

OPENING SPEECH OF THE 5th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TRICHOPTERA
(July 21st 1986)

Henri TACHET

Dear Colleagues,

Between Clemson and Lyons, in spite of the distance, there are two common points: at Clemson we had two symbols: a big cat, the tiger and a caddisfly, *Macrostemum carolinum*; in Lyons we have also a big cat, the lion (symbol of the city), and *Thremma gallicum*, symbol of this symposium.

Your presence here, in spite of economic and political difficulties is also a symbol of our will to get together to talk about Trichoptera. However, we regret the absence of some colleagues whom we could not help to attend this symposium because the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique has refused to help us and therefore to help them.

As an introduction to this fifth symposium, we would like your consideration on two points.

First point - Number of trichopterists and number of participants at the symposium. If we divide the world into regions using both geographical and political data and if we consider the number of trichopterists in each of them (a number probably minimum derived from the Trichoptera Newsletter), we notice that the most important concentration of Trichopterists is located in Western Europe (77), then in North America (58) and finally in Eastern Europe (probably more than 25). Now, if we consider the number of participants coming from these different regions to these five symposia, we note some negative and positive aspects.

Negative aspects: although the population of trichopterists in the countries of Eastern Europe is probably more than 15% of the world population, their participation at the different symposia is less than 2%. For example in these meetings, we have never met our colleagues from the USSR or the GDR. It is pity for them and for us. There is a serious problem, but the proposals of our Polish colleagues may give us a solution.

Positive aspects: Until the third symposium, the North American participation was modest; it was normal because travel expenses are high. We thought it would be the same for the fifth symposium in Europe again. Fortunately it was not so, probably because the organization by John Morse was excellent. In the future (in 1992 or 1995) we could have a North American symposium again more especially as the US National Science Foundation is an efficient organization.

Another positive aspect connected probably with the success of the previous symposia is marked by the participation, for the first time, of our colleagues from the Far East: Mrs P. Chantaramongkol from Thailand, Miss T. Ito from Japan, Mr K. Tanida from Japan too, Mr D. Dudgeon from Hong Kong and Mr L. X. Tian from the People's Republic of China.

Second point - Increasing number of contributions. Connected probably with the increasing success of these symposia, the number of contributions has increased regularly from one symposium to the next. This growth poses a problem, and particularly their publication in the Proceedings. The number of pages of these Proceedings is limited by the Publishers to 480. In this symposium we have to limit the number of contributions to 80 and the number of pages of each contribution to six, but this solution is not satisfying, firstly because this leads some authors to present only a secondary aspect of their work and secondly because some authors publish their contribution elsewhere thinking that six pages is too few.

This growing tendency is becoming dangerous because there is and there will be a widening gap between the contents of the symposium and those of the Proceedings. Junk, the Publishers, is rather reticent and could stop the publication of the Proceedings in the future if we do nothing. During this week, we must consider this problem and propose clear solutions to the Organizing Committee of the sixth symposium.

However, we would like to say, if we must define some common rules, this necessity must not damage the spirit which binds us together as tightly as the meshes of this *Hydropsyche siltalai* net.

Thank you for your attention.

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HYDROPSYCHE ORNATULA McL.1878 IN CHINA

In his lecture at the Lyon meeting, Professor Tian Lixin mentioned that H.ornatula was recently found in China. On my request, Professor Tian sent me one specimen, collected at Wulingshan, 1270m, Hebei province (40,5°N, 118°E), which I found to be identical with the European specimens. This is another of the rare cases of running water caddisflies with an extraordinarily wide distribution, like Hydropsyche contubernalis or Glossosoma intermedium.

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LIST OF RESEARCH WORKERS ON TRICHOPTERA

Barry S.NICHOLS, student at the University of Louisville KY, USA
7004 Ethan Allen way, Louisville, KY 40272, U.S.A.

Present interest: Distribution and ecology of Kentucky caddisflies.

Information wanted: Keys to larvae and adults, reprints on biology and rearing techniques (esp.dietary requirements).

Existence of pupal keys past family level ?? All for Nearctic Trichoptera.

Other interests: Taxonomy of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, esp. aquatic ones.

Freesia ROJAS-CAMOUSSEIGHT, Mrs.

Rengo 851 Nunoa, SANTIAGO, Chile.

Present interest: Trichoptera of Chile, South America, Australia.

Previously studied: Ecology of Trichoptera in the alluvial plain of Rhône River upstreams Lyon, France; examination of results of light trapped Trichoptera (Doctoral thesis in Lyon, November 1985)

Information wanted: Publications on the Trichoptera of South America, esp.Chile, and Australia; exchange of informations.

Particular interest: Systematica and ecology of Hydroptilidae.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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