies in Germany, and is probably also partly responsible for the very significant increase of the SIO membership in the Federal Republic of Germany (56%) between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1981. In this connection, however, the profound influence of the 1979 Münster Meeting and that of the activities of the local SIO National Office (since 1980) should also be strongly emphasized. -- B.Kiauta

* * * * * *

EPIOPHLEBIA LAIDLAWI TILLYARD IN SCHEDULE I

by

Tridib Ranjan Mitra
Zoological Survey of India
Calcutta, India

Epiophlebia laidlawi Tillyard, a relict dragonfly, intermediate between Zygoptera and Anisoptera, has been known since 1922. The species was captured from a hill stream in the district of Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The excat locality from which the type specimen was captured (a larva only) is still unknown. F. C. Fraser and several parties from the Zoological Survey of India have failed to collect the second specimen from India. In 1961, Dr. Asahina reported its occurrence in Nepal, and several other collections have proved its occurrence in Nepal in good number. Considering the consequences of developmental programs in eastern India, the present writer suggested at the Third All India Congress of Zoology, held in the year 1975-1976, the name of Epiophlebia laidlawi for conservation. The effort to persuade the influential conservationists of the need to include this dragonfly on the protected list was successful, and it has been put in the revised list of the animals in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, of the Government of India. According to this Act, no animal of Schedule I can be exploited. Hence, Epiophlebia laidlawi is the only species of Odonata in India to be considered an endangered species in the same

sense of conservation as the tiger, the lion, and the cheetah of India.

It is also encouraging to note that the Odonata Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN recommended the project concerning the ecological requirements of E. laidlawi. It appears that there is an international awareness of the need for conservation of this species and its habitats. It is therefore suggested that efforts should be made to include the species in Appendix I of the Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES).

* * * * * *

NATIONAL NEWSLETTERS PRINTED

Several national offices have produced excellent newsletters for their national membership.

FRASERIA

Vol. 1, No. 2 has just reached our desk. It is distributed to its membership by the Indian National Office of SIO. Written in English, this issue reports on the meeting in Mysore (at the University of Mysore) on January 4, 1982 and the recommendations passed to promote odonatology in India. Subscriptions to FRASERIA are accepted at the cost of US $1 per issue, and such an order may be sent to the Editors, ODONATOLOGICA, c/o Department of Animal Cytogenetics and Cytotaxonomy, University of Utrecht, Padualaan 8, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Subscriptions to SIO members resident in India are free. Free, also, upon sending request to Utrecht address, to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, The Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Thailand, Tibet (Xizang Autonomous Region of China) and Vietnam.

CONTACTBLAD

No. 3, April 1982 is the newsletter published in Dutch by the "Affiliated Association" in Holland which has recently been brought to our attention. This little booklet contains 20 pages, and includes an article discussing the use of colloquial names for "dragonfly" in the various dialects in Holland. Titled "Insect en Dialect: Benamingen voor de libel in de Nederlandse Dialecten", this article was written by H. Hogerheijde, an eminent linguist, and was based on an "enquire" organized by the Netherlands Academy of Science. Further information regarding publication of this newsletter may be obtained by writing to REDACTIE van CONTACTBLAD NEDERLANDSE LIBELLENONDERZOEKERS, Floralialaan 47, 1402 NJ Bussum, Holland.

LIBELLULA

Dr. Rainer Rudolph has just sent the SELYSIA Editor the second issue of LIBELLULA, a newsletter published in German by the National Office in the German Federal Republic. This particular issue contains papers given at the second meeting of German speaking odonatologists at the University of Freiburg, February 14 and 15, 1981. The 70 participants attending this meeting came from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and unanimously declared it to be a great success.

We were pleased to learn that Eberhard Schmidt is presently organizing the third meeting to be held in September of this year at Bonn.

The success of LIBELLULA is due in large part to the untiring efforts of Dr. Rudolph.

* * * * * *

NEW SIO PUBLICATION

During the SIO Symposium at Chur, Switzerland, the decision was made to publish a report of the work of the Odonata Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.). Therefore, there are now 2 issues published of the REPORTS OF THE ODONATA SPECIALIST GROUP INT. UN. CONSERV. NAT.

No. 1 is authored by S. Asahina, entitled "Survey of the Relict Dragonfly Epiophlebia laidlawi Tillyard in Nepal, May 1981".

No. 2 is authored by E. Pinhey, entitled "Preliminary List of Little Known or Vanishing Afrotropical Odonata".

SIO now has four distinct publications to accommodate the variety of

articles and papers presented for publication: ODONATOLOGICA, NOTULAE ODONATOLOGICAE, S.I.O. RAPID COMMUNICATIONS, and REPORTS OF THE ODONATA SPECIALIST GROUP INT. UN. CONSERV. NAT.

Standing orders and orders of single issues should be sent to the Editors of ODONATOLOGICA (c/o Department of Animal Cytogenetics and Cytotaxonomy, University of Utrecht, Padualaan 8, Utrecht, The Netherlands). The price of each issue depends on the volume of the paper concerned. The price of No. 1 (Dr. Asahina's paper) is Hfl. 8.- and of No. 2 (Dr. Pinhey's paper) is Hfl. 5.-.

* * * * * *

ODONATA SPECIALIST GROUP (IUCN)

by

George H. Bick
1928 S.W. 48th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32608

Of special interest is the forthcoming publication of the Invertebrate Red Data Book which will consider invertebrates at risk on a worldwide basis, and which will give attention to the Odonata. A rather long list of species, considered to be at risk (endangered, vulnerable, rare) in North America was submitted to the compilers of the Data Book by G. H. Bick, North American representative, and associates: J.-G. Pilon, R. A. Cannings, and R. W. Garrison. The following species were selected by the compilers for inclusion and given the top rating of endangered: Ischnura gemina, Somatochlora hineana, Cordulegaster sayi. Dr. Bick will welcome comments on this selection and suggestions for species to be included in future editions.

* * * * * *

ODONATA RECORDING SCHEME

Newsletter No. 6 of the Odonata Recording Scheme of Great Britain has been forwarded to our editorial office, and we notice that David Chelmick, Organiser of the Recording Scheme, has retired. Mr. R. Merritt has succeeded him in that post. A British Odonata Society has not been formed as yet; however, the Odonata Scheme is very active and continues to be so under the direction of a dedicated odonatist as Scheme Organiser. Correspondence concerning the activities of the Scheme should be directed to Mr. R. Merritt, 48 Somersby Avenue, Walton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S42 7LY, U.K.

* * * * * *

ISCHNURA (CERATURA) CAPREOLA - OR CAPREOLUS ?

by

Jorge De Marmels
Inst. de Zoología Agrícola
Facultad de Agronomía
Universidad Central de Venezuela
Apartado 4579
Maracay 2101-A, Venezuela

It is impossible to know with certainty what Hagen had in mind when he described this damselfly and called it Agrion capreolus. Nevertheless, the masculine ending in "capreolus" shows clearly that he considered the specific name a noun and not an adjective, in which case he would have written "capreolum", for Agrion is neuter. Now, "capreolus" means roebuck, the male of the European roe, a kind of deer. It is fairly probable that the forked inferior appendages or the two-pronged dorsal process of the tenth abdominal segment of his Agrion reminded him of the antlers of a roebuck, which doubtless was a very familiar animal to him, being himself European. I like to emphasize,also, that the female roe (=doe) lacks antlers. It is, therefore, clear that the damselfly calls itself Ischnura capreolus, but never "capreola".

A similar, although not identical case is that of Ischnura cervula. "Cervulus" is the diminutive of "cervus", latin for deer. The female deer (=hind) is "cerva", indeed, and "cervula" is therefore correct for indicating a female "little deer". I only can guess that Selys gave this name to his damselfly in allusion to Ceratura "capreola", possibly because of the somewhat similar dorsal process of the tenth abdominal segment (see Selys, 1876, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 41, p. 252, "NB".) But, again, the female deer does not have antlers. For this reason it seems unfortunate to use the specific

name (a noun!) in its female gender, especially when considering that the adjective would be "cervina". Hence, the damselfly should be called Ischnura cervulus.

* * * * * *

TAXONOMIC TITLES

by

Sidney W. Dunkle
Entomology Department
Division of Plant Industry
Box 1269
Gainesville, FL 32602

I would like to suggest that anyone describing new species put complete names in the title of the paper. For example, "Humongagomphus titanus and Elfogomphus minutus, new species from Ecuador (Odonata: Gomphidae)" is much better than "Two New Dragonflies from Ecuador". The latter title leaves one wondering what genera or species are referred to, especially by an author who has described many species, if the reader has only a bibliographical reference. Even if one has the paper in hand, he/she must shuffle through it to find out what species are described. A paper with the names in the title is easier to refer to, put in bibliographies, keep track of, and use.

* * * * * *

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CORRECT USE OF THE TERM EXUVIAE

by

Jean Belle
Onder de Baumkes 35
6883 HC Velp
The Netherlands

The cast off skin of a dragonfly larva during the process of ecdysis is termed exuviae (cf., for example, A. D. Imms, "A General Textbook of Entomology", Methuen & Co., Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York; Chapter on Postembryonic Development: paragraph "Metamorphosis"). However, the application of this term is seldom correctly done. Some writers use the term "exuviae" for the singular as well as for the plural form (as the author himself has often done formerly), or use "exuvia" for the singular form and "exuviae" for the plural form. Other writers use the term "exuvium" to suggest a singular form and consider the term "exuvia" as its plural form. Of all these terms, only "exuviae" is correct Latin, hereas the terms "exuvium" and "exuvia" are quasi Latin words.

The term "exuviae" is distinctly a plural word. It originally meant stripped-off skin, shed clothes, captured armour, in a word, all that an individual wears, and it was introduced in the entomology for the skin shed by insects during their growth. However, to use correctly the term "exuviae", it is necessary to get over some grammatical difficulties because the spelling "1 exuviae", "one exuviae", and "an exuviae" should be avoided in any case since a plural word cannot come after the number 1, the numeral one, and the article "an". Considered (correct) alternatives are, for instance, "the exuviae of a mature larva", "a single male's exuviae", "the exuviae of Gomphus", etc.

* * * * * *

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF ODONATOLOGY, CHUR

Advances in Odonatology, Vol. 1

Odonatologists will be pleased to learn of the anticipated publication date for the Proceedings of the meetings of SIO in Chur, August 1981. Dr. J.M. van Brink, SIO Treasurer, recently sent information about the publication as follows: "The proceedings of the 6th International Symposium of Odonatology, Chur are expected to be published in October 1982. I enclose a leaflet containing information on this volume and would be grateful if the National Offices could distribute this information among odonatologists known to them, through newsletters...or otherwise. Extra copies of this leaflet can also be supplied..." The leaflet to which Dr. van Brink refers should have been received by all SIO members with the June 1982 ODONATOLOGICA. It contains a brief listing of the table of contents as follows:

description of the larva of Sympetrum nigrocreatum Calvert;
Ph. H. Crowley and D. M. Johnson, Co-occurrence of Odonata in the eastern United States;
J. De Marmels, Genus Euthore Selys in Venezuela, with special notes on Euthore fasciata (Hagen);
H.-U.Herzog, The effects of various external media on the hemolymph of larval Aeshna cyanea;
H. Komnick, J.Bongers and Fischer, Lipid absorption in the midgut of larval Aeshna cyanea;
M. J. Masseau and J.-G. Pilon, Action de la Temperature sur le developpement embryonnaire des oeufs de Enallagma hageni (Walsh);
M. J. Masseau and J.-G. Pilon, Etude de la variation intrastade au cours du developpement postembryonnaire de Enallagma hageni (Walsh): Facteurs agissant sur la differenciation des types de developpement;
P. J. Mill, A Decade of Dragonfly Neurobiology;
P. L. Miller, Genital structure, sperm competition, and reproductive behavior in some African libellulid dragonflies;
K. Miyakawa, Reproductive Behavior and Life Span of adult Calopteryx atrata Selys and C. virgo japonica Selys;
N. W. Moore, Conservation of Odonata - First steps towards a world strategy.
M. J. Parr, An Analysis of Territoriality in Libellulid Dragonflies;
E. Pinhey, Platycypha caligata (Selys) and a new Lacustrine morph;
G. Pritchard, Life history strategies in dragonflies and the colonization of North America by the genus Argia;
W. Schneider, Man-induced changes in the dragonfly fauna of the Jordan Valley.
K. J. Tennessen, Review of reproductive isolating barriers in Odonata;
D. J. Thompson, Prey density and survival in damselfly larvae: field and laboratory studies;
E. Ueda and M. Iwasaki, Changes in the survivorship, distribution and movement pattern during the adult life of a damselfly, Lestes temporalis;
W. J. Winstanley, Some observations on the Petaluridae.

Readers may be interested to know that the price for the Advances in Odonatology, Vol. I, including postage, is Hfl.75 when ordered before October 1st; the price will be Hfl. 95 when ordered after that date. To place your order, send your name (printed) and address and number of copies desired to:

Editors, ODONATOLOGICA
Department of Animal Cytogenetics & Cytotaxonomy
University of Utrecht
Padualaan 8
Utrecht, The Netherlands

Do not send remittance until the Treasurer has billed you.

* * * * * *

OBITUARIES

Regretfully we report that two members of SIO have passed away during this last year. Miss Maria Csiby, from Hungary, and who attended our meetings in Chur, became very ill while there and subsequently died after a brief hospitalization. Miss Csiby was curator of the odonate collection of Bakony Natural History Museum in Zirz. She published 5 papers during 1980 and 1981.

Mr. Otto-Paul Wenger, from Berne, Switzerland, passed away also in September of 1981. He was one of the most outstanding of Swiss odonatologists, but due to his poor health he was unable to attend our meetings in Chur. Mr. Wenger contributed countless dragonfly articles to magazines and various newspapers, and will also be remembered for his dragonfly talks on the Swiss (German) radio.

Mr. Cyril Oswald Hammond, from England, died in August of 1980. SELYSIA reported on Mr. Hammond's contribution to the publication of THE DRAGONFLIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND in Vol. 8, #2. Mr. Hammond also was a pupil of Miss Cynthia Longfield and his notes on Odonata began appearing in print in the early 1930's. Although Mr. Hammond was not a member of SIO, he held honorary membership in all three British national entomological societies.

* * * * * *

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES TO LIST OF SIO MEMBERS (see SELYSIA, V.11, #1)

(Starred * names are those of new members)

ARGENTINA

*Mola, Liliana Maria
Laboratorio de Genetica
Depto de Ciencias Biologicas
Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales
Universidad de Buenos Aires
I. Guiraldes y Costanera Norte
C.P. 1428
Buenos Aires

BRAZIL

*De Souza Bueno, Prof. Angela
Departamento de Biologia
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Caixa Postal 476
BR-88000 Florianopolis-SC

CANADA

*Cannings, Dr. Syd
Department of Zoology
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5

Jensen, Ann
Biology Department
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6

*Leggott, Mark A.
Department of Biology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

CHILE

*Etcheverry, Prof. Dr. M.
Irarrazaval 1628
Dept. 94
Santiago

COLOMBIA

*Roldan, Prof. Gabriel
Departamento de Biologia
Universidad de Antioquia
Medellin

FRANCE

*Francez, M. André-Jean
Laboratoire de Zoologie
Universite de Clermont-Ferrand II
B-P-45
F-63170 Aubiere

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Bauer, Herrn Sepp
Ibelers 1
D-7988 Wangen

Dickehuth, Dr. R.
Marktstrasse 6
D-4792 Bad Lippspringe

Diehl, Herrn Bertram
c/o Wiese
Diekkamp 17
D-2000 Hamburg 67

Dreyer, Dr. Wolfgang
Lehrstuhl für Ökologie
Zoologisches Institut
Ohlshausenstrasse 40-60
D-2300 Kiel 1

Eiseler, Brigitta
Schwerzfelder Strasse 42
D-5106 Roetgen

*Kahlert, Jens
Birkenallee 17
D-2224 Burg

HOLLAND

Boon von Ochssee, Dr. G. A.
Kiplaan 24
2566 SM Den Haag

Van Hemel, Dr. J. O.
Provincialeweg 70
3981 AR Bunnik

INDIA

*Batra, Mr. H. N.
Department of Zoology
Government College
Faridabad - 121002
Haryana

*Dasgupta, Dr. J.
Department of Biology
Jipmer
Pondicherry-605 006

*Kulshrestha, Mr. Anil Kumar
Zoology Department
Narain College (P.-G.)
Shikohabad-205135, U.P.

*Prasad, Dr. M.
Zoological Survey of India
14 Madan Street
Calcutta-700072

*Sarkar, Mr. Nirmal Kumar
Department of Zoology
R.B.C. College
Naihati-743165, West Bengal

*Srivastava, Dr. B. K.
Zoology Department
University of Saugar
Sagar-470003, M.P.

*Suri Babu, Mr. B.
Department of Zoology
University of Saugar
Sagar-470003, M.P.
*Thakare, Prof. Dr. V. K.
Department of Zoology
Nagpur University
University Campus
Nagpur-440010, Maharashtra
*Varadaraj, Prof. Dr. G.
Department of Zoology
Chikkaiah Naicker College
University of Madras
Erode-638004, Tamil Nadu

JAPAN

Arai, Yutaka
2-3-27, Sakura-cho
Kumagaya, Saitama Pref., 360
*Eguchi, Dr. Motoaki
Department of Biology
Faculty of Science
Kanazawa University
Marunouchi 1-1
Kanazawa, 920
*Toshokan, Kokkai
Kagaku-Mz
Nagatacho Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
*Yabu, Mr. Shinobu
Department of Landscape Architecture
College of Agriculture
University of Osaka Prefecture
Mozu-ume-machi
Sakai, Osaka Pref., 591

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

*Gui, Hong
Department of Biology
Nanjing Teacher's College
122 Ning Hai Road
Nanjing,
*Zhou, Wen-Bao
Zheijang Museum
Hang Zhou

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Chiang, Prof. Judy Ju-hu
Department of Entomology
National Chung Hsing Univ.
250 Kuo Kuang Road
Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Kung, Prof. Dr. K. S.
Department of Entomology
National Chung Hsing Univ.
250 Kuo Kuang Road
Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Lien, Dr. J. C.
Chief Medical Entom. Section
Taiwan Provincial Institute of
Infectious Diseases
161 Kun-yang Street
Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

SOUTH AFRICA

*Meskin, Dr. Ivan
202 South Rand Clinical Centre
Cnr. Johannesburg & 2nd Street
La Rochelle, Johannesburg 2197

SPAIN

*Ocharan, Dr. Francisco J.
Departamento de Zoologie
Facultad de Biologia
Universidad de Oviedo
Oviedo

SWITZERLAND

Grossniklaus, Herrn H. P.
Hondrichstrasse 27 B
CH-3700 Spiez

UNITED KINGDOM

Corbet, Dr. Sarah A.
Dept. of Applied Biology
University of Cambridge
Pembroke Street
Cambridge, CB2 3DX
Davies, Prof. Dr. D.A.L.
Crofton Lodge
8 Drury Lane
Mortimer
Reading, Berks. RJ7 2JL
Foster, Dr. Stuart
33 Arden Gate
Balby, Doncaster DN4 9DW
Goodyear, Mr. K.G.
26 Twynham Avenue
Christchurch, Dorset BH23 1QU
Green, Prof. Dr. J.
Zoology Department
Westfield College
Hampstead
London, NW3 7ST

*Kemp, Robert Graham
33 Bridge Road
Alveley, Bridgnorth
Shropshire
Lee, Mr. R.
Department of Zoology
University of Oxford
Oxford, OX1 3PS
Longfield, Dr. Cynthia
(see listing under Ireland, only)
Omar, Miss Zaleha
Department of Biology
University of Salford
Salford, Lancs. M5 4WT
Parker, Mr. D.M.
Department of Botany
University of Liverpool
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX
Paul, Mr. J.
156 Tiverton Road
Selly Oak
Birmingham 29
Shreeves, Mr. W. G.
5 Butts Mead
Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 8NS
Trett, Mr. Marcus W.
Department of Zoology
Westfield College
Hampstead
London NW3 7ST

IRELAND (EIRE)

Longfield, Dr. Cynthia
The Park House
Castle Mary
Cloyne, County Cork

UNITED STATES

*Bick, Mrs. Juanda C.
1928 S.W. 48th Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32608
Carlson, Dr. Paul H.
So. Carolina Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Daigle, Mr. Jerrell J.
2166 Kimberley Lane
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Dunkle, Dr. Sidney W.
Entomology Department
Division of Plant Industry
Box 1269
Gainesville, FL 32602
Garrison, Dr. Rosser W.
273 W. Arrow Highway, #83
Azusa, CA 91702
Heady, Miss Susan E.
Department of Entomolgy
Agricultural Research & Development Center
Wooster, Ohio 44691
Holmquist, Mrs. Jane P.
Plasma Physics Library
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544
Louton, Dr. Jerry A.
4508 Hillview
Knoxville, TN 37919
*Miller, Mr. Christian H.
c/o Dr. M. J. Westfall
417 Bartram West
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
*Provonsha, Mr. Arwin
Department of Entomology
Purdue University
Lafayette, IN 47907
Robertson, Dr. Hugh M.
Department of Zoology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706

ATTENTION S.I.O. MEMBERS IN U.S.

One copy of ODONATOLOGICA & NOTULAE (June 1982) has been returned to this office, minus the address label. If you have not received yours, let me know immediately. -- M.J.W.

* * * * * *

CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED

The Editors of SELYSIA will welcome news items and comments to include in future issues. The deadline for contributions for the next issue is December 31.

* * * * * *