

in the valley of the Prypyat, near the southern border of this country (P. BUCZYŃSKI & M. MOROZ, 2005, *Notul. odonatol.* 6: 37-39).

The new data expand the range of *S. depressusculum*, particularly so locality No. 1, representing the northernmost known site of its occurrence, beyond southeastern Lithuania. However, its stable occurrence in this area is not certain. It could also indicate just a temporary "pulsing" of the range, associated with the currently favourable (warm) period. Nevertheless, noteworthy is the circumstance that in two of the three localities the development was documented and one of these populations is very large and in an optimal habitat, therefore its longer survival is expected.

Due to the geographical situation (sea barrier) a further expansion on Koszalin Coastland is not possible. However, the small distance between the localities on the Staropruska Lowlands and the Russian border (ca 11 km) suggests that the presence of *S. depressusculum* in the Kaliningrad district is likely. The situation is similar to that of *Erythromma viridulum*, a species recorded near the Polish-Russian border at the same time and regarded as a stage of clear expansion in northeastern Poland (P. BUCZYŃSKI, 2007, *Odonatrix* 3: 15-18; unpublished data).

Part of the material was collected with the support of a grant from the Polish Ministry of Science and Education, No. 2 P04C 129 29. I thank Dr RAFAŁ BERNARD for precious comments on the first draft of this note.

P. B u c z y Ń s k i, Department of Zoology, M. Curie-Skłodowska University, Akademicka 19, PL-20-33 Lublin, Poland; pawbucz@gmail.com

PHILOGANGIDAE VERSUS DIPHLEBIDAE: NOMENCLATORIC NOTE ON A FAMILY-GROUP NAME (ZYGOPTERA)

D.A.L. DAVIES & P. TOBIN (1984, *The dragonflies of the world, a systematic list of the extant species of Odonata*, Vol. 1: *Zygoptera, Anisozygoptera*, Soc. Int. Odonatol., Utrecht) introduced the new family, Diphlebiidae, to house a single genus *Diphlebia* Selys, 1896. Presently in some publications, e.g. in G. BECHLY (1996, *Petahura* Special-Volume 2), G. THEISCHIN-

GER & J. HAWKING (2006, *The complete field guide to dragonflies of Australia*, Collingwood) and in *World Odonata list* by SCHORR et al., available on internet at <http://www.ups.edu/x6140.xml>, two genera *Diphlebia* and *Philoganga* Kirby, 1890 are included in the family called Diphlebiidae. R. NOVELO-GUTIERREZ (1995, *Odonatologica* 24: 73-87) included also *Lestoidea* Tillyard, 1913 in this family (but in a separate subfamily Lestoideinae).

As already pointed out by J. VAN TOL (1995, *Odonatologica* 24: 245-248) there exist available family-group names introduced on all three genera *Diphlebia*, *Philoganga* and *Lestoidea*, viz. (in chronological order) Lestoidinae [sic!] by MUNZ (1919, *Mem. am. ent. Soc.* 3: 1-78), Philoganginae (by C.H. KENNEDY, 1920, *Ohio J. Sci.* 21: 19-29) and Diphlebiidae (DAVIES & TOBIN, 1984, see above). Based on the principles of nomenclature, Van Tol concluded as follows "The correct family-group name for a group made of *Diphlebia*, *Philoganga* and *Lestoidea* is thus based on *Lestoidea*, introduced by MUNZ (1919): Lestoideidae. Novelo-Gutierrez also distinguishes two subfamilies, one including *Diphlebia* and *Philoganga*, the other *Lestoidea* only. Their correct names are Philoganginae and Lestoideinae respectively." Consequently, if the two genera *Diphlebia* and *Philoganga* alone are ranked as a family, its correct name is Philogangidae Kennedy, 1920.

The present Code (INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE, 1999, *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, London) rules in Article 35.5. as follows: "**Precedence for names in use at higher taxa.** If after 1999 a name in use for a family-group taxon [...] is found to be older than a name in prevailing usage for a taxon at higher rank in the same family-group taxon [...] the older name is not to displace the younger name." However, this more liberal practice cannot be applied in this case, since the mutual priority of the family-group names based on these three genera was documented already in 1995 by VAN TOL (see above).

M. H ä m ä l ä i n e n, Department of Applied Biology, P.O. Box 27, FI-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland; - matti.hamalainen@helsinki.fi