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MALE HARASSMENT AND FEMALE ENERGETICS IN THE TERRITORIAL DAMSELFLY *HETAERINA AMERICANA* (FABRICIUS) (ZYGOPTERA: CALOPTERYGIDAE)

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The possible energetic costs due to ♂ harassment in *H. americana* ♀♀ were explored by investigating: (a) changes in thoracic and abdominal fat during ♀ adulthood, (b) the fat budget after each of the 2 matings that ♀♀ engage in during 2 seasons of varying ♂ harassment, (c) the fat imbalance due to ♂ harassment in the thorax (where fat is used mainly for flying) and abdomen (where fat is used to produce eggs), (d) whether re-mating takes longer when harassment is high compared to when harassment is low, and (e) the feeding rate after each mating in both seasons to see whether ♀♀ balance the energetic resources they spend. ♀♀ gained fat resources after emergence but lost fat when they became old. Fat decreased more in the 'high harassment' season than in the 'low harassment' season; in the former, fat was reduced more intensively after a second mating. Thoracic fat decreased to a lower level after the second mating in the 'high harassment' season compared with the 'low harassment' season. When harassment was high, re-mating took longer than when harassment was low. Feeding was similar between seasons. These results suggest substantial energetic costs for ♀♀ due to ♂ harassment.

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THE EFFECT OF ECOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS ON THE DISPERSAL ABILITIES OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN DRAGONFLIES (ODONATA)

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Individual species dispersal ability deserves special attention mainly because of negative impact of human induced changes on freshwater ecosystems. This study is focused on Central European dragonflies, because there is a high concentration of very experienced odonatologists in this region. It is more difficult to estimate dispersal ability of distant taxa than closely related spp. This study supports the widespread awareness of limited dispersal abilities of habitat generalists. Although there are a variety of life-history groups between both suborders, the majority of spp. with limited dispersal abilities are from the suborder Zygoptera. Mediterranean elements, often referred to as those expanding due to global warming, embody higher dispersal abilities than Siberian elements. Lentic spp. may benefit from the stable conditions of standing waters in comparison to lotic ones, although this preference is not so strong according to authors' analysis.

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AUSTROTEPUIBASIS GEN. NOV. WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES FROM BRAZIL (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

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Austrotepuibasis is described along with 3 new spp., viz.: *A. alvarengai* sp. n. (holotype ♂: Mato Grosso, SINOP, X-1970), *A. demarmelsi* sp. n. (holotype ♂: Pará, Fordlândia, II-1957), and *A. manolisi* sp. n. (holotype ♂: Mato Grosso, Alta Floreta, Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Rio Cristalino, 10-IX-2006). The new genus is close to *Tepuibasis* De Marmels, 2007 with which it shares the presence of an articulated ventrobasal lobe on cercus and differs mainly by the absence of the spiny auricle-like processes in penis, absence of dorsal cleft on ♀ tergum of S10 and other structural and colour characters. Whereas *Tepuibasis* is endemic to the high Pantepui region of Venezuela, *Austrotepuibasis* occurs in low altitude Amazon region of the Tapajós-Xingu prov. in Brazil.

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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

REDESCRIPTION OF MALE *COENAGRIOCNEMIS REUNIENSE* (FRASER, 1957), WITH NOTES ON THE MESOSTIGMAL PLATE AND KEY TO MALES OF THE GENUS (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE) *

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Coenagriocnemis Fraser, 1949, an endemic genus to the Mascarene Archipelago (Indian Ocean), is currently represented by 4 spp. After examination of its ♂ anal appendages, *C. reuniense* ♂ an endemic sp. to La Réunion, is redescribed. The mesostigmal plate, which has a very unusual structure, is illustrated and commented upon. A key to the *Coenagriocnemis* ♂♂ is provided.

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REDESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF *ARGIA CONCINNA* (RAMBUR), WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF THAT OF *A. TELESFORDI* MEURGEY FROM THE WEST INDIES (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

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The last instar larva of *A. concinna* is redescribed, based on specimens from Guadeloupe, and that of *A. telesfordi* is described and illustrated for the first time, based on specimens from Saint Vincent in the Lesser Antilles. Notes on their ecology and larval habitat are provided.

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A STUDY OF THE GENUS *COELICCIA* KIRBY, 1890 FROM SHAANXI (CHINA), WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF *C. WILSONI* ZHANG & YANG SPEC. NOV. (ZYGOPTERA: PLATYCNEMIDIDAE)

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The new sp. is described and illustrated. Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀: China, Shaanxi prov., Nanzheng co., alt. 1200 m a.s.l., 28-VII-2006; deposited in the Shaanxi Bio-Resource Key Laboratory, Shaanxi University of Technology, Hanzhong, China. Figs of the penile structure and the dorsum of the ♂ caudal appendages of *C. sexmaculata* Wang are also provided.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF *BOYERIA KARUBEI* YOKOI AND *PERIAESCHNA F. FLINTI* ASAHINA LARVAE FROM CHINA (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

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The final stage larvae of the 2 spp. are for the first time described and illustrated based on laboratory reared specimens. The reared adults are also illustrated and discussed. Some biological notes are provided.