of the localities and were sampled in great numbers. In contrast, Chalcolestes parvidens, Gomphus flavipes, Ophiogomphus cecilia and Orthetrum cancellatum were recorded from only one locality each. C. parvidens was found on the border of a rice field and O. cecilia was caught on a poplar tree in the edge of another field. The present record of O. cecilia, whose first record for Turkey was from Söğütlük in Edirne province (HACET & AKTAÇ, 2008), represents the second locality for this species.

While I. elegans occurs commonly in the fields, Crocothemis erythraea, Orthetrum albistylum and Sympetrum jonscolombii are actively flying throughout the day, especially so among herbaceous plants in field borders. Therefore, they could be considered particularly effective in biological control. During the study, Ischnura elegans adults were observed feeding on mosquitoes. Certainly, some odonate species occurring in areas where rice cultivation is practiced should be regarded as effective vectors in control of mosquitoes populations.

THE MANSION, DIARIES AND WATERCOLOURS OF SELYS

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Abstract — Notes are given on the mansion and family tomb at Waremme (Belgium) and the discoveries of the published diaries and large collection of unpublished watercolours by Michel Edmond de Selys Longchamps (1813-1900).

Introduction — Baron Michel Edmond de Selys Longchamps (1813-1900) ('Selys') was the most important taxonomist of Odonata ever. It has recently become clear that he has left us much more than we originally thought. Visiting his hometown of Waremme, Belgium, on 15 August 2012, I found the family tomb in the churchyard, and also the family mansion. The first was at the Rue de Moulin, and was a small building with 'Famille De Selys Longchamps' above the door. The mansion, which I knew from photos on the internet, is on the Rue E. de Selys Longchamps 112. I spoke for half an hour with his great-great-granddaughter, who lives in the side wing of the mansion, and her granddaughter. She told me that the archives of Selys were largely at the University of Liège, with a part at Halloy (the mansion belonging to the family of his wife Sophie Caroline d'Umalius d'Halloy, situated near Ciney and discussed in more detail below). His dragonfly correspondence and collections are at RBINS, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in Brussels (H. Dumont, in litt., January 14, 2012).

Searching the website of the University of Liège revealed an item written about the diaries of Selys. It turns out that Selys had written a daily diary from the age of 10 right up until a few days before his death in 1900, and that this had recently been published by the Commiss-
of 400 pages with 750 drawings; (ii) Calopteryx; three dosiers with a total of 100 pages and 200 drawings. Anisoptera: approximately 300 pages with 600 drawings. When interpreting the drawings, be aware that the pronotum is drawn upside down.

First results
During my visit 1 photographed the drawings of 15 Protonoturidae and 47 Coenagrionidae, which is not a complete set of these families. Most of them Selys drew at home in Longchamps (45%) or Liège (40%); rather few were done at Halloy (15%). The selected Coenagrionidae were drawn between 6 November 1874 and 15 October 1876, the Protonoturidae between 3 October 1884 and 7 January 1885.

One of the first conclusions that we can make after studying the colour plates is that the real Neoneura bivincaris Selys 1860 is not the same species as Williamson (1917) presumed it to be. This confusion was already suspected after having seen the drawings that D.C. Geijes made in 1971 from the female paratypes in Brussels, but since the holotype is lost it could not be formally confirmed until now we have seen the watercolour of this species by Selys. This result will be published in the near future in an article that I have written with Johan van 't Bosch for Zootaxa.

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