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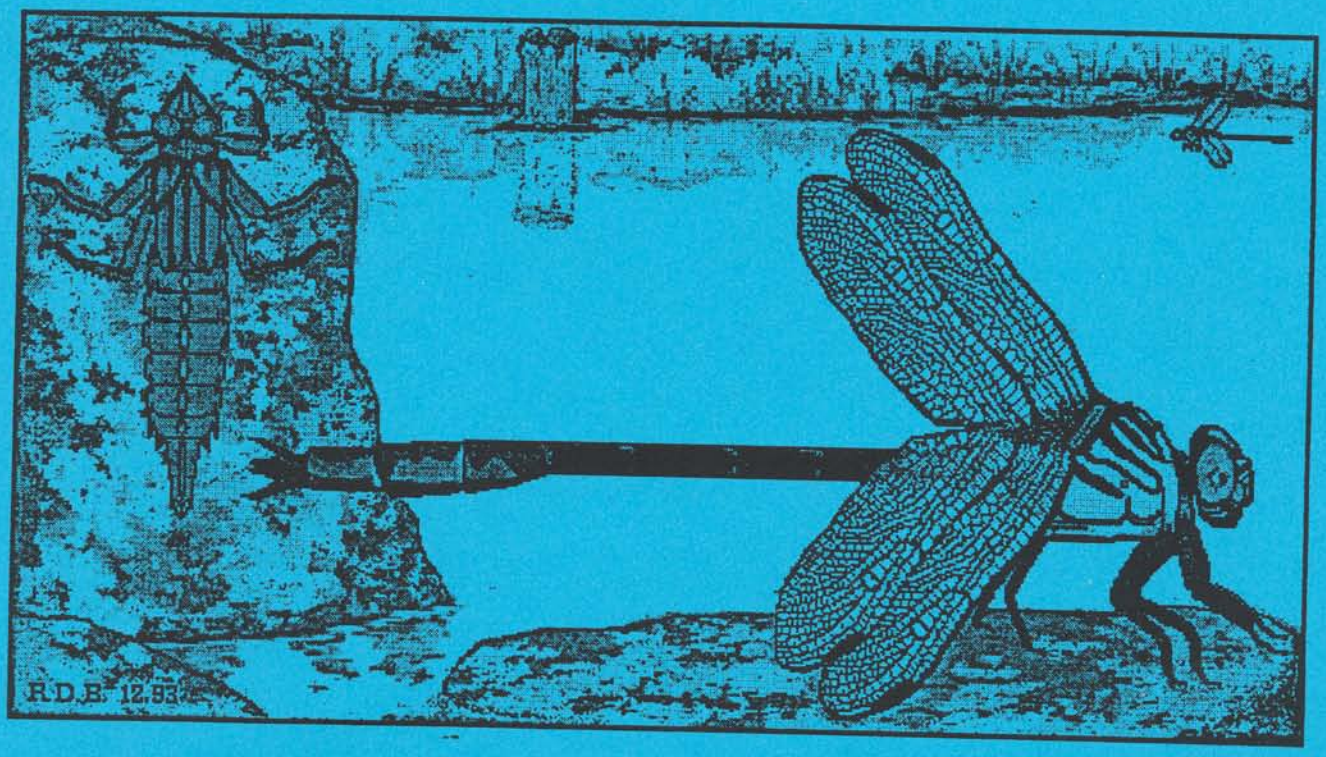

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THE DRAGONFLY SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAS

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JOURNALS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

ARGIA, the quarterly news journal of the **DSA**, is devoted to non-technical papers and news items relating to nearly every aspect of the study of Odonata and the people who are interested in them. The editor especially welcomes reports of studies in progress, news of forthcoming meetings, commentaries on species, habitat conservation, noteworthy occurrences, personal news items, accounts of meetings and collecting trips, and reviews of technical and non-technical publications. Articles for publication in **ARGIA** should preferably be submitted and hard copy and (if over 500 words) also on floppy disk (3.5" or 5.25"). The editor prefers MS DOS based files, preferably written in WORD, WORD for WINDOWS, WordPerfect, or WordStar. Macintosh WORD disks can be handled. All files should be submitted **unformatted and without paragraph indents**. Each submission should be accompanied by a text (=ASCII) file. Other languages should be submitted only as text (=ASCII) files. Line drawings are acceptable as illustrations.

T. Donnelly (address above) is the interim editor of **ARGIA.**

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN ODONATOLOGY is devoted to studies of Odonata of the New World. This journal considers a wide range of topics for publication, including faunal synopses, behavioral studies, ecological studies, etc. The **BAO** publishes taxonomic studies but will not consider the publication of new names at any taxonomic level. Enquiries and submission of manuscripts should be made to **BAO** editor T. Donnelly, 2091 Partridge Lane, Binghamton NY 13903. Final submissions (after review) should be made on floppy disk, as above, with illustrations in final form and preferably adjusted to final size.

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Membership in the **DSA** is open to any person in any country. Dues for individuals are $10 for regular membership and $15 for contributing membership, payable annually on or before 1 March of membership year. Institutional (e.g. libraries or universities) membership is $15 per year. All members receive **ARGIA** via surface mail at no additional cost. For delivery by first class in the U.S. there is an additional charge of $4, and for Air Mail delivery outside the U.S. a charge of $10.

The **BULLETIN OF AMERICAN ODONATOLOGY** is available by a separate subscription at $15 for members and $18.75 for non-members and institutions.

Cover: ***Stylurus plagiatus***, title-page illustration for "Damselflies and Dragonflies of Cumberland County, New Jersey", computer graphic by Bob Barber

ARGIA - The News Journal of the D.S.A.

IN THIS ISSUE

We have just received the sad news that Charles Bridges has died suddenly at the age of 53. We have known him for some time from his magnificent Catalogue of the Odonata, which is by a very wide margin the single most important bibliographic work ever done on Odonata. Many of us had the pleasant experience of meeting him during the 1993 Adirondack field meeting. Tim Cashatt has prepared an obituary which appears later in this issue.

The Lacey Act and its effect on Odonata collecting has been in the news recently. Viewed dispassionately (if that is possible!) this bit of legislation appears to be a fascinating example of bureaucracy run amuck. In its present incarnation it appears to be something we can learn to live with. But, keep tuned - who knows what it might look like a year from now!

The annual **DSA** meeting has been firmly planned (Silver City NM continuing to southern Arizona, all starting about 5 August; see previous **ARGIA**). The southeastern field meeting is also set (see this issue). We have neither a firm date nor a place for a northeastern meeting. There are three possibilities, and we may end up having more than one meeting. The possibilities are New Jersey, southern Quebec, and Maryland. Stayed tuned.

We have included in this issue a list of Odonata publications from around the world. We hope this list, which was sent to us by Bastiaan Kiauta, is reasonably complete.

We include in this issue an article that was mysteriously omitted from the last issue - Jerrell Daigle's account of a very successful trip to Wisconsin in search of ***Somatochlora*** and gomphids.

Bill Mauffray provides some interesting comments on the computerization of the world of Odonata. I have included some e-mail addresses for those of you on the "net". This is a very useful way to communicate. If you are not on the net, perhaps you should be. Send us your address!

A account of a short trip to Thailand is included largely because reading about it seems to chase away the winter blues.

Following are some excerpts from recent newsletters which have come my way:

FROM ODE NEWS

The newsletter **ODE NEWS** has been initiated by Blair Nikula (address found elsewhere in this issue). It chronicles the interesting Odonata fauna of Cape Cod, which was published on several years ago by my late friend Bob Gibbs. The various issues are full of interesting news, mainly on occurrences of odonates on the Cape.

Among the most interesting notices are some regarding feeding behavior - with odonates being both the predator and the prey. For examples: hornets (? ***Vespula***) devouring ***Sympetrum***; ***Lestes vigilax*** eating ***Ischnura verticalis.*** As Gerhard Jurzitza tells us, in this issue, perhaps we should now observe whether the predator is a male or female odonate.

FROM THE DRAGON-FLIER

The Ohio newsletter (now in volume 5 no less) also arrived recently. It reminds us that Ohio is probably the most active state for Odonata activities, with many active volunteers gathering information for their huge state data base. There is a training workshop on 18 March of this year and an annual workshop on 10 or 17 June, with a variety of topics treated. Contact Bob Glotzhober if you are interested (address elsewhere in this issue.).

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CHARLES A. BRIDGES III

Tim Cashatt, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL, and April Walsh, Savoy, IL

On January 21, 1995, Charles A. Bridges III died in Champaign, Illinois. Charles had been employed as a computer specialist at the Computer-based Education Research Laboratory (CERL), University of Illinois, since 1980. As a member of the **Dragonfly Society of the Americas** and the Lepidopterists' Society, he will be long remembered for his exhaustive computer-based catalogs on Odonata and Lepidoptera. These references will remain important research tools for systematic entomologists for years to come. Plans are underway to provide permanent storage of the computer files so that they will be accessible for future revisions.

Charles (Butch) Bridges, the eldest of a family of five, was born in San Diego, California on September 17, 1941 to Charles Albert Bridges, Jr. and Lucy Lee, both of Massachusetts. He graduated from the Hanover High School in New Hampshire in June 1959 and completed a B.S. in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June 1963. He received an M.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1965 in Physics with an emphasis on Elementary Particle Physics and Astronomy.

In 1970 Charles joined the Sacramento Peak Solar Observatory team in Sunspot, New Mexico and served as a general physical scientist as well as a systems analyst/senior scientific programmer to assist in the running of the solar telescope. In 1980 he accepted a position at the University of Illinois as an assistant specialist at the CERL, the facility which had invented and operated one of the first and largest computer-based educational systems in the USA.

Charles is survived by two sisters and two brothers: Martha Bridges of Wildomer, California; Kris Tiani, of East Granby, Connecticut; Joseph Bridges of Vershire, Vermont; and Lee Bridges of London, England.

Partial Bibliography of Charles A. Bridges III

1988a [Junior author with David J. Voegtlin]. Catalog of the Cinara species of North America (Homoptera: Aphidae). Illinois Natural History Survey Special Bulletin 8. Illinois Natural History Survey. Champaign, Ill. 25 pp.

1988b Catalogue of Lycaenidae and Riodinidae (Lepidoptera) Rhopalocera). Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 6 parts, 816 pp.

1988c Catalogue of Papilionidae & Pieridae (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera). Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 723 pp.

1990 [Junior author with Steven R. Steinhauser, Lee D. Miller, Jacqueline Y. Miller] Case 2720 Dalla Mabille, 1904 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation. Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, Vol. 47(3): 184-186 September.

1993a Catalogue of the Family-group, Genus-group and Species- group Names of the Hesperidae (Lepidoptera) of the World. Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 635 pp.

1993b Catalogue of the Family-group, Genus-group and Species- group Names of the Sphingidae (Lepidoptera) of the World. Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 296 pp.

1993c Bibliography (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) (Second Edition). Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 694 pp.

1993d Catalogue of the Family-group, Genus-group Names (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) (Second Edition). Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. 380 pp.

1994 Catalogue of the family-group, genus-group, and species- group names of the Odonata of the World. Urbana, Ill.: C.A. Bridges. (Third Edition). *805+ pp.

* No. of pages unknown at present.

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DSA SOUTHEASTERN MEETING IN GEORGIA

The Second Southeastern **DSA** Regional Meeting will be held in Reidsville, Georgia from March 31-April 2. We will be staying at the Friendship City Inn managed by Bob Shah (912/557-6899) on US Hwy 280 West next to the Dairy Queen. Please call me (Jerrell Daigle) either at work (904/488-0780), at home (904/878-8787) or call Bill Mauffray at (904/375-5903) and let us know if you are coming, so we can book can book enough rooms. Since we are working under Dr. Minter J. Westfall's ***Cordulegaster sayi*** grant, we may be able to defray some expenses. Buffet dinners and the meetings will be held next door at the Smith Fried Chicken Restaurant.

We plan to work the nearby Gordonia-Altamaha State Park where ***C. sayi*** was collected March 27, 1985. Hopefully, we can confirm this record and find additional populations of this rare dragonfly. See you there!

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COME TO MADAGASCAR IN JUNE

Sitting on my desk is a folder from Holbrook Travel (3540 N.W. 13th St., Gainesville FL 32609-2196; (904) 377-7111) a folder announcing a trip that will be of great interest to many of you. Sid Dunkle, who wrote of a trip to Madagascar a few issues ago is leading a trip to that fabled island. The trip leaves JFK airport in 2 June. There are two options: 8 days (4 June to 11 June) or 15 days (4 June to 18 June), arriving back in JFK the following day. The trip is pricey ($3,322 for 8 days; $4362 for 15 days, both including airfare from JFK). However, this surely must be on everybody's must-do list. And what a chance to do this with a sharp Odonata person! And let's not forget the lemurs, butterflies, and exotic vegetation. If you don't come you'll have to hear about it from your friends.

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MARK MCPEEK'S ENALLAGMA STUDIES

Mark McPeek (Dartmouth College) has recently been awarded a one-year NSF grant to continue his DNA studies with Enallagma. His preliminary results are very interesting. I enclose an e-mail reply to a message I sent him on his 1995 plans. All of his results are, of course, preliminary. This is a highly significant problem and there may be some of you that can help him with this. Mark's e-mail address is given elsewhere in this issue. The message reads as follows:

"By 'concentrating on the southeastern species', I mean that's what I plan to do for this year with the NSF money. Our long-term goals are (1) to generate a phylogeny for all the North American ***Enallagma***; (2) do more fine-scaled genetics of species like ***boreale, cyathigerum, civile,*** etc. which may actually represent cryptic species or the like; (3) get as many non-North American ***Enallagma*** and ***Ischnura*** species into the phylogeny as possible; and (4) proceed pretty far on seeing what the molecular data says about the phylogenetic relationships among the genera of coenagrionids. We have DNA data on 18 species (in fact, most of the ones you mentioned in your note like ***durum, pictum, basidens, exsulans, boreale, antennatum, cyathigerum, vernale***) for the phylogeny, but for most we have only one individual sequenced so far. We also have DNA sequences so far for two ***Argia*** species, ***Ischnura verticalis*** and ***Ischnura ramburii*** (which seem to be REALLY distantly related), and ***Coenagrion resolutum***. We hope to get representative species from every Coenagrionidae genus by the time we're through.

"Our preliminary data says some pretty wild stuff. We need a lot more before I'd swear to this, since having only one specimen done per species opens up the possibility that we did something stupid like label the vials wrong. But with that said --- Our preliminary data says that the typical bluet clade has two very deep branches. One contains ***boreale, hageni, ebrium,*** and ***vernale***. The other contains ***doubledayi, civile, cyathigerum, aspersum and geminatum***. Within each of those there are almost no genetic differences between species. However, there is actually a tremendous genetic chasm between those two clades. I'm still amazed about ***geminatum*** and ***aspersum*** falling out within this group at all. Obviously more species will fall in there; we just don't have them yet. We are particularly interested in figuring out this part of the phylogeny, because this is also where all the ecological action is.

"Also, would it be possible for me to put in a call for specimens from people across the country in the

next issue of **ARGIA**? I'd need to give specific directions for how to preserve them and ship them for the DNA stuff."

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DOT- MAP PROJECT

Nick Donnelly

The dot-map project, announced bravely in the last issue, has attracted some attention. A few people wrote to say that they were preparing or contemplating lists for their state. Unfortunately, I have found problems that frankly I had not contemplated.

The major problem so far is that several of our most astute and productive collectors apparently have no records of their results, except for the specimens themselves. Thus, extracting county records from their results may not be feasible. There may be some possibility for the major collections (US National Museum, Florida State Collection of Arthropods), but even getting these records on a county level may not be easy.

For the western states, there are data bases and recent publications that cover virtually every area west of the Rockies, except for UT, ID, and NV. NM was the most recently added. TX is in progress (John Abbott of North Texas University).

The plains states are further behind, with older lists for OK and KS (newer list in progress) and a newer list for AR. The northern midwest has MI, IL, and IN in older lists. The southeast has good lists for FL and SC, and much data from AL, TN and KY. There are older lists for MI and LA. There are some serious holes; GA and WV seem to be the most lightly covered southeastern states at this point.

As an interim project, therefore, I have decided to press ahead with **New England**. The reason is simple: we now have NY, PA, NJ, and OH, and I have some expectation that records from DE, MD, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada may be forthcoming. I think we are getting close to being able to assemble a useful northeastern dot map series. If this is successful, then it might help with the remaining states.

Therefore, the present plea is for New England records. Let's not let the idea fade away.

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DRAGONFLIES IN CAVES?

Nick Donnelly

A recent issue of Opuscula Zoologica Fluminensia (Thompson, D.J. and Kiauta, B., 1994, Odonatospeleology: dragonflies in caves, with a checklist of the known records (Odonata). Opus. Zool. Flum. 118: 1-10) is especially interesting because it tells us that Odonata are often associated with caves, with several breeding in such habitats regularly. The authors conclude that there may be rather few true cave dwellers, but their tabulation of many observations invites some further looking in a place where Odonatists generally do not look.

I can add an observation of my own that startled me at the time. On the island of Tutuila (major island of American Samoa) I observed that the bedrock was almost entirely basalt ash and breccia rubble. On one roadcut I noticed a basalt flow about two meters thick. Being a good geologist, I stopped to look at this unusual lithology. The basalt was thoroughly fractured and had become a minor aquifer, as is often the case for this rock type. The rock face was dripping water, which was carried off by a shallow drainage ditch along the road. I idly plucked a piece of basalt out of the rock face and was startled to find that in the thin fissure behind the piece of basalt there were several small Zygopteran larvae. I pulled off more pieces and found more larvae. I took a mature larva back to the hotel and reared it out in the room. It was an undescribed species of ***Pacificagrion***! I had noticed a few zygopteran females flying in the grass at this locality, but I thought little of it at the time. The fissures in this sort of rock are curved but parallel sided, leaving no wide spaces for larvae to thrash about. Nevertheless this seems to be the larval habitat!

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ARE MAINLY FEMALES PREDATING ON OTHER DRAGONFLIES?

Gerhard Jurzitza
Reinmuthstr. 27, D-76187 Karlsruhe, Germany

After having read the notice : Cannibalism in ***Anax junius*** (**ARGIA** 5(3):15) I told the editor that I have the impression that mainly females are predating on other dragonflies. He suggested that I might write a notice. Following this idea, I looked through my slides and found the following photographs (first the predator, second the prey):

Calopteryx splendens female - ***Coenagrion*** sp., recently emerged
Ceriagrion tenellum female - ***Ischnura elegans***
Ischnura elegans female - ***Ischnura elegans*** male
Anax parthenope male - ***Sympetrum fonscolombei***
Anax parthenope female - ***Sympetrum*** sp.
Anax parthenope female - ***Anax parthenope*** female
Anax imperator female - ***Sympetrum*** sp.
Orthetrum cancellatum female - ***Crocothemis erythraea***
Orthetrum cancellatum female - ***Crocothemis erythraea*** (two different events!)
Ischnura senegalensis male - **Ceriagrion nipponicum**
Coenagrionidae female - Coenagrionidae female (both undetermined, in Iguazu)

This is a total of 11 observations, in 9 of which females are the predators. Considering only the cases in which the prey has approximately the same size as the predator, 5 observations remain, and here only 1 male was the predator. This is a clear dominance of the females. I offer two explanations, both of which may be responsible for this result.

1. Females have a higher need of proteins, due to their egg production.

2. The photographs were taken close to the water where males engage more in sexual than in feeding activity. Meanwhile some of the females were feeding.

The reader may select what he prefers to believe, and also how much explanation 1 or 2 may contribute in the result I have presented.

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BACK TO THAILAND - FARANGPO 94

Nick Donnelly

Last July Ailsa and I returned to Thailand for a few weeks. Our trip consisted mainly of a eight-day trip to northern Thailand, which was in some ways a reprise of an earlier trip ("Around the World in Eighty Days", **SELYSIA**, 1980). This time we deliberately timed our trip for the start of the rainy season, reasoning that gomphids and cordulids would be more common than in the dry season. As in early 1993 (**ARGIA** v. 4, no. 4) we were accompanied and guided by Brother Amnuay Pinratana, the dean of Thai odonatists.

Also accompanying us was the indomitable Somnuk Pitchipan, well known to many visiting entomologists. Mr. Somnuk has very few words of English; "Big one" and "good" are nearly the extent are of his vocabulary. However, these are the words you want to hear in the field, and he is a most impressive collector and field companion.

It was probably a good thing that we were whisked on to an overnight train the same day we got off the airplane. Twelve time zones in a day's travel is too much for useful functioning, and what better way to recover than to veg out sitting by the window of one of Thailand's comfortable trains, munching on delicious fried barbecued chicken purchased from a sidewalk vendor minutes before the train left. We arrived in Chiang Mai the next morning and settled in at the house of one of Brother Amnuay's friends. This very comfortable house was to be our base most of the time we were in the north, but it had the drawback of isolating us from the bustle of this growing city, which in the 14 years since our last visit had grown almost unrecognizably.

One of our objectives was finding montane damselflies in the wet forests of Doi Suthep. I found my first ***Caliphaea thailandica***, a very beautiful caloptygerine with a bronzy iridescence, in contrast with the shining green of ***C. confusa***, which I had found in 1980. We also found ***Coeliccia chromothorax***, whose broad yellow thoracic spots cause it to shine in the forest on the darkest of days. There were also ***Protosticta***

anascephela (= ***doisuthepensis*** of Asahina), a skulker in dusky forest habitats.

A word is necessary about the genus ***Coeliccia***, which is widespread in the forests of southeast Asia. Most are large, darkish damselflies which often perch along forest trails in patches of sunlight. Several species have bright colors on the thorax, and some can be spotted from a considerable distance. It is easy to become fixated on these lovely creatures in Asian rain forests. Both the males and females change their color patterns considerably during the maturation process; in many cases you will be fooled into thinking that more species are present than is the case.

The next day we set out on the road to Chiang Rai to revisit some of our 1980 localities. Several were disappointing, partly because population increase has put pressure on habitats which were quite rural 14 years ago. We had a bit of luck at Khun Lao (a butterfly village well known to Brother Amnuay) when our companion Somnuk caught a lovely ***Macromia moorei***. Unlike US ***Macromia***, Thai species do not patrol streams relentlessly, but appear now and then blasting up and down small montane streams.

On our way home we revisited a forestry camp at Ban Mae Wan where I had found many things in 1980, and found that in the interim a pond had been constructed. This featured the huge libellulids ***Camacinia gigantea*** and ***Hydrobasileus croceus***, the speedy ***Pseudothemis jorina***, the swift but obscure ***Zyxomma petiolatum***, and my first ever ***Copera ciliata,*** a damselfly with lovely white legs with black spots. In 1980 the pond had been a marshy spring with many Zygoptera; in its new form it was a very enticing place indeed.

The next day we set off for on the road to Chiang Dao, where John Michalski and company had excellent success three years before. The river Ping was too swollen to consider wading, but there were a few of the beautiful and wary ***Dysphaea gloriosa***, with its deep orange-brown wings, perched on twigs next to the river. There were many gomphids perched on vines around the parking lot (mainly ***Onychogomphus duaricus***), and I took some good photos.

We set off the next day for a three-day trip to Doi Inthanon - the famous mountain national park a few hours south of Chiang Mai. Brother Amnuay had arranged the use of a forestry bungalow, which was a rain-proof A-frame high in the mountains. It was cold and wet outside but dry and pleasant indoors. We slept on mats on the floor and took our meals at restaurants several miles away in the valley. Thai cooking, even (especially?) the rural variety is very delicious, and we never had a bad meal. Brother Amnuay tried to trap butterflies with bait during the day and with black light at night, but the cold, wet weather largely ruined this effort.

The forest itself was beautiful but too cold and wet for odonates, but we went down to the west side towards Mae Chaem. We found a lovely stream when Ailsa asked to stop the car briefly because the windy road had made her feel a bit queasy. The spot we picked was a "sacred pool" with religious symbols - actually a lovely spring gushing from the mountain and draining directly into the river. The beautiful iridescent cordulid ***Idionyx selysi*** flew low and erratically over the outlet of the spring. The best find for me at this spot was ***Phaenandrogomphus asthenes***, which flies very low and very fast over the rapids. Happily it also flies at a more leisurely pace over the dirt road. In contrast, ***Onychogomphus circularis*** patrols more leisurely above the stream. We also found two species of ***Burmagomphus*** - ***divaricatus*** and, ***williamsoni*** and I was able to get superb photos of the latter. Mr. Somnuk was especially successful at this locality.

Virtually every Thai park has a waterfall as a centerpiece, and Doi Inthanon is no exception. Our best day at Doi Inthanon was spent at Siriphum waterfall, which is an especially lovely double falls We were lucky to have a very sunny day - these are rare in July. We were rewarded with many fine forest damselflies - ***Megalestes kurahashii, Coeliccia chromothorax*** and ***loogali***, ***Bayadera hyalina, Anisopleura furcata*** (with its strange angulated hind wing), and both orange and clear winged ***Mnais andersoni***. It was photo time! In the open area around the falls we found abundant ***Anisogomphus pinratani*** and a female of an undescribed species. The catch of the day at this place was a male and female of a species of ***Sieboldius*** that we haven't yet placed, but which is, of course, new for the country. Somnuk took another ***Macromia moorei*** which was whizzing past at a high rate. He is very good at this sort of impossible catch. My miss of the year was a huge

Tetracanthagyna that flew down into a field of crops and disappeared among the stems.

Actually the best thing we found here was not at the waterfalls but at a tame artificial pond back by the restaurant where we ate. This pond had a large *Hemicordulia* patrolling. Wouldn't you know - it was an undescribed species. The only other thing of interest there was a pair of the multicolored *Ischnura rufostigma annedalei*.

When we returned to Chiang Mai, thoroughly sodden from the rain in the hills, we went out on the Chiang Rai road for one last look before heading south. Returning to Ban Mae Wan, we were delighted to find a meadow with many gomphids, including the same undescribed *Onychogomphus* (like *castor*) that we had found in 1980 near here. There were also the huge gomphid *Ictinogomphus decoratus melaenops*, *Macrogomphus matsukii, Merogomphus parvus*, and Ailsa found an emerging *Nepogomphus walli*, which is probably the smallest Thai gomphid. On the stream the large libellulid *Onychothemis testacea* guards perched along the stream from which it flies out after large butterflies (preferring monarchs!); a few *Macromia cupricincta* were also found on the stream.

At one point Ailsa shouted that I should come see the little swampy pond she had found on the other side of the road - it had, "a huge *Lestes* with brown spots on the wings." This was *Orolestes octomaculatus*, which is the *Archilestes* of southeast Asia, except for those spots. There were also clear-winged males present, and as is the case for some other pairs of spotted and clear winged species, the spotted-winged males seem to perch near the center of the territory and have lots of interaction, while the clear-winged males stay off to the side. Does this sound familiar, you *Paraphlebia* enthusiasts? The down side of this locality was that the *Orolestes* preferred to perch within tight tangles of stout, closely packed, and very spiny leguminous stems. This put my hands to the test - a net was impossible here.

The pond also had a trio of beautiful *Ceriagrion* - one completely blue (*azureum*), one completely yellow (*indochinense*), and one completely red (*auranticum*) a colorful trio indeed and a rewarding photo experience. I had not noticed previously the intense pale blue beauty of the eyes of the small libellulid *Tetrathemis platyptera*. So fascinating were all these that I almost overlooked a small dark libellulid that turned out to be *Indothemis carnatica.*

In an account of a trip to Thailand (**ARGIA** Dec 1993) Sid Dunkle noted the bright color of eggs of some odonates. We found both the species he mentioned and a third he didn't. Their egg color is indeed very lovely: turquoise (*Brachydiplax farinosa*), coral (*Merogomphus parvus*), and jade (*Hydrobasileus croceus*). How appropriate for such a colorful country!

We returned to Bangkok and set off a few days later for a short trip to Chantaburi, which is over in the southeast near Cambodia. We found only two really good places - Khao Soi Dao National Park and a rubber plantation at Khao Sa Bab, south of Chantaburi. There were few species at Khao Soi Dao, but *Coeliccia yamasakii,* a black species with vivid yellow thoracic spots, was outstanding. *C. megumii* is a rather obscure, pale species which has been found only a few times. At Khao Sa Bab we found only a few things, but one of them was a female tetrathemine libellulid which is not one of the genera currently listed for Thailand. It had just emerged, and I searched for more specimens with no luck at all. It could be a new genus! We also found the beautiful protoneurid damselfly *Prodasineura verticalis*, which has vivid red stripes on the thoracic dorsum. It is quite unlike the very dark thing from south India that is supposed to be same species, and someone will have to sort out this problem.

We spent only 12 days in the field, and most of these were cloudy or rainy, with little collecting. However, at the end I discovered that we had recorded no less than 96 species, of which one is clearly new and a few more may be. It seems difficult to have a poor trip to this marvelous country.

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ONWARD WISCONSIN!

Jerrell Daigle

A spur-of-the-moment summer collecting trip to Spur Lake Road and other fabulous Wisconsin sites was taken by Sid Dunkle and myself from July 23 to July 31. Our first stop was in Door County searching for *Somatochlora hineana*. After

getting rained out and thoroughly soaked at Mud Lake, we struck pay dirt the next day (beautiful weather) at Lime Kiln Road (lots of skunks)! We had a blast swinging right and left at those constantly darting and shifting aerialists. When we left that afternoon, ***S. hineana*** was still flying in good numbers, thumbing their noses at those two pathetic, worn-out swingers!

Spur Lake Road in Marinette County was a dud due to threatening skies and bad weather. We did catch a couple ***Somatochlora elongata*** and one ***S. kennedyi*** before driving to Plum Creek in Vilas County that afternoon. Despite intermittent rain and cool weather, we got one specimen of ***Aeshna eremita, Stylurus scudderi,*** and ***Ophiogomphus colubrinus***. The next day, bad weather prevented us from getting any ***Aeshna clepsydra*** or ***Somatochlora cingulata*** but we did get a few ***Lestes rectangularis, Nehalennia irene, Leucorrhinia frigida, L. glacialis, Nannothemis bella***, and ***Sympetrum obtrusum*** at a couple of lakes (bear tracks here) and beautiful pitcher plant bogs.

The next day we drove south to the Bear Bluff Station site in Jackson County near Tomah where Tim Vogt and Ken Tennessen told me I could find ***Somatochlora incurvata***. Almost immediately, we spotted ***Somatochloras*** flying high here and there. At one spot, they constantly cruised up and down the dirt road built through the immense sphagnum marsh (This is deer country - there were lots of does and fawns.). We had a lot of fruitless swinging, but it was spectacular fun! They were still flying when we left that afternoon to reach our next site. ***S. incurvata*** looks at lot like the smaller, common ***S. forcipata*** which Sid said they were at first. However, when I nonchalantly offered to take his "***S. forcipata***?" off his hands, he suddenly got the "smarts" and promptly declined!!

At the Wisconsin River near Gotham, Batman and Robin met their Waterloo! Despite incredible efforts churning through the wide, shallow water after numerous patrolling ***Stylurus amnicola, S. notatus, S. plagiatus,*** and ***S. spiniceps***, we only got 1-3 specimens of each species in 2 days of hard work! The wary ***Stylurus notatus*** was especially difficult to catch and we rank it up there with ***Somatochlora provocans*** and ***Macromia margarita***!

Our last day consisted of a brief stop for more zooming ***Somatochlora incurvata*** before heading west on County Road O for nearby Robinson Creek at Millston. The sandy stream was obstructed with logjams, fallen branches, etc., but it was loaded with wary ***Stylurus scudderi, Calopteryx maculata***, and ***Somatochlora elongata***. We could only catch a couple ***Stylurus scudderi*** but we did get one old female of the new ***aspersus***-like ***Ophiogomphus*** from western Wisconsin. This is a beautiful, northern forest stream and we would like to come back again!

All in all, it was a great trip and we are looking forward to finding the new ***Ophiogomphus*** species and the beautifully marked ***Stylurus scudderi*** the next time! Onward Wisconsin!

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WHAT IS THE LACEY ACT AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT US?

Nick Donnelly

For many months now I have avoided bringing up the Lacey Act in **ARGIA** for several reasons. The most important was that I didn't understand it and still don't. Also, it was apparent that the Lacey Act was in a state of flux and probably still is. It is probably relevant now to discuss it, if only because I am getting so many enquiries from persons even more confused by it than I am myself.

Briefly, the Lacey Act is an attempt by the Federal Government to protect endangered species, and it does so by prohibiting (or, at least controlling) traffic in endangered species. Are you with me so far? Good. The problem is that apparently someone got the bright idea that Fish & Wildlife inspectors couldn't tell an endangered species from an unendangered species. The solution? Prohibit the import or export of everything animal or vegetable. Makes sense doesn't it? What does this mean? Just what it sounds like. Squash a cockroach in your suitcase in some tropical country and forget to remove the corpse when you return - you have just broken the law, and the cockroach, suitcase, and presumably your first born, can all be confiscated. I jest. The real problem is that I have no idea how much I am jesting!

If you read the INTERNET like Bill Mauffray you can read all sorts of horror stories (specimens confiscated; entomologist flogged in the streets of___), most of which are at least partly true. Trying to reconstruct actual events is somewhat like nailing jello to the wall. It reminds me of the game we all played when we were children: child 1 whispers a message into the ear of child 2, who, in turn, whispers it to child 3, and so forth. When it has gone through a few young ears it no longer is recognizable. What I am getting at is that the situation is highly confused and that anecdotal information is difficult to evaluate.

Don't confuse this problem with the recent trial of three lepidopterists who poached endangered (and other) butterflies in National Parks. They were asking for it, and they have been convicted.

What I am talking about concerns us on two fronts: The first concerns importing insect specimens from foreign countries. If you visit a foreign country and bring back specimens, you must declare these on form F&WS 3-177 (A copy is included in the back of this issue of **ARGIA**. Go ahead and xerox it all you want; this is legal and even encouraged.). The form directs you to file it with the F&WS officer at your port of entry.

A week ago I did this coming back from a brief trip to Venezuela. I came in through Kennedy Airport (a major port of entry), and handed my form to the Customs officer. He was polite but confused. "Why don't you take it to that man down there?" he said, pointing to a desk labeled "Agriculture". I took my form and bags to the Agriculture person, who was also polite but confused. He asked to see the bugs, and I showed them to him. "No problem," he said. "Why don't you take the form to that man down there." You guessed it - he was directing me back to Customs. I explained that Customs had already sent me to him. He suggested that I simply mail in the form. I did so, but the only address provided on the back of the form was that of an information officer with whom you are supposed to communicate if you don't like the way the form is laid out.

I might add parenthetically that most of the instructions on the back of the form were a declaration that filling out the form only required 15 or 20 minutes, and that this information had to be given as part of the (I swear I am not making this up) Paperwork Reduction Act. Your tax dollars at work!

The second way that the Lacey Act impinges on us is that any mailing of specimens in or out of the country (possibly even across town) requires the filing of this form, provided that you have discovered where to send the form.

A result in all this is the immense confusion (and also despair) that I alluded to above. A more tangible and regrettable result is that some foreign museums have, for the time being, refused to send specimens to people or institutions in the United States. Many people are sufficiently spooked to simply suspend their taxonomic operations for the present. (I hope for the present.)

It gets messier and messier. Another provision of the Lacey Act is the declaration that much of what we have been doing is now called COMMERCIAL, with all the menace that this implies. Imagine! trafficking in specimens of endangered species! It matters not that there is no money or other consideration. It matters not that the species are not endangered. It only matters that a LAW may have been broken!

A recent issue of **SCIENCE** discusses this. It seems that for years foreign institutions have been sending specimens to US institutions for examination relevant to agricultural and medical problems. For this service a small service fee has always been levied. You guessed it - This is a commercial service! I guess the Red Queen is really in charge after all!

Do I understand this? No. Does anyone else really understand it? I doubt it, but I have begin to hear interpretations that are converging on a common understanding, even if this common understanding is incorrect or still incomplete.

What is the bottom line? There are two bottom lines. The first is that F&WS has done its best to shut down taxonomy as it is now practiced. Because taxonomy requires a constant sending of specimens back and forth, it cannot now be done without the considerable risk of breaking the law and having the material confiscated. To any F&WS person reading this who demurs that a legal way can be found, I respond that finding the legal way is very difficult to those of us who choose to

spend our hours in more productive pursuits than reading the Federal Register.

The second and more worrisome bottom line is that I am afraid that this action may well take the place of meaningful protection of the biota. It has the smell of a quick fix which enables bureaucrats to go to Congress and say, "See, we're doing something!". The problem is, especially for insects, it is almost undoubtedly the wrong thing.

What should you do? The first thing is to keep alert and hope that some understandable sense emerges from all this. The second thing is to consider changing your focus of interest.

The Lacey Act is in fact a wondrous sociological and psychological event unfolding before our very eyes. It is truly bureaucracy run amuck. Instead of despairing at this piece of legislation, we should consider embracing it as an object of study.

Each of us became interested in natural history, insects, and dragonflies for his / her personal and differing reasons; there are as many stories as there are members of the **DSA**. But it might be safe to generalize that many or even most of us regard ourselves as psychologically unsuited to a life in bureaucracy. Perhaps we don't know what we are missing. You might consider taking this recent action as an invitation to study the psychology and sociology of government - the ethology of bureaucrats, if you will. There are really fascinating questions to probe here. Who is the alpha male and how is he determined? Is there ever an alpha female? How is territoriality exhibited? How do males mark their territory? What is the herd structure? How do subordinates behave in the presence of superiors? Do they feed cooperatively or do they feed individually and guard their food jealously? Do they provide food and protection for their subordinates? What determines the optimal herd size? Is there a time basis for their behavior? Are there recognizable cycles of behavior based on the time scale? I haven't even mentioned mating activity. . . Don't think of the F&WS as the enemy - think of them as a potential object of study.

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I.O.R.I. AND THE LACEY ACT IMPACT

Bill Mauffray

The International Odonata Research Institute is housed in the Florida State Division of Plant Industry Building in Gainesville Florida, USA. Because we are "Guest" of the State of Florida, we have adopted the same polices as the Florida State Collection of Arthropods with regards to donations and loans of specimens in compliance of (or maybe the fear of) the Lacey act and its enforcement by the USF&WS.

These guidelines are as follows:

1. As of Jan 1 1994, both I.O.R.I and F.S.C.A. like many other collections nationwide, can no longer accept donations of specimens that do not have proper paperwork. Paperwork required includes:

   A. A collecting permit from the political subdivision (i.e. County, state, province etc.); or proof that the particular political subdivision did not require collecting permits at the time the specimens were collected.

   B. An export permit from the political subdivision (i.e. County etc.); or proof that the particular political subdivision did not require an export permit at the time the specimens were collected.

   C. A copy of USF&WS form 3-177 properly filled in and acknowledged by USF&WS for specimens brought into the USA from any foreign country since Jan 1 1995. This can be done by fax.

2. International Odonata Research Institute will not act as a depository for specimens without proper paperwork. Specimens will be properly curated, and entered into the International Odonata Research Institute data base, but not officially added to the collection. A receipt will be issued but no donation value (for I.R.S. purposes) will be placed on the specimens until either the USF&WS laws are clarified and/or the specimens are "cleansed" of their violation. Once the specimens have been "legalized" then a donation form will be issued. At this time it has not been determined which tax year the donation will be applicable for. I will obtain an opinion from IRS and have and update on this matter at a future date.

Since I.O.R.I can not guarantee that the specimens will not be confiscated by the USF&WS at this time, we can not be liable for their value, if any. It is recommended at this time that collectors hold on to their specimens until the laws are clarified or changed. Send them to us only if you are afraid that they won't be properly curated in the near future.

Some Other Important Considerations:

- Loans of specimens from outside the US require a USF&WS form 3-177 to be filed with USF&WS.

- Loans of specimens from outside the US without proper paperwork could be subject to confiscation by the USF&WS according to interpretation by some USF&WS agents.

- Recently there was a lot of concern over a proposed amendment to the Lacey Act which would have restricted the shipment of specimens from outside the USA to within the USA. The amendment which has been enacted requires that all plant and animal specimens coming into the USA be received only through certain designated ports of entry and that all be identified to species. Due, in part, from the huge response from museums and university collections around the country the amendment excludes specimens for scientific study. The amendment passed requiring only that specimens be identified to the lowest possible taxon (i.e. Genus or family) depending on the organism. The exact language of the amendment should appear in the next Federal Register. In order to qualify for this exemption, the specimens must be for scientific purposes and it applies to "Scientific institutions and Scientist". At this writing, the definition of "scientist" is not clear, but generally if collecting is performed in conjunction with a museum, or university, then you should not have any problems. Personal collecting may still be not be exempt. It would be advisable to affiliate with some institution to be exempt (i.e. research associate for FSCA). These exemption provisions do not apply to C.I.T.E.S. species, however.

A possible solution to insect collection permitting

Some of my ideas of easing the permit problem are:

1) Setting up a standard research associate programs for amateurs, students, and other legitimate collectors, taxonomist, etc. similar to the one the FSCA has for the State of Florida. (Research associates are given an annual permit to collect in State parks throughout Florida) Similar programs could be set up with reciprocal agreements between collections and museums whereby an associate from one museum of institution would be recognized by the reciprocal university or museum. The institution would obtain the necessary permits for its associates (a blanket permit) where it has its own local clout. This systems could be set up worldwide.

2) Setting up an agreement with the USF&WS in the USA, whereby if any specimens are confiscated inadvertently then they will immediately be deposited in one of the reciprocal institutions for quarantine and curation until the deposition of the organisms are determined.

3) The research associate program would be non-profit except that a minimum processing fee could be charged to pay for the paperwork and processing (i.e. $15-25) Anyone could obtain a research associate membership who would agree in writing to basic prudent collecting guidelines and would not have any commercial interest (except for publications, TV, videos, databases etc.). The associate would have to file an annual report with the museum of their collection actives for the year and agree to donate, at least a portion, their specimens to any one or more of the reciprocal member collections. Donated specimens could even be retained by the collector for an indefinite period of time (i.e. death); after which, the owner collection would then take possession of the specimens.

4) That member institutions would not be required to file a 3-177 import form, but that rather the annual reports by the associates be made available for government inspection audit, at their option. Audits would normally only be performed as part of a specific investigation on specific associates (i.e.: compare inventory to make sure that an associate is not dealing in the commercial sale of insects).

5) Any research associate caught selling or otherwise profiteering from the arrangement would be expelled, their specimens confiscated and face possible criminal prosecution.

6) Establishing a cleansing process for current illegal specimens that were originally collected for scientific purposes.

What I am doing now:

1. I am investigating beginning a research associate program for the I.O.R.I.

2. If I can obtain the legal sanctioning of the USF&WS then this research associate program will be offered to S.I.O. and D.S.A. members and thus solve the problem for amateur collectors. I am also investigating the possibility of obtaining "blanket" permitting for the Research Associate program.. These are my personal points of view and are not necessarily the view of the I.O.R.I, S.I.O., F.S.C.A. or the D.S.A. I would appreciate any comments, feedback, or your own ideas regarding these matters. Please write me : Bill Mauffray, International Odonata Research Institute, Division of Plant Industry, PO Box 147100, Gainesville FL 32607-7100 USA or FAX (904) 375-5903 or e-mail **iori@freenet.ufl.edu**

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ODONATA IN CYBERSPACE

Bill Mauffray
iori@freenet.ufl.edu

Now that most of us have PC's or MAC's or at least access to one at a university, It is time to take that "on ramp" onto the "information super highway"

Here in Gainesville, a freenet was started in October of last year funded by several local sponsors and donations of computer equipment. The system which is maintained by the University of Florida provides a gateway to the Internet.

I logged on and began "Surfing" the internet. The information is vast out there, and it can be obtained in a flash, with no long distance charges. I learned about e-mail and obtained an e-mail address for myself, the I.O.R.I. and for my real estate business.

Our system is a text only system, but allows access to practically all features of the internet, with no access fee or toll charges. It does not support a graphical interface like "Mosaic" yet; but this is expected within the next year.

The e-mail feature allows me to communicate with anyone else that has access to the internet, even those people on the commercial providers like **CompuServe**, and **America On Line.**

Every time I talk to some else in Odonata circles I ask them for their e-mail address. If they do not know what I'm talking about, I explain that they probably have access and are not aware of it. I am finding more and more of you with e-mail addresses. I think that everyone who has one should provide it to the editor and place it in the next update of the **DSA** membership list [We are starting a list with this issue. ed.].

Another big feature of the internet, is participating in discussing groups. These "News groups" cover just about any topic, interest, or hobby. I subscribe to one called "entomo-l" which is a general entomology discussion. In a given day there may be discussions about the Lacey Act discussions and permits, insect collection databases, job opportunities, request for information, attempts to locate other entomologists etc.

If you read a message that someone else has sent, you have an option to delete, save or even respond to the comment. I could not begin to explain how you could access e-mail if you do not know how to now. You should ask someone where you work If you have e-mail internet access.. This is worth wile to learn, and if you would like to discuss this more with me than either write me, call me or e-mail me.

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LOOKING FOR CORDULEGASTER SAYI RECORDS

Bill Mauffray

Recently the I.O.R.I obtained a grant from the USF&WS to do a status survey on ***Cordulegaster sayi*** (Selys). The **DSA** Southeast regional meeting will focus on discovering new sites for ***C. sayi***. (See the meeting announcement article by Jerrel Daigle)

I am currently doing an inventory of all known collections of ***C. Sayi***. If you have any specimens

please send me the data on your specimens. I'm especially interested in any data from sites other than the Gainesville FL, Hog Town Creek location. Please send your data to Bill Mauffray, International Odonata Research Institute, Division of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 147100 Gainesville Fl, 32607-7100 or Fax to (904) 375-5903 or e-mail.

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DATABASES AND ODONATA

Bill Mauffray
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Over the last few years, several request have been made in **ARGIA** for information on database design for Odonata collections.

I have been using a program called **Access 2.0** for Windows by Microsoft. This graphical interfaced relational database is a great advancement over the older DOS classics such as **Dbase** and **Paradox**.

Database design is by click, select, drag and drop programming. The user does not need a thorough background in BASIC, FORTRAN, or any of the other classic languages. There is no "Dot prompt" command to remember. I have set up a database for the International Odonata Research Institute. I have been designed it and been using this database for about 15 months now, and have logged in more than 5000 specimens. I am constantly enhancing the program (design and debug as you go). The input screen is based on a very elaborate underlying query which is designed so that the user selects from drop down "combo boxes" rather than constantly keying in the same information over and over. Almost every entry on the form is attached to an underlying "table" . These tables included location information, collector information, collection name, sex/stage code, species list, det. by, lot name, past, present, and "on-loan" to information, and fields for date of collection, and number of specimens.

Data is entered into the underlying "tables" only once. Just think, you only have to enter your individual collecting sites into the Locality Table once. As long as you take your time to spell it correctly, you no longer have to worry about future misspellings.

The species list was derived from the Bridges' (1993) data base, which was used for his last catalogue.

Thanks to Bridges I did not have to input all the known species of Odonata into a table; although, it take quite of bit of conversion from his format to mine.

I also added a section to the input form for tracking the IRS donation value of specimens.

Reports can be generated to summarize all the species in a particular lot, species with country or state/provinces, summary of tax donation value for the lot and it even prints the 3 x 5 Card to put the specimens with.

I hope to demonstrate this database at the New Mexico DSA meeting this summer, if someone brings a computer to the meeting. If you would like to discuss database design some more please correspond with me.

I.O.R.I. is a not-for profit organization that will provide to anyone who request it, information about the insect order Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies), archives, collections, and libraries located within the Florida State Collection of Arthropods at Gainesville FL, USA.

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E-MAIL ADDRESSES

Below are several e-mail addresses. Please send in yours; avoid becoming road kill on the information highway.

Rob Cannings (Victoria BC)
rcannings@galaxy.gov.bc.can
Tim Cashatt (Springfield IL)
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Jerrell Daigle (Tallahassee FL)
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Nick Donnelly (Binghamton NY)
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Rosser Garrison (Azuza CA)
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SIO PUBLICATIONS (Bastiaan Kaiuta, Editor)
CENTRAL OFFICE (address): P.O. Box 256, 3720 AG Bilthoven, The Netherlands

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	Ms. A. Anselin, K.B.I.N., Vautierstraat 29, B-1040 Bruxelles	
E.Europe	Name not yet fixed	
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	Ms. K. Funkiewiez, 2 rue de Four Banal, F-38460 Cremieu	
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	J.-L. Dommanget, 7 rue Lamartine, F-78390 Bois-d'Arcy	
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	B. Kunz, Veinauer Strasse 25, D-74523 Schwabisch Hall	
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	Dipl.-Ing. J. Ruddek, Butendiek 34, D-28865 Lilienthal	
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	Dr. A. Ambrus, Ferto tavi Nemzeti Park Igazgatosag, Pf. 253, HU-9401 SOPRON	
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	Dr. G. Devai, Dept. Ecol., Kossuth Univ., Pf. 14, HU4010 Debrecen	
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	I. Wakana, Kami-shakujii, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 177, Japan	

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	M. Kotarac, Marohovih 11, SLO-62000 Maribor	
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	Ms. J. Silsby, 1 Haydn Avenue, Purley, Surrey CR8 4AG, England	
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	R. Merritt, 38 New Rd., Holymoorside, Chesterfield S42 7EN	
United States	**DRAGON-FLIER**	1992
	Bob Glotzhober, Ohio Hist. Soc., 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497 USA	
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	Blair Nikula, 2 Gilbert Lane, Harwich Port MA 02646	

Following two pages: USF&WS form 3-177 which you may xerox and use for import or export of specimens of Odonata, as discussed above

USFWS Form 3-177
(revised 8/90)

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1018-0012
Approval Expires: 07/31/93

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION OR EXPORTATION OF FISH OR WILDLIFE

Indicate One:
☐ import ☐ export

Port of:

Date:

☐ Commercial ☐ Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:

Name of Carrier:

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:

Imported or Exported Via:
☐ air cargo ☐ ocean cargo ☐ truck
☐ rail ☐ mail ☐ personal baggage
☐ automobile: License no. _____
state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:

Please Type or Print Legibly

(indicate one)
☐ U.S. Importer of Record
☐ U.S. Exporter _____ (name) _____ (address—street, city, state, zip code)

Foreign Consignor or Consignee _____ (name) _____ (address—street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent _____

Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.:

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country No.

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____ signature _____ date

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Action Taken: Date:
☐ cleared
☐ clearance refused
☐ seized

_____ % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.:

Control Number

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

File original declaration only. Copies may be retained by importer or broker if desired. Print or type legibly. Provide all relevant information. Declared value need not be shown for scientific specimens, game or game trophies not imported or exported for a commercial purpose.

"Country of Origin" means the country where the animal was taken from the wild or the country of natal origin of the animal.

When And Where To File.

At Designated Ports: File with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office serving the designated port. For imports, file declarations when requesting wildlife clearance. For exports, file declaration in sufficient time in advance of actual departure of wildlife from the United States to allow reasonable time for inspection.

At Nondesignated Ports: File with U.S. Customs. For imports, file declaration prior to removal of wildlife from Customs custody. For exports, file prior to departure of wildlife from the United States.

Note To Customs Officers. Mail all Form 3–177's collected to the Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for your district at the end of each month.

Regulations concerning the importation and exportation of wildlife may be found in 50 CFR Part 14. Specific regulations concerning the filing of declarations for the importation and exportation of wildlife may be found in 50 CFR 14.61–14.64.

Failure to file a declaration for importation or exportation of fish or wildlife when required by the regulations in 50 CFR 14.61–14.64 is a violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Knowingly making a false statement in a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife may subject the declarant to the penalty provided by 18 U.S.C. 1001.

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In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–579) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–511), please be advised that:

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2. The disclosure of the requested information is required to provide information about wildlife imports or exports, including products and parts, to facilitate enforcement of the Act and to carry out the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Failure to provide all of the requested information is sufficient cause for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to deny you permission to import or export wildlife.

3. In the event there is indicated a violation of a statute, regulation, rule, order, or license, whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature, the requested information may be transferred to the appropriate Federal, State, local, or foreign agency charged with investigating or prosecuting such violations.

4. In the event of litigation involving the records or the subject matter of the records, the requested information may be transferred to the U.S. Department of Justice.

5. The requested information may be subject to disclosure under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).

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