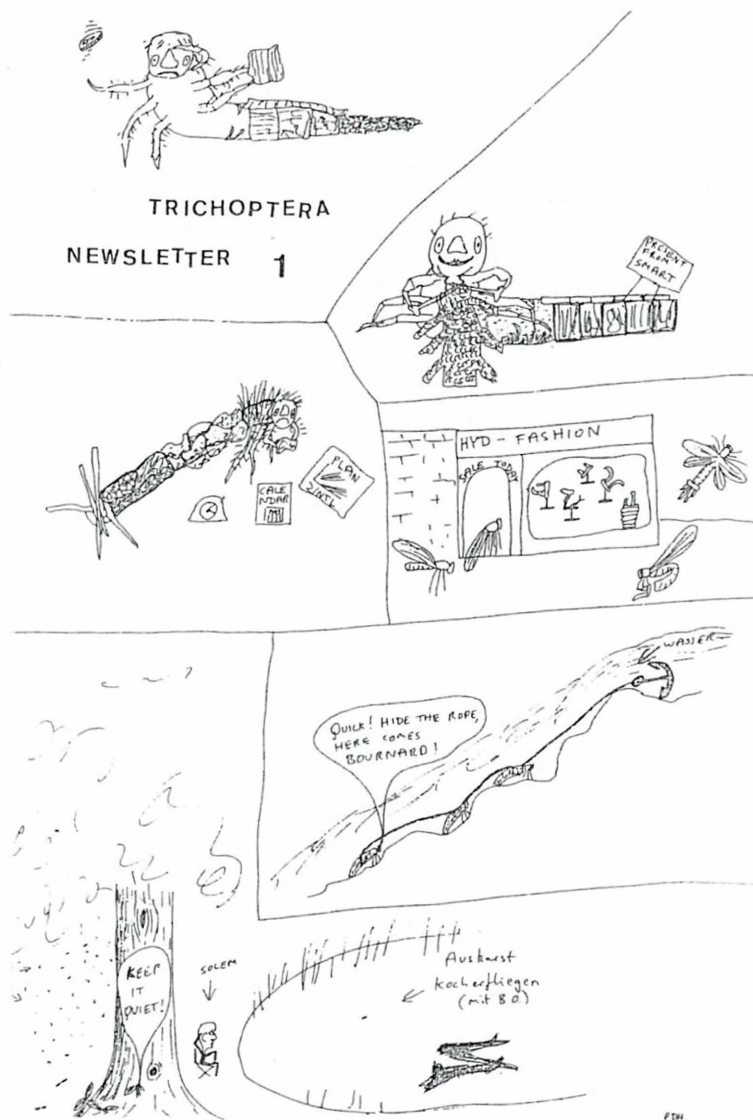


50 Years Trichoptera Newsletter Braueria

On the occasion of the First International Symposium on Trichoptera to which I had invited in September 1975 here in Lunz am See, there was general agreement that we needed a simple information medium for the fast exchange of our wishes and thoughts. Internet did not yet exist. People were delighted, and so many detailed proposals were offered that one of us finally shouted: "that looks rather after a Newsbook, not a Newsletter". I agreed to produce at least one or two copies, and the first number was issued in February 1975, exactly 50 years ago.

From the introduction to number 1 (see also the copy of the cover): "In the discussions during the Symposium on Trichoptera, held in Lunz in September last year, it was proposed to issue a Newsletter for the information and co-ordination of Trichopterists. There was great interest in this proposal and I undertook the compilation. I am now sending you the first number and will produce at least one more. If there is sufficient interest further numbers may be issued at irregular intervals. – This Newsletter is not a journal and it is not a place for the publication of scientific papers. But, if you have information of interest to other Trichopterologists, or if you want to put a question or problem to colleagues, you can save yourself work by sending the text to me to be put into the next Newsletter, which will be mailed to about two hundred addresses. The Newsletter cannot be obtained by purchase or exchange. It will be mailed free of cost only to research workers interested in Trichoptera". – You can see, times have changed since !



Here I must mention the helpful and considerate cooperation by Michael Ian Crichton who corrected all English texts sent by non-native speakers, including my own translations from the beginning onwards until his death in 2006. From Braueria 32 (2005) onwards, James P. O'Connor carried out this laborious work.

Braueria was originally organised in a way that I wrote the sheets by typewriter and made copies as necessary in my own institute with the primitive copy machines of the time. Several colleagues undertook the distribution in their own countries, producing more copies by their own, in the necessary quantity. At this time the complete edition of the Newsletter was almost infinite; I guess it was about 300 copies. The numbers 1 – 17 were produced in this way.

Nikolai KLEMM, Dr.rer.nat., Scientific Assistant.
Zoologie III, Universität, Röntgenring 10, D - 87 Würzburg.
Present interest: Morphology, Phylogeny.
Other interests: Pharmacology of the central nervous system
of Arthropods.

Krassimir KUMANSKI, Magister, Entomologist, Scientist.
Natural History Museum of the Academy of Sciences,
Boulevard Russki 1, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Present interest: All groups; taxonomy, faunistics, autecology,
zoogeography, application in saprobiology as bioindicators.
Geographical area: Palaearctic.
Willing to identify for other workers: palaearctic adults.
Other interests: Faunistics and Taxonomy of Plecoptera

*Joseph LE LANNIC, student
Laboratoire de Biologie animale 1er cycle, Faculté des Sciences,
Avenue Général Leclerc, F - 35031 Rennes, France.
Present interest: Limnephilidae; Diapause, Reproduction
(Spermatogenesis, ovarian maturation, copulation etc.)
Area: Brittany
Information wanted: Studies of internal anatomy of genital
apparatus and their development.
Other interests: Ornithology.

Козлов, А.Т., 1991. Этоморфы и проблемы
экологической морфологии. - ДАН СССР, 318,
2: 500-504.

Kozlov, A.T., 1991, Ethomorphs and the problems of
ecological morphology. - Dokl. Ac. Sci. USSR,
318(2):500-504.

Some basic ideas of ecological morphology are
discussed briefly with special attention to caddis
larvae and other insect immatures (caterpillars
etc.). Building behaviour of some larvae is related
to the body structures and the mode of life.

Спурис, З., 1991. Коды семейств крупнейших
отрядов водных насекомых для применения в
ЗЕМ (Ephemeroptera, Odonata, Plecoptera,
Trichoptera). - Латвийский энтомолог, 34:
111-115.

Spuris, Z., 1991, Family codes for the largest
orders of aquatic insects (Ephemeroptera, Odonata,
Plecoptera, Trichoptera) for the computer usage. -
Latvijas Entomologs 34:111-115.

A system of coding is proposed for the data
bases including the species of aquatic insects. The
complete species code consists of 10 Arabic
numerals: 8 (means insects) + three figures (family
code) + three figures (genus code) + three figures
(species code); if necessary, next two figures
could be added for the subspecies level. Codes of
families of Trichoptera are distributed from 610
(Anomalopsychidae) to 649 (Xiphocentronidae); some
small families from S. Africa are not listed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF P.L.NAVAS

I am in the process of attempting to compile a complete
bibliography of the entomological publications of L. Navas,
who, as you know, published extensively on several groups
in a great number of scattered journals. To my knowledge
there is no complete bibliography of his papers. I could
use all the help that I can get in this project. I would
appreciate receiving copies of any bibliographies of Navas,
no matter how incomplete, and copies of any of his papers
which anyone would care to send.

Michael D. Hubbard
Laboratory of Aquatic Entomology
Florida A&M University, P.O. Box 17
Tallahassee, Florida 32307, USA

NAVAS COLLECTION IN BARCELONA

The Curator of Entomology of the Museo de Zoología de
Barcelona reports that the remaining parts of the
Trichoptera collection of Padre L. NAVAS, which were in
Zaragoza, are now in this museum, where material may be
studied or it may be sent on loan.

O. Escalá
Museo de Zoología de Barcelona
Apartado de correos 593
Parque de la Ciudadela
Barcelona (3), Spain

Originally the Newsletter was
financed somehow from the budgets of the
involved institutions or museums, as it was
not particularly expensive. But surprisingly, I
got some money from an unexpected source
so that it was possible to print it in a regular
and professional manner. This was a good
opportunity to improve the title to a more
convenient one BRAUERIA, named in honour
of the Austrian trichopterist Friedrich Moritz
Brauer of the 19th Century. The numbers 18
(1991) to 26 (1999) are from this period.

With number 27 (2000) the unexpected
money was finished. I started to calculate,
and purchased (from my personal funds) a
new copying machine which did not produce
as good a printing quality but was much
cheaper, as calculated at the time. And I
expected an adequate contribution to the
expenses from the readers. So it was until
now.

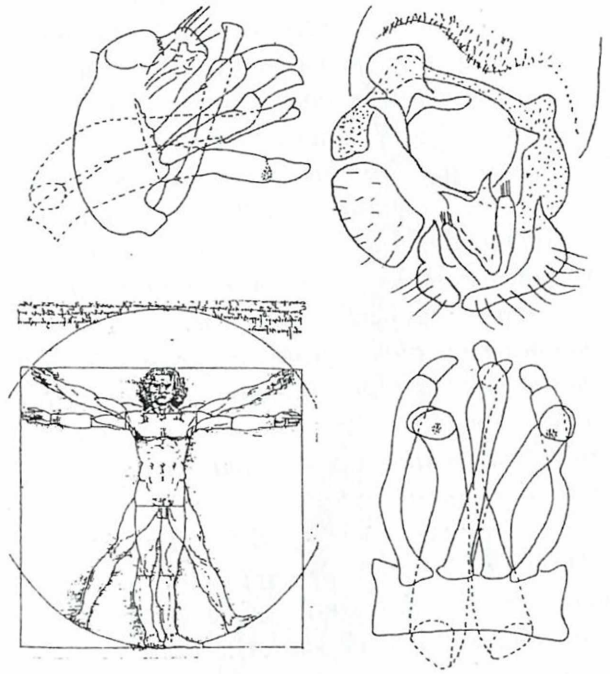
TRICHOPTERA
NEWSLETTER

Braueria 18

ISSN 1011-6478



Looking into the first number reveals how various were the proposals. Exchange of postal addresses was one of the first big goals, specified needs for caddis material, recent location of "old" (i.e. from the 19th Century) collections "Where are the collections of Fritz Müller and Krüper's collection from Greece?", information on the current literature, announcements of and reports on meetings. Now, fifty years later, I wonder that obviously fellow workers do not need comparative material for their work. "Everything is on the internet" is the usual explanation, but I have never seen even a single caddisfly on the internet... Even the announcements of new Symposia are hard to find for those who do not know where to look, and more than one colleague told me on occasion that he or she was informed about the next meeting by letters of colleagues – or never.



Trichoptera Newsletter 11

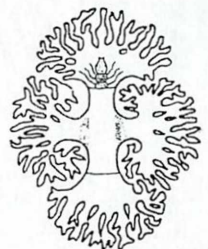


Limnephilus alcoholicus (Gler) kept on artificial substrate

During the first meeting there was felt a strong need for information on recently issued literature, and Bert Higler intended to continue the *Trichopterorum Catalogus* by F. C. J. Fischer, and asked for cooperation. What happened meanwhile? Bert's intention could not be realised, but Andy Nimmo published in 1996 one volume to cover the literature of 1961-1970 – that was all since. – Botosaneanu proposed a cooperation for the study of *Wormaldia occipitalis* which was one of the most promising objects for the study of variability. In 2015 Peter Neu published an important summary on this object, but it appears that still more can be detected on this subject.

Many pages of the first number as well as of the following ones were devoted to the information of trichopterists for each other (see copy).

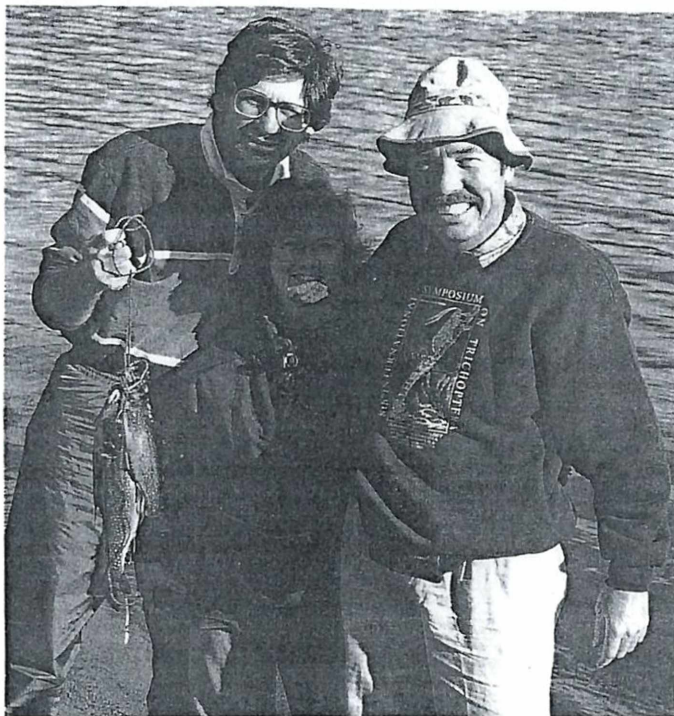
การประชุมนานาชาติครั้งที่๙
เรื่องแมลงหนอนปลอกหัว
เชียงใหม่ ๒๕๔๑



In no.11 Brian Armitage announced that he has undertaken the compilation of a publication series under the title „Diagnostic Atlas of North American Caddisfly adults“, giving descriptions and figures of all known species of North America. In this extremely useful series, volumes on *Philopotamidae* (1983, 2nd edition 1991), *Ecnomidae*, *Polycentropodidae*, *Psychomyiidae*, *Xiphocentronidae* (1990) were published. For the remaining families, is there still is no summarising publication for the whole half-continent in existence, despite so many fellow caddis workers in the region. Europe, Australia, Southeast Asia, and Africa are still in a better situation !

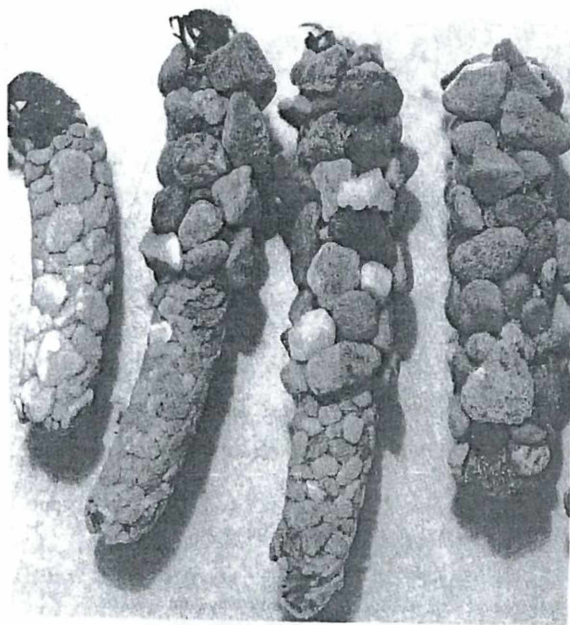
Number 10 (1983) included a "Directory of Trichoptera workers, geographic index and topics of interest", compiled by Kenneth Manuel from the earlier issues.

In the numbers 17 (1990) to 32 (2005), Vladimir Ivanov (and 35 (2008) Stanislav Melnitsky) compiled a list of Russian literature and added English translations. We must be especially grateful to them for this valuable but time-consuming work.



In No.4 (1977) started the permanent list of recent Trichoptera literature, which I still try to maintain until now. During this time the Zoological Record existed, so everyone could look there, but the list in the Newsletter was an additional help for the readers. Later on, Andy Nimmo and Bert Higler joined this service, and we exchanged lists to our mutual advantage.

At sometime the idea was mentioned that the Newsletter could also be used for simple scientific communications such as faunistic lists and that kind of thing. From no.14 (1987): "This is an experiment, and we must watch it carefully to see how it will be accepted." A heavy discussion followed whether or not the Newsletter may be used for taxonomically relevant acts (see the long discussion in Editor's letter of no. 16, 1989), and finally, in number 14 in 1987, two new species and one new subgenus were described by Krassimir Kumanski, and six new species by me. So I asked for an official ISSN Number (ISSN 1011-6478) for the Newsletter beginning with number 15.

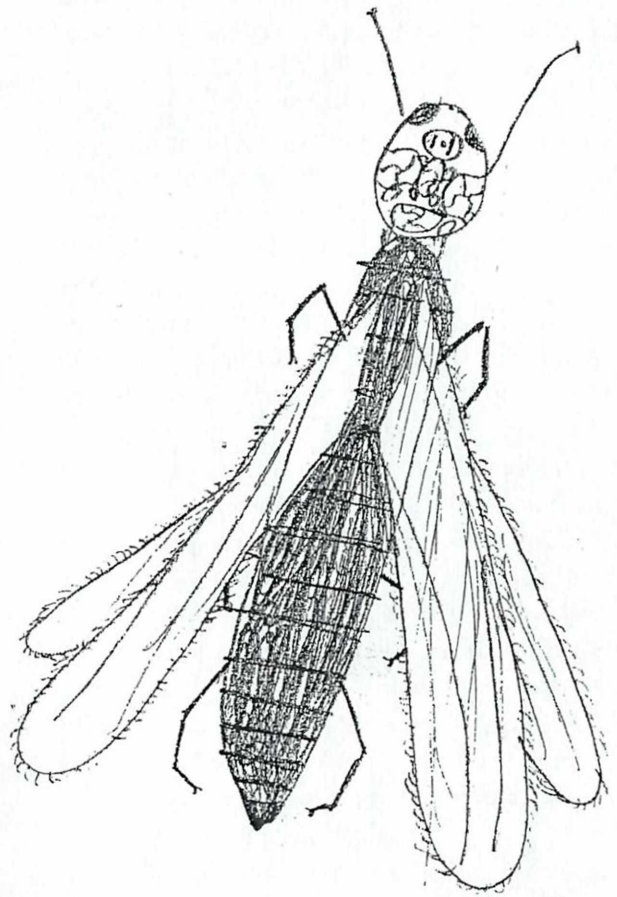


What kind of papers have been published in *Braueria* over the time? Until now, 937 new Trichoptera taxa were described from all over the world, and scientific contributions were written by 165 authors from 38 countries. The highest number of newly described Trichoptera taxa were No. 36 (2009) and No. 22 (1995) with 111 or 71 new species. In No. 32 (2005) is a summarising list of all new taxa which were published in numbers 14 – 32.

- Fifty-five obituaries on deceased colleagues were also published.

The Editor's letters were not only devoted to announcements and reports of meetings and other events, but also to problems in practical work and with publication.

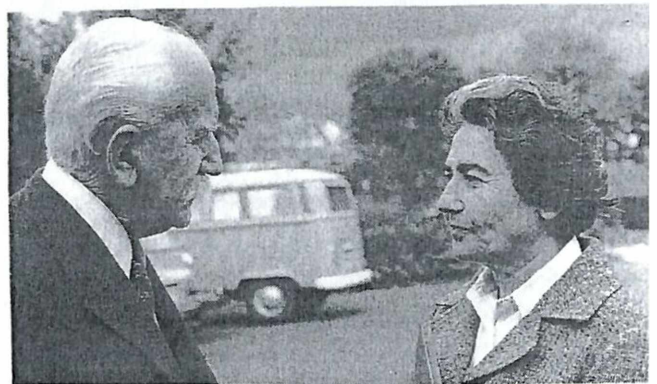
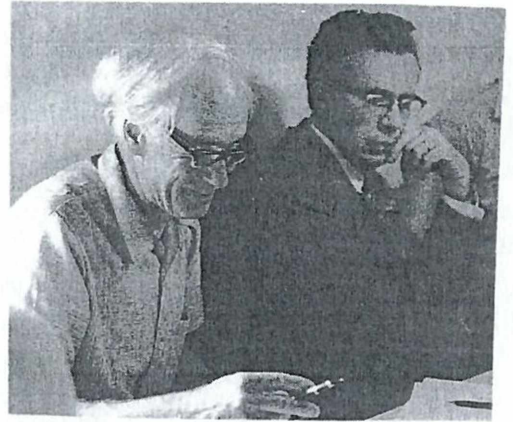
In the "old times" the Zoological Record was published by the British Museum (Natural History) or the Zoological Society of London, and it was the most important source for information on zoological literature. Sometimes the volumes were delayed for years but in the end, the user had a reliable survey of the literature, except maybe for a few publications in remote journals. But a new owner took over, and at the same time unacceptably increased the price together with equally slopiness of content. See more details in no. 43 (2016). [As always, you can read all numbers of *Braueria* under www.zobodat.at].



Not only the *Zoological Record*, but also some well established journals were obtained by new profit-orientated owners with subsequent unreasonable increase of prices. See some details in No. 42 (2015).

Where to obtain information on recent publications now? Nowadays „everything“ is on the Internet, but for non-computerists it is extremely hard to find it. There are now various *Trichoptera* pages on the internet, there are many things to see (e.g. photographs of caddisflies or moths or lacewings or what else with the question „Which caddisfly is that?“) just except references to new literature.

Documentation which is not on paper has a short life. On the internet it survives as long as someone pays for it, so we can be sure that everything which is presently on the internet will disappear during the next 50 years. Printed documents, if distributed in some number of copies, may be readable even after 500 years immediately without special instruments which usually change every few years. Only think of the tape recorders which were in general use some years ago: the information stored on the tapes is now not readable and practically lost. Diskettes which were generally used 20 years ago have meanwhile widely disappeared. I wonder how serious taxonomic work will be possible in future under these conditions.



Even the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is far from being helpful with newly introduced complicated and often unrealistic regulations (see the discussion in no. 28, 2001).

Field work in many countries is hindered by increasing bureaucracy. The caddis fauna of many countries are largely unknown, and first samples usually include a high percentage of new species. Governments of many countries have never heard of caddisflies and don't know what they are, but nevertheless they are forbidding collecting. What will be the result of banning collecting and refusing permission? Collecting will certainly continue. A total control and export of small insects is impossible, and there are

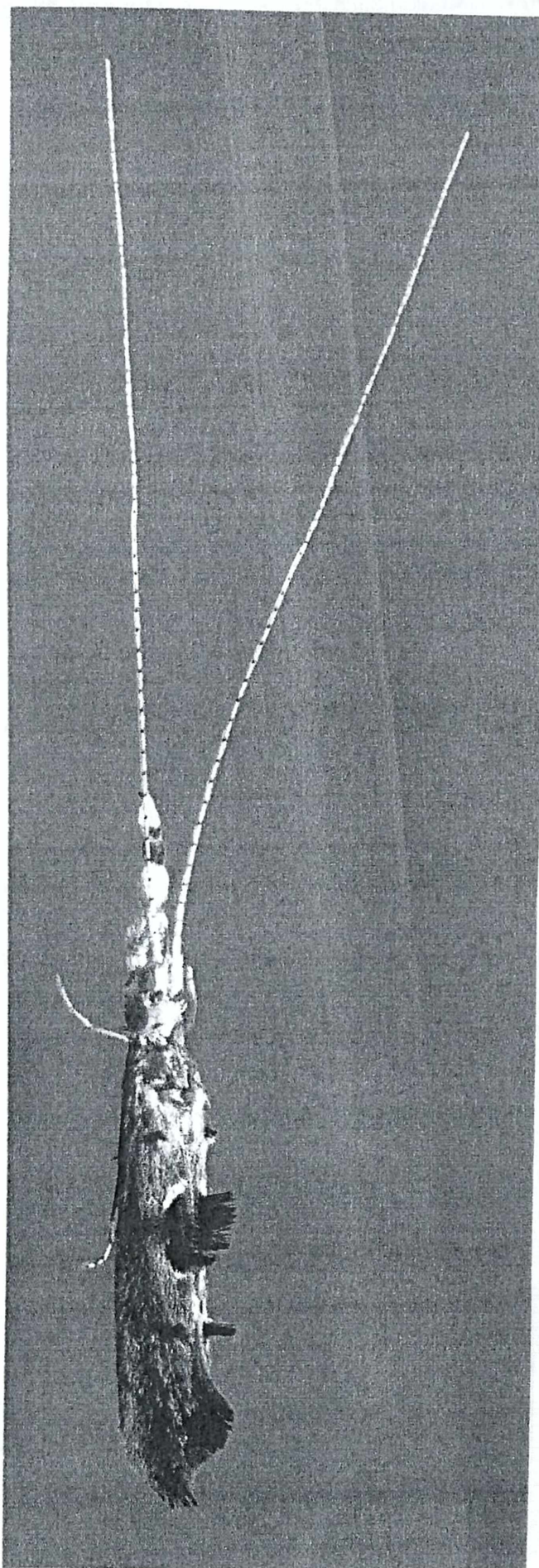
enough people who come as tourists collecting illegally and selling the material abroad. Some countries are requiring that holotypes of new species must be deposited in a collection in the country itself. That is ok, but which serious scientist would like to give his holotypes to countries where reasonably curated collections do not exist and where the valuable material will soon deteriorate, and are lost for the potential specialists of their own country. We know enough examples.

During recent times I noticed a notable decrease in manuscript input, and I found out that someone had launched the fake news that Braueria had already ceased, although I had the situation explained in detail in the Editor's letter of number 50.

Some readers complained that I am describing new species in the German language. My very good reason is that English is an awfully difficult language, in particular with these kinds of taxonomic texts. And when I noticed at several occasions that native English speakers did not read my painfully translated English text, I saw no more reason to overload me with this additional work. By the way, as far as I can see, Japanese and Chinese workers **did** really read my German descriptions, probably with the help of a dictionary...

To conclude the present situation: As long as I am able, I will continue my taxonomic studies, and use for their publication the more than 50 year old Braueria. Manuscripts by co-workers are welcome as usual. Please understand however that Braueria cannot be issued in complete numbers as before, but will now be sent as separate publications.

Ma.



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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Braueria](#)

Jahr/Year: 2024

Band/Volume: [52](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Malicky Hans

Artikel/Article: [50 Years Trichoptera Newsletter Braueria 31-37](#)