

**GOMPHUS PULCHELLUS SELYS RECORDED ON THE  
EASTERN EDGE  
OF ITS DISTRIBUTION AREA IN MONTENEGRO  
(ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE)**

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A larva from the Zeta river (Danilovgrad, 12-X-2010) is brought on record, figured and its habitat is described. This is the first record of *G. pulchellus* larva from the Balkans. The eastern records of the sp. are reviewed and mapped, and the eastern range of *G. pulchellus* is discussed.

**PHYLOGENY OF THE GENUS *ISCHNURA*,  
WITH EMPHASIS ON THE OLD WORLD TAXA  
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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COI and ITS DNA fragments were used to gain insight into the phylogenetic relationships within *Ischnura*. The genus is recovered as monophyletic, and the 24 species-level taxa considered (about one third of the total) suggest the existence of 2 main clades, here called the *I. elegans* and *I. pumilio* groups. Each group has a core number of about 4-5 spp. while the placement of most others is not well resolved and will require further study. However, for a number of taxa, their relationship within the species group is clarified. This is true of formerly enigmatic spp. like *I. aralensis*, but also of *I. fountaineae*, *I. evansi*, and others. *I. aurora* is found to be only distantly related to *I. rubilio* and both certainly deserve full species status and occupy disjunct geographic ranges. *Ischnura nursei* is confirmed as a true *Ischnura*. *I. graellsii* and *I. saharensis*, although closely related to *I. elegans*, appear to be good species.

## TEMPORAL VARIATION IN ODONATA LARVAL ASSEMBLAGE DIVERSITY IN A LOWLAND STREAM IN WESTERN MEXICO

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There is limited information on the structure and seasonality of Mexican Odon., in particular for lowland regions. Here, the structure and seasonal changes in the diversity of larval Odon. at El Ticuiz stream (10m asl) are described by conducting seven surveys over the yr. The study reach was impacted by dredging that resulted in the occurrence of lotic and lentic-like environments that promoted the abundant growth of aquatic macrophytes. Overall, Odon. diversity was high and a total of 13 spp. of Zygoptera and 23 of Anisoptera were recorded. The dominant spp. were *Argia pulla* and *Telebasis salva*, both dominating assemblages during the entire period of study. Two peaks in species richness, spring and autumn, were found suggesting that most spp. have at least 2 generations per yr. Potential causes for the high diversity found include the low elevation, low flow, the effects of dredging in habitat availability, and the presence of water hyacinths and *Potamogeton* sp. Changes in species richness and composition appear to be mostly related to seasonality.

**THE TRUE STATUS OF  
*SOMATOCHLORA TAIWANA* INOUE & YOKOTA:  
A GENUINE SPECIES OR A SYNONYM  
OF *S. DIDO* NEEDHAM?  
(ANISOPTERA: CORDULIIDAE)**

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The taxonomic status of *S. taiwana*, described from Taiwan, is controversial. It may be a genuine sp. or a synonym under *S. dido*, a sp. that occurs in mainland China. Based on morphological and DNA analyses, it is proposed here that *S. taiwana* should be treated as a genuine sp.

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF *PERICNEMIS* FROM BORNEO,  
WITH COMPARATIVE NOTES ON RELATED SPECIES  
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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*Pericnemis triangularis* Laidlaw was described on the basis of a single ♀ from Betotan in NE Borneo. Specimens from Brunei and neighbouring Sarawak previously referred to this sp. are reappraised with reference to the type and described as *Pericnemis dowi* sp. n. *P. kiautarum* sp. n. from Sabah, N. Borneo is described and figured based on a single ♂ specimen. The new spp. are also compared and discussed in relation to *P. stictica*, the other Sundaland sp. of the genus. Both are distinguished by their ♂ caudal appendages and by the form of a well developed horn on the hindlobe of the pronotum. The form of the appendages suggests a closer relationship between *P. dowi* and *P. kiautarum* than *P. stictica*. Both *P. dowi* and *P. stictica* breed in phytotelmata and it is conjectured that *P. kiautarum* probably does likewise. The potential hazards of describing spp. from the ♀ sex only are discussed.

**NOTES ON SOME *COELICCIA* SPECIES FROM VIETNAM  
(ZYGOPTERA: PLATYCNEMIDIDAE)**

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The original descriptions of *C. acco* Asahina, 1997, *C. kazukoae* Asahina, 1984, *C. montana* Fraser, 1933 and *C. yamasakii* Asahina, 1984 are supplemented and enhanced, and new illustrations of these species are provided. A teneral form of *C. yamasakii* is described and figured. *C. kazukoae* is recorded for the first time from Vietnam.

**THREE NEW SPECIES OF *TEINOBASIS* KIRBY  
FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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*T. chrysea* sp. n. Holotype ♂: (NTM I008871), *T. lutea* sp. n. (Holotype ♂: (NTM I008876) and *T. macroglossa* sp. n. (Holotype ♂: (NTM I008877) are described from temporary bush camps, without permanent place-names, in the Sepik Basin. Characters of the available adults are illustrated, habitat conditions are given and their affinities are discussed.

**LIFE AND WORK OF  
MICHEL EDMOND DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS (1813-1900),  
THE FOUNDER OF ODONATOLOGY**

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The life and times of the great Belgian odonatologist are outlined. The main sources of biographic information are his diaries (1823-1900). In addition to a sketch of his rich life, the information on his family, the castles he lived in, his travels in Europe, his immense natural history collections, on his disciples and on his contacts with contemporary odonatologists is given therein. Selys was a liberal politician, and devoted much of his time and energy to local, provincial and national political levels, as a senator and President of the Belgian Senate. He had a broad interest in natural history that far transcended the study of dragonflies. In odonatology, his work is of a particular importance: he did not only pioneer the field by describing over 700 valid spp., but he consequently used wing venation as the backbone of the taxonomical system of the order. In his Last Will, Selys earmarked a large sum of money in order to stimulate the work of various specialists on the description of his large zoological collections.

SHORT COMMUNICATION

**DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF  
*TELEBASIS GRIFFINII* (MARTIN, 1896)  
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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A description and illustrations of the final instar larva are provided based on reared specimens collected in São Paulo State, Brazil. *T. griffinii* can be distinguished from other *Telebasis* species by the 6 palpal setae, 1 premental seta, no setae on antennae, and the shape of the foliaceous and lanceolate caudal lamellae.

**OBITUARY**

**ANATOLY YURYEVICH HARITONOV**

A brief biography and appreciation of the odonatological work of Professor Dr A.Yu. Haritonov (Magnitogorsk 21 Sept. 1949 – Novosibirsk 4 Apr. 2013), Head of the Laboratory of Insect Ecology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk) and one of the greatest and most prolific Russian odonatologists of all times, is followed by his odonatological bibliography (1971-2012). His disciples are conducting their odonate research in Siberia and elsewhere. *Ischnura haritonovi* Dumont, 1997 (syn. *I. aralensis* Haritonov, 1979) and *Sympetrum haritonovi* Borisov, 1983 are perpetuating his name in odonate taxonomy.