



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

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NEW EDITOR FOR SELYSIA

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Dr. Minter J. Westfall's recent retirement from the University of Florida has lead him to relinquish the publication of *SELYSIA*, a task he and Margaret have performed skillfully since 1970. I am honored that he asked me to assume the responsibility for editing and producing this newsletter, which has played such a central role developing and then maintaining a sense of community among dragonfly scholars around the world.

Minter Westfall has not relinquished his other important roles in S.I.O. The U.S. National Office is still located in Gainesville, as is the S.I.O. International Research Institute. It is somewhat disconcerting to me that the following quotation seems an adequate description of Minter's current research endeavor: "Dr. Minter J. Westfall, Jr is at the present time completing the near-final stages of the Manual of North American Zygoptera." That sentence appeared in Minter's first issue of *SELYSIA* (V. 5, #1) on June 1, 1970! I hope that my producing *SELYSIA* will free more of Minter's time for completing that project and for other scholarly research. At the same time, I hope that editing this newsletter doesn't have the same effect on my own endeavors!

It is especially meaningful to me that *SELYSIA* was founded by "Monty" Montgomery, because it was one of his students at Purdue, Robert W. Alrutz, who introduced me to odonate ecology during an NSF PreCollegiate Institute for Ecological Studies at Dennison University in 1961. A description of that project was actually included as a paper in the First International Colloquium on the Odonata, organized by Montgomery at Purdue in 1963: Alrutz, R. W. 1963. Odonata as experimental organisms for original research of high school students. In *Colloquium on the Odonata, Proceedings North Central Branch, Entomological Society of America*, Vol. 18: 146-147. Thus my own beginnings in Odonatology were profoundly influenced by the events surrounding the founding of *SELYSIA*. In recognition of his influence on my career, I dedicate this, my first issue of his mentor's newsletter, to Dr. Robert W. Alrutz.

PROTODONATE ENDOTHERMY  
IMMORTALIZED IN VERSE

Donald F. J. Hilton

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Recently a colleague of mine in the Psychology Department at Bishop's University was discussing with me why Carboniferous dragonflies were so large. I lent him a copy of Mike May's paper (May, M.L. 1982. "Heat exchange and endothermy in Protodonata". *Evolution* 36: 1051-1058) and after reading this article he was stimulated to write the attached poem.

*The Meganeuridae of old  
Hardly ever suffered from cold.  
In pursuit of their prey  
O'er Carboniferous bay  
They cast shadows exceedingly bold.*

*While in flight, they did frequently glide  
On wings fully 30 cm wide.  
To avoid heat prostration  
They used haemolymph circulation,  
And thus they never got fried.*

Prof. D.D. Smith  
Department of Psychology  
Bishop's University

REPORT OF S.I.O. COUNCIL ELECTION

Gordon Pritchard

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In the absence of further nominations the following gentlemen will fill the elected positions on the 1987-1989 S.I.O. Council.

President-Elect: Bastiaan Kiauta (Netherlands)  
Ordinary Members: Robert Cannings (Canada)  
Philip Corbet (U.K.)  
Peter Miller (U.K.)  
Eberhard Schmidt (F.R.G.)

**SELYSIA**  
**A Newsletter of Odonatology**

Edited by  
**Dan M. Johnson**  
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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.

*SELYSIA* was founded in 1963 by Dr. B. Elwood Montgomery at Purdue University, and edited from 1970-1986 by Dr. Minter J. Westfall, Jr., at the University of Florida. With V. 13, #1 (1 March 1984) it was recognized as the official newsletter of the Societas Internationalis Odonatologica as well as the U.S. National Office of S.I.O.

*SELYSIA* is issued semi-annually, 1 March and 1 September. Items submitted should reach the editor no later than one month before publication date.

This newsletter is produced as a public service of the Department of Biological Sciences, East Tennessee State University.

**FOLKLORE REQUESTED**

**M. Jill Lucas**  
8 Camborne Drive, Fixby, Huddersfield  
Yorkshire HD2 2NF  
ENGLAND

I am requesting information from any country on the folklore, myths, and legends attached to Odonata. References to published material would be appreciated.

**FAUNISTIC INFORMATION REQUESTED**

**Klaus Sternberg**  
Biologisches Institute I (zoologie),  
Albert Ludwigs University  
Albertstrasse 21a, D-7800 Freiburg  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

In my doctorate work I am working on habitat-selection of 6(7) dragonfly species (*Aeshna caerulea* Strom. (*A. septentrionalis* Burm.), *A. juncea* L., *A. subarctica* Walk., *Leucorrhinia dubia* Vand., *Somatochlora alpestris* Selys and *S. arctica* Zett.). I want to make an exact analysis of the geographical distribution (with special interest on information about the New World, E-Europe and Asia) and biotopes of these species. Therefore I need as much data as possible.

Therefore I kindly request all readers of *SELYSIA*, who can give me some (published and unpublished) faunistic information about one of these species, to send her/his observations to me. The observations should contain — if possible — most detailed information about

- locality - with coordinates or distance and direction to the next larger town(s), lake(s),...
- height above sea-level,
- kind of biotope (e.g. bog, lake),
- breeding places (e.g. small sphagnum ponds in bogs),
- flight period.

I would appreciate to receive as many observations as possible over the palaearctic hemisphere as soon as possible. I look forward to it and I want to thank all writers in advance.

**1987 U.S. COLLECTOR'S GATHERING**

**Jerrell J. Daigle**  
2166 Kimberly Lane  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301 USA

The annual USA collectors gathering will be held, informally, at Lordsburg, New Mexico in early August. The exact dates will be set later to accommodate the majority of the participants. More details later. For more information, write me at the address above or call at home (904-878-8787) or at work (904-488-0780).

**WANTED: HETAERINA SPECIES FOR IDENTIFICATION**

**Rosser W. Garrison**  
1030 Fondale Street, Azusa, CA 91702 USA

I am currently identifying thousands of hetaerinas from the University of Michigan (Kennedy and Williamson collections), and am going to describe at least 4 more species. I have males of all but 2 of the described South American species (*H. fuscibasis* and *H. klugi*); and I am illustrating the appendages for all species. I will also be constructing a key for males.

I will be happy to identify any unknown male *Hetaerina* specimens from anywhere. Specimens must possess caudal appendages. Please write and let me know what you have. I will also exchange species I have for others, especially for examples of the two species listed above.

**ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION  
BY S.I.O. MEMBER**

**Dr. M.T. Siva-Jothy**  
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Sperm competition in the Odonata.  
M.T. Siva-Jothy. The Queens' College.  
D. Phil. Thesis. Michaelmas term, 1985.

**ABSTRACT**

Sperm competition is a form of sexual selection that acts after copulation. It is the competition between the ejaculates from two or more males for the fertilization of the ova and is an important biological phenomenon because it provides a post-copulatory arena in which sexual selection can act. It accounts for several behavioural and structural adaptations related to odonate reproduction.

Gross anatomy and fine structure of the copulatory apparatus of several species of dragonflies (Libellulidae: Anisoptera) have been described and several male and female genital "types" have been distinguished. *Orthetrum cancellatum* and *Crocothemis erythraea* show very different genital structures and are examined in some detail with regard to reproductive behaviour and physiology. The daily activity patterns and reproductive behaviour of both species have been described and they provide the foundation for a study of the sperm displacement mechanisms employed. A novel technique was developed, and it enabled the number of sperm in a storage organ to be calculated at various times during copulation. By using this method it was possible to assess the extent of sperm displacement. The two species show differences in sperm displacement mechanisms that appear to be correlated with differences [...] short duration copulations result in about 20% sperm displacement, but in long duration copulations away from the oviposition site it was nearly 100%.

The Aeshnidae (Anisoptera: Odonata) show many different reproductive traits from the Libellulidae. Two of these differences, the spermatodesm and the specialised bursal epithelium, have been described and examined. The relationship between sperm competition, reproductive behaviour, genital structure and sperm utilization in several families is discussed.

## S.I.O. FIELD MEETING IN THE PHILIPPINES: PRELIMINARY INVITATION AND INQUIRY

Roland Müller

Rehetobelstrasse 99, CH-9016 St Gallen SWITZERLAND

Some years ago it was suggested by some members to explore the possibilities for a regular organisation of 'Informal S.I.O. Field Meetings' in the odonatologically interesting and little explored areas. Our member, Roland Müller (St Gallen, Switzerland), has offered now to organize such a meeting in the Philippines. A tentative date would be in February, 1988 (to give the opportunity to attend also to those participating in the Ninth International Symposium of Odonatology, Madurai, India, January, 1988). Another option would be February or March, 1989. The islands of Sibuyan and/or Palawan were suggested as good destinations.

The meeting would have the character of a collecting trip and informal gathering, without any formal papers or other program items. The participants would gather in Manila, and proceed from there together to the destination(s), living all the time under expedition conditions, and with dragonfly collecting as the main objective. The planned duration of the collecting trip would be about 2-3 weeks, though an extension would be possible, if desired.

Like all other S.I.O. meetings, this collecting trip would be organized on the basis of mutual sharing of the de facto costs by the participants. Consequently, while the total costs in the Philippines are in no case expected to exceed US \$1000 per person, these will be significantly lower as the number of participants would be higher. The figure includes the costs of local transportation by air and by land, all the expedition costs, local guides, porters, food, etc.

Those interested to receive the details and to be kept informed on the project should drop a note to Roland, to reach him before June 1, 1987. At this stage, all individual suggestions and perhaps also some individual special wishes could still be fully considered.

We should add that Roland has a long-standing experience in the Philippines, and has conducted there a number of entomological collecting expeditions, incl. the 1984 'multidisciplinary' expedition of the (East Swiss) Entomological Society "Alpstein". He is familiar with the fauna of a substantial number of remote areas and islands, and possesses personally a very significant collection of the Philippine Odonata.

## 1986 COLLECTING TRIPS IN THE USA

Jerrell J. Daigle

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Last year, I took several collecting trips for the express purpose of finding rare dragonflies in the USA. I was unbelievably successful in my endeavors.

I spent the first June week in central Massachusetts at Brooks Pond, Petersham. Despite inclement weather, I collected several specimens of the very small corduliid, *Williamsonia fletcheri*. They showed up at noon during the only hot, sunny and windless day of the trip. They flew (rather weakly) for a couple of hours, spending most of this time sunning themselves on the gravel trails away from the pond. There is more suitable habitat throughout this area via many other nearby ponds.

In Mississippi, I collected *Gomphurus modestus*, even got some flying at dusk with *Neurocordulia virginicensis* on the Chunky River near Meridin. I found *Ophiogomphus acuminatus* while collecting with Ken Tennesen in Tennessee. On our way up to the North American Odonatologists' Meeting, hosted by Clark and Mary Shiffer, we stopped and collected *Gomphurus consanguis* near Blountville, Tennessee, which was an unexpected surprise.

Then, in late July, I flew to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and spent a perfect week on the Turtle River at Arvilla. There I saw and collected many specimens of the famous *Somatochlora ensigera*. The males patrolled the grassy banks looking for females. Occasionally, a female would appear and begin ovipositing on the exposed damp mud along the edges. They flew all day but were more plentiful in the afternoon. I think that *Somatochlora ensigera* may be common along other prairie streams.

This year may be even more eventful and exciting. Who knows? Maybe I will even catch the legendary *Ophiogomphus edmunds*.

## ODONATA COLLECTING IN COSTA RICA

Jean Belle

Onder de Beumkes 35, 6883 HC Velp  
THE NETHERLANDS

If you visit Costa Rica, you will be pleased to learn that within this country there is a variety of fascinating localities for dragonfly collecting. Costa Rica, part of the Central-American land bridge between Panama and Nicaragua, covers an area of 51,000 square kilometers and possesses 2,400,000 inhabitants. Owing to varied physiography and climate this tropical country sustains 12 ecological life zones, and correlated with this there is a great diversity in the dragonfly fauna. Add to this the friendliness of its people and the political stability, and the attractiveness to do odonatological work in that country is evident. 20% of Costa Rica's territory are wild areas, consisting of 13 national parks, 11 forest reservations, 7 biological reservations and 2 wild life refuges. But beyond these protected areas there are plenty of odonate localities which can easily be explored thanks to the very tolerant Costa Ricans. The capital city, San José, is located at an elevation of 1150 m in the so-called Meseta Central (=central upland). Its population is 750,000 and it possesses four public universities with 60,000 students. The largest university is the Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR) where the Museum of Entomology is located.

In late July of 1986, my wife, Maria, and I went to Costa Rica for a six-weeks stay to do odonatological work. On our first morning in San José, at breakfast, we ordered corn-flakes and to our surprise on the small package we perceived a depiction of a dragonfly with the accompanying text (translated):

"Dragonfly. The dragonflies or "aguas del diablo" (devil-needles) are insects, when hunting, capture their victims in full flight, for which task they are very well prepared. They have huge eyes which occupy the major part of the head. In their mouth they possess hooks to destroy their preys, and their flying speed can be 40 to 50 km/h. It is not true that these dragonflies produce a poisonous sting like one thinks".

The corn-flakes proved to be a product of Guatemala. After this "information" we went to the Museum of Entomology. Here I found a collection of a thousand or two well-prepared dragonflies, all pinned, but in a sad state of disarray. They were gathered, mostly by university students, during 30 years and no one had ever worked on them. I have spent many days to set in order this "mixed assemblage" of prepared dragonflies. They proved to belong to 87 species. The collection contained only six gomphids, referable to the four genera *Epigomphus*, *Erpetogomphus*, *Aphylla* and *Phyllogomphoides*.

With the "jungle train" we travelled to Siquirres and were fascinated by the gorgeous view of the valley of the Reventazon River. Down to the harbour town Puerto Limon we stopped at Río Madre, and here I secured my first gomphid, *Progomphus pygmaeus*. In the region around Puerto Limon I collected two species of *Argia* at about 40 m from the sea-coast; and near

Cahuita, *Leptobasis vacillans* and several other interesting species. Back at San José we visited the international Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) at Turrialba. In all seven provinces we found Odonata collecting very rewarding. In the province of Puntarenas a probably new species of *Erpetogomphus* was taken at Monte Verde, 1500 m above sea-level. In the province of Guanacaste *Aphylla obscura* was collected along the Tempisque River close to the National Park Palo Verde, etc. Even at the pond of the much frequented recreation park "La Sabana" in San José we collected several specimens of *Aeshna jalapensis*, *Aeshna psilus*, *Anax amazili*, *Brachymesia furcata*, *Micrathyria aequalis*, *Micrathyria ocellata*, etc., etc., while, in addition, the many clean rivulets close to the capital city enabled us to arrange easily interesting dragonfly hunting trips. In total, 20 widely separated odonate localities could be explored, also thanks to the facilities generously given us by the staff of the Museum of Entomology.

Dennis Paulson, who spent over a year in Costa Rica doing odonatological work, recorded (1982) from this country 228 species, besides the 25 undescribed ones. He also recorded 170 species from Panama but only 51 from Nicaragua, the low number of the latter country apparently being due to the great political instability. During our trips we asked the local residents what names they use for dragonflies and we noted the following eight: *libélulas*, *gallejos*, *gallitos*, *agujas del diablo*, *dragones*, *planeadores*, *caballitos* and *pipilachas*. The last name was used only in the province of Guanacaste. No one could give us further information about the sense of this word. *Planeadores* (gliders) may be inspired by the manner of flight of the *Pantallas* and *Trameas*. The name *caballitos* (tiny horses) refers to the behaviour of dipping dragonfly females during ovipositing. *Gallegos* means Galicians but why dragonflies are named after a folk that lives in the north-west of Spain could not be explained. The Costa Ricans name themselves Ticos.

The Museum of Entomology is, as far as I know, the only of its kind in Central America. We, that is to say the staff of the museum and I, will exert ourselves to build up a collection that is representative for the odonate fauna of Costa Rica. We therefore will be pleased to receive determined duplicates of Costa Rican dragonflies in order to facilitate the erection of such a collection. The address of the Museum of Entomology is: Museo de Entomología, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Pedro, Costa Rica. C.A.

## TREK TO TRINIDAD

Sidney W. Dunkle

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Trinidad is a chip off South America 55 miles long and 40 miles wide, and lying 10 miles north of the Venezuelan Coast. Its Northern Range of mountains is an extension of the Andes. Remarkably, these mountains are still mostly covered with rainforest, though the lowlands of Trinidad are primarily sugar cane and other development, including oil fields. Oil deposits mean that Trinidad is relatively stable economically, and cars crowd its numerous asphalt roads. Trinidad still has a diverse fauna of 108 Mammals, 245 breeding Birds, 55 Reptiles, 617 Butterflies, and 120 Odonata. Thus Trinidad is one of the most civilized places to go where one can also have good Neotropical collecting.

I visited Trinidad for a week in August during the rainy season. My companion, spider specialist Dr. G. B. Edwards, and I were rained on a good bit. But under some circumstances I could catch several Zygoptera, dash for the shelter of a palm

tree, and remove them from the net while waiting for a shower to end. On one occasion I stood under a Banana leaf during a rain while dipping dytiscid beetles from a nearby temporary pool. For my next trip, however, I am going to do the civilized thing and carry a collapsible umbrella. Actually on this trip G.B. and I had more sun, or at least more non-rain, than we did rain.

Car rental is, as usual, expensive, and we found that we could rent a taxi and driver for the same price as a rental car. I highly recommend our driver, Maxwell Alexander of Port-of-Spain, who provided us with many advantages, such as answers to our numerous questions about the country, knowledge of the local and often unsigned roads, a guard for the car while we were out collecting, and a great sound system for pleasant listening while traveling or waiting out the rain.

Of the Trinidadian fauna, the only wild mammal I saw was the introduced Mongoose, but birds were numerous, including flocks of parrots and large Yellow-tailed Orioles. Reptiles, even lizards, were not common, and I saw no snakes, but Trinidad has 2 species of vipers and 2 of coral snakes. Butterflies were generally numerous, though Swallowtails and the one Trinidadian species of *Morpho* were uncommon. I was pleased that biting Arthropods were scarce, but I found that 2 sorts of plants were a hazard. One was the hairy vines and nettles in pastures whose spines could penetrate even heavy denim to produce a rash on the lower legs. The other was some unknown plant, whose juice when smeared on a net used for thrashing about after Odonata, will raise a poison ivy type rash on the arms of the collector when he extracts specimens from the net. Disease problems are minimal in Trinidad—malaria and yellow fever are very rare, and we drank the water and ate the food everywhere without ill effects.

In my seven day odyssey, I captured 67 species of odonates, 20 of which I had not seen in life previously. However, 10 species were represented by only 1 specimen, and 30 were exemplified by males only. I visited 16 localities. The fascinating habitat specificity of Neotropical Odonata is demonstrated by the fact that fully half of the species collected were found at only 1 locality. To my knowledge, although some of the peaks of the northern mountains extend above 3000 ft., there are no specialist high altitude Odonata in Trinidad. Mountain streams were usually clear and rocky with sand and gravel deposits. On sunny days there I found *Hetaerina macropus*, several *Argia* including the red, copper, and purple *A. orichalcea*, the rusty pink-orange *Dythemis cannacrioides*, and several species of *Brechmorhoga* and *Macrothemis*. On one glorious stream I found a few females of the endemic *Phyllogomphoides cornutrifrons*, the only odonate I know of with a pair of horns on the frons. This was the only species of gomphid I saw on the island. On streams at low elevations, I found some of the species above, plus *Hetaerina caja*, the bright red *Neoneura esthera*, *Enallagma novae-hispaniae*, and *Dythemis sterilis*. The most productive habitats were temporary pools, especially where these were partly in the open, partly in forest. Here was a rainbow of libellulids. Many were bright red including *Erythemis* of 3 spp., *Erythrodiplax* of 3 spp., *Planiplax phoenicura*, *Rhodopygia geijskesi*, and *Tauriphila argo*. Orange species numbered 2 spp. of *Perithemis* and 2 spp. of *Orthemis*, especially *O. cultriformis*. Yellow was typified by *Pantala flavescens* and female *Erythrodiplax*. Various shades of green and blue were exemplified by *Erythemis vesiculosa*, several species of *Micrathyria*, *Anatya guttata*, *Erythemis credula*, *Nephepeltia phryne*, and 2 spp. of *Uracis*. *Zenithoptera fasciata*, with its iridescent blue-black wings, is in a class by itself. The only aeshnids I captured on Trinidad, *Coryphaeschna adnexa* and *Triacanthagyna satyrus*, were

bright green species. Other inhabitants of the temporary pools constituted 2 spp. of *Lestes*, 2 *Acanthagrion*, 2 *Aeolagrion*, 2 *Ischnura*, and the endemic phantom-like "*Leptobasis*" *raineyi*.

Among the things that I did not see was the one species of pseudostigmatid present on Trinidad, *Mecistogaster ornatus*. I also could not find any of the 3 spp. of *Metaleptobasis* or 2 spp. of *Telebasis* known from Trinidad, and with a disgustingly clumsy swing I missed the only *Perithemis* *thais* that I have ever seen. In the last hour of the last day, I saw a large dragonfly slip into the dense brush from a small shaded forest-edge pool. Going over to investigate, and standing in the middle of the shallow pool wondering what to try for a final effort, I became aware of an elegant brown dragonfly with metallic green eyes hovering over my head. Carefully cocking the net into position, a snappy swing produced Trinidad's only corduliid, the elusive *Aeschnosoma forcipula*. An exciting climax to the trip! Still, I wonder what the big one was that got away. . . .

## FIRST MEETING OF BELGIAN DRAGONFLY STUDY GROUP

Anny Anselin

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On April 5th 1986, the first meeting of the Belgian Dragonfly study group was held in the royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences in Brussels, Belgium. The 'Study group' consists mainly of amateur entomologists and of members of the Dragonfly Working Group of the Youth Federation for Nature study and environmental management (JNM). Until now, one of the most important activities has been the collection and analysis of recent distribution data in the country, for a renewed Belgian Dragonfly Mapping scheme, a project which we started in 1980. A part of the day was therefore confined to the presentation of some interesting results of the project. The recent preliminary distribution atlas was for the first time available at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by 50 participants. The following papers were presented (both in Dutch or French, Du/F):

- (1) Observation strategies and field characteristics of some Central European Odonata (E. Schmidt)
- (2) Belgian Odonata mapping scheme: Material and Methods (N. Michiels, Du)
- (3) Belgian Odonata mapping scheme: General results (Ph. Goffart, F)
- (4) Belgian Odonata mapping scheme: Interesting distribution maps (A. Anselin, Du)
- (5) Belgian Odonata mapping scheme: Odonata habitats in Belgium (Ph. Goffart, F)
- (6) Behavioral studies of *Cordulegaster bidentatus* in the Gaume (L. Beukeboom, Du)
- (7) Synthesis of the Odonata data of the peat-bogs at the high Ardennes (Ph. Goffart, F)
- (8) The dragonfly fauna in the surroundings of Aalter (East-Flanders) (I. Hoste, Du)
- (9) Population dynamics of *Ischnura elegans* (Vander Linden) with particular interest to the morphological coloration changes and female polymorphism. (B. Hinnekint, Du)
- (10) Coexistence of three *Sympetrum* *species* in 'Den Diel' (Mol, B). (B. Michiels, Du)
- (11) Evolution of the dragonfly fauna of a 'mare' (pond) near Brussels (M. Baguette and T. Verhaegen, F)
- (12) The possible influence of temperature on dispersal mechanisms of *Erythromma viridulum* (M. Wasscher, Du)
- (13) Dragonflies and wetland evaluation. (C. Vansteenweghen, F).

We think that this first study day has been a success and hope to be able to repeat it next year. We also appreciated and enjoyed the presence and interest of several members of the S.I.O. committee: B. and M. Kiauta, J. Van Brink and E. Schmidt, and other foreign odonatologists as M. Wasscher(NL), L. Beukeboom(NL) and E. Bairl and a friend(D).

## HOKKAIDO ODONATOLOGICAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED

H. Ubukata

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A local group of odonatologists and dragonfly watchers, "Hokkaido Odonatological Society" (H.O.S.), was established on 21st June, 1986 at Sapporo, Hokkaido. As the first president, Professor T. Koyama (Hokkaido University) was elected. Hokkaido is the northernmost of the four main islands of Japan and has an odonate fauna consisting of 74 spp. Although the odonatology of Japan started at Sapporo (Hokkaido University and its predecessor), only a few odonatologists are now engaging in research in Hokkaido.

The aim of H.O.S. is to reveal the distribution of each odonate species in Hokkaido and to promote the growth of odonatology of Hokkaido by activating communication between the members and with other odonatologists' groups. As the first task of the society, "Bulletin of Hokkaido Odonatological Society" vol. 1, no. 1 was published on 16th September, 1986. This is a newsletter (all written in Japanese) dealing with faunistic records, short observations on odonate habits, book reviews, etc.

The executive office of H.O.S. was placed at c/o Dr. H. Ubukata (Secretary-General) at the address above.

## THE FIRST ALL-UNION SYMPOSIUM ON ODONATOLOGY IN THE USSR

B. Kiauta

S.I.O. Central Office, P.O. Box 256, 3720 AG Bilthoven THE NETHERLANDS

The following is a summary of the formal report, published in Russian by D.Z. Spuris in *Latvijas Entomologs*, Vol. 29 (1986), pp. 144-147.

The First All-Union Odonatological Symposium was convened upon the initiative of the Latvia Section of the USSR All-Union Entomological Society. It took place in Novosibirsk, July 1-3, 1986, since the Siberian capital is considered the centre of odonatology in the USSR.

There were 15 participants, most of them well known names in Soviet odonatology, viz. B.F. Belyshev (Novosibirsk), S.N. Borisov (Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan), L.I. Francevich (Kiev), A.Yu. Haritonov and I.N. Haritonova (Novosibirsk), N.I. Kochetova (Moscow), G.A. Mazohin-Proshnyakov (Moscow), P.A. Mokrushev (Kiev), A.D. Pisanenko (Minsk), L.N. Pritykina (Moscow), G.N. Ryazanova (Moscow), E.S. Shalapenok (Minsk), G.A. Smirnova (Novosibirsk), Z.D. Spuris (Salaspils, Latvia), and V.V. Zaika (Omsk). Papers were presented also on behalf on V.V. Aleshin, T.L. Ilyushina and T.A. Krasnolobova (all Moscow), who were unable to attend in person.

In all, 19 papers were read, dealing mainly with the faunistic exploration in the European USSR, Soviet Central Asia, Siberia and in the Far East, with odonate palenotology and evolution, and with the ecology and behaviour. Dr. Belyshev and Kand.Biol.Nauk Haritonov presented a communication on the objectives and activities of the S.I.O.. The last day was used for a small field trip in the surroundings of Novosibirsk.

In the framework of the Symposium, an "Odonatological Committee" was set up (Chairman: Haritonov; members: Belyshev, Borisov, Spuris), whose inaugural session took place on July 4. The main subject of discussion was the preparation of a publication on odonatology in the USSR.

The Symposium issued a motion, in the preamble of which the current achievements of Soviet odonatology are stated, and the cooperation with the S.I.O. is emphasized. The following are the principal recommendations:

- (1) The All-Union odonatological symposia should be held at regular 3-year intervals;
- (2) A publication on the development of Soviet odonatology should be prepared, and the Institute of Biology of the Siberian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences is requested to undertake its technical production;
- (3) Faunistic research in the odonatologically little-explored or otherwise interesting geographic regions (such as the continental and insular Far East, Central Asia and Caucasus) should be systematically encouraged;
- (4) The role of dragonflies in biotic communities should receive more attention;
- (5) The applicability of dragonflies as model organisms in various research disciplines should be advocated;
- (6) Institute of Paleontology of the USSR Academy of Sciences is requested to further promulgate the work on fossil inventories;
- (7) The paramount importance is emphasized of taxonomic work on the museum collections, and local workers are requested to contribute regional material for completion thereof;
- (8) Publication of regional works on Central Asia is considered particularly important;
- (9) Publication is suggested of an odonate inventory of all USSR Nature Reserves, further work on regional and national Red Data inventories is needed, and more emphasis should be given to dragonflies in the nature conservation work and in the advertisements concerning the latter;
- (10) The Presidency of the All-Union Entomological Society will be requested to formally confirm the institution of the "Odonatological Committee" as it was constituted at the present Symposium;
- (11) Organisation of the Central Odonata Data Bank with the Institute of Biology, Novosibirsk, is advocated; and
- (12) The text of this Resolution will be made available to all persons and institutions interested.

In the recent period the Soviet odonatology experienced a tremendous development. This is not only marked by the monumental works of Dr. Belyshev and by the significant output in the odonate paleontology (in which field our Russian colleagues are traditionally among the leading authorities), it is also reflected in the ever increasing flow of publications on ecology, parasitology and local faunistics, and also in such little-exercised disciplines as e.g. the odonate ultrastructure and molecular biology. The 9 recently submitted odonatological academic dissertations (1 D.Sci., 8 Cand.Biol.Sci.) also illustrate the increasing interest in dragonflies in that country. Both the Symposium and the steps undertaken with the objective to arrive at an odonatological organisation are to be understood, therefore, as natural milestones in the development of our science in the USSR.

Although many of the Novosibirsk participants are members of the S.I.O. (Dr. Belyshev was appointed Member of Honour at the S.I.O. Charter Meeting in 1971), congratulations to our Soviet colleagues and good wishes for further development along this path, on behalf of the whole S.I.O. "family", are certainly in order.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Baastian Kiauta  
S.I.O. Central Office, P.O. Box 256, 3720 AG Bilthoven  
THE NETHERLANDS

### MUTATIONS IN THE S.I.O. NATIONAL OFFICES

Canada - Due to his other work, Dr. Ken Deacon is unable to continue taking care for the Office and for production of *WALKERIA*. The responsibility for the Canadian National Office has now been taken over by Syd Cannings. He and Rob will be also editing and producing *WALKERIA*. All queries, membership fees, address changes and manuscripts for publication in *WALKERIA* should be sent from now on to one of the following addresses:

Mr. Syd G. Cannings  
Department of Zoology  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, B.C., V6T 2A9, Canada

Mr. Robert A. Cannings  
Entomology Division  
British Columbia Provincial Museum  
675, Belleville Street  
Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4, Canada

Thailand - Dr. M. Titayavan has recently accepted a position in Indonesia, therefore he had to resign from his duties on July 25, 1986. Due to unfortunate circumstances, his letter has reached the Central Office not until December 2, 1986. The S.I.O. Executive Committee is considering now a reorganization of our National Office in Thailand. For the time being its assets are still kept in Chiang Mai, where our member, Dr. Paitoon Leksawasdi, has volunteered to keep an eye on them. Until further notice, the Office is not operative and the administration of the membership has been temporarily taken over by the Central Office in Bilthoven, Holland. The Thai members will be kept informed on further developments, particularly so with reference to the membership fees. Bro. Amnuay Pinratana has kindly agreed to temporarily help with the editing and production of *MALANGPO*. All manuscripts and other material for publication in *MALANGPO* should be sent from now on to:

Bro. Amnuay Pinratana  
St. Gabriel's College  
565, Samsem  
Bangkok-10300, Thailand.

In accordance with the S.I.O. regulations, Syd Cannings is representing our Canadian membership on the Council as from January 1, 1987, and Bro. Amnuay was invited to accept this position on behalf of our Thai colleagues. Since the Canadian and Thai members are receiving *ODONATOLOGICA*, *NOTULAE* and *SELYSIA* directly from the office where the journals are produced, it is imperative that the Central Office is notified immediately as to any address changes. On behalf of the Council and Executive Committee, I am thanking warmly to the departing officers for the work they have performed, and to the new officers for accepting these duties.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE S.I.O. NATIONAL OFFICE IN INDIA

There is no doubt, the Indian National Office is among the most active national chapters of the Society.

In framework of the Second Indian Symposium of Odonatology (Dehra Dun, October 8-10, 1986), they have published a very nice booklet, containing the abstracts of papers presented at the meeting, and edited by Professor S.K. Sangal, Director and Convener of the Symposium. The publication (size 16 x 24 cm; 70 interleaved pp.) is produced in bookprint, nicely bound and contains 23 papers. Copies are available from S.I.O. Central Office at Hfl. 30.-.

On October 2, 1986, the National Office commenced a series of *Occasional Publications of the S.I.O. National Office in India*, edited by Mrs. Ajita Tyagi and Dr. B.K. Tyagi. It is to appear at irregular intervals and is produced in bookprint, with nice cover in different colours (size: 14 x 22 cm). The first issue presents a "Directory of odonatologists from the Indian subcontinent (including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal)", and the second one is "An up-to-date catalogue and bibliography of dragonfly fauna of the Dehradun Valley (India)", dedicated to the memory of Lt.-Col. Dr. F.C. Fraser, "the Father of Indian Odonatology". Further issues are in preparation. Copies are available from the S.I.O. Central Office, at Hfl. 10.-.

In the course of 1987, the *Proceedings* of the Dehradun Symposium are also to appear.

As it is well known, the National Office in India is organizing national symposia at 2 year intervals. Standing Orders for all Indian publications are accepted by the Central Office, but the members registered through the National Office in India should send their orders to the National Office and will enjoy a special discount, in RslC.

## SALES OF THE HAMADA & INOUE HANDBOOK ON THE DRAGONFLIES OF JAPAN

The monumental, 2-volumes work by K. Hamada and K. Inoue was published late in 1985. A detailed description appeared in the June 1986 issue of *ODONATOLOGICA*, OA 5245. The book was produced in 1000 copies only, of which 650 were sold by mid October, 1986.

As expected, most copies were sold in Japan. The S.I.O. Antiquarian Department is participating but moderately in the sales. Between June and October, 1986, 21 copies were sold through S.I.O. to our members and/or subscribers, viz. 1 each to Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Finland and France, 2 each to Federal Republic of Germany, Holland and Italy, 3 to the United Kingdom, and 7 to the United States.

S.I.O. was invited late in 1985 to mediate in foreign sales. We were given by the publishers a 20% discount, and the price was fixed in Dutch Guilders. In the course of 1986, however, the exchange rate of the Yen was continuously and significantly increasing, but we did not increase our catalogue price. Since some customers were slow to settle the S.I.O. invoices, and some remained unsettled even now, the Society was actually losing in this "venture", which should be solely understood as a service to our membership rather than as a source of revenue.

Whenever the Antiquarian Department receives an order, we buy a copy in Japan, remit the postage dues through our National Office there, and have the book mailed directly by the Publishers to the customer. In this way we can speed up the delivery and we economize on the postage. Upon the wish of the customer, the books can be supplied by surface mail (¥ 3350-4200.-), by SAL (i.e. surface mail air lifted; ¥ 6500-8300.-), or by air (information upon request).

As it goes from the above, the book is likely to become soon out of print. As long as still available, orders are accepted by the S.I.O. Antiquarian Department; the price was fixed per December 1, 1986 at Hfl. 670.- approx., postage exclusive (cf. S.I.O. Sales Catalogue No. 4, Item No. 145). The payment is to be remitted in Dutch Guilders (as shown in the invoices), and *not* in U.S. dollars, since the exchange rate of the latter is subject to very appreciable fluctuations.

Since the S.I.O. Antiquarian Department is operating with a rather small capital, which has to be "recycled" continuously, all invoices are expected to be settled within 30 days.

## BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATED TO FINANCIAL MATTERS

Since the University of Utrecht must now be paid for mailing S.I.O. journals, etc., the 'postal situation' is very precarious. S.I.O. is a non-profit organization, set up by members for members. Those who are not cooperative cannot expect to be served. Members should be aware of the following procedures:

### Membership Fees:

- If you did not pay by March 1, you will not be sent the journals;
- Those who pay late will be charged for extra administrative costs and will not receive the journals until late September;
- Those whose mailings cost more due to wrong addresses or special mailing arrangements will be charged the additional costs.

### Antiquarian Department:

- Catalogues will be sent only to those who request them, those who have ordered recently, and to those who have recently supplied material;
- Invoices not settled within 30 days may have additional costs added to them, and only members in 'good standing' can be served.

### Reprints:

- Parcels of reprints have sometimes been returned to S.I.O. because the author's institution refused to pay customs dues. This results in additional expense and delay. Authors should be sure their institutions notify them before refusing such parcels. (This problem seems especially acute in some South American countries).

### Address Changes:

- Since many journals are mailed directly from Holland, address changes should be sent directly to the Central Office as well as to the National Offices.

### 'Exchange':

- The society must be reluctant to settle any invoice or membership fees by 'exchange' of material. Arrangements involving members from 'non-convertible areas' must be arranged ahead of time.

### Xerox Service:

- This service is available only to members in good standing and at actual costs;
- Papers should only be requested if not available from local libraries, and must be identified properly (not by abstract number).

### Free Memberships:

- S.I.O. continues to make a few free memberships available to colleagues who are unable to pay fees due to local regulations;
- It would be appreciated if these colleagues could send the S.I.O. a few copies of any dragonfly books published in their countries.

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

[see *SELYSIA* Vol 11, No 1]

(Asterisks indicate new members)

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|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>AUSTRALIA</b><br/>Prof. A.F. O'Farrell<br/>7 Railway Road<br/>Armidale, N.S.W. 2350</p> <p><b>AUSTRIA</b><br/>✓ *Tom Battin<br/>Schliessmannngasse 5-7 / A15<br/>A-1130 Wien</p> <p>✓ <b>BELGIUM</b><br/>*Bart Feys<br/>Eremyteweg 1<br/>B-9290 Berlare</p> <p><b>CANADA</b><br/>○ *Ron Lyons<br/>1404-5444 Tonge Street<br/>Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6J4</p> <p><b>GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC</b><br/>✓ Joachim Hoffman<br/>Schopstrasse 6<br/>D-2000 Hamburg 6</p> <p>✓ Herrn Jens Kählert<br/>Rotkehlchenweg 4<br/>D-2224 Burg / Dithm.</p> <p>✓ *Herrn Dr. Klaus Sternberg<br/>Institut für Biologie I<br/>Universität Freiburg<br/>Albertstrasse 21a<br/>D-7800 Freiburg</p> | <p>✓ Dr. Wilfried Wichard<br/>Siebengebirgsstrasse 221<br/>D-5300 Bonn - 3</p> <p>✓ *Herrn Klaus Wild<br/>Südstrasse 45<br/>D-5309 Meckenheim -<br/>Lüftelberg</p> <p><b>JAPAN</b><br/>✓ *Dr. Mamoru Watanabe<br/>Department of Biology<br/>Faculty of Education<br/>MIE University<br/>Tsu-shi, Mie 514</p> <p><b>MEXICO</b><br/>*Cich-Unam-31301-14358<br/>Apartado Postal 101-44<br/>14410 Mexico, D.F.</p> <p><b>THE NETHERLANDS</b><br/>*Drs. Govert W. Jansen<br/>Kruisweg 18<br/>3513 CT Utrecht</p> <p>*Dr. S.C.M. Schouten<br/>Pater Wijnterlaan 1<br/>1412 GL Naarden</p> <p>*Karin Verspui<br/>Westerkads 27 bis<br/>3511 HC Utrecht</p> | <p><b>PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA</b><br/>✓ *Dr. Q.-B. Lin<br/>Nanjing Institute of Geology and<br/>Paleontology<br/>Academia Sinica<br/>Chi-Ming-Ssu<br/>Nanjing</p> <p>○ *Mr. Kazuo Matsuki<br/>5/F 1, Lane 83<br/>Tienmou E. Rd.<br/>Taipei / Taiwan</p> <p><b>SWEDEN</b><br/>*Mr. Bengt Edqvist<br/>Slottet<br/>Strömsholm<br/>S-73040 Kolbäck</p> <p>✓ *Dr. Frank Johansson<br/>Ekologisk Zoologi<br/>UMEÅ Universitet<br/>S-90187 UMEÅ</p> <p><b>SWITZERLAND</b><br/>*Dr. H. Heierli<br/>Naturwissenschaftliche<br/>Sammlung<br/>Rosenbergstrasse 89<br/>Ch-9000 St. Gallen</p> | <p><b>UNITED KINGDOM</b><br/>Dr. A.D. Fox<br/>The Wildfowl Trust<br/>Slimbridge<br/>Gloucester GL2 7BT</p> <p><b>UNITED STATES</b><br/>✓ *Mr. John Alcock<br/>Department of Zoology<br/>Arizona State University<br/>Tempe, AZ 85287</p> <p>Mr. Tom McDowell<br/>Town &amp; Country Trailer Court<br/>Trailer # 103<br/>Carbondale, IL 62901</p> <p>*Suzanne D. Oppenheimer<br/>Division of Biology and Medicine<br/>Brown University<br/>Box G<br/>Providence, Rhode Island 02912</p> <p>✓ Mark Scoville<br/>4067 Curlew Court<br/>Waldorf, Maryland 20601</p> <p><b>U.S.S.R.</b><br/>✓ Dr. L.N. Pritykina<br/>Institute of Palaeontology<br/>USSR Academy of Sciences<br/>Profsoyuznaya 123<br/>USSR-117868 Moscow</p> |
|--|---|---|--|

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS ODONATOLOGICA (S.I.O.)

in the theatre of the Department de Paleontologie,  
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France,  
21 August 1985.

Chairman: Peter L. Miller

Present: 36 S.I.O. Members

The Chairman opened the meeting at 09:00 hours.

1. The appointment of R.A. Cannings, R.C.P. Lee and A.K. Miller as Minutes Recorders was approved.
2. The Minutes of the S.I.O. business meeting held at Calgary, Alberta, Canada on 18 August 1983 were adopted without comment.
3. **Modifications and Approval of Agenda**  
It was proposed that Item 4 (Secretary-General's Report) be included under Item 7 (Report of National Offices). The agenda was accepted as modified.
4. See 7 (modification noted in 3).

### 5. Report of the Executive Editor

B. Kiauta gave a detailed account of the status of the various S.I.O. publications and noted that in the past two years there has been an increase in the number of authors, titles and pages, but a decrease in the number of countries represented. The publishing of several special publications during the period resulted in an increase in pages; such an increase is considered unlikely to continue. In total, 1,814 pages were published in 147 titles.

Mailings from the Editorial Office numbered 3,790 (including 2,000 *ODONATOLOGICA* and *NOTULAE* mailings) annually. Newsletters of the National Offices are in general healthy, and totalled 95 pages in five titles: Canada (*WALKERIA*- first issue in 1985), West Germany (*HAGENIA*- first issue yet to be produced), Italy (*LINDENIA*- first proposed in Calgary), U.S.A. (*SELYSIA*- also the international newsletter), Thailand (*MALANGPO*- first issue in press), and Japan (*SIOJA*). Three affiliated societies also produce newsletters- in West Germany *LIBELLULA* and *RUNDSCHREIBER* are published; in the U.K. the *BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY JOURNAL* and *NEWSLETTER* are produced, and in the Netherlands. *CONTACTBLAD* is issued.

The Indian Office recently published the 270 page proceedings of the First Indian Odonatological Symposium held at Madurai.



## 6. Report of the Treasurer

J. van Brink distributed copies of the Society's financial statement (1983-85). As of 2 July 1985, assets exceeded liabilities by Hfl 36666.59. The major income is from membership fees and library subscriptions. The newly organized antiquarian department, which sells books and reprints, has become very profitable. Society expenses relate mainly to printing costs. Mailings are 695 annually. This is a reduction owing to the establishment of national offices; bank costs can be kept low if these offices collect local fees and submit them in one payment.

E. Schmidt has examined the accounts and has pronounced them accurate. P. Mill asked for a vote of thanks for the Treasurer's magnificent work over the past ten years. Acceptance of the report was moved by P. Corbet and seconded by P. Mill.

## 7. Combined Report of Secretary-General and the National Offices

B. Kiauta announced that the U.S. Office has proposed a corporate membership be established. This would give such members a tax deduction and would enhance S.I.O. income. The Society's by-laws need to be modified to allow for such a step; P. Mill noted that since there was not a quorum at the meeting, by-laws cannot be altered by a vote. The members present recommended that the proposal be circulated in *SELYSIA* for the approval of the entire membership.

Brief reports from the National Offices were presented: **Japan** (B. Kiauta for K. Inoue). Membership has increased from 47 to 55 since 1983. The number of articles in S.I.O. publications is low; most output goes to local journals. The issue of *ODONATOLOGICA* produced as a tribute to S. Asahina was well received. The Japanese Office organized a 70th birthday dinner and celebration for Asahina in Tokyo in June 1984. Kiauta showed photographs of this gathering.

**Germany** (E. Schmidt). This group now contains 54 members. The newsletter, *HAGENIA*, has experienced some growing pains. It has not yet appeared, probably because of competition with the newsletters of local German societies.

**Canada** (G. Pritchard, K. Conrad). The Canadian Office has been established only recently (K. Deacon, Thunder Bay). *WALKERIA* was first issued in June 1985 and will appear twice-yearly. Canada has been active in S.I.O. - of the eight symposia held, two have been in Canada. The country is large, and it is difficult for members to meet; most communication is by mail and during S.I.O. Symposia. One way the Office hopes to improve contacts is through the coordination of visits (arranging local accommodation and collecting trips) between members.

**India** (B.K. Tyagi). The first Indian meeting was held in January 1984 in Madurai, and plans are under way to hold another in the fall of 1986 at Dehra Dun. The proceedings and abstracts of the first meeting are now available. A newsletter, *FRASERIA*, is printed twice a year, and the Office hopes to publish the first issue of a journal in 1986.

The Office is expanding its collection of reprints and S.I.O. literature; this library is used considerably by Indian workers.

Membership is about 20, from India, Nepal and Bangladesh. The members thank the S.I.O. for its help in establishing and supporting the Indian Office and its activities.

**Italy** (C. Utzeri). The Italian Office is in its infancy; efforts are being made to establish a solid membership and to improve communication among workers. A meeting has not yet been held, but one is planned for 1986. The newsletter, *LINDENIA*, was first produced in 1984. In conjunction with Utzeri's personal library and bibliographic file, the Office is collecting literature for use by Italian students. The Office appreciates S.I.O. support. A financial statement was tabled.

**United Kingdom** (P. Mill). The British group's membership is stable at about 31. No newsletter is published since the S.I.O. affiliate, the British Dragonfly Society, an active group of 350, prints one. The second meeting of the British Dragonfly Society will be held in Leeds in October 1985.

**United States** (M. Westfall). The U.S. group consists of 68 members. *SELYSIA*, which has become the newsletter of the entire S.I.O., has published two volumes since the Calgary Symposium in 1983 (Volumes 13 and 14); 650 copies are now mailed. M. Westfall is retiring as editor, and D. Johnson will assume the job. Fourteen of the U.S. members met in Florence, Alabama on 15-17 June 1984; this informal gathering, the second held, was devoted to Odonatological discussion and collecting.

B. Kiauta and Chairman Miller thanked the national representatives for their efforts; the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks for Kiauta's work in helping organize the national offices.

G. Pritchard noted that because the workload of the Central Office has greatly increased, and since the officers now use considerable personal time and funds in Society business, the Council recommends some financial help be given these officers. A proposal, made by G. Pritchard and seconded by E. Schmidt, stated that in case of need and subject to approval by the executive, Central Office officers be entitled to have expenses reimbursed. Approved.

## 8. Report of the Representative on the IUCN Survival Service Commission

N. Moore reported that this committee advises on dragonfly conservation, especially on research priorities and on information for the Red Data Book. The committee now has a representative on each continent. The committee appreciates S.I.O. input and support; the Society occasionally publishes IUCN reports. A start has been made at producing a computerized, annotated checklist of the world's dragonflies; A. Davies' lists are the first step in this project. The data is based at the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge. The linking of the project with the World Wildlife Fund's World Wetlands Project will help funding.

Projects in operation include the gathering of data on *Hemiphysalis mirabilis* in Australia, recently rediscovered by A. Davies. Further research on this topic will be linked to a proposed study of the New Caledonian fauna by Davies. H. Dumont is examining the fauna of eastern Turkey. A. Machado continues work on endangered *Mecistogaster* in Brazil; the study will be expanded to include other Odonata of the threatened forests of Brazil's Atlantic coast. E. Schmidt is searching for habitats and localities of populations of the Siberian *Coenagrion freyi* in the Alps.

The committee will recommend to the IUCN that B.K. Tyagi represent the Indian subcontinent. B. Kiauta will continue to represent Malaysia and Thailand.

Moore noted that the committee meets the day before the opening of S.I.O. Symposia. All S.I.O. members are welcome to attend, but please give the chairman advance notice.

## 9. Report of the European Invertebrate Survey Representative

J. van Tol was not present to give a report.

## 10. Report of the Auditors

The Auditors' report was tabled (see Treasurer's report).

**11. Discharge of the Council**

Chairman Miller thanked members of Council for their hard work.

**12. Election of the New Council**

G. Pritchard explained that Council membership turns over every 2 years. It consists of three groups - the Executive Committee (President-Elect, President, Secretary-General, Second Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Editor), four Ordinary Members, and the various National Representatives. An election is held each term for the President-Elect and the four Ordinary Members; all others are appointed. F. Schaller was elected President-Elect; M. May, M. Parr, J. Legrand and J.G. Pilon were elected as members.

Schaller thanked members for their confidence. Outgoing President R. Gambles expressed his gratitude for the support to the Society over the past two years and remarked on its special qualities.

**13. Reports of Affiliated National Societies**

These reports were dispensed with because the material was covered in other reports, especially in 7.

**14. Report on the International Odonata Research Institute**

M. Westfall reported that earlier negotiations with the University of Florida (Gainesville) dealing with the construction of a new building to be shared by the Research Institute have fallen through. A memorandum of agreement has been signed by the S.I.O. with the Florida State Collection of Arthropods for the use of some of its facilities. As part of the Arthropod Systematics Center, the International Odonata Research Institute will have space for four or five researchers, the S.I.O. library, and a significant dragonfly collection. Plans to establish a literature-copying service and an identification service are under way. Donations of specimens and money will be gratefully accepted. At present, M. Westfall is the Director, S. Dunkle is the General Manager and G. Bick is on the Policy Board. All positions are unpaid.

P. Miller noted that the Society by-laws will have to be modified and changes circulated in *SELYSIA*. He also asked for a vote of thanks to Westfall and his committee for their important initiatives.

**15. Publication Program (1985-86)**

B. Kiauta reported that the volume of publications will not increase in the next few years. The number and frequency of periodicals will continue, but fewer pages will be printed - about 1,200 instead of 1,800. The International Odonata Research Institute will issue an annual report beginning in 1986.

**16. Financial Estimates (1985-86)**

J. van Brink announced a small increase in membership fees to 98 Hfl was necessary, as was a rise in the library subscription rate to 195 Hfl. Other new sources of income are not apparent. B. Kiauta stated that money from membership fees, dues and sales goes into the general account, except for fees and some sales in Third World countries. This latter money remains in the country of origin in local currency, aiding in the establishment of membership and the purchase of materials in these areas (e.g. India, Thailand).

**17. Report of the Symposium Organizing Committee**

Legrand outlined the trials, mainly financial, of organizing the Symposium. He thanked his committee for their help and efficiency - D. Bonora, J.- L. Dommanget, M. Lachaise, P. Machet and H. Perrin. He also expressed his appreciation to the Committee of Honour - R. Gambles, D. Geijskes, and F. Schaller. Thanks to Legrand and his committee for their excellent work were given on behalf of the members by P. Miller, P. Mill, and B. Kiauta.

**18. Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee for Symposia**

B. Kiauta explained that plans to have the next Symposium in Katmandu, Nepal have been cancelled owing to expensive prices. Instead, an invitation to hold the Ninth Symposium at Madurai, India in January 1988 has been considered. Invitations for the 1989 Symposium have come from Johnson City, Tennessee and from China. Kiauta felt the former would be a more logical site, as information on facilities and possible political restrictions in China was unavailable.

**19. New Members of the Committee of Honour**

B. Kiauta explained that at the First Symposium, held in Ghent, Belgium in 1971, present formalities were not followed. F. Schaller, chairman of that first meeting, signed letters to three of those four elected Members of Honour in 1971 - Asahina, Belyshev and Pinhey. M. Liefinck, also one of the group, has passed away.

P. Corbet was proposed as a Member of Honour of the Society by P. Mill, seconded by R. Gambles. Upon his election, Corbet was presented with a book containing letters of support and appreciation from his colleagues. P. Miller outlined Corbet's career and important contributions to both biological science in general and the S.I.O. in particular. Corbet replied and thanked the meeting.

A. Davies was nominated for the Committee of Honour for the Ninth Symposium (1987).

**20. Election of Auditors**

J. van Brink proposed that the present auditors remain for the next two years. Approved.

**21. Other Business**

P. Mill put forward a recommendation of Council that by-laws be changed in order to add the Director and General Manager of the International Odonata Research Institute (appointments of the Council) to the Executive Committee. This proposal will appear in *SELYSIA* for formal approval.

P. Mill outlined the purpose and scope of the Operation Raleigh expedition and noted that this was an opportunity for members to propose scientific projects to the Operation's Scientific Director. Mill would forward such proposals if they were submitted to him.

L. Beukeboom proposed the establishment of a student membership with lower fees than the normal ones. J. van Brink stated there once was such a category, but it had been eliminated. Fee structure is based on publishing costs. Nevertheless, special cases can be negotiated through a direct request to the Treasurer. Kiauta noted that fees cover only one-half the cost of maintaining an S.I.O. member.

P. Corbet moved, seconded by J. van Brink, that the members acknowledge the effectiveness of P. Miller as chairman of the meeting. Chairman Miller thanked those attending and gave special thanks to the minutes recorders. The meeting was adjourned.

Robert A. Cannings  
Victoria, Canada  
Scribe