

# Selysia



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

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## DR. TONY WATSON, 1935-1993

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Dr. J.A.L. (Tony) Watson died on 4 December 1993 in Canberra, Australia as a result of a heart attack. Although he was an internationally-respected authority on Isoptera, Tony's contributions to knowledge of the taxonomy and ecology of Australian Odonata were seminal and wide-ranging. He had worked intensively on Australian dragonflies for at least 35 years, authoring or co-authoring more than 50 publications. These included eight synopses, eight faunal or zoogeographic studies, 29 taxonomic works, and the first book on Australian dragonflies, co-authored with Gunther Theischinger and Hilda Abbey, and published in 1993. Tony will be remembered with affection and high regard: as an outstanding scientist, and as a man of integrity – a quality greatly valued by his colleagues and friends.

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## XII INTERNATIONAL DRAGONFLY SYMPOSIUM IN OSAKA, JAPAN

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Dan Johnson asked me to write a brief account of the SIO Symposium held at the International House in Osaka, Japan, August 1-11, 1993. I told him that this would be a selective and personal summary, for my memories of this and the other two SIO conferences I've attended are a rich blend of professional and personal memories. On the other hand, I suspect that some of the highlights I experienced on this trip were shared by many of the other 129 SIO members or associates (representing 20 countries) who attended the conference.

This was my first trip to Japan, made especially memorable because my traveling companion was my fourteen-year-old daughter Jennifer, who, she will be first to admit – is not biologically oriented, but now finds odonates "quite interesting," though not as much fun to watch as the odonatologists pursuing them.

The numerous papers and poster presentations represented, as always, a wide range of topics, from functional morphology and physiological ecology to systematics and paleontology, biogeography, community ecology, and conservation. We also enjoyed a variety of informal presentations, including many excellent slide shows, an educational program on dragonflies open to

the public (and very well attended), and Georg Ruppell's breathtaking slow-motion films of dragonflies in flight. The Mid-Symposium Tour offered two options: a sightseeing and shopping trip to Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, or a field trip to Nagisa Sewage Treatment Plant in Hirakata City and adjacent areas for observing and collecting. In Jennifer's interest, I signed us up for Kyoto, where we toured the magnificent Heian Shrine, Sanjusangendo Hall, and Kiyomizu Temple, purchased kimonos for every female in our family, and still managed to spot a few dragonflies (e.g., *Pseudothemis zonata*) patrolling around the edges of temple ponds. The other group tramped through meadows and marshes and scoured the shores of Lake Biwa, locating *Sieboldius albardae*, *Anotogaster sieboldii*, *Macromia amphigena*, *Calopteryx cornelia*, *C. atrata*, *Nannophya pygmaea*, and many other species. We all met again in Kyoto for a wonderful tempura dinner followed by Japanese music.

At the SIO Banquet we celebrated Dr. Syoziro Asahina's 80th birthday and his many contributions as the "father of Japanese odonatology". We enjoyed a magnificent meal followed by music by a male chorus, who sang two German songs (in anticipation of the XIII Symposium in Essen) as well as Akatombo ("Red Dragonfly"). We heard several different renderings of Akatombo during our visit, and I will never forget how special it felt to hear this lovely, haunting melody while actually in Japan, truly the land of the dragonfly.

The Post-Symposium Tour was a mix of sightseeing and dragonfly hunting: we visited Ise Grand Shrine; in Oshibuchi we slogged through slippery mud and a nearly constant downpour, past rice fields and through wet woods flanked by bamboo, and marveled that any odonates (and there were some) were out in such weather (Jennifer and I each discarded a pair of well-soaked shoes a few days later). We watched tireless collectors waving enormous long-handled nets, while others tried their hand at the ancient practice of "buri" hunting; some of us (not Jennifer and me) rose at 4 am in search of aeshnids making eo-crepuscular feeding flights; and we visited Toba's excellent Aquarium and the nearby Mikimoto Pearl Island, where cultured pearls are made.

Finally, we boarded a series of trains (including Japan's famous "Bullet Train") for a long scenic ride to Nakamura's Dragonfly Kingdom and Dragonfly Museum. Despite heavy wind and rain from a passing typhoon, we wandered among the diverse odonate habitats flanking the museum, taking advantage of temporary breaks in the clouds to photograph the many species found there, and seeking refuge, from time to time, in the museum itself, which hosts a large odonate collection as well as many excellent interpretive displays.

This wonderful place is a tribute to Japan's love and respect for dragonflies, and should serve as a model for the conservation efforts of other countries all over the world.

There are so many other memories -- the Japanese tea ceremony performed for us at the Dragonfly Museum; the dazzling array of odonate photographs displayed at the Kintetsu Department Store in Osaka; the sight of my daughter sampling octopus (I'm afraid I didn't) and meeting, for the first time, her Japanese pen-pal in Kyoto; a wonderful hour I spent in the sun (our only sunny day) by a roadside ditch watching *Orthetrum albistylum*, whose reproductive behavior reminds me of *Plathemis lydia*, one of my own study species in New York; the sight of Jill Silsby, intrepid as ever, balanced precariously on the bank of a narrow mountain stream to photograph an elusive *Rhipidolestes hiraoui*; and lots of productive exchanges with colleagues and new friends. We all owe a great deal to the Organizing Secretary, Kiyoshi Inoue, his wife Sumiko, and their many assistants for the countless hours they must have spent in organizing this wonderfully planned Symposium, and especially for their warmth, generosity, and hospitality.

[Ed.'s note: I would like to add my thanks, as I'm sure would every participant, to Kiyoshi-san and all of our Japanese colleagues who organized a marvelous Symposium.

Like Vicky, I came away with more memories and more excitement about dragonflies than I can catalog. I will take advantage of my privilege as temporary editor, though, to single out one place in particular for comment - the Dragonfly Kingdom in Nakamura.

Most readers of SELYSIA will be aware of its existence, as I was. Nevertheless, it was truly eye-opening to see what Mitsutoshi Sugimura and his collaborators have accomplished here and to see the response it has received from the Japanese people. It is truly a beautiful and fascinating place. The accompanying article by Kiyoshi Inoue describes the Dragonfly Kingdom more fully.

Like so many nature reserves, however, this one is under threat from development of the surrounding area. Backing from the international community of odonatologists is urgently needed, both for financial and political/psychological reasons. Many of us who participated in the tour to the Dragonfly Kingdom joined the sponsoring society, "Tombo to shizen wo kangaerukai". If you feel able to support this unique sanctuary, I urge you to fill out and return to Mr. Sugimura the membership form at the bottom of this page. Please note that fees should be paid via International Postal Money Order, as bank transfer charges in Japan are quite high -- M.L.M.]

## "DRAGONFLY-KINGDOM" IN NAKAMURA, JAPAN

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1. A Short History: The "Dragonfly-kingdom" consists of a dragonfly sanctuary and a dragonfly museum built in Nakamura City, Kochi Prefecture. An enthusiastic amateur odonatologist, Mr. Mitsutoshi Sugimura, was born (1955) and bred in Nakamura. He had been much afraid of the destruction of dragonfly habitats and so started to establish a dragonfly sanctuary. He founded a corporation named "Tombo to shizen wo kangaerukai" (Corporation for Consideration of Dragonflies and Nature) in 1985 based on royalties from his book on dragonflies. The World Wide Fund for Nature, Japan (WWFJ) provided financial support and bought the central part of a small valley. Many volunteers worked to dig ponds and cut excess grasses. In May, 1987, Dr. Norman Moore visited here. He investigated the area very carefully, encouraged the members and the people of the area very much, and proposed a future management plan for the sanctuary.

Their activity expanded to a nationwide movement, and the number of members in this corporation increased. The membership fees made possible the purchase of additional areas as well as a lease on the surrounding field and forest, to a total of 3 hectares. The Municipality of Nakamura City built a museum at the entrance of the sanctuary. It is called "Shimanto Tombo Shizenkan" (Dragonfly Nature Museum near the Shimanto River). It is operated by the Corporation. Mr.

Sugimura is a member of S.I.O. and is managing director of the Corporation.

2. The Dragonfly Sanctuary: There are eleven ponds and marshes in the sanctuary. Some of them are deep, others shallow. Some have a wide open surface, some are densely covered with grasses. Such variety of environments has enabled many species of dragonflies to breed. As of the autumn of 1993, 73 species of dragonflies had been recorded at the sanctuary. They include the smallest damselfly, *Agriocnemis femina oryzae*, the largest dragonfly, *Anotogaster sieboldii*, and crepuscular aeshinds like *Anaciaeschna martini* and *Aeschnophlebia anisoptera*. Most of them are inhabitants from former days, others are migrants from neighboring areas as well as from southern countries. The last mentioned seem to be overseas visitors and not established breeders. It might be well to emphasize that more than one third of the dragonfly species of the entire Japanese fauna have been found in this small area.

3. The Dragonfly Museum: Shimanto Tombo Shizenkan is said to be the first museum for dragonflies in the world. It has a total floor space of 660 m<sup>2</sup> on two floors. The first block [exhibit room] is characterized at "to know", the second as "to learn", the third as "to feel" and the last block as "to play". The second block has dragonfly specimens of all species of Japan and many from other countries, with a total of more than 1000 species. At the third block, films dealing with dragonflies and conservation are projected every day. Books, telephone cards, brooches and T-shirts with dragonfly figures are sold at the entrance. The profits from the proceeds contribute to the budget of the Corporation. About 50,000 people visit the Museum yearly.

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### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN "TOMBO TO SHIZEN WO KANGAERU KAI"

#### In Support of the DRAGONFLY KINGDOM Sanctuary and DRAGONFLY MUSEUM

Anyone wishing to join should return this form, along with an International Postal Money Order in the amount of Y3000 (Y2000 annual fee plus Y1000 initial fee) to:

Mr. Mitsutoshi Sugimura  
c/o Shimanto Dragonfly Museum  
8055-5 Gudo, Nakamura  
Kochi Prefecture, 787  
JAPAN

Please fill in the following information

Name (print or type) \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address (print or type) \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Age or Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

## A LETTER FROM PROF. JURZITZA

Gerhard Jurzitza  
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Dear friends of SIO:

I am very concerned about the circular, distributed to all readers of *SELYSIA* and in which Dan Johnson resigns as editor of this newsletter. The reasons are very difficult to understand, especially for outsiders who are not familiar with historical backgrounds and the full facts of the case.

From the beginning on Bastiaan manages SIO practically alone, only with the help of his wife and, formerly, that of Janny. As far as I know also a personal money loan is involved in the management.

As I know, most SIO members are not just very helpful, letting him do the work practically alone; more often than not he has to ask for reprints of papers if he wants to abstract them, and he has to buy newly published books instead of getting free copies (I would expect this kind of help to be offered naturally; I always do that). I would also expect that members send copies of articles they would find in journals which he may have overlooked to help him to maintain his abstract service as good as it is. But instead of helping many seem only to attack and hurt him.

I think, and I apply to all SIO members: Either help him to do his work well to the benefit of SIO and of all of us, or if you do not want to help and prefer to profit of it inactively, please accept that he is a human being who should be allowed to make errors as we all do from time to time. If things continue as they do I fear that he will resign sooner rather than later. And if I consider the inactivity of many of us in maintaining the "great international family of the friends of odonatology" active (with these blames of lacking activity I include myself; but personally I draw the consequence and accept gratefully the work he does for us under great personal sacrifices) I fear that SIO, founded and maintained mainly by Bastiaan will soon come to an end when he resigns and retires. So please stop making his heavy task even more difficult, show fairness and rather help him (only in this case you have the right to criticize) or accept his way of working for us. Propose corrections if you feel he has failed, but do not hurt him personally as this happened quite often already and now it happens again.

Sincerely, Gerhard Jurzitza

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION OF DRAGONFLIES AND THEIR HABITATS HELD IN KUSHIRO, JAPAN

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The threat of human activities to the existence of dragonflies is one of the urgent problems in the last decade of this century. We odonatologists should investigate the key conditions that guarantee the existence of dragonflies and express opinions about the significance of conserving dragonflies and their habitats and about the ways by which the conservation should be actualized.

In order to realize this aim, at least in part, seven specialists on dragonfly conservation or dragonfly habitat use were invited from five continents of the world as the panelists to "The International Symposium on the Conservation of Dragonflies and Their Habitats" which was held at Kushiro International Communication Center, Kushiro City, Hokkaido, Japan, on 14th August, 1993.

I have been engaged in preparing and executing the symposium as the coordinator and the chairman of the preparatory committee. Thanks to the excellent and important lectures presented by the panelists, the audience assembled in the hall learned a great deal about the conservation of dragonfly habitats.

The names of the panelists and the titles of their lectures in the symposium were as follows:

Prof. P.S. Corbet (University of Edinburgh, UK): Habitats and habits of world dragonflies, and the need to conserve species and habitats.

Prof. M.J. Samways (University of Natal, South Africa): Conservation of Red-Listed dragonflies and their habitats in South Africa.

Dr. J.A.L. Watson (CSIRO, Australia): The conservation status and management of the enigmatic Australian damselfly *Hemiphysalia mirabilis* Selys.

Prof. S. Eda (Matsumoto Dental College, Japan): The conservation of dragonflies, and the endangered or vulnerable species in Japan.

Prof. S.W. Dunkle (Collin County Community College, U.S.A.): Conservation of dragonflies and their habitats in North America.

Prof. E.G. Schmidt (University GHS, Essen, Germany): A survey on threatened dragonfly habitats from Central Europe, especially bogs, and bog management.

Prof. Emeritus B. Kiauta (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands): Collector's code of ethics in the light of odonate conservation.

The symposium also was successful because the "Kushiro Appeal" arising from the symposium was proposed to and then was supported by all the attendants in the hall after every lecture.

The text of Kushiro Appeal which was supported unanimously by every panelist is as follows:

#### KUSHIRO APPEAL

1. Because humans, for practical as well as aesthetic reasons, depend on diversity of habitats and their occupants, humans living today have an obligation to conserve such diversity for future generations.
2. Destruction of dragonfly habitats is increasing almost entirely due to human impact, powered by growth of human numbers and economic activity; where habitat restoration is possible, it should reflect natural dynamics and preferably keep intact the integrity of natural systems.
3. In order to conserve dragonfly habitats, the following actions should be accorded high priority:
  - 3.1 conservation of the aquatic and terrestrial habitats and their surroundings, including preservation as national parks or nature reserves;
  - 3.2 expansion of ecological research, including research on the impact of recreation on dragonfly habitats, as a basis for improved management of the areas being conserved;
  - 3.3 ecological management of natural and restored habitats; and
  - 3.4 monitoring of the successes or failures of the conservation programmes, and, when necessary, modification of such programmes;
4. The future success of dragonfly conservation depends on education, especially of non-specialists and of children.
5. Destruction of dragonfly habitat is a global problem; so wherever possible conservation strategies should be coordinated and reinforced nationally and internationally.

After the adoption of the appeal, a message which was kindly sent to the symposium by Dr. N.W. Moore (Chairman of IUCN Odonata Specialist Group) was announced by Dr. Samways. His message which is shown below acted as a core of our appeal.

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#### MESSAGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION OF DRAGONFLIES AND THEIR HABITATS

Please give my warmest greetings to the International Symposium on the Conservation of Dragonflies and Their Habitats. I am very sad that a previous engagement prevents me from accepting the kind invitation to attend.

International bodies, like the Odonata Specialist Group of the IUCN, can only support and advise. All the important action must come from national and local groups. I hope very much that the Symposium will help conserve the wonderful odonate habitats near Kushiro.

May I summarize what I would have said if I had been able to be with you. My remarks are based on thirty years experience as a professional conservation biologist in my own industrialised and thickly populated country.

1. Destruction of habitat is increasing. Therefore time is not on our side. Research and education are important, but they are long term activities. They must never be used excuses for not acting now when we can.
2. The importance of habitat conservation is still not appreciated by most people, including industrialists and politicians.
3. In the absence of adequate data on the distribution and requirements of dragonfly species, we can best protect dragonflies by ensuring that each and every country protects good examples of its main biotypes. In other words we must join forces with those concerned with the conservation of other taxa, both plant and animal.

The conservation of healthy ecosystems should be given priority over the conservation of rare species as such. However, experience shows that rare species can be extremely valuable for publicity reasons; they can act as "flagships" for protecting the habitats on which they depend.

4. It should never be assumed that any unprotected area is safe. We should always try to be one move ahead of developers. Once a development is proposed and preventing it is likely to cause large financial losses for the developer, it may be too late

to prevent the development.

5. A few large nature reserves are likely to be more successful in conserving their biota than a similar area made up of many small ones. This is because their populations are likely to be more viable, because edge effects are relatively less and because of economies of scale in reserve management.
6. National Parks and nature reserves do not exist in isolation. If illegal activities (illicit use, pollution, vandalism, etc.) are to be prevented, the positive co-operation of neighbouring landowners and users is essential. The National Park or reserve must be seen as an asset and not a liability to the local community. Time spent on good local public relations is rarely wasted.

I hope the Symposium is very successful. I look forward very much to reading an account of it.

With best wishes, Norman Moore (Chairman, Odonata Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN)

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In the "Specialist's Meeting" which was held just before this main symposium in the same hall, the following reports on the state of odonate conservation in each area were made:

A. Fukumoto (Yubari City, Japan): State of odonate conservation in Shizukari Marsh, southern Hokkaido.

K. Hiratsuka (Sapporo City, Japan): A brief history of actions on the conservation of a dragonfly habitat in Sapporo.

K. Iijima (Shibecha Town, Japan): On the conservation of dragonfly habitats in Kushiro Marsh.

J. Ott (Kaiserlautern, Germany): Do dragonflies have a chance to survive in industrial countries? Illustrated by examples from the FRG.

After these reports, impressions, opinions and comments about the state of conservation of Kushiro Marsh as a habitat of dragonflies were mentioned by every panelist, who had already surveyed this marsh during the excursion on 13th August.\*

Another excursion was also carried out on 15th August. The bus lead Dr. Corbet and Ms. F. Tchaikovsky, Drs. Dunkle, Schmidt and Watson, and some others of the Executive Committee to Akan National Park where they enjoyed volcanic landscapes and dragonflies such as *Macromia amphigena*, *Leucorrhinia dubia*, etc. After visiting Kushiro Crane Park, they left Kushiro Airport, except Dr. Schmidt who stayed in Kushiro until 19th August.

The proceedings of the symposium, which is now being edited by Drs. Corbet, Dunkle, and me, will be published by the Kushiro Shitsugen National Park Office of the Environment Agency by the summer of 1994.

\*[Ed.'s Note: I was privileged to attend this symposium as an observer and to participate in the excursion to Kushiro Marsh. This area is registered as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention and is protected as Kushiro Shitsugen National Park. It is best known as a wintering site of the endangered Japanese crane; a number of pairs of these impressive birds breed there, too, and we were fortunate to see several. The dragonfly fauna is also impressive and exciting. This is one of the few localities in Japan for *Erythromma najas humerale* and the endemic *Leucorrhinia intermedia iijimai*, as well as a diverse assemblage of other species, mostly with boreal affinities, including *Epiophlebia superstes* and five *Somatochlora* spp. Dr. Ubukata has prepared an excellent booklet, in English and Japanese, on the dragonflies of Kushiro Marsh. The park administration is making special efforts to conserve the diverse wetland habitats for dragonflies as well as other fauna, and has so far done an excellent job of preserving habitat while making many areas of interest available to visitors.

Nevertheless, the Marsh is under great pressure, from conflicting water management needs and especially from development and deforestation of the surrounding watershed. All SIO members should be concerned with these issues, in general and as they apply to this unique site. Opportunities also exist for research in the Marsh, with some living facilities for researchers available in the Park at minimal cost. For further information contact Dr. Ubukata -- M.L.M]

## A REPORT ON ODONATOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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For those who might wonder what has happened to me, allow me briefly to update my story and then to advertise the possibility of doing molecular phylogenetic work on odonates in my lab. I moved to the Entomology Department at the University of Illinois in Urbana in 1987 as an assistant professor. Although my primary research focus has been on transposable elements in insects ever since doing a second postdoctoral stint in Bill Engels' lab at Wisconsin on the P elements of *Drosophila*, I did manage to initiate a molecular phylogenetic study of the genus *Ischnura* here in the first few years. Since then I have had two major projects

going, one on the phenomenon of cytoplasmic incompatibility in insects caused by the rickettsial bacteria of the genus *Wolbachia*, and a second on the transposable element *mariner* which turns out to be widespread in insects and other animals, moves in part by horizontal transfer, and is a candidate transformation vector for insects beyond *Drosophila*. These projects are now funded and successful, and I recently won tenure here, so am interested in returning to some work on the molecular phylogeny of odonates.

The work I began on *Ischnura* was in the hope of resolving the evolutionary origins of the female polymorphisms so prominent in the genus, along with their associated mating behavior particulars (I presented this comparative data at Johnson City but have yet to write it up properly). I tried to use the two rapidly-evolving Internal Transcribed Spacers of the ribosomal RNA genes to resolve the phylogeny of these closely related species. I was able to amplify these regions from genomic DNA, even from up to ten-year-old dried specimens (although for the collectors out there, specimens killed and preserved in 95% alcohol, or better yet frozen in your freezer at home, are far superior for this work). They comprise about 400 bp each, which should be relatively easy to sequence, yet provide enough data. At the time there were technical problems with the use of direct sequencing of PCR products, and I was resorting to cloning the products before sequencing. I believe these problems are now resolvable, and with about the half the data collected I am interested in completing this work. I am also interested in higher level questions, particularly the families of Zygoptera and Anisoptera. I have a student using the very conserved 18S rRNA genes to study the phylogeny of Collembola families, and believe that this gene might also have enough resolution for the odonate families. I am no longer able to invest the time myself in these projects, but can afford the supplies and have all the facilities, so am looking for someone who might be interested in this sort of work. Interested graduate students, postdocs who can find their own salary, or faculty on sabbatical leave are invited to contact me. At this time I am not applying for grant support for this work, although if someone is really keen we could try the NSF Systematics Panel. There is no need for any experience in molecular biology, although an interest therein and some aptitude for lab work would be useful. I believe something worthwhile, like completing the *Ischnura* project, could be done in six to twelve months, while the 18S project would take several years.

## RARE ANISOZYGOPTERAN SIGHTINGS and EPIOPHLEBIA LAIDLAWI, A LIVING GHOST

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The contributions which appeared under these two titles in *SELYSIA* of March 1993 (22(1) : 2) require a little clarification. As author of the original article which appeared in "Kimminsia", that was abstracted by the Editor under the first title, I apologize to Mahendra Mahato, author of the second item, for not mentioning his observations and his finding of an adult female of this enigmatic species in Nepal in 1987. This does not appear to have been published but he is to be congratulated on being the first "O.A.P." (even if not being an old-age-pensioner) to see a flying adult of *E. laidlawi*. Actually Mahato is not correct in thinking his specimen was the fifth to be found because some butterfly collectors captured specimens in the mid 1980s, which found their way to Dr. Asahina in Japan; he kindly gave one to the British Museum (where he worked for a year many years ago) and one to me. Be that as it may, my article was only a lay news item for a Newsletter (*Kimminsia* 1992, 3 (2): 10-11) and a fuller account will appear in due course.

At the present time I only wish to disagree with Mahato; we do have evidence of good population sizes for at least three locations which share, however, the benefits of inaccessibility. Larvae have been found by several visitors to central Nepal; D. Peter Northcott (Cambridge expedition report) searched 15 streams in 1988 but all of the many larvae found were in only 3 of these - the fastest running ones and especially at their waterfalls - between 6000 and 7000 feet. It is curious that they favor waterfalls because they show no obvious adaptations to such an ecological niche such as are found, e.g. in the Megapodagrionidae and Isostictidae in particular. Again this year larvae were found 'in abundance' by a friend elsewhere. The 'original' stream of 1918 fame, between Ghum and Sonada in Darjeeling District, is now polluted and dry for most of the year because the trees have been felled.

Very few 'foothills' of adequate height (8000 to 12000 ft., what we call 'mountains' in Europe!) have access to the top, except for properly equipped mountaineers, however along a high ridge on the Nepal-Sikkim border at about 10000 to 12000 feet and their precipitous higher slopes, many adults were flying; from viewpoints at that height, scores of suitable mountains could be seen in the area to the north before reaching the snowline about 50 miles away, dominated by the magnificent Kanchenjunga, only some hundreds of feet lower than Everest.

We do not agree with Mahato that the adults would have to fly fast and strongly to get from the gloomy gullies where they breed, to reach the tops of the mountains where the sun shines above the clouds. On the contrary, the vertical distance is only about 5000 feet, so even at a slope of 45 degrees (it is mostly much steeper) the distance would be about 7000 feet (ref.: Pythagoras, 47th theorem of the last book of Euclid, Samos, Greece, c.530 B.C.) This journey could be accomplished in as little as 1.446 minutes by *Austrophlebia costalis* (see Tillyard R.J., C.U.P. 1917, pp. 322-323).\* *E. laidlawi* travels at a much more leisurely pace than that, perhaps only 10 to 15 m.p.h. (it appears quite clumsy in flight); then it would take, say, 8 minutes, assuming no dawdling about catching flies, - unless compensated for by the thermals always coming up one or other side of these ridges. In short, we do not think this species is threatened.

\*[Ed.'s Note: On aerodynamic and energetic grounds, it is extremely unlikely that Tillyard's report of *A. costalis* flying 60 mph is correct unless there was a very strong following wind. This does not negate Dr. Davies' point, however, that dragonflies can cover a lot of ground quite rapidly. -- M.L.M.]

## THE IV SOUTH ASIAN SYMPOSIUM OF ODONATOLOGY - A GREAT SUCCESS

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The IV South Asian Symposium of Odonatology was held on 10-12 October 1992 at Chaudhary Mahadev Prasad (CMP) College, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India. About 48 delegates from India and 2 from Bangladesh attended the symposium. After a welcome address delivered by the Organizing Secretary Dr. Vinod K. Srivastava, the symposium was inaugurated on 10 October 1992 at 11:30 hrs by Dr. P. Das (Director, National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resource, India). An Introduction to Odonatology was given by Prof A.N. Chattoraj (Former Head of Zoology, Univ. Alld.). The Inaugural Ceremony was chaired by Prof Emeritus R.C. Mehrotra (Vice-Chancellor, Univ. Alld.). The Chairman of SIOROSA (SIO Regional Office in Southern Asia), Dr. D.B. Tembhare reviewed the activities and objectives of SIO and SIOROSA.

The Plenary Session commenced at 14:00 hrs under the chairmanship of Prof. S. K. Sangal. In this session, review lectures were given by eminent odonatologists on the following topics:

- a. Genetic assessment of Odonata (Prof O.P. Mittal)
- b. Dragonfly phenology -- a mechanism for optimal habitat selection (Prof S.H. Chowdhury, Bangladesh)
- c. Protozoan parasites in odonates (Prof. D.P. Halder)
- d. The neuroendocrine system in Anisoptera (Prof. D.B. Tembhare)
- e. Reproductive biology of Odonata in the Indian climate (Prof. B.K. Srivastava)

The Scientific Session started next day (11.10.92) at 09:00 hrs at G.B. Pant Institute Auditorium. In all 4 such sessions were held in which a total of 20 papers were presented. These covered a wide range of topics:

Larval morphology (B.K. Srivastava, V.K. Srivastava), Morphology of the branchial chamber (M. Thomas), Development of the secondary copulatory apparatus (R.J. Andrew), Functional morphology of the ovipositor (V.K. Srivastava), Structure of the post-ovarian genital complex (R.J. Andrew), Morphometric studies (S.H. Chowdhury), Karyological studies (R. Sandhu, I. Malhotra, G. Walia, S. Gulati, O.P. Mittal), Physiology (V. Kumar), Emergence patterns (V. Biswas), Feeding behavior (M. Thomas), Ethobiology (B.K. Srivastava), Reproductive behaviour (S.H. Chowdhury, S.K. Sangal), Population studies (V. Biswas), Analysis of odonate population (S.P. Roy), Spatial distribution and food preference (M. Thomas), Odonata of Kanpur (J.P. Srivastava), Biological control of mosquitos (B.K. Srivastava).

Monday, the 12th October 1992 was the day of an odonate collecting trip at the banks of the River Ganges and at the green fields of CORDET Farm, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Phulpur. The odonatologists were delighted to find some rare dragonflies and damselflies from Allahabad, which they netted in and preserved for later studies.

The last, Valedictory Session was held same day at 16:30 hrs in the auditorium of G.B. Pant Institute. The best paper presentation award was given to Ms. Seema Gulati for her paper "Chromosomal studies of three abundantly occurring damselflies from Himachal Pradesh (India)". The session was followed by viewing of the video film of the symposium proceedings.

On the evenings of 10 & 11 October at 19:00 hrs the SIOROSA Council Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. D.B. Tembhare.



## AN OPEN LETTER FROM DR. WESTFALL,

Minter J. Westfall  
Department of Zoology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611, U.S.A.

I have been distressed by the recent criticism of Bastiaan Kiauta and Janny van Brink in the handling of S.I.O. business. I have had a continuous correspondence with Bastiaan since 1973. My association with S.I.O. has been from the beginning. I have served two years as President, am an Associate Editor of *ODONATOLOGICA* and on the editorial board of *NOTULAE ODONATOLOGICAE*. During 1970-1986 I edited and produced the newsletter *SELYSIA*. My editing was aided greatly by Bastiaan's funneling to me many items of international interest. I understand that he did the same for Dan Johnson when he became editor in 1987. Since 1975 I have been collecting dues from the members of S.I.O. in the U.S. and sending them to the treasurer, Janny van Brink. We have mailed the journals to U.S. members from the Gainesville National Office where I have been the National Representative. My wife, Margaret, and I have attended every international Symposium, beginning in Karlsruhe in 1973. At one of these I was voted a member of honour. All of this is to show that I have had more involvement in S.I.O. than most members. Always I have been amazed at the amount of time Bastiaan has given to S.I.O., when he could have been doing more research and having more time for vacations. Bastiaan, Marianne and Janny have been guests in our home in Gainesville, and Margaret and I have visited in their homes in the Netherlands and Switzerland. Our friendship has been long and pleasant.

In remembering Bastiaan's accomplishments for S.I.O., I recall a few. The society was born from his initiative at the international meetings he organized at the University of Utrecht in 1970 and 1971, which resulted in the first European Symposium of Odonatology in Gent, Belgium in October 1971. At that meeting he was asked to organize the journal and the abstracts, to set up the membership/subscription and organize biennial symposia to be held each in a different country. Through the years he has made sure that we had invitations and he has extended much help to the organizers.

The formation of the INTERNATIONAL ODONATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, of which I have been the unpaid director, was at Bastiaan's suggestion. In his kitchen in 1981 while Margaret and I were visiting, the plans were drawn up for our future center. Because of lack of funds this building has never been realized, but we have continued to operate in facilities provided free by the Department of Plant Industry of the Florida Department of Agriculture. We have also not been able to implement some of Bastiaan's suggestions for raising

money.

Our excellent journals have always appeared promptly and Bastiaan has written over 9,000 abstracts for *ODONATOLOGICA*, making the world Odonata literature available to readers. He has received very little help in this and usually has had to obtain papers through libraries. Much of this was facilitated by his intimate knowledge of so many different languages. This also helped him with the vast correspondence with members all over the world. We now have members in about 80 different countries.

Because the dues charged members have not been enough to cover the cost of printing the journals Bastiaan has given generously of his time to operate the Antiquarian Department by himself since 1984 to realize profits to help pay printing costs. This also made it possible to give free memberships to workers in third world and communist countries where they could not pay.

Bastiaan also at his initiative helped set up National Offices where the representatives could keep in contact with members through correspondence and a newsletter in their own language. This has been very helpful for an international society. Our newsletter *Selysia* was mailed by him to all non-U.S. and non-British members until I retired as editor in 1986.

For the International Office in the U.S. my business relationships with Janny van Brink were always excellent. At every symposium she passed out a very detailed treasurer's report listing all of the income and expenses. Members had a chance to question any of the items. The reports were always audited by two members elected at the symposia. I am glad that Marianne Kiauta has been able to take over at least temporarily the treasurer's duties.

I have written this to express my sincere thanks to Bastiaan, Janny and Marianne for all of their tireless work to make S.I.O. possible. Bastiaan has asked in Japan to be replaced but he is willing to continue for only two more years. Who will come forth to take his place? I fear it will take several persons to take over his responsibilities.

## ISCA: A NEW ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

Carl Cook  
469 Crailhope Road  
Center, KY 42214, U.S.A.

In July 1993 at Louisville, Kentucky, the new organization, The International Scientific Collectors'

Association, was founded to represent the interests of scientific collectors of natural history material, in particular amateurs; to facilitate best utilization of systematic material in scientific research; and to encourage ultimate disposition of all such collections to museums for permanent preservation.

It is certainly becoming apparent to everyone who collects natural history specimens for scientific purposes, or engages in exchanging material with international colleagues, that these pursuits are becoming subject to constantly increasing regulatory acts, and in many instances require expensive or difficult to obtain import and export permits to be conducted legally.

Up to now no single source of information has been available to the avocational collector concerning these regulations and the permit processes. ISCA proposes to act as a clearing-house to provide such information. They also propose to represent the viewpoint of scientists on legislative proposals having impact upon scientific research. To support the necessity of scientific collecting and systematic collections for scientific research. To recognize the achievements of amateur natural history scientists, because today it seems to have become fashionable to minimize the contributions made by the so called "amateur" or "avocational" worker. It seems nearly forgotten that virtually all of the great pioneer natural scientists - Audubon, de Selys-Longchamps, Fabricius, Linnaeus, Rambur, were all amateurs.

ISCA solicits your support and membership. Annual dues are \$15.00 for regular membership (\$25.00 or more for contributing membership). For information contact Carl Cook, Executive Director ISCA, 469 Crailhope Road, Center, KY 42214 (phone 502-565-3795).

## **1972-1994 A TRIBUTE TO BASTIAAN KIAUTA FOR HIS TWENTY-TWOYEARS SERVICE TO ODONATOLOGICA AS EDITOR**

Carl Cook  
469 Crailhope Road  
Center, Kentucky 42214

The first European Symposium of Odonatology was held in October of 1971 at Ghent, Belgium. This gathering by a large part of the world's foremost students of Odonata gave impetus to the long standing desire for an international organization and journal that would be devoted wholly to the study of dragonflies. Thus was born the *SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS*

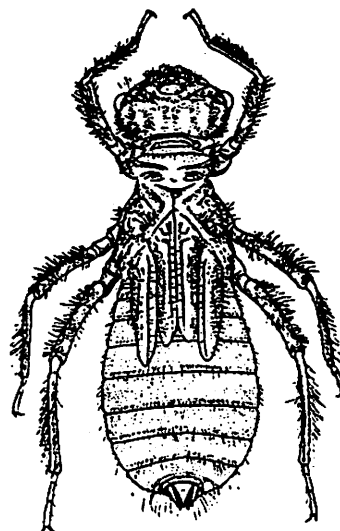
*ODONATOLOGICA*, followed in March of 1972 by establishment of the journal *ODONATOLOGICA*, under the able editorship of Dr. Bastiaan Kiauta.

In an editorial in the first issue, Dr. Kiauta quotes Dr. Belyshev as follows: "Every learned society is bound to die if it is not able to keep close contacts with its members by means of an own journal". If we are to accept these words of wisdom so eloquently spoken by colleague Belyshev, then the successes and position of preeminence achieved by *SIO* among the world's community of scientific societies must, at least in a measurable part, be attributed to the wise editorial management of the Society's two journals.

With the excellent editorial guidance of Dr. Kiauta, *ODONATOLOGICA* has firmly established itself as the predominant medium of information for all students of dragonflies, and the journal of choice for virtually every author of research reports concerned with their efforts in the science of Odonatology.

The feature *ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS* is virtually indispensable for anyone with a serious interest in odonates. In his twenty-two years of cataloging the world literature relating to Odonatology, Dr. Kiauta has reviewed the incredible total of 9,338 titles! It takes only a brief moment of reflection to imagine the great time and effort this exceptional man has devoted to this one particular service to his readers. Without the ready availability of *ODONATOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS*, I would find my personal Odonata research projects vastly more time consuming and difficult to accomplish.

To my good friend Bastiaan, I salute you! I congratulate you on these twenty-two years of exceptional service to the odonatological fraternity, and I wish you the very best for the next twenty-two years!



## **CORDULEGASTER SAYI HABITAT IS SPARED**

Bill Mauffray  
General Manager I.O.R.I.  
P.O. Box 147100  
Gainesville, Fl. 32614-7100, U.S.A.

The I.O.R.I. played a role in stopping a proposed flood control project that might have destroyed the largest known population of Cordulegaster sayi, at Gainesville, Florida. Last spring, the I.O.R.I. was subcontracted by CH2mHill, an environmental consulting firm under contract with the City of Gainesville, to study the site adjacent to Possum Branch of Hog Town Creek at Gainesville, Florida.

The study was conducted by Dr. Minter J. Westfall, Jr. and Bill Mauffray. The results, along with accumulated data from past collections were presented in December, 1993.

We concluded that the proposed flood control structure would place additional pressure on the already threatened habitat. An increase by only a few inches of flood waters would cause the larvae and their required substrate of leaves and other organic matter, to float upward. Subsiding flood waters would leave a drastically altered substrate that might render this unique habitat uninhabitable for C. sayi.

We learned from CH2mHill in March that the project is on hold indefinitely, partially due to the report submitted. The City of Gainesville is waiting to upgrade their flood projection models and is considering alternatives.

A bonus to this good news was a check for \$1406.25 paid to the I.O.R.I. This is the first successful consulting job provided by the I.O.R.I.

## **I.O.R.I. STORE RETAIL PRICE LIST**

Bill Mauffray  
General Manager I.O.R.I.  
P.O. Box 147100  
Gainesville, Fl. 32614-7100, U.S.A.

ITEM E9311001: 3.25" x 6" 2 mil Polypropylene envelopes: Note: this envelope is an improvement over previous types, but it still carries a slight electrical charge.

1-99	\$ 0.030 each
100-249	0.029 each
250-499	0.027 each
500-750	0.025 each
751-1999	0.023 each
2000-4999	0.021 each
5000-9999	0.020 each
10000-19999	0.019 each
> 20000	0.0185 each

PLUS SHIPPING AND HANDLING (MIN  
CHARGE IS \$5.00)

We also must charge sales tax by Florida Law.

## **"CURATOR", A GREAT NEW WINDOWS ORIENTED DATA BASE FOR COLLECTORS**

Bill Mauffray  
General Manager I.O.R.I.  
P.O. Box 147100  
Gainesville, Fl. 32614-7100, U.S.A.

A really great Windows based program called "Curator" has been in development for about 2 years. It is in testing right now. This program allows the user to set up a data base of collectors, specimens, localities, collections, and fields for the tax deductible categories of specimen donations.

It can be formatted to print standard 3 x 5 Odonata cards or labels. It will do a summary of a given lot, or by search parameters such as locality, date, country, state, collector, etc. It will print out a summary of a particular lot of specimens, and will even do the tax donation sheet for the end of the year.

The program requires a 386-33 or greater IBM or compatible, 8 MB RAM, a 100 MB drive or greater, Windows 3.1, Microsoft Access for Windows 1.0 or greater.

The program for beta testers and designers is currently available for \$100; however, there is no support documentation or manual.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

In addition to Dr. Tony Watson (see p. 1), we have received word of the deaths of the following S.I.O. members:

Dr. Paul P. Cook (Seattle Univ.)

Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd - "Dolly" Gloyd passed away in Dallas, TX, U.S.A., on 2 June 1993. Although largely inactive since suffering a stroke in 1986, she will be remembered as a major figure in American odonatology. A reminiscence of her life by Rosser Garrison was published in the March 1994 ARGIA.

Dr. Charles Hamrum (Gustavus Adolphus Coll.)

Herr Otto R. Strub (Thun, Switzerland)

## EDITOR NEEDED FOR SELYSIA

Minter Westfall and I have produced and distributed this issue of SELYSIA on an emergency basis. It may be possible for us to do one more issue on the same basis. After the Fall of 1994, however, neither of us has any intention of continuing as Editor. We therefore urgently request any S.I.O. member, especially from North America, who is in a position to undertake this job to get in touch with us as soon as possible. If we do not have a volunteer, publication will have to be suspended. My number is 908, 932-9459 (FAX 932-7229), Dr. Westfall's is 904, 372-3505.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS ODONATOLOGICA

held at the International Centre, Osaka, Japan, on Thursday, 5 August 1993

Chairman: Jill Silsby

Recorders: Michael Samways, Bob Kemp, Ronnie Silsby

The meeting was convened at 5.15 hours.

### 1. Minutes of the previous Meeting.

The Agenda, as published in "Program & Generalities" was accepted, subject to:

the substitution of Jill Silsby for Bastiaan Kiauta to chair the meeting;

- the substitution of "preview" for "overview" in item 13;
- the exclusion of item 18 since neither the Member of Honour candidate nor the proposer had been present at either this or the previous Symposium.

Acceptance was proposed by Jean-Guy Pilon, seconded by Eberhard Schmidt. Carried.

### 3. Report of the Secretary.

The Secretary (Gordon Pritchard) having resigned, Bastiaan Kiauta gave this report.

- Membership showed a steady increase (101 new members);
- the reorganization promised by Gordon had been postponed until Essen. Since there were no elections in Trevi, the present Council is, till now, the same as that at Johnson City;
- the death of the Treasurer (Janny Van Brink) had led to a serious situation regarding accommodation since Janny's house had in effect functioned as the SIO office. Some relief had been obtained by transferring the Library to the Paris Natural History Museum but a vast amount of other material had had to be moved to the Kiauta home and the situation had become intolerable. BK also thanked Jean Belle and Martin Schorr for agreeing to hold some stocks; plans for disposal and transportation of SIO assets must be made as soon as possible;
- suggested changes to the Constitution had been in abeyance but it was hoped that the new Council would tackle the problem: it was felt that the running of the Society had become too complicated and clumsy.

Acceptance of Secretary's Report was proposed by Mike May, seconded by Minter Westfall. Carried.

### 4. Report of the Executive Editor.

- Odonatologica had increased 10% in size, now over 1000 pp. during Trevi-Osaka period (i.e. Vols 20(3) - 22(2) inclusive);
- Abstracts volume had increased but the trend is unlikely to continue;
- it was suggested that the late Treasurer's proposal regarding the separating of Odonatologica from the SIO itself should be looked into;
- BK said that a rather lopsided situation was developing in Notulae, whereby periodicals of national Societies were attracting some authors away from publishing in Notulae, the latter being increasingly restricted to contributions from countries without a national odonatological periodical;
- Advances and Rapid Communications were self-supporting;
- The waiting period in Notulae, which was considered to be too long, was due to page limitation.

In answer to a question from Heinrich Lohmann, the Editor replied that members of the Board of Managing

Editors were nominated by Council and elected when necessary, on an indefinite basis, at Business Meetings.

Acceptance of Editor's Report was proposed by Jean-Guy Pilon, seconded by Kiyoshi Inoue. Carried.

5. Report of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, Janny Van Brink, having sadly died in March of this year, Marianne presented the report as Acting Treasurer:

- A Statement of Income & Expenditure for the period July 1991 to July 1993 had been circulated to the meeting and a copy is reproduced here. This was based on records kept by Janny Van Brink until her death and completed by Marianne.

- The figures as displayed showed a surplus of income over expenditure, amounting to Hfl 10,000. It was emphasized that the timing of the principal items of expenditure could have a major effect on the apparent outcome. Though it might be possible to lower the subscription in the future, it was considered that no reduction was justified at this stage.

The acceptance of the Treasurer's Report, together with a Vote of Thanks to Central Office and in particular to Marianne for dealing with the crisis caused by Janny's death, was proposed by Jan van Tol and seconded by Tony Watson. Carried.

6. Reports of the National Offices Co-ordinator & of National Representatives.

Bastiaan reported that there were now 11 national or regional offices with 7 more in the offing.

Canada (Pilon) reported difficulties: membership had fallen from 21 to 7. Due to Syd Cannings' acceptance of a new professional position, he was unable to continue the National Office administration and Walkeria publication. Canadian membership administration had been taken over by Central Office while Nancy House, who volunteered to continue Walkeria, has produced 2 issues and the newsletter is regular again.

Germany (H. Lohmann in lieu of M. Schorr) reported that their main task was the production of Hagenia which was going from strength to strength. They were proposing to combine it with the National Society newsletter.

Hungary (A. Ambrus). Attempts to establish a national office had encountered bureaucratic difficulties but a national society had been formed.

Iberia (F. Romero). The regional office had been organized at Trevi and a newsletter, Navasia was being published in Spanish and Portuguese.

India (B.K. Tyagi/D.B. Tembhare). The office operated as a regional centre for SE Asia, although there had been some administrative problems due to recent preoccupation of Dr. Tyagi in his professional position. The region has its own Council, its own executive and organizes a regional symposium under the leadership of Dr. Tyagi. Periodicals: newsletter Fraseria; annual: Indian Odonatology.

Italy (C. Utzeri) is an active office, producing Lindenia. Work on the migration of Hemianax ephippiger was in

progress.

Japan (K. Inoue/S. Eda). As a result of difficulties in organizing a symposium in Thailand, it was decided to bring forward a Japanese symposium from 1995 to 1993. Taking advantage of this, and in consultation with the Coordinator for National/Regional Offices (BK), the National Office in Japan had been reorganized into the "SIO Branch Japan", with K. Inoue as acting President. the reorganization has now been regularized by the Council and Inoue is to work out details. SIO membership in Japan now numbered 85.

Slovenia Membership now stood at 13 plus 2 institutional subscribers, with the bulletin Exuviae (editor I. Geister). National Office announced the organization of the First Odonatological Symposium of the alps-Adriatic Regional Community (Maribor, July 1994).

Thailand (A. Pinratana). The national office was producing a journal (Malangpo) once a year. Records from all foreign odonatologists were being processed and Bro. Amnuay extended an invitation to fellow SIO members to visit Thailand. Membership stood at 12.

U.K. (J. Silsby). There were 33 SIO members, with 6 others from Commonwealth or ex-Commonwealth countries contributing to Kimminsia. 450 copies of each issue of "Kim" were now being printed. Jill expressed her gratitude to Graham Vick and to all the contributors. The British Dragonfly Society now numbered 1157. No Symposia were planned as the yearly BDS Indoor Meeting, in effect, took its place.

United States (M. Westfall). SIO membership was 66. Selysia is produced twice annually and is sent to all SIO members. Univ. of Florida had previously paid for both printing and mailing but the latter was now covered only to domestic readers. A campaign was planned to increase membership of the American Dragonfly Society and a chairman was being sought.

Algeria (B. Samraoui). Formation of an Arab Regional Office was being considered.

Baltic States. Establishment of a regional office was proving too difficult at present.

Acceptance of these Reports was proposed by Tony Watson and seconded by Marianne Kiauta. Carried.

7. Report of the representative on the IUCN Species Survival Commission.

Norman Moore was unable to attend the Business Meeting but the following is a summary of his written report on the 8th meeting of the Odonata Specialist Group was delivered afterwards.

Membership. Dr. Jan van Tol was elected in place of Dr. J. Furtado. Van Tol would represent Indonesia on the Group.

Collecting in national parks. The matter was under discussion with IUCN. It was suggested that a further approach be made emphasizing the importance of collecting by conservation biologists dragonflies in national parks. Also suggested that IUCN be asked to provide a document which could be used to speed up procedure for obtaining permits from local authorities.

Dragonfly Action Plan. The aim of the Plan is to give international authority to priorities for conservation action and research. It was written to be used by research organizations and other funding bodies.

Alterations to IUCN's Red List of Threatened Animals were tables and approved:

- 34 species and subspecies (mainly Japanese) were added;
- 11 species were removed;
- the categories of 3 species were altered.

8. Report of the International Odonata Research Institute.

Minter Westfall reported that the Institute was still operating from the same premises; plans for a new building were in abeyance. Sid Dunkle, who had taken up another appointment, had been replaced by Bill Mauffrey. Annual reports for 1991/1992 were in preparation. The Institute had received many overseas visitors.

Acceptance of the report was proposed by Bastiaan, seconded by Jean-Guy Pilon. Carried.

9. Auditor's Report. It was felt that, since the accounts were not audited by Chartered Accountants, the Auditors should be referred to as Scrutineers.

The bank accounts, together with respective invoices and remittances, had been checked by a random test audit and all was found to have been adequately documented. A.W.M. Mol drew attention to the fact that Janny Van Brink had kept the books and recordings as long as she was physically able and that Marianne Kiauta had spontaneously volunteered to help by conducting the Treasury after the former's death. Without this action, the SIO would have been unable to operate, the journals would not have been published, nor the printers paid. He suggested a Vote of Thanks should be made to the late Dr. Van Brink and Mrs. Kiauta.

The acceptance of the Report, together with a Vote of Thanks to Marianne and to the Auditors, was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Shafique Chowdhury. Carried.

11. Discharge of Council. The discharge of the present Council was proposed by Mike May and seconded by Kiyoshi Inoue. Carried. At this point there were no officers, apart from the Chairman of the Business Meeting.

12. Election of new Council.

President: Eberhard Schmidt, having accepted nomination two years ago, was the Council's nominee.

Secretary General: Michael May. Second Secretary: Sidney Dunkle. Editor: Bastiaan Kiauta. Treasurer: Marianne Kiauta. Ordinary Members: Rob Cannings, Enrique Gonzales, Peter Miller, Jan van Tol and Jurgen Ott (the latter in lieu of Eberhard Schmidt). President elect: Jean-Guy Pilon.

There being no other nominations, the Chairman proposed the election of the above, this was seconded by

Kiyoshi Inoue. Carried.

A statement by Bastiaan & Marianne Kiauta to the effect that they were not very eager to be re-elected and that, having been involved for 22 years, they would like to be relieved of their offices in two years time was noted. The Chairman, on behalf of the members, expressed deep gratitude for past services.

13. Preview of Operations. The new President remarked on the atmosphere of cordiality and rational solution that had characterized the Council meetings held during the previous few days and which had also been evident during this present meeting under the chairmanship of Jill Silsby. He expressed the hope that this would continue and that necessary changes in the structure of the SIO would process smoothly.

14. Publications. Bastiaan Kiauta assured the meeting that these would continue as usual. No new titles were in preparation.

15. Financial Estimates 1993-95. Marianne Kiauta said that, thanks to good work by National Offices in the collection of subscriptions, no rise in costs was expected; however, there would be new costs for telephone etc. (which were hitherto carried by the late Janny Van Brink personally), estimated at Hfl 800 per month.

16. XII Symposium Organizing Committee Report. Kiyoshi Inoue gave a brief report on the organizing of the Symposium and expressed his gratitude to his helpers in Reception and in the field and also to all the Sponsors.

In proposing the acceptance of this report, the Chairman thanked everyone who had been involved in the organization and funding of the Symposium with particularly heartfelt thanks to Kiyoshi and Sumiko Inoue.

Seconded by Eberhard Schmidt. Carried.

17. Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee for the Organization of International Symposia of Odonatology.

Bastiaan Kiauta reminded the meeting that this 3-man Committee always consisted of the Chairman (B.K.) plus the two previous Organizing Secretaries (i.e. for the next two years, Carlo Utzeri and Kiyoshi Inoue).

Proposals for future Symposia are:

1995 - Essen, Germany (definite)

1997 - Mexico (under consideration by E. Gonzales) but other options remain open pending a formal invitation reaching Standing Committee.

Acceptance proposed by Tony Watson, seconded by Minter Westfall. Carried.

18. Election of Scrutineers. It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Eberhard Schmidt that Henri Dumont and

Marcel Wasscher be asked to act in this capacity. Should one or other of these be unable to act, then Ad Mol would be approached to fill the gap. Carried.

19. A.O.B. (a) Bastiaan Kiauta drew attention to the need for additional editorial help.

(b) Heinrich Lohmann drew attention to a new working group on systematic and phylogenetic biology. Eberhard Schmidt stipulated that no cost to the SIO should be incurred. It was proposed by Eberhard Schmidt and seconded by Jean-Guy Pilon that the formation of the Group should be noted but not recognized until results of work were examined in 1995.

Carried.

There being no further business, upon a motion by J-G Pilon, seconded by Tony Watson, the meeting closed at 17.09 hours.

Minute recorders: Michael Samways, Robert Kemp, Ronald Silsby.

Chairman: Jill Silsby.

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## SELYSIA

### A NEWSLETTER OF ODONATOLOGY

Edited by M. L. May, Dept. of Entomology, Rutgers University, and M. J. Westfall, Dept. of Zoology, University of Florida

SELYSIA is designed to disseminate facts and news about the activities of Odonatologists and Odonatology, not as a journal or an organ for publication of articles or technical papers. The name is based upon that of the "Father of Odonatology," Baron Edmond de Selys Longchamps.

SELYSIA is issued semiannually, nominally on 1 March and 1 September. Items submitted should reach the Editor no later than one month before publication date.

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