

## Country-based odonatological journals in Europe

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In Europe, there are several national or regional odonatological societies and many of them publish their own journal or bulletin. Some of them have been doing so for 20 or 30 years, sometimes even longer. Others are fresh newcomers reflecting the increased interest in dragonflies in some countries.

Here we give an overview of the diversity of national or regional odonatological journals that exist in Europe, how you can subscribe to them, whether you can download published papers and how you can contribute.

### *Crenata* - Finland

The journal *Crenata* has been published each year since 2008 but in future it will not be published in print format. The forthcoming issues will be made freely available for download at [www.sudenkorento.fi]. The older issues are not yet available for download but there are plans to make them available from the same site at [http://www.sudenkorento.fi/kwiki/Crenata]. No issue of *Crenata* has yet been published in 2016.



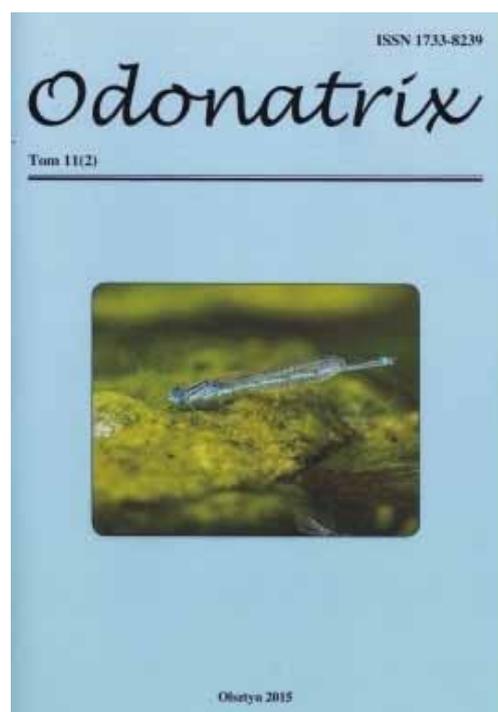
### *Odonatrix* - Poland

*Odonatrix* is a journal devoted to the study of dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata) of Poland. The idea of the journal was initiated by Paweł Buczyński. The first issue was published in 2005. The intent of the editorial board was to facilitate the publication of faunistic data and establish a group of amateur researchers studying odonates. The publication of a further 11 volumes reached that goal. The group of contributors has significantly increased. For several years now there has been an active Odonatological Section of the Polish Entomological Society. Regular seminars and field meetings are held annually; already 13 meetings have been organised in various localities in Poland.

Contributions published in *Odonatrix* contributed to: 'A distribution atlas of dragonflies (Odonata) in Poland' published in 2009.

Until 2015 the journal was published twice a year and each volume consisted of two issues but in 2016 there was a single issue published. The journal has now switched entirely from the traditional way of publishing, in hard copy form, to digital online form only, with an assigned e-ISSN number. Old issues and new issues have been made available through the webpage [http://www.wazki.pl]. Each article has been uploaded as a separate 'pdf' file. In this way, a continuity of *Odonatrix* has been provided, freeing the publication of new issues from the number of submitted articles. The contributions published in *Odonatrix* are often cited in Polish articles, however they reach foreign authors as well.

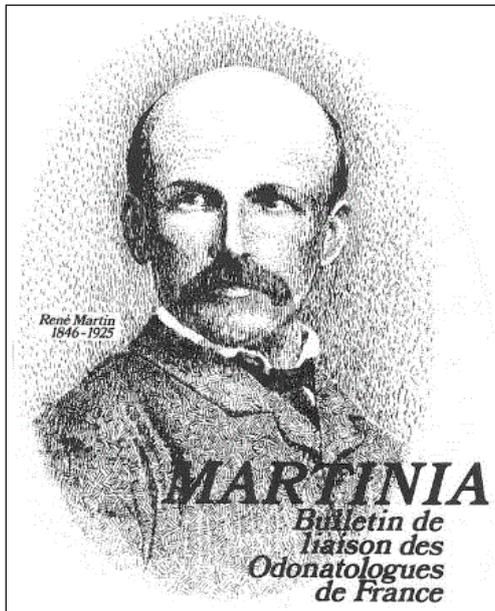
*Odonatrix* is a peer-reviewed journal and included in AGRO and Index Copernicus. More information can be found at [http://www.wazki.pl/odonatrix.html].



## Martinia - Journal of the Société Française d'Odonatologie (SfO)

Philippe Lambret [[martinia@libellules.org](mailto:martinia@libellules.org)]  
Editor, *Martinia*

The French odonatological society is an association born on 23 April, 1991. Thanks to professional and amateur odonatologists, French or foreigners, the SfO plays an expert role in odonatology. It aims to develop studies concerning this group of insects in collaboration with the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN), the French Ministry in charge of the Environment, the Office for the insects and their environment (Opie) and other institutions among which are wildlife managers. An example of such collaborations is the National Action Plan for Odonata [<http://odonates.pnaopie.fr/>]. The SfO organizes annual meetings but also international conferences, such as the 3<sup>rd</sup> European Congress on Odonatology which was held in 2014 in Montpellier (southern France). Targeting the conservation of dragonflies and their habitats, the SfO also offers education and training sessions and edits books and field guides.



Another tool to spread the knowledge on dragonflies is *Martinia*, the association's scientific journal which is dedicated to the French odonatologist René Martin (1846-1925). *Martinia* is even older than the association itself and was created in 1985 by a small group of dragonfly enthusiasts, led by Jean-Louis Dommanget who was the first editor. *Martinia* was therefore the first journal providing information about dragonflies from France and helped substantially to organize and energize the national distribution survey of odonates which had been launched in 1982.

With two issues a year, *Martinia* aims to provide short communications and articles dealing with the ecology, behavior, distribution, conservation and management of the odonates of metropolitan France and the French overseas departments. Although preferably written in French, English texts are now accepted. All manuscripts should follow the instructions to the authors and be submitted to the Editor [[martinia@libellules.org](mailto:martinia@libellules.org)] for initial appraisal. If considered suitable for further

consideration, each of them is peer reviewed by volunteer referees.

From 1985 up to now, more than 810 papers have been published in *Martinia*, which represents 6,700 pages. A repository of these papers (1985-2011) is available on the SfO web site [[www.libellules.org](http://www.libellules.org)], section Publications / Revue *Martinia*). From the same web page, issues from 2010 onward are downloadable for free. Previous issues will be added soon, as the scanning of hard copies progresses.

Whether you have any odonatological observation regarding French territories, or other countries and you expect to publish in French, your contribution to the journal is welcome. Help in reviewing the manuscript would also be appreciated. You could also contribute to the journal's cover by proposing a picture of a French odonate: at each new issue SfO members have the opportunity to choose among three proposals. And feel free to join the SfO [<https://www.helloasso.com/associations/societe-francaise-d-odonatologie>]. For more information, do not hesitate to send an email to the Editor [[martinia@libellules.org](mailto:martinia@libellules.org)].



**Libellula - Journal of the GdO e.V.  
(Gesellschaft der deutschsprachigen Odonatologen/  
Society of German-speaking Odonatologists)**

**Dr Christoph Willigalla [christoph@willigalla.de]  
Editor, *Libellula***

*Libellula* is the journal of the GdO (Gesellschaft der deutschsprachigen Odonatologen e.V./ Society of German-speaking Odonatologists). It has been published twice a year since 1981 and comprises scientific papers on biology, ecology, distribution, and conservation of Odonata.

For subscription, a membership with the GdO is obligatory. The annual membership fee is €35 plus additional shipping costs. Please contact GdO, Mr. Michael Post, Baden-Badener-Str. 8, D-69126 Heidelberg [gdo.post@web.de] or visit [www.libellula.org] for further details.

The membership fee also includes subscription to the *Libellula Supplement*, which is published at irregular intervals. For example, the *Atlas of the Odonata of the Mediterranean and North Africa* and the *Atlas of the Odonata of Germany* were published within this series.

Manuscripts intended to be published in *Libellula* have to be submitted in German or English to the Editor Dr Christoph Willigalla [christoph@willigalla.de].



**Erjavecija - Bulletin of Slovene Odonatological Society**

**Nina Erbida [nina.erbida@gmail.com] &  
Damjan Vinko [damjan.vinko@gmail.com]**

Slovenia is a small, beautiful European country on the 'sunny side' of the Alps. Despite only two million inhabitants, it has a rich history of odonatological research, initiated in a systematic way, by Prof. Baastian Kiauta over six decades ago. The Slovene Odonatological Society has been active for more than two decades and issues its own odonatological bulletin - *Erjavecija*.

*Erjavecija* is a national odonatological bulletin, published since 1995. It is named after Fran Erjavec (1834–1887), a Slovene writer, naturalist and teacher. In 1864, he introduced the expression '*kačji pastir*' which was the name used for dragonflies in the first Slovene biological schoolbook. Since 1996 the bulletin has been edited by Matjaž Bedjanič. From 1995 until the end of 2016 31 issues of *Erjavecija* have been published. Until 2005 it was published twice a year but since then only one issue is regularly published, usually at the end of October each year. The main aim of *Erjavecija* is to record and publish all available odonatological information from our geographical area. Around 1,200 pages have been published thus far, including many different articles and reports covering numerous faunistic, ecological, nature conservation, historical, literary and other topics.

Each issue of *Erjavecija* also includes many citations of published odonatological works, including 'grey literature', which contain faunistic data for the territory of Slovenia, titled '*Additions to the Slovene odonatological bibliography*'. In this way, all known published records, information and knowledge on the dragonfly fauna of Slovenia from 1685 to 2016 have been systematically gathered. The Slovene odonatological bibliography currently totals of over 1,100 citations.

Also in the future the goal of Slovene Dragonfly Society is to maintain *Erjavecija* as a central repository of all kinds of information about dragonflies in Slovenia and its wider surroundings. All members of Slovene Dragonfly Society and authors of articles receive *Erjavecija* in printed form. You are kindly invited to contribute your field observations, stories or adventures regarding dragonflies to the editor of publications Matjaž Bedjanič [matjaz\_bedjanic@yahoo.com]. Authors of articles receive *Erjavecija* in printed form and the membership fee is €10.

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 1 bilten 25.10.1995  
 Izbija spetila in okloda pripravi M. Kitarac

5. Mrežkarček (Netzfliäger, Neuziptera)

169. Kadji puzar (ali grobnikarček Wasserjungfer, Agrion virgatum) je lepše poznana osebnica, ima veliko glavno, pravi dolg, tanko telo in štiri črna mrežasta krila. Na glavi vidimo dve veliki izbojeni očesi oden, kratki nitasti spuščaj in možna, dvekrat dolžinske za graneje. Tudi na čelo se vidi skladena ali pa izbojena-odno. Pročena rdeča krila se ali sta močra ali pa le v sredini osredno-silna ali rjopokana.

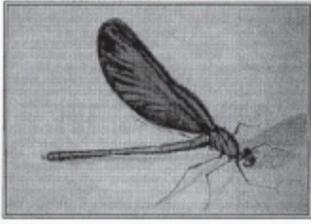
Ta mrežkarča se vidi pogosto pri sušičarskih potokih, ali pa se nahaja nad vodo, ali pa počiva na rastlinah, ki rastejo nad vodo. Drugi kadji puzarji letajo jako hitro sonar ter so, posebno kadji solakar najbolj pogosti. Tako kadji solakar in drugi mrežkarči, v katerih se hranijo in kar veliko tega mrežkarča pokončajo, se koristna v mladosti živ kadji puzarji v vodi. Jajca zasa zadržijo v krpah pod vodno ravnino. Njha ličinke so nekoliko stariša podobne, samo da nimajo kril, podobne so in love druge porodice mrežkarča. Večkrat se vidi in potamo se sprejema v budo, na kateri se in vidi mrežkarča krila. Tudi raba huda se sprejema, kadji huda stor vodu drugih mrežkarčev, ampak vedno se gredo in žo. Naposled izide in vodo, pramo se za tako mrežkarča, kadji na kadji podli in potamo kadji puzar se močno in leti, v potamo je le malo, krila so mrežasta in obično. Ali kadji se obkroži ter se kadji mrežkarča valjajo v svoji kladni, naredi v znak.

Periodika za raba glavnice in mreže  
 Špaci A. Potamo, potamo Fr. Erjavce  
 Celovec  
 1884

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 3 bilten 27.02.1997  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto uredi: Matjaž Boljanič



JAVNIH E. S. PIVKA GRADČE 1880  
 (MATEJ VABARDA VALANGRAHA 1887 74. JAKO 1882)

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 9 bilten 30.04.2000  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič

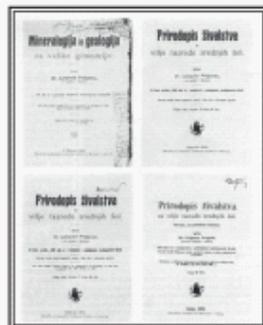


*Matjaž Boljanič*

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 13 bilten 30.04.2002  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič



DR. LEOPOLD POLJANEC  
 »Nadani list Poljanecovih slovenskih rečenice«

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 16 bilten 31.10.2003  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič

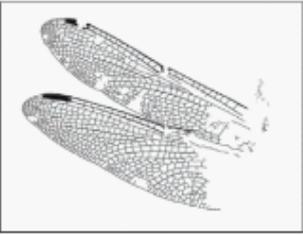


DR. ROMAN PUSČENIG  
 (1875-1862)

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 23 bilten 31.10.2008  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič



Sloveniatram robici gen. nov., sp. nov.  
 Zessin, Záhová & Hiji, 2008

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 25 bilten 31.10.2010  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič



GKB OBČINE  
 LOG - DRAGOMER

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 26 bilten 31.10.2011  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič

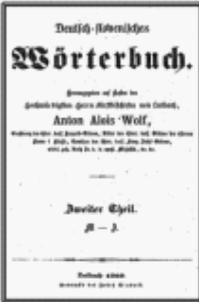


BOOM 2011  
 FIRST BALKAN ODONATOLOGICAL MEETING  
 PRVO MEDNARODNO SREČANJE ODONATOLOGOV BALKANA

**SLOVENSKO ODONATOLOŠKO DRUŠTVO**  
 Založništvo in štampa: 2007-08  
 S.L.O.

# ERJAVECIA

Številka 30 bilten 31.10.2015  
 Izbija dvokrat na leto ISSN 1488-8180 uredi: Matjaž Boljanič



Deutsch-Slovenisches  
**Wörterbuch.**  
 Herausgegeben von Anton Alois Wolf,  
 Professor an der Universität Wien, Wien im Jahr 1861.  
 Zweiter Theil.  
 J. Neumann, Neudamm.  
 1861.

DEUTSCH-SLOVENISCHES WÖRTERBUCH – ZWEITER THEIL  
 M. CIGALE, 1980

**Boletín ROLA - Journal of odonatologists from Andalusia (Spain)**  
Free to download at: [<http://aeaelbosqueanimado.blogspot.be/p/boletin-rola.html>]

Florent prunier [[aeaelbosqueanimado.info@gmail.com](mailto:aeaelbosqueanimado.info@gmail.com)]  
Editor, *Boletín ROLA*

*Boletín ROLA* is the journal of the network of dragonfly recorders and enthusiasts in Andalusia (southern Spain). It was launched in 2012 as a consequence of the activities of a freshly emerged group of local odonatologists. After a few years of existence, it is actually still a teneral: full of energy and potential, but also fragile and in need of a lot of care and dedication (that's the difference! Journals do not fly by themselves). In the next lines, I'll try to explain some of the reasons behind its existence and also some keys that allowed its good fortune. First of all, I have to say that 10 years ago, I wouldn't have believed it possible for me to be editor of an international and scientific - albeit tiny - journal! So for me, each paper we publish is a little shock and gem. I am deeply grateful to the authors for making it alive.

Why did we start *Boletín ROLA*? As with many of the good things we do, there is not just a single reason. In fact the project evolved into something which wasn't expected and the current result has been a bit of surprise.

Back in early 2010, some friends and I in Andalusia started a dragonfly recording scheme called ROLA. Andalusia is famous for its biodiversity within Europe and the Mediterranean. But actually, there are not so many naturalist vocations among the local population. Of course there are great Spanish amateurs and professional scientists and also a large network of protected natural areas, but overall there are few people going at the field to see species, and only a handful of them looking at dragonflies. And there is the issue of the collecting permits. Be aware that you need to apply for one annually from the regional civil service. This is much more tedious and time-consuming than you might think. As by way of example, I would just point out that we are currently waiting for a permit applied for six months ago. The good thing with European Odonata is that with a little experience you can identify your local fauna in the field, and many observers enjoy taking pictures with a digital camera. So you can do useful field work without a permit. But what about so many other insects which need close examination? Another point is that in reality they hardly ever ask for your permit in the field... but it is not a good idea to test the chances. Why do I mention this issue? It's because, in the application, you need to state what you caught during the previous season. I have to say, that is a great way to keep the database up-to-date. So basically we started producing a report with the sightings of the year in order to fulfil our obligation. As an organized group wanting to work for a long time, this was not an option. Although compulsory, reporting the captures is not sufficient. Applicants need to justify their interest (that's easy) and if they are not working as professional researchers in a public institution, it is compulsory to add a "letter of recommendation" by a university professor. I have to say that for anybody who has spent long years studying for a biology degree, or even a PhD, this is irritating! What exactly is the administration insinuating about biologists? And do they really think that ethics lie in a piece of paper? Can you imagine that it is forbidden without authorization to prepare a personal herbarium? We are reaching a situation where ten-year-old children knew more about basic biology fifty years ago than today. Anyway, that is saying more about the Spanish system than about its entomologists (how many of them?). So every year we have to manage the application with the help of a friendly and respected professor. Well, given that Spain has been left with hardly any academic scientist who are odonatologists, it is good we found one to be friends with!

At one point, we asked if our group, dedicated to the study of dragonflies and their conservation, could be considered in the same category as a few other amateur societies, whose president could give this "letter of recommendation" for their members. We did that because we want to keep friendly with our professor and avoid giving him unnecessary work. Apparently the administration believed we were pretending to be a university or something akin! Their reply was this couldn't be as long as we don't have a scientific committee, producing scientific papers, participating and organizing seminars and congresses, and editing a proper journal. Well, all that is the bread-and-butter of any scientific society after all... but just remember we are talking about a young group located in a country almost devoid of any natural history culture... So, this is it... if we could add some short papers along with the annual sightings' report (which we have to do, anyway), this could turn out to be considered a "journal" at least as far as the civil servants are concerned. I must say we did all the things on that list and are still considered as little boys and girls who don't really know what they are doing...

So far, so good, we had a start for a journal. For the worst reason ever on Earth! Quite an obligation, being no more than ten friends or so. That was not going to be easy to sustain. Well, the core of the publication would be the data, so that if we were (are) lacking for papers to publish that wouldn't be an issue (never better said in fact!).

After a little thinking, it appeared we had some advantages we could try to profit from and that the situation wasn't so dark. First of all, it was decided to work with a digital-only publication, so we don't have to manage all the costs and problems associated with a print publication. We are aware that paper-copies are an unparralled way to preserve works and digital-only is not the best approach in the world to reach the highest

standards of a scientific publication, but to be honest, we never pretended it would do so. In fact, trying to set up a traditional printed publication was a sure way of failure.

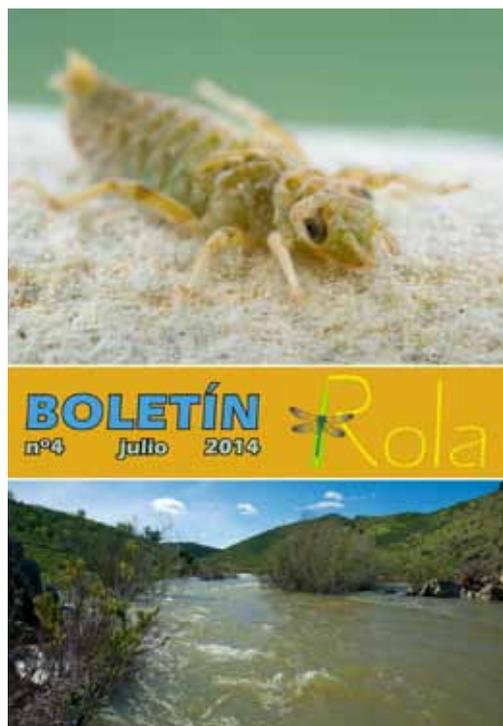
Secondly, as a consequence of not trying to emulate a traditional publication, we had the opportunity to take the best of digital facilities, especially to propose an attractive design with lots of colour pictures. Here is another connection with the modern naturalists and their powerful digital cameras: the possibility to access lots of high quality pictures. One of the ideas behind adding nice illustrations is that the journal could be interesting to the eyes of readers of the general public (even just looking at the pictures). So that from the start, it was clear we wanted to propose a hybrid of scientific journal and magazine. If the journal could appear to be interesting to some people only because it is nice; this was worth paying attention to its format.

Third point: because dissemination of digital archives is so easy, we wouldn't charge for a subscription: all contents are free. The good thing is that we have minimum work to do for distribution. No printing costs, no distribution cost, no accountancy cost, no control policy. That means that all this work is done voluntarily ... and that is a challenge for such serious work. In fact, each issue is only delaying the nearly logical end. There are other parallel issues with open data digital journals. Today the scientific edition is a huge market that many scientists find to be in crisis, with a situation where it seems that major scientific publishers are much more interested in profit than in disseminating science. Our publication is part of this wave of open data for better and more democratic distribution, which is intrinsic to proper science.

Fourth point. As stated before Andalusia is an attractive region. Every year we have visitors from - especially - northern Europe who travel to look at birds, butterflies, plants ... and dragonflies. From the beginning of *ROLA* we were clear about having the best collaboration we could with foreigners, so that we could also connect more easily with very interesting people. This proved to be right. And also we have foreign odonatologists who visit us very often and have become important partners of the project. Moreover, this was the perfect opportunity to give more impact to the project. We could even include some papers written in English. For instance, in the second issue of *Boletín ROLA*, Christophe Brochard and Ewoud van der Ploeg published a wonderfully illustrated paper on *Trithemis exuviae*. For sure, Andalusia was probably the best territory in Spain to attract collaboration from European odonatologists. The best proof is that most of the records of the website *Observado.org* are localized in Andalusia. Here we have a combination of climate and species which are of the highest interest for Northern Europeans. So the journal could be read and written by some of their representatives.

Fifth point. No such journal existed in Iberia, with the exception of Cataluña, whose journal (*Butlletí del Grup d'Estudis dels Odonats de Catalunya*) has been in diapause for some years. In the eighties, there was the intent to publish a Spanish dragonfly journal called *Navasia*, which lasted only a short time. Today, there are two very dynamic entomological journals in Spain, with traditional black and white lay-outs, and their contents include a fair number of Odonata works. So apparently, there are people interested in writing studies about Odonata. It is inevitable that some of them become interested in collaborating with our own journal. Our intent is not at all to become the Spanish journal of odonatology, but for sure, we cannot focus only on Andalusia; we need contributions from nearby regions/ countries with similar climate or the same cohort of species, like from other regions of Spain, Portugal and why not from other countries of the Mediterranean Basin, or northern countries with Andalusian species (a south western species such as *Coenagrion mercuriale* is present in the UK after all). Looking at it from a different angle, *Boletín ROLA* can be an opportunity for the colleagues neighbouring Andalusia to publish their results in a specific journal.

Six. After the first issues, it appears that papers attract papers. For the ongoing work of *ROLA*, we seriously need a revision of the bibliography in our region. So after a lot of hard work, we could summarize all this information into a preliminary atlas, which was handily the subject of an entire issue. Right at the same time, the European Atlas was in full bloom, so that it was easy for us to share our database with the rest of Europe and follow this good dynamic. More colleagues started to be aware of our project and wanted to collaborate. Because of the regional atlas work, we started to be in contact with more people and institutions, especially in order to check records and track the most detailed information. We were able to publish some important work on the collection of dragonflies in the National Museum at Madrid and the results of a survey from the famous National Park of Doñana. All those publications appeared naturally, thanks to the right moment and the good manners



of all participants. And the real genius of this situation is the positive feedback. Those authors who could have published their research into better valued journal were generous to “invest” in *Boletín ROLA*. Their good work is like capital, which can attract others more easily to publish in our *Boletín ROLA*.

Seven. As a personal note, more than ten years ago I was in very close contact with some prominent English naturalists, such as Nick Riddiford and Brian Eversham, with high interest in Odonata. Surely they fuelled my vocation for natural history and they have been models to emulate. This journal certainly owes them a great deal.

And what about the future? If we want *Boletín ROLA* to survive next season, we need to continue to work hard, (in the current Spanish socio-economic situation, this means no available funding); attract new authors and increase local and international collaboration; educate our members in dragonfly studies; be in touch with visitors. So we invite you to have a look at our website where you can download all issues of the *Boletín ROLA*.

### *Journal of the British Dragonfly Society*

**Dr Peter J. Mill [gpmill@supanet.com]  
Editor, *Journal of the British Dragonfly Society***

The *Journal of the British Dragonfly Society* is the official journal of the Society and is published twice a year, in April and October. It is internationally respected and contains some of the latest research into all aspects of dragonfly biology. It includes articles on odonates that have been recorded from the UK; also articles on European species written by members of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS). Species reviews are included and, to date, 10 have been published. The articles are all reviewed and help is provided to those who are not used to writing scientific papers. Instructions to authors are provided on the inside back cover of the journal.

The journal was first published in 1983. Each volume currently contains in excess of 100 pages; volume 32 (2016) contained nine articles. A full list of published articles can be obtained from the editor P. J. Mill [p.j.mill@leeds.ac.uk].

The journal is included in the membership of the BDS. Membership is open to anyone and costs £20 for those living in the U.K. and £25 for overseas members. In addition to the journal, members receive our newsletter (*Dragonfly News*) twice a year and the annual *Darter Magazine*, which is devoted to recording odonates in the U.K. We have a ‘Members Day’ each autumn. The membership application form can be found on the BDS website: [www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/].



## ***Brachytron* - Journal of the Dutch Dragonfly Society**

**Geert De Knijf [redactie@brachytron.nl]  
Editor, *Brachytron***

*Brachytron* is the journal of the Dutch Dragonfly Society (Nederlandse Vereniging voor Libellenstudie, NVL) and the Flemish Dragonfly Society (Libellenvereniging Vlaanderen, LVV). It has been published twice a year since 1997 and includes to date 188 scientific papers on the distribution, biology, ecology and conservation of Odonata, chiefly concerning the fauna of the Netherlands and Belgium. But contributions from other parts of Europe are also very welcome. Most of the papers can be downloaded from [<http://www.brachytron.nl/Publicaties.html>].

Besides the regular two issues a year, supplements are irregularly published such as on the Odonata of Turkey, or field guides to the damselflies and dragonflies of New Guinea, or a special issue on *Sympecma paedisca*.

The journal is included in the membership of the Dutch or Flemish Dragonfly Society. The annual membership costs €20 or €22 outside Belgium or the Netherlands. For subscriptions please contact [ledenadmin@odonata.be] (Belgium) or [secretaris.nvl@brachytron.nl] (the Netherlands).

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