ANTON ADLMANNSEDER +

On September 6th 1983, Anton Adlmannseder of Ried, Austria, died unexpectedly, at the age of 72, after a heart attack. He had worked for many years on the regional fauna and ecology of running water in Upper Austria, and had published a number of papers. He was with us at the First Trichoptera Symposium in Lunz. His intensive scientific work continued up to the end; the day before his death he had just arranged newly caught material for identification.

His collection is now in the Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum at Linz. Some of his notes and letters are in the archives of the Austrian Entomological Society.

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DIAGNOSTIC ATLAS of the NORTH AMERICAN CADDISFLY ADULTS

Brian Armitage (P.O.Box 880, Athens, Alabama 35611, USA) has undertaken the compilation of a publication series under this title, giving descriptions and figures of all known species in North America. For each species a separate sheet lists relevant literature, the type locality, references to larval descriptions, a distribution map, and phenology. There are also general introductions and keys to families, genera, and species. Part I., Philopotamidae was issued in 1983 (In USA US$ 8.00, in Europe US$ 9.00). The next issues will cover Lepidostomatidae, Hydropsychidae and Polycentropodidae.

This Atlas is highly recommended to everybody interested in caddisfly taxonomy; it is the first opportunity for non-specialists to identify North American material.

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THE FIRST TRICHOPTEROLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM IN THE USSR

The First Trichopterological Symposium of the Soviet Union was held at Salaspils near Riga, Latvia, 22 - 24 August 1983. It was organized by the Latvian Regional Group of the Entomological Society of the USSR; the convener was Z.Spuris, head of this group. In his opening speech he gave a short survey if faunistic research on caddisflies of the USSR. All fifteen caddis specialists were present among the eighteen scientists who attended. The main topic of the meeting was the faunistics of caddisflies in the Union, which was represented by thirteen of the sixteen lectures. The following surveys of regional studies were given.

On the Soviet Far East by I.Levanidova (Vladivostok): The zoobenthos of running waters of this region, including other groups of aquatic insects; 207 caddis species were found, increasing the total known number to 240. This research was summarized in a book published at the end of 1982.

On the Baikal region by N.Rozhkova (Irkutsk), who found 118 species in the running waters increasing the total to 142. She studied also the possibility of using caddis species as water quality indicators.

I.Kornoukova (Ordzhonikidze) on the Caucasus: 66 species in Northern Caucasus of which 21 are endemics. The vertical distribution is: 61 species in the mountains, 16 in the piedmont, 7 in the lowland. From the Caucasus, a total of 160 species is now known.

Z.Spuris (Salaspils) gave a survey of investigations in the Eastern Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania). In this small area about 200 species are known; there are probably more to be found. The high number of species may be explained by the richness in different biotopes and the overlapping of two faunal regions: the Nordic one with inhabitants mainly of standing waters, and the south-western one, centred in Central and Southern Europe, with mainly running water species. In Latvia 190 species are known. There are still taxonomical problems, e.g. in Hydropsyche.

O.Katchalova (Riga) gave a survey of research on larvae. The caddis fauna of the USSR consists of about 650 species, but only 220 are known in the larval stages. The majority of larvae cannot be identified to species, therefore taxonomical studies should be intensified because of their importance for water quality indication and fisheries and for basic research in zoogeography and ecology.

I.Sukatcheva (Moscow) reported on the knowledge of fossil caddis in the USSR. The petrifications contain almost exclusively cases, therefore it is necessary to develop an artificial auxiliary system based on the characteristics of the cases. Generic names such as Terrindusia, Folindusia etc. were proposed for this kind of systematics. The fossil fauna is important for understanding the evolution of Trichoptera and for palaeo-stratigraphy. A monograph was published in 1982.

In addition to these main lectures, the following short communications were presented: T.Menshutkina (Leningrad) on some endemics of Lake Baikal; the caddisflies of the litoral, which is exposed to wind and waves, emerge as early as March and may cover the lake edge and the ice in large masses. - N.Borisova (Tsheboksari) on the fauna of Altai Mountain Reservate, mainly the larvae, in 40 species. - V.Krizhanovsky (Novosibirsk) on the caddis larvae in Lake Tshan in Western Siberia. - V.Khrennikov (Petrosavodsk) on the larvae in the tributaries of Lake Onega. - V.Vlasova (Leningrad) on the fauna of Leningrad area (163 species). - S.Jemelina (Astrachan) on the caddisflies in the delta of River Volga (52 species). - V.Grigorenko (Simferopol) on the caddisflies of Krim Peninsula; 41 species were found, about 50 are expected, which means that the number is about the same as in the Volga delta or in one of the larger lakes in Latvia. This low number is explained by the geographical isolation of the peninsula. - V.Ivanov (Leningrad) demonstrated a film on flying behaviour of the adults. - L.Zhiltzova (Leningrad) reported on the life of the late Prof.S.Lepneva. - O.Martynova (Moscow) gave a survey of the scientific work of the late Prof.A.Martynov; the manuscript was read by I.Sukatcheva. He published 68 papers on Trichoptera, 48 on fossil insects, and some others.

It was decided to publish as soon as possible a volume on the faunistic research on Trichoptera of the USSR. A Trichopterological Commission (Chairman: Z.Spuris, Secretary: O.Katchalova) was founded which intends to coordinate the investigations on caddisflies in the Union. The next symposium is planned to be held in 1986 in the Northern Caucasus.

August 24th was devoted to an excursion in splendid weather to the largest Latvian river, Daugava. Specimens were collected, and a visit was made at the impoundment "Kegums". A small group of participants visited the picturesque valley of River Gauja near Sigulda, on August 25th. Two stony streams were also visited there.

Z.Spuris

(Translated by H.Malicky, corrected by M.I.Crichton)