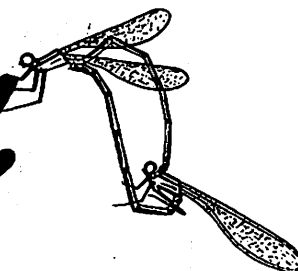




Selysia



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS ODONATOLOGICA
AND THE U.S. NATIONAL OFFICE

VOL. 15, NO. 1

Gainesville, Florida

March 1, 1986

Immediate
ADDRESS CHANGE
of the S.I.O. CENTRAL OFFICE
in Utrecht

* * * * *

The S.I.O. mail hitherto sent c/o the
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GANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIA OF ODONATOLOGY
- * all other mail for Dr. B. KIAUTA and
Dr. J.M. VAN BRINK

During the period of the reorganisation
of the collection and libraries associated
with the S.I.O. Central Office (parts of
which will be transferred to the recently
established S.I.O. International Odonata
Research Institute, Gainesville, Florida),
the LIBRARY XEROX SERVICE and the
S.I.O. TAXONOMIC IDENTIFICATION
SERVICE are temporarily suspended.
The re-opening of these will be an-
nounced through a circular at a later
date.

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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 semi-annually, March 1 and September 1. With V. 13, #1 it was recognized as the official newsletter of the Societas Internationalis Odonatologica as well as the U.S. National Office of S.I.O.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
OF ODONATOLOGY

by
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The historic Museum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris, France, was the site of the Eighth International Symposium of Odonatology, August 18-26, 1985. The symposium was sponsored by the Societas Internationalis Odonatologica and dedicated to the memory of M. A. Lieftinck. Jean Legrand, of the museum's Laboratoire d'Entomologie, headed a capable organizing committee,

which also included D. Bonora, J.-L. Dommanget, M. Lachaise, Ph. Machet, and H. Perrin. Eighty-one people registered from five continents and fourteen countries. R.M. Gambles, D.C. Geijskes, and F. Schaller comprised the S.I.O. Committee of Honour for the symposium.

On Sunday, August 18, the symposium began with a group meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (ICUN) and an evening reception in the Laboratoire d'Entomologie. The Monday morning opening ceremonies honored the late M.A. Lieftinck with an obituary delivered by D.G. Geijskes, and a talk in memoriam by B. Kiauta. Professor Kiauta showed two films during the day that had been taken by Lieftinck during two of his dragonfly expeditions to the orient. Several members of the Lieftinck family attended the morning ceremonies. The sequence of talks for the remainder of this first full day was as follows:

- (1) Seasonal regulation in Pyrrhosoma nymphula (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae) — control of larval development by photoperiod. P.S. Corbet, I.F. Harvey
- (2) Body temperature regulation and thermal responses of Tetragoneuria cynosura (Anisoptera: Corduliidae). M. May
- (3) Distribution and descriptive power of dragonfly larvae in a fluvial ecosystem. E. Castella
- (4) The Odonata of saline lakes in central British Columbia, Canada: ecological distribution and zoogeography. R. Cannings, S. Cannings
- (5) Biochemical taxonomy and systematic review of the genus Calopteryx Leach (Zygoptera: Calopterygidae) in Europe. A. Maibach
- (6) The rediscovery of Hemiphysalia mirabilis Selys. D.A.L. Davies.

On Tuesday, the following papers were presented:

(7) Adaptive significance of territorial behaviour by larvae of Pyrrhosoma nymphula (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). I.F. Harvey, P.S. Corbet

(8) Some observations on the utilization of ground water habitats by Odonata larvae in temporary environments. J.L. Reygrobelet, E. Castella

(9) Competition and coexistence of tree-hole-dwelling neotropical Odonates. O. Fincke

(10) A population study of Pyrrhosoma nymphula (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). S.M. Jones, P.J. Mill

(11) High speed films of dragonfly flight. G. Ruppel

(12) "Hagen's tubercle", a largely overlooked but potentially useful character in gomphid taxonomy. R.M. Gambles

(13) A key of West African genera of Zygoptera using phylogenetic methodology. B. Sigwalt, J. Legrand

(14) A review of the cytotaxonomic studies on Indian Odonata, with special reference to the fauna of the Dehradun Valley (Uttar Pradesh, India). B.K. Tyagi

(15) Habitat management for a re-establishment of endangered Odonata species in industrialized countries (example: Central Europe). E. Schmidt

(16) Larval competition in a semivoltine population of Tetragoneuria cynosura. P. Crowley

(17) The Odonata of the Dumoga-Bone National Park (Sulawesi, Indonesia). J. van Tol.

Wednesday morning, August 21, was occupied with the S.I.O. business meeting, minutes of which will appear in the September, 1986, Selysia. There were two talks in the early afternoon:

(18) Aspects of territoriality in a southern African population of Crocothemis erythraea (Brulle) (Anisoptera: Libellulidae). M.J. Parr, R.E. Gopane

(19) Evaluation quantitative des larves d'odonates dans les petits reservoirs. S. Mielewczyk.

Later in the afternoon, a workshop focussed on "European Odonate mapping schemes: problems and progress". J. van Tol.

On Thursday, the following papers were given:

(20) Movement patterns and dispersion in a low-density population of Calopteryx aequabilis Say (Zygoptera: Calopterygidae). K. Conrad

(21) Some African Odonata and collecting sites. E.C.G. Pinhey

(22) Copulation in Coenagrion scitulum (Rambur) (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). C. Utzeri, G. Sorce

(23) Some remarks on European dragonfly taxa under view of Nearctic systematics at genus level. E. Schmidt

(24) Slides of the vegetation and Odonata of the New Jersey Pine Barrens. M. May

(25) Effect of oviposition site manipulation on damselfly behavior. J. Waage

(26) The Aeshnidae: a special case in Odonate sperm competition. M. Siva-Jothy

(27) Mechanism of sperm competition in Odonata. P.L. Miller, M. Siva-Jothy.

Jon Waage then led a discussion concerned mainly with odonate mating strategies and territoriality. The poster session in the Laboratoire d'Entomologie concluded the working day; the poster papers were:

(28) A comparison of distribution and habitat choice of some Odonata between several central Spanish regions. A. Anselin

(29) The dragonfly fauna of the peat moor foachtelooervenn, The Netherlands. L.W. Beukeboom

(30) Variations of predatory behaviour in Anax imperator larvae (Odonata: Aeshnidae) in relation to different prey types. C. Blois

- (31) Odonates des tourbieres vosgiennes (France). J.-P. Boudot, P. Goutet, G. Jacquemin
- (32) Territorial and reproductive behaviour of Calopteryx aequabilis Say (Zygoptera: Calopterygidae) in Nova Scotia, Canada. K. Conrad, T. Herman
- (33) Diagnosis of intrastadial development in final-instar larvae of Pyrhosoma nymphula (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). P.S. Corbet, J.S. Prosser
- (34) Developpement post-embryonnaire de Libellula julia Uhler (Anisoptera: Libellulidae) en milieu controle. J. Desforges, J.-G. Pilon
- (35) Action de la temperature sur le developpement embryonnaire de Libellula julia Uhler (Anisoptera: Libellulidae). J. Desforges, J.-G. Pilon
- (36) Caracterisation de la faune odonatalogique des tourbieres du Massif Central. A.J. Francez
- (37) Behavioural sequences during territorial interactions between larvae of Pyrhosoma nymphula Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). I.F. Harvey, P.S. Corbet
- (38) Le genre Orthetrum Newmann au Maroc (Anisoptera: Libellulidae). G. Jacquemin
- (39) Simulation modeling of patrolling behavior of male Aeshna cyanea. H. Kaiser, H.-J. Poethke
- (40) Morphologie antennaire chez les larves d'Odonates. J. Lavoie-Dornik, J.-G. Pilon
- (41) Certains changements morphologiques au niveau des pattes au cours de la vie larvaire chez Argia moesta (Hagen) (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon
- (42) Croissance des étuis alaires chez Argia moesta (Hagen) au cours de la vie larvaire (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon, M. Marullo
- (43) Action de la temperature sur le developpement embryonnaire d'Argia moesta (Hagen) (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon, M. Masseau
- (44) Croissance des gonapophyses chez Argia moesta (Hagen) au cours de la vie larvaire (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon, M. Masseau
- (45) Ecdysis des prolarves chez Argia moesta (Hagen) (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon, L. Pilon
- (46) Certains changements morphologiques chez le labium d'Argia moesta (Hagen) (Odonata: Coenagrionidae) au cours de la vie larvaire. M. Legris, J.-G. Pilon, S. Pilon
- (47) Comparative morphology of the egg-shell in Mecistogaster with notes on the oviposition of M. amalia Burmeister (Zygoptera: Pseudostigmatidae). A.B.M. Machado
- (48) Population dynamics of Sympetrum danae Sulzer 1776 (Anisoptera: Libellulidae). N. Michiels
- (49) Influence of feeding on larval growth of Ischnura elegans (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). J. Moens, N. Moens
- (50) Croissance postembryonnaire chez Argia moesta (Hagen) (Odonata: Coenagrionidae). J.-G. Pilon, M. Legris, D. Bouchard

Later that Thursday evening, the Symposium Dinner was held in a reserved dining room of the Gare d'Austerlitz. A new record was set for total number of toasts at an S.I.O. Symposium Dinner (27, according to several quantitatively skilled observers). Though by no means all of these toasts were particularly outrageous, it was widely hoped that this record would never be challenged at future symposium dinners.

Talks on Friday, August 23, the final day of regular sessions, included the following:

- (51) Evolution of mating systems in dragonflies. H. Kaiser

(52) Territoriality in Nannothemis bella (Uhler) (Anisoptera: Libellulidae). R.C.P. Lee

(53) Some investigations on the impact of chemical mosquito control agents on non-target organisms in aquatic ecosystems, with special reference to the dragonfly naiads. B.K. Tyagi

(54) Female "refusal display" versus male "threat display" in Zygoptera. Is it a case of intraspecific imitation? C. Utzeri

(55) Life cycle of Cordulia shurtleffi Scudder (Anisoptera: Corduliidae). E. Caron

(56) Selection for large size in territorial Megaloprepus coerulatus. O. Fincke.

Continuing an S.I.O. tradition that afternoon, Professor Corbet led an exploration of "Questions of current interest in dragonfly biology." Shortly thereafter, the closing ceremonies included expressions of appreciation to the Symposium Organizing Committee and the Museum staff, and the passing of the S.I.O. flag to B.K. Tyagi, head of the committee organizing the Ninth Symposium to be held in India in 1987.

The post-symposium tour organized by J.-L. Dommanget, left Saturday morning by bus for prime collecting sites, returning Sunday evening.

Overall, the Eighth International Symposium of Odonatology succeeded in attracting a wide array of odonatologists to stimulating meetings in beautiful surroundings, an experience likely to be long remembered by the participants.

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REPORT OF THE
FIRST INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT CAMP ON ODONATOLOGY,
France, August 7-17, 1985

by

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The First International Student
Camp on Odonatology was organised

within the framework of the Eighth International Symposium of Odonatology in Paris, France. The idea for this camp was conceived during a hike with several students in the Rocky Mountains, after the 1983 Symposium (SIO) in Calgary, Canada.

The 1985 campsite was situated near Palluau-sur-Indre between Chateauroux and Tours in central France. A camping site was chosen on the Northern bank of the river Indre for the period August 7th-17th, 1985 prior to the Paris Symposium.

The occasion was given an international flavour, by having some 24 representatives, whose ages ranged from 16-27 years, from 5 European countries (Sweden, W. Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and The Netherlands).

Many excursions were made on foot, by bike or by bus along the Indre and its surroundings. The nearby Brenne region was also visited and on one occasion for two consecutive days. The weather proved changeable and on some days varied from cool and wet to warm and sunny (30°C). Even so, some 37 species were noted for the area of the campsite. This is 60% of the species known from the Brenne region (Dommanget 1985). The most abundant were Calopteryx splendens, Sympecma fusca, Lestes sponsa, Lestes barbarus, Lestes viridis, Platycnemis pennipes, Ischnura elegans, Coenagrion puella, Cercion lindeni, Aeshna cyanea, Aeshna mixta, Aeshna affinis, Anax imperator, Onychogomphus forcipatus, Libellula depressa, Orthetrum brunneum, Orthetrum albistylum, Orthetrum cancellatum, Crocothemis erythrea, Sympetrum meridionale, Sympetrum striolatum, Sympetrum vulgatum and Sympetrum sanguineum. Less abundant were Calopteryx virgo, Lestes virens, Ceragrion tenellum, Ischnura pumilio, Enallagma cyathigerum, Coenagrion mercuriale, Coenagrion scitulum, Erythromma najas, Erythromma viridulum, Somatochlora flavomaculata and Libellula quadrimaculata. Only once

recorded were Boyeria irene (1 ♂), Gomphus simillimus (1 ♂) and Cordulegaster boltoni (1 ♂).

A major purpose of the camp was to investigate the behavioural ecology of some local dragonflies. In this context the reproductive activities of 3 gravel-pit dwelling Orthetrum species (O. albistylum, O. brunneum, O. cancellatum) were observed. For this purpose the adults of each species were individually marked and their activities over several days recorded at five observation posts around the pond.

Evenings were spent identifying the day's catches (larvae, exuviae and adults). Occasional periods of non-odonate activity involved reading, swimming and sight-seeing in Palluau, etc.

Camaraderie among these young odonatologists was strong and everyone agreed that the trip had been worthwhile. Thus the First International Student Camp on Odonatology was considered a great success and even now plans are being made for the next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to Gary Cleland for commenting on the language.

REFERENCES

DOMMANGET, J.L. 1985, Field Trip Handbook of The Eighth International Symposium of Odonatology, Paris, France, August 18-25, 1985.

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CHANGE IN LOCATION OF 1987 SYMPOSIUM

SELYSIA (Vol. 14, No. 1) contained the Advance Announcement of the Ninth International Symposium of Odonatology. It was to be held in Kathmandu, Nepal. Vol. 14, No. 2, page 8, had an article concerning formalities of Dragonfly collecting in Nepal. Due to unforeseen circumstances it has become impossible to have this meeting in Nepal. At the 1985 symposium in Paris it was announced that it would be convened instead in Madurai, southern India, during the winter of 1987-1988. More information will be coming soon.

1986 NORTH AMERICAN ODONATA COLLECTORS' MEETING

The two previous meetings (1982, 1984) of North American Odonata collectors have been very successful. Our S.I.O. member, Clark Shiffer, has graciously consented to host the 1986 meeting at Pennsylvania State University. It has tentatively been set for the third week-end of June. For more information, all those who are interested in observing, photographing, or collecting Odonata in that area should contact Mr. Clark Shiffer, 254 S. Gill, State College, PA 16801.

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ITALIAN NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

In LINDENIA (No. 5, 1 Gennaio 1986), the official newsletter of the National Odonatological Society of Italy, the announcement was made of the forthcoming "Primo Incontro Odonatologi Italiani", the first Italian conference on Odonata. The meetings will be held in Rome from the 6th to the 10th of October 1986. Inquiries concerning these meetings should be addressed to Dr. Carlo Utzeri, Università di Roma, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo, Viale dell'Università 32, 00185 Roma, Italy.

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MALANGPO, THAI NEWSLETTER

The first issue of MALANGPO, the newsletter from Thailand, Volume 1, Number 1, was forwarded to our office by Dr. Kiauta. The National Office in Thailand was to be established as of September 1, 1985, and the National Representative is Dr. M. Titayavan, who will officiate as a liaison between the S.I.O. and local odonatologists. Malangpo is the Thai word for dragonfly, and this is the first dragonfly periodical ever published in Thai.

Subscriptions are free to S.I.O. residents of Thailand and to odonatologists resident in Bruni, Burma, Cambodia, Sri-Lanka, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam. All

other subscriptions: U.S. \$1.- per issue. Orders should be sent to the Editors of ODONATOLOGICA, S.I.O. Central Office, P. O. Box 256, 3720 AG Bilthoven, The Netherlands.

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S.I.O. INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

At the International Symposium in Paris the S.I.O. Executive and Council gave approval for the opening of the S.I.O. INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE in Gainesville, Florida. In September the final memorandum of Understanding between SIO and the Florida State Collection of Arthropods was formally signed and the institute began to operate officially with Minter J. Westfall, Jr. as Director, and Sidney W. Dunkle as General Manager, both without pay. The Institute is associated with the CENTER FOR ARTHROPOD SYSTEMATICS. Space and some other essentials are being provided in the state-operated Doyle Conner Building of the Florida Department of Agriculture on N.W. 34th Street.

The following is the opening part of the Memorandum of Understanding, having to do with the organization of the IORI:

"We, the undersigned representatives of the International Odonatological Society, hereafter called the SIO, and of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, hereafter called the FSCA, affirm that a mutually beneficial relationship can be established between the SIO and the FSCA, relative to the International Odonata Research Institute, hereafter called the IORI.

Preamble

1) The SIO

- a) The SIO is a non-profit scientific society, currently with approximately 500 members resident in 60 countries.
- b) The sole objective of the SIO is the promotion of the study and appreciation of the insect order Odonata, which is accomplished

by means of several series of research publications (e.g. Odonatologica, Notulae Odonatologicae, Rapid Communications), newsletters (e.g. Selysia, Fraseria), meetings (International Symposia, National Meetings), and by other means, including the IORI.

2) The IORI

- a) The IORI will ultimately encompass the primary concentration of the SIO's research, administration, and publishing activities.
- b) The IORI harbours the SIO's Odonata collection, library, and archives.

3) THE FSCA

- a) Part of the FSCA's holdings is a world-class Odonata collection.
- b) The FSCA Research Associate Program includes several SIO members and IORI officers.
- c) The goals of the FSCA so far as odonatology is concerned are perceived to be very similar to those of the SIO and IORI.

Article I

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE IORI

1) Legal position

- a) The IORI is an integral institution of the SIO.
- b) Its structure, scope, and general management are subject to SIO regulations.
- c) The position of the IORI within the SIO is defined in the SIO constitution. General supervision lies with the SIO Council. Statutes are prepared by the Director and are subject to approval by the SIO Executive. By-laws are prepared by the Director at his/her discretion; the SIO Executive checks their compatibility with the Statutes.
- d) The Director, General Manager, members of the scientific staff, and members of the Policy Board are members of SIO.

Technical and administrative personnel are not necessarily members of SIO.

2) Administrative structure

a) The Policy Board is appointed by and responsible to the SIO Council. It consists of distinguished representatives of various odonatological disciplines; its membership has an international character. Its task is general policy formulation.

b) The Director is appointed by and responsible to the SIO Council. He/she serves as Chairman of the Policy Board and is ex-officio member of the SIO Council and of the SIO Executive. Among his/her tasks are all executive duties, the coordination of activities, fund raising, and formal representation in relations with scientific, administrative, and other institutions.

c) The General Manager is appointed by the SIO Council, upon nomination from, and after a formal consultation with, the Director. He/she is a qualified odonatologist, preferably a PhD graduate, serves as Secretary to the Policy Board (with full voting privileges) and is ex-officio member of the SIO Council. For IORI day-to-day business and administration he/she is responsible to the Director. A change in the person of the Director does not imply a change in the General Manager.

d) The Director and General Manager may hire any other personnel at their discretion.

3) Tasks and activities

a) The Collection provides for the continuing maintenance of all systematic specimens, a substantial part of which is donated by retiring or deceased SIO members. It also provides a repository for voucher speci-

mens submitted to the Editors of *Odonatologica* by the authors of papers published therein.

b) The rapid and authoritative Identification Service operates in accordance with internal regulations.

c) The Library aspires to be a complete collection of the world Odonatological literature, and is continuously updated through acquisitions of current titles through the usual channels. Material used for the preparation of the "Odonatological Abstracts" section of *Odonatologica* constitutes part of the acquisitions.

d) The Library Xerox Service operates in accordance with internal regulations.

e) The Archives provide for the continuing storage of, and easy access to, unpublished material concerning odonatology and odonatologists. The SIO Archives are an integral part of the IORI Archives. Photographic and tape recorded materials are also systematically collected.

f) The computerized Data Retrieval System is being developed with the aim of covering the world literature and the world fauna. The cooperation in this area with other institutions is subject to agreements between the IORI and those institutions.

g) Laboratory and Research facilities should be adequate to the requirements of the scientific staff and guest research workers. Cooperation in this area with other institutions is subject to agreements between the IORI and those bodies.

h) The basic publication of the IORI is its Annual Report. Other incidental and serial publications may be released if and when required. The coordination of the publication

program with that of the general SIO publication program is subject to agreement between the SIO Executive Editor and the IORI Director.

- i) Coordination of research and planning, on an international scale, is among the principal objectives of the IORI.
- j) It is endeavoured to concentrate the SIO Administration and some SIO Editorial Offices, as well as various other activities in conjunction with SIO operation in the IORI. Each case is considered separately by the SIO Executive and the IORI Director."

A savings account has been opened in a local bank for the Institute. We are working to have the Institute recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a non-profit organization so that contributions to it will be tax deductible.

The Institute now has the beginning of a series of cabinets and cases for the storage of the SIO Odonata collection. It is the goal to bring together a study collection, which with the existing large collection on permanent loan from the FSCA, will contain most of the species of Odonata of the world. To this end, it is requested that SIO members throughout the world donate specimens of even the common species in their countries which may be lacking in the collections now in Gainesville. The specimens will be transferred to 3x5 inch cellophane envelopes, with data on backing cards, including the name of the donor, and kept separate from the FSCA material. Specimens of larvae and exuviae are also desired. They will usually be stored in vials of alcohol.

Library and archive materials will also be housed for use of visiting workers. Any donations of such material will be appreciated.

All contributions (checks made out to the SIO INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE) specimens, etc. should be sent to the Institute, c/o

Minter J. Westfall, Jr., Dept. of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA. Such contributions will be acknowledged in the published ANNUAL REPORT of the Institute. If some collectors would like to have specimens in exchange for their contributions, this may be arranged where the desired species are well represented in the IORI collections.

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**MINTER WESTFALL'S BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION
and official opening of the
INTERNATIONAL ODONATA
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

by

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Department of Entomology
University of Florida
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Incredible as it may seem, the S.I.O.-sponsored reception honoring Prof. Dr. Minter J. Westfall, Jr. on his 70th birthday was a total surprise to him. The 24 persons attending were also surprised that Minter had not somehow learned about the forthcoming reception, because he is the hub of an international network on what is happening in Odonatology. In any case, Minter's surprise increased the enjoyment of the colleagues, friends, and family that were able to attend. The reception was held 25 January 1986 in the auditorium of the same building which houses the International Odonata Research Institute in Gainesville, Florida. Odonatologists present were George and Juanda Bick, Jerrell Daigle, Sid Dunkle, Dan Johnson, Ken Knopf, Mike May, Ken Tennessen, and Lisa Wilson. Minter was presented with a fine tribute issue of ODONATOLOGICA, which contained descriptions of four new species of Odonata called "minteri" or "westfalli" in honor of his outstanding contributions to Odonatology. Other presentations to Minter included a colorful framed certificate signed by all the officers and national representatives of S.I.O., as well

as a set of El Salvador Odonata stamps, Peruvian pottery, theatre tickets, and even a poem. Many colleagues throughout North America sent 35 mm color slides of Minter in Odonatological action. These were shown for the enjoyment of the audience. Prints made from the slides, along with personal messages, were bound into an album which was also presented to Minter.

Minter's reception also served to inaugurate formally the International Odonata Research Institute, of which he is the director. We invite you all to visit Gainesville and use the S.I.O. collections, library, and archives. Dr. Howard Weems, Curator of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, and his wife, Camilla, were in attendance along with Dr. John Heppner, microlepidopterist, and his wife, Marina. Dr. Harold Denmark, Chief of Entomology, Bureau of Entomology, was out of Gainesville attending a conference. Dr. Mildred Griffith, retired faculty member of the Department of Botany and friend, also attended the reception.

The reception was choreographed, produced, and directed by a committee consisting of George Bick, Juanda Bick, Margaret Westfall, and me. I would especially like to thank Juanda and Margaret for making arrangements for such a bountiful supply of good food and drink that Minter was also presented with a take-home package of goodies. The latter included part of a huge chocolate cake (Minter's favorite, and happily, also mine) provided by Margaret. Margaret and the Westfall daughters, Carol Cheshire and Holly McKoy, and the Cheshire children contrived to get Minter to the reception in party attire without arousing his suspicions that anything unusual was about to happen. This, of course, once again proves that even an old fox is no match for the female of the species. I also wish to thank Bastiaan Kiauta for all of his help, especially the superhuman effort necessary to produce two simultaneous issues of ODONATOLOGICA and a certificate signed by people from all over the world.

THANKS

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all who made my birthday party such an unforgettable experience. It was indeed a surprise. Bastiaan Kiauta did a superb job of getting out the special tribute issue of ODONATOLOGICA, which I did not deserve but appreciate very much. I especially thank Ken Tennesen for all the time he spent in gathering the information for his contribution in ODONATOLOGICA, and for making the effort to come from so far away. To all of those who contributed papers for the tribute issue and especially those who so graciously named new species for me, I express my deep appreciation. Sid Dunkle, my right-hand man here at the Research Institute, did a great job in secret with the local arrangements and in contacting so many of you. He was ably assisted by George and Juanda Bick and my wife, Margaret, these three having provided so much good food for the occasion. I also appreciated those who made the effort to attend the party, and to those who could not come but sent slides and greetings which were put into an album presented to me. The beautiful framed certificate that Bastiaan had prepared with the signatures of so many good friends I have made around the world through S.I.O. will always be treasured. Other unexpected gifts are appreciated, the Odonata postage stamps of El Salvador from Nick Donnelly, the theatre tickets from Ken Knopf, a very unusual dragonfly card from Clark Shiffer, and a poem from Ernest Tinkham. An unusual gift of beautiful pottery brought from Peru by my good friends John and Marina Heppner will always be admired. John, though a microlepidopterist, always brings us Odonata when he goes on his frequent trips to far away places. It was good also to have my two daughters and their six children present. My son wanted to come, but was kept busy doctoring sick patients in Gainesville, Georgia.

Dr. Howard Weems and Dr. Harold Denmark of the Bureau of Entomology at

the Division of Plant Industry here in Gainesville have been responsible for providing the facilities for beginning the S.I.O. INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE. I know that all members of S.I.O. want to thank them for this help until a later date when we hope to have our own building.—
Minter Westfall.

* * * * *

NEW ODONATA POSTAGE STAMPS

On December 9, 1985 El Salvador issued a set of six beautiful postage stamps. The artist was Victor Hellebuyck of Quebec, and his subjects were Cordulegaster godmani McLachlan, Libellula herculea Karsch, Cora marina Selys, Aeshna cornigera Brauer, Mecistogaster ornata Rambur, and Hetaerina smaragdalis DeMarmels. The art work is very good and the colors true. There were a couple slips which Hellebuyck tried to avoid unsuccessfully. On the stamps the describer's name was not capitalized. The set of six stamps may be purchased for U.S. \$3.00 + \$0.34 for postage. Also available is a folder autographed by the author, with a nice enlarged drawing of Libellula herculea on the front, and each stamp inside with an account written by T.W. Donnelly. This may be had for U.S. \$6.00 + \$0.48 for postage. Orders with check or money order should be sent to V. Hellebuyck, 1277 Lincoln, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 2H8.

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STUDY ON POLYMORPHISM

Hugh Robertson recently wrote to our National Office relating his study on andromorph-heteromorph female polymorphism of Ischnura ramburi. Following is a quote from his letter:

"After studying the andromorph-heteromorph female polymorphism of Ischnura ramburi in Florida (Anim. Behav. 33, 805-809), I was surprised to find that the recently established populations of this species on the islands of Hawaii apparently do not

have andromorphs. I was in Hawaii this summer for a conference and spent some time on the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, and Kauai attempting to study Megalagrion species. I. ramburi was a lot easier to find in the ecologically destroyed lower elevations and I collected large series from single populations on Oahu and Kauai and two populations on Hawaii without discovering a single andromorph. I would be very interested in hearing of any other mainland or island populations that do not have andromorphs as well as any other observations on the Hawaiian populations."

Dr. Robertson's new address is below:

Dr. Hugh M. Robertson
Laboratory of Genetics
College of Agricultural and Life
Sciences and Medical School
509 Genetics Building
445 Henry Mall
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

* * * * *

S.I.O. MEMBER RECEIVES DOCTOR'S DEGREE

January 29, 1986, Benno O.N. Hinnekint received the doctor's degree in Natural Sciences from the Universite des Sciences et Techniques de Lille (France). The title of his dissertation was "Dynamique de Population chez Ischnura e. elegans (Vander Linden) (Insectes: Odonates) avec Interest Particulier pour les Changements Morphologiques de Coloration, le Polymorphisme des Femelles et l'influence de Cycles Pluriannuels sur le Comportement", XVII + 90 pp. + 85 pp. appendix.

Dr. Hinnekint has been a valued member of S.I.O. for many years, and we extend to him our warmest congratulations.

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S.I.O. MEMBER AUTHOR OF TEXTBOOK

Dr. Paul Lutz, professor of Biology at the University of North Carolina at

Greensboro, is the author of a new textbook on Invertebrate Zoology. The book was released recently by Addison Wesley Publishing Company. Paul has been very successful as a teacher at Greensboro since he joined the Department of Biology faculty in 1961. He was the recipient of the University's first Outstanding Educator Award and the Alumni Teaching Excellence Award. He has also received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Lenoir-Rhyne College, where he serves on the board of trustees. We wish Paul much success with this new text.

* * * * *

HAMMOND REVISED EDITION

The popular dragonfly book by Cyril Hammond, The Dragonflies of Great Britain and Ireland, has been revised by Robert Merritt, and published by Harley Books. The superior quality of the paper enhances the color reproductions, and new information regarding recent discoveries is added by R. Merritt.

The Dragonflies of Great Britain and Ireland (revised edn.), second impression 1985, published by Harley Books; paperback (ISBN 0 946589 14 3) price - £ 9.75 hardback (ISBN 0 946578 00 3) price - £16.95.

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BRITISH DISTRIBUTION MAPS PUBLISHED

Distribution maps for all the 28 species of Odonata recorded from Oxfordshire up to 1983 are contained in a booklet by J.M. Campbell. In addition to the tetrad distribution maps, there are included maps of the main watercourses, clay vales, and water bodies over two acres. The booklet may be obtained by ordering Atlas of Oxfordshire Dragonflies from Oxfordshire County Council, Dept. of Museum Services, Fletcher's House, Woodstock, Oxon OX7 1SP and sending a check in the amount of £1.35 (inc. postage).

West Wales Dragonflies is a book of 168 pages concerning the dragonfly population of the vice counties of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire. Distribution maps for the 25 species are compiled, in addition to 8 general maps, 8 tables, and 26 line drawings. Other valuable information concerning habitats, conservation measures, etc. are included. The book may be obtained from Mountain Books, Mountain, Clarboston Road, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire SA63 4SG at the price of £ 4.50 (plus postage).

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THE DRAGONFLIES OF JAPAN IN COLOR

Drs. K. Hamada and K. Inoue have co-authored a superbly illustrated book on the dragonflies of Japan. The color photographs were taken soon after capture, so the patterns are still vivid. Other features of this exceptional book include identification keys in Japanese, wing photographs depicting venation of both sexes for each genus, drawings of the abdomen, and distributional maps.

The cost of such a superior book is understandably high (about \$225.00) plus postage and packing. Orders may be placed through the S.I.O. CENTRAL OFFICE, P.O. Box 256, 3720 AG BILTHOVEN, The Netherlands, and payment deferred until the S.I.O. office has sent an invoice.

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CORBET-LONGFIELD-MOORE "DRAGONFLIES"

Word has been received from Dr. Corbet that the 1985 reprint edition of the Corbet-Longfield-Moore volume entitled "DRAGONFLIES" has been sold out. There is a brief abstract of the book in ODONATOLOGICA 14(3), OA No. 4973.

DISTINGUISHED POET IS S.I.O MEMBER

The Golden Poet Award was bestowed upon Dr. Ernest R. Tinkham last fall by members attending the World of Poetry Convention in Reno, Nevada. Also attending were film actress Carol Channing, who made the special presentations, Charles Garrigus (named Poet Laureate of California in 1966), John Campbell, editor of "World of Poetry" magazine, and many other distinguished writers and poets.

Dr. Tinkham has won numerous awards for his poetry. Some of his work appears in several books, including Canadian government readers used by schools in the provinces of Alberta and Ontario. In the 1940 and 1941 editions of POETRY OF AMERICA, and also in the 1941 edition of THE BOOK OF MODERN POETRY, a number of his poems have been included as representative of his fine work.

Dr. Tinkham, who celebrated his 81st birthday on September 13, 1985, kindly sent a Xerox copy of the newspaper article appearing on the front page of the DAILY NEWS of Indio, California, dated October 2, 1985.

* * * * *

EPITHECA BIMACULATA (CHARP.) REDISCOVERED IN FRANCE (LES MAZURES)

by

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Epitheca bimaculata is considered to be a rarity in western Europe. In France the latest capture was made a dozen years ago at the village, Les Mazures, in the Department of Artois, but it was not known whether the species still occurred in that environment.

In the spring of 1985 I had the opportunity, from June 3 to June 5, to search for this interesting corduliid in the well-wooded hilly surroundings of the

above-mentioned village in northern France, and I was not disappointed. The first day of my excursion was sunny and not very windy. The estimated temperature was 25°C. I proceeded to have a look at the Lac des Vieilles-Forges, an oblong lake of 4 km length and situated 3 km south of Les Mazures. The lake is divided into two parts by the road D-40 which lies between Les Mazures and Renwez. The eastern part is by far the smallest one and represents a peat-moor pool, the water's edge of which is inaccessible from the landside by the boggy shores. The pool is surrounded by forest, but about 1 km eastwards the forest changes into low trees relieved by fairly high bushes and grass growing on a peaty floor. In this locality, I had the good fortune to encounter a solitary female of Epitheca bimaculata. I saw the insect wildly hunting above the bushes and low trees, and with much exertion finally it was secured by a rather fortunate high stroke.

The second day I went to an abandoned fish-pond at Les Neuves-Forges, 3 km west of Les Mazures. This pond is also surrounded by forest and measures 70x180m². I had the same favourable weather conditions of the day before. At the sunny side of the pond my attention was immediately attracted by several males of Epitheca bimaculata. They flew steadily to and fro about 70 cm above the surface of the water and clashed frequently with males of Gomphus vulgatissimus (Linnaeus), which skimmed the water. The corduliid, Somatochlora metallica (Vander Linden), was also present, but at some distance Epitheca bimaculata was readily recognizable from it by the stouter stature, the darker appearance, and the conspicuous black-brown basal spot on the hind wings. I realized that the capture of the Epitheca males would be a very difficult task because they kept a safe distance from the shore and flew rather fast with long sweeping curves without any pause of fluttering. As my insect-net had a too short handle to get these dragonflies within striking reach, I spent my time

studying their behaviour and exploring the shores of the pond for a station with the best possibility of making a capture. The next morning, at about 9 a.m., I returned to the same pond and took post on my previously selected position close to the water's edge, hidden between the reeds and having in my hands a net with a much longer handle. My chances to collect the elusive insects seemed to be increased by the cloudy weather, for they approached nearer the shore than they did the (sunny) day before. My first two strokes failed because I struck too hurriedly in my eagerness to have these fascinating dragonflies. The disturbed insects disappeared with great swiftness over the tops of the surrounding trees. But my following attempts were successful, and around 11 a.m., when I reluctantly decided to leave, I had obtained three males of the desired species. At that time there were no more corduliids on the wing, apparently because the sky was entirely overcast. Thunder was in the air, and shortly after noon the storm broke.

Conclusions. - Epitheca bimaculata resembles in its behaviour somewhat the well-known Aeshna mixta Latreille. The male hunts rather low above open water, and keeps a great (i.e. 4 m or more) distance from the shore; it does not hover as contrasted with the male of Aeshna mixta, which frequently hovers close to the reeds. The female lives far from the pools, and seems only to visit the water for ovipositing; its flight is faster and more irregular than that of the female of Aeshna mixta. The number of specimens encountered indicates that the surroundings of Les Mazures completely combine all the conditions favourable for Epitheca bimaculata, whilst, in addition, the local habitats of the species are not in danger for the time being since no destruction of a serious nature by human agency is to be expected in the near future.

* * * * *

RECENT COLLECTING TRIPS

by

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I have collected several interesting species of dragonflies over the past two years in Southern United States. In 1984, I collected Ophiogomphus acuminatus in Tennessee. Ophiogomphus westfalli, Gomphurus modestus and Somatochlora ozarkensis were taken in Arkansas. Later, in upper Michigan, I found Arigomphus cornutus at four widely separated lakes and ponds flying in July. Also, there were three species of Ophiogomphus in nearby streams, areas described to me by Sid Dunkle as excellent collecting spots.

In early 1985, I collected five species of Tetragoneuria in Florida. From Texas, in late June, Sid Dunkle and I captured Somatochlora margarita, many species of Gomphines (both Phyllogomphoides albrighti and P. stigmatus), Macromia annulata, Argia barretti, A. nahuana, A. cuprea, Neoneura aaroni, and Protoneura cara.

I guess the real highlight came in Virginia on the New River near Galax in late May. Here, Minter Westfall, Sid Dunkle, and I collected many species of Gomphines and other Odonates. The biggest catch and prize was the little-known and rare Ophiogomphus howei. Many patrolling males and ovipositing females were collected flying over the River at Highway 21-221. My notes show that they flew from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., with the peak activity about 2:30 p.m. They were very fast, flying right at the water surface. I must have swung thousands of times in five days, catching about 2 dozen males and females. This is a very, very, very, low batting average. I guess it is "back to the minors". They looked like little black speeding bullets, but once in the hand, brilliant green and orange colors were evident. The prized Ophiogomphus howei are really the jewels of the New River.

I wonder what 1986 is going to do for an encore?

* * * * *

IN THE WILDS OF BAJA

by

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The wilds of southern Baja California may seem a poor place for dragonflies, but E.B. and J.H. Williamson described four new species, among them two Erpetogomphus, from an expedition there by J.H.W. and W. Mann in 1923. To my knowledge, few if any collections have come from the Sierra de la Giganta since then. One species described by the Williamsons, Erpetogomphus coluber, is only known from the original type series.

Because I am currently revising the neotropical genus Erpetogomphus, my wife and I decided to collect at the same sites traversed by Williamson and Mann 62 years ago. We took the first of two trips in October 1984; and I took the second with two friends in September 1985.

We did not know that one could rent a car at Loreto, so in 1984 we flew to La Paz, where we picked up a car and drove the 223 miles north to Loreto on 1 Oct. Along the way, we found a new record for Baja, Enallagma civile. We also collected at various small pools in the desert. Conditions were uncomfortable, for it was quite hot and humid. Species collected were the common Anax junius, Erythrodiplax connata, Lebellula saturata, Orthemis ferruginea, Pantala hymenaea, Pseudoleon superbus, and Tramea onusta. We found the endemic Enallagma eiseni in abundance at a rancho 51 km E of Villa Insurgentes. The species is quite different from E. anna and E. praevarum: the black markings are unique and its blue is azure or turquoise rather than the deep blue in the other two. The female and larva are undescribed. We collected several females, but failed to find the elusive

larva. The area was a rich one, yielding 19 species and 283 specimens. Two Telebasis damselflies occur in Baja, the common T. salva and the endemic T. incolumis. The Williamsons state that they are quite similar, so confusion of the two in the field would not be surprising. I found a small Telebasis which seemed different from the T. salva I have collected in Arizona and California, and I thought I had taken plenty (58 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀) of the rare T. incolumis. Imagine my surprise when I examined them at home and they turned out to be T. salva!

Several km inland from Loreto at the base of the Sierra de la Giganta lies a small resort-oasis called Primer Agua. We collected there on 2 Oct. and found three T. incolumis, which I identified only after returning home. Two ♂♂ and one ♀ T. salva were also in the catch, so I found out too late that they were sympatric. We failed to find any of the other "good" species mentioned by the Williamsons.

That night, remnants of a hurricane followed by a cold front passed south of La Paz, and it rained all that night in Loreto. The next day dawned cool and overcast, so we drove south to the rancho locale mentioned earlier for a full day's collecting.

Local inquiries about road conditions and an earlier failed attempt to reach Las Parras convinced us that we would not be able to reach the inland localities (Las Parras, La Purisima, San Jose de Comondu). So on the final collecting day, we set out on the San Javier road to collect at one desert stream near the point where we had had to turn back earlier. This arroyo was most beautiful. It had mesquite and washingtonia palms along the canyon walls in some areas. Here we found both species of Telebasis, but again because I did not recognize T. incolumis in the hand, I only collected two. The best surprise, however, was Coryphaeschna luteipennis peninsularis Calvert. This species was mentioned by Calvert in his 1895 paper, but most of the specimens

were lost in the San Francisco earthquake. Williamson collected a few males in 1923 which received the subspecies name in 1941. Except for one ♂ I saw in the U.C. Berkeley collection, the original specimens are probably all that were known. I collected 5 ♂ and 1 ♀. The males were found hawking over small seeps. I learned almost to predict where we would find another specimen. The subspecies, doubtfully distinct from ssp. florida, does seem to be bluer than the mainland subspecies.

Here and at Primer Agua, the gigantic Anax walsinghami was abundant. In the United States, I have found it to be extraordinarily difficult to catch, for it is usually solitary and has the longest beat of any dragonfly I know. In Baja, it was an easy target. Some would almost fly into our nets. I even managed to photograph a pair ovipositing. Here, too, my wife and I saw a glimpse of a darner hovering which looked superficially like Aeshna psilus. We never saw it again, and I concluded that it must have been A. manni. Nor were we successful in locating Erpetogomphus. While we were resting near the stream, a female E. natrix dashed down to strike the water, but she was gone in an instant. Other than a male Progomphus borealis taken south of Loreto, she was the only gomphid I saw in Baja.

Our trip was altogether successful, for we bagged 436 specimens in 6 days. Only at home did nagging questions arise about the biology of some of these species. My principal question concerned the sibling species of Telebasis. How do they coexist? Was T. incolumis rare, or did I just happen to find the 5 males? While I was in Baja, I noticed the larger Telebasis (which later proved to be T. incolumis), but I simply thought it was T. salva! Another question was why there was not a greater number of species found, compared to the 1923 expedition. Williamson and Mann collected Ischnura cervula, Aeshna multicolor, A. dugesi, Erpetogomphus coluber, and Erythrodiplax abjecta, which we did not see. However, we collected Enallagma

civile, Erythrodiplax connata, and Libellula croceipennis, all species not reported from that trip.

Over the Labor Day weekend in 1985, two friends who work with me at the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner's office, and I went down to Loreto. I hoped to collect A. manni and to see if I could find more T. incolumis.

A visit to Primer Agua showed that the oasis had changed considerably: 1985 was a dry year, and Loreto had received only about 1.5" of rain, compared to about 5.5" in 1984. The water was low, so Odonata collecting was limited to small trenches and pools. All species, including A. walsinghami, were scarcer than last year, though they could still be had without difficulty. I found only 5 T. incolumis at a small cattail-filled pool. The developer there told us that the San Javier road had been redone, so that non-4-wheel drive vehicles could go all the way to the San Javier mission.

Oasis Las Parras lies at about 1000 ft. elevation, south of a large tooth-like mountain that is a dead ringer for the one shown at the beginning of The Raiders of the Lost Ark (we affectionately called it Harrison Ford's Peak). Williamson's 1930 paper described the type locality for E. natrix: "Las Parras is a single house back in the hills four or five hours' journey by mule from Loreto... Collecting was done along a five hundred yard stretch of mountain creek. Here a dam formed a one hundred and fifty foot pool. Above the pool the bed of the creek was dry. Below the dam there were little pools of water among the rocks for a few hundred yards down the canyon. Water from the pool was used for irrigating grapes, olives, oranges, date palms, etc." This description was still appropriate for Las Parras in 1985. We arrived in the morning and searched the whole area, but no A. manni or gomphids were seen. Finally, I found one E. natrix, a topotype. It is smaller and darker than individuals from Texas and Arizona and is probably the same as

Kennedy's E. lampropeltis. This interested me because the paratypes of E. coluber are also small and are probably mere melanic examples of the widespread E. compositus.

Two of us rested next to the dam, which was mostly shaded by date palms. Then we noticed the large Telebasis incolumis along the bank. A further search revealed more, and I also found the smaller T. salva. Males of both species are easily separable in the hand by size. Also, T. salva always occurred in direct sunlight, and T. incolumis always in dappled shade. So these sympatric species were allotopic — microgeographically allopatric. The question of the co-occurrence of the two species was solved at last. T. incolumis was not common, and I collected only 19 and 1 after an intensive 1 1/2-hour search.

I had not yet seen any Coryphaeschna luteipennis on the trip, but one female flew in from nowhere to settle on the aquatic surface vegetation to oviposit. I gently put my net over her, and a moment later my prize was in hand. The specimen was a final bit of "icing on the cake" to end the second trip. This time I did get Erpetogomphus, but not a single A. manni did we see.

As we flew back on the plane, I thought of the cache of specimens I was carrying aboard, of the extreme heat, the beautiful desert oases, the inconvenience of traveling on dirt roads, and I reminded myself that there will always be next year to get A. manni.

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ADDITIONS AND CHANGES TO LIST OF S.I.O. MEMBERS

(see SELYSIA, V. 11 # 1,
and later issues)

(Starred * names are those of new members).

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* * * * *

**FORMER CURATOR OF ODONATA
 SIMONE KELNER-PILLAUT
 (1925-1985)**

Recently we received a copy of the obituary of Mlle Simone Kelner-Pillaut, written by Dr. Jean Legrand and published in the REVUE fr. ENTOMOLOGIE (N.S.) 7(4):1985. We were saddened to learn of her accidental death at her home in Orleans, France, September 29, 1985. She would have retired on October 1, 1985.

Born July 18, 1925, Mlle Kelner began her professional career in 1941 at the Ecole agricole et ménagère de Tigy (Loiret) in forest management. In 1952 she began scientific studies at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris, while continuing her work at Loiret. She began her thesis research, "Étude écologique du peuplement entomologique des terreaux d'arbres creux (Châtaigniers et Saules)", in 1966.

Mlle Kelner joined the staff of the Paris Museum in 1957, where she was responsible for a large number of collections, those of Hymenoptera, as well as other orders, including the Odonata. Her former pupils, friends, and colleagues remember her as an excellent teacher, guide, and counselor for a whole generation of amateur as well as professional entomologists.

DOUGLAS ERIC KIMMINS

S.I.O. has suffered yet another loss this year in the death of Dr. Douglas Eric Kimmins. Dr. Kimmins passed away on August 30, 1985. He had been in ill health for about 7 years.

Dr. Kimmins was Curator of the odonate collection at the British Museum for over 40 years, and his contributions to the knowledge of Odonata taxonomy have been of immense value to all odonatologists.

Mr. Kimmins was a Member of the Committee of Honor of the Third International Symposium of Odonatology (Lancaster, 1975). Many odonatologists will gratefully remember his untiring efforts in their behalf as he answered their questions and offered solutions to their dragonfly problems. He often delayed his own publications for lack of time. His biography and odonatological bibliography were published in ODONATOLOGICA 4(2):61-64(1975). He also published papers on Trichoptera and Neuroptera, and his Trichoptera of New Zealand is well known.

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PAMELA TOBIN

Word has recently reached us of the untimely death of Mrs. Pamela Tobin on October 9, 1985. Mrs. Tobin's work in odonatology has been most significant, as she co-authored with Dr. Allan Davies the Dragonfly Catalogue. She had also undertaken the task of computerizing the dragonfly world list for the IUCN Monitoring Center in London. This project will be temporarily delayed until a replacement with her unusual qualities is found. Her death is a keen loss to odonatology.

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NEWS FROM MEXICO CITY

When the severe earthquake struck Mexico City recently, we were greatly concerned for the safety of friends there. Dr. Kiauta contacted our S.I.O. member, Enrique Gonzalez Soriano, and received the reply that he, his wife, and R. Novelo were safe. He wrote that the

situation was returning little by little to normalcy. He stated that the greatest damage occurred in the downtown area; fortunately, they live in the southern part of the city. Enrique wanted all of our S.I.O. "family" to know that they are fine, and although a disaster had taken place, conditions could have been worse—most of the country remains intact.

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REVISION OF ERPETOGOMPHUS

I am revising the neotropical gomphid genus Erpetogomphus, and it will include over 100 illustrations of all species, mostly of type material. I hope to finish this work by late 1986—early 1987, and I ask those who believe they have undescribed material to write to me. I will also identify any and all specimens of this genus. Your help in including specimens will make this paper more complete. —Rosser W. Garrison, 1030 Fondale St., Azusa, CA 91702-0821

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REMINDER

As mentioned on page 9, we are now building the S.I.O. Odonata collection for our INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE in Gainesville. Donations of specimens, adults or larvae will be appreciated. Adults are preferred not pinned but with wings folded over the back in papers. They will be transferred to cellophane envelopes here. Please mail to M.J. Westfall, Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, United States. Names of contributors will appear on the backing cards in the envelopes and contributions will be mentioned in the Annual Report of the INSTITUTE.

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A SONG OF SPRING

Sing! Oh Happy Bird:

Sing and make the woodlands ring
With your joyous notes of spring,
Of the trilliums on the hill,
Of the pond lilies by the mill,
Of the schools of rainbow fry,
And the darting dragonfly,
Skimming o'er the rippling brooks
Sailing o'er slow-flowing nooks.

Happy Bird!

Sing of the brook babbling long
Gurgling hard to match your song,
Swirling 'neath the ferns that dip
Froned heads to kiss your lips;
Sing about the bridle wreath
Their white heads all snowed beneath
Crowns of blossoms creamy white,
Breathing fragrance on the night.

Happy Bird!

Sing about your mate so true
Nestling o'er her eggs of blue,
In her nest above the ground
Thrilling to your love-wrought sound;
Sing of summer coming soon
And the balmy days of June
When your pink and downy brood
Stretch their necks and cry for food.

Happy Bird!

Sing of wondrous life athrill,
In the waters, on the rill,
Pushing through the black rich sod,
Life that closely lives in God;
Sing out all your heart's content,
To that ecstasy give vent
That floods your life rich and free
Harbinger of Joy, forever be—

Happy Bird—Sing!

Ernest R. Tinkham
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