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ON SOME PAINTINGS OF ODONATA FROM THE LATE MIDDLE AGES (14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES)

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Painted representations of Odonata from the 14th and 15th centuries, found in the masterpieces cited below, are described and commented on: "*Belleville Breviary*", Paris (J. Pucelle, ca 1323-1326); "*Allegory of Good Government*", Siena (A. Lorenzetti, ca 1338-1340); "*The Two Lovers*", Southern Germany (anonymous, ca 1470) and "*Hastings Hours*", Flandres (anonymous, ca 1480). The symbolic meaning of the Odonata representation in each work seems to be different. The damselfly painted in the "*Belleville Breviary*", probably based on a male *Calopteryx* specimen, represents the oldest known European representation of Odonata yet.

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ECTOPARASITIC MITES INFEST COMMON AND WIDESPREAD BUT NOT RARE AND RED-LISTED DRAGONFLY SPECIES

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Freshwater ectoparasitic mites negatively alter host population dynamics by reducing survivorship, mating success, fitness and altering activity patterns. Hosts commonly include dragonflies. The Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, South Africa, is a major hotspot for endemic dragonflies. All 38 dragonfly species in the reserve were sampled for ectoparasitic mites, but only 2 common, widespread spp. of Zygoptera, *Ischnura senegalensis* and *Ceriagrion glabrum*, were infested with *Arrenurus* or *Leptus* mite spp. None of the endemic or red-listed dragonflies were infested. Parasitism level was 3.5% for *C. glabrum* and 38% for *I. senegalensis*. Intensity of ectoparasites on individuals was high, with about eight ectoparasitic larva per individual. Larval mites preferentially associated with individual hosts already harbouring mites. High levels of species-specific parasitism likely reflects shared environmental requirements, preferential species selection, and lack of defensive behaviours to resist infestation. Characteristic scars from previous mite attachment observed on older individuals of *I. senegalensis* indicate that a much larger percentage of the population was actually parasitized, but detached as the individual aged. That the rare and red-listed species were apparently immune from infestation is a positive note for their conservation.

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SOME LIBELLULIDAE LARVAE FROM THE YUNGAS FOREST, ARGENTINA: *MACROTHEMIS HAHNELI* RIS, *BRECHMORHOGA NUBECULA* (RAMBUR) AND *DASYTHEMIS MINCKI CLARA* RIS (ANISOPTERA)

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A first description of the larva of *M. hahneli* is provided. The larva of *B. nubecula*, previously described based on a single specimen of doubtful identity, is here redescribed based on bona fide specimens belonging to that sp. The larva of *D. mincki clara* is found to agree overall with that of *D. m. mincki*, differing only on some minor details probably due to geographic variation.

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EVALUATION OF LINE TRANSECT METHOD FOR ESTIMATING *MORTONAGRION HIROSEI* ASAHINA ABUNDANCE IN A DENSE REED COMMUNITY (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

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The results of the mark and recapture method for estimating the number of *M. hirosei* adults were compared to those of census counts using the line transect method carried out in the same habitat, a dense reed community established in brackish water. The mark and recapture method gave a daily estimate of about 1000 and 800 individuals of each sex at the peak population in early July of 2003 and 2004, respectively. These results did not agree with the estimate from the census counts, giving 600 ♂ at that time in the same habitat. Some limitations of the line transect method were discussed for estimates of adults perching in the understory of the dense reed community. However, a relationship was observed with regard to daily population estimates of the line transect method and the mark and recapture method, indicating that the line transect method can be an effective tool for monitoring populations of the endangered damselflies inhabiting such a dense plant community.

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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

THE LARVA OF *IDIONYX STEVENSI* FRASER FROM NEPAL (ANISOPTERA: CORDULIIDAE)

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The ♂ larval exuviae is described and illustrated from a freshly emerged individual observed *in situ* (Shivapuri Hills, Nepal). Comparison is provided with a larva of the same sp. and exuviae of *I. yolanda* (Malaysia). A note is made on the unusual arrangement of labial setae, which appears to be typical of the genus.

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TELAGRION BOLIVIENSIS SPEC. NOV. FROM BOLIVIA (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

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The new sp. is described and illustrated (holotype ♂ and allotype ♀: Bolivia, Beni Department, Cercado prov., forest around Lago Los Lagartos, 2 km N of Loma Suarez, 22-VIII-2003). The flavescent/brownish wings will separate the new sp. from all other *Telagrion* sp., which have hyaline wings. The holotype and allotype are deposited in Universidad Autonoma "Gabriel Rene Moreno" (UAGRM) in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

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ARGIOLESTES CELEBENSIS SPEC. NOV. FROM SULAWESI, INDONESIA (ZYGOPTERA: MEGAPODAGRIONIDAE)*

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The new sp. is described from a single ♂ (holotype ♂: INDONESIA, SW Sulawesi, W of Palopo, Puncak Palopo, X-1993; deposited in RMNH, Leiden). It is the first known representative of the genus on Sulawesi.

* Notes on Old World Megapodagrionidae No. 1

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ODONATA TYPE SPECIMENS PRESERVED IN THE MUSEO DE LA PLATA, ARGENTINA

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Type collection preserved at Museo de La Plata includes 105 specimens of Odonata (6 holotypes, 1 neotype, 6 allotypes and 96 paratypes), representing 13 names belonging to Coenagrionidae (5), Lestidae (1), Megapodagrionidae (1), Aeshnidae (4), Gomphidae (1) and Libellulidae (1). Preservation status and label details of primary types are stated.

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THE LARVAE OF *TEINOPODAGRION CAQUETANUM* DE MARMELS AND *T. VALLENATUM* DE MARMELS (ZYGOPTERA: MEGAPODAGRIONIDAE)

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The last instar larvae are described and illustrated. They are diagnosed against the congeners on the basis of published descriptions. The principal diagnostic features are found in caudal gills, cerci and protuberances of occipital lobes. A key to the known *Teinopodagrion* larvae is provided.

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PERIAESCHNA ZHANGZHOUENSIS SPEC. NOV. FROM FUJIAN, CHINA (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

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The new sp. is described, illustrated and compared with the congeners (holotype ♂, China, Fujian, Huaan co., 3-VIII-2004; deposited at Zhangzhou Education College, China). It is similar to *P. flinti* Asahina, from which it is distinguished by longer inferior appendages, an obtusely tipped dentigerous plate and by different colour patterns of the synthorax and abdomen.