SUMMARY OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EPHEMEROPTERA

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I was asked to summarize the Second International Conference on *Ephemeroptera*, comparing it with the First International Conference; however, I would first like to report on the meeting of the Permanent Committee. Dr. R. Sowa, Poland, has been elected to the committee to replace the late Dr. J. R. Traver and Dr. W. L. Peters, USA, has been added to the Committee. Other committee members are: Dr. G. F. Edmunds, Jr., USA; Dr. I. Müller-Liebenau, Germany; Dr. E. F. Riek, Australia; and Dr. H. J. Schoonbee, South Africa. The committee decided to take a more active role to assure the future of these conferences, to help organizing committees, and to extend official invitations to prospective participants. It also accepted a tentative invitation to hold the Third International Conference in North America in 1979.

The Permanent Committee expresses their sincere appreciation to the Organizing Committee of the Second International Conference, Prof. Dr. S. WRÓBEL, Chairman, for a very successful conference. We are sure that all participants join us in thanking the Organizing Committee for a well organized, beneficial, and most enjoyable conference.

A summary of the First International Conference on *Ephemeroptera* was published by ARVY and PETERS (1971) and a summary of the Second International Conference will be published by ARVY, SOWA and PETERS (in press). Reprints of these summaries can be obtained from any author. Therefore my duty is to compare the two conferences and to highlight the subjects discussed. Basically, four major areas of science have been presented at the two conferences. I present them here in no particular order of importance.

Both conferences have contained several papers on systematics. Some have been concerned with species revisions of certain genera or geographical areas and a few have been given on the phylogeny, classification, or biogeography of *Ephemeroptera*. Unfortunately, large collections (often worldwide) must be available for such studies. As the mayfly fauna of many areas is largely unknown, species revisions will continue to be important contributions while more papers on phylogeny, classification, and biogeography are sure to be presented at future conferences as more collections become available.

Several papers on the morphology of *Ephemeroptera* were given at this conference, but only one was given at the first conference. It is imporant for this area of study to progress as there are basic questions on mayfly morphology yet to be answered. I hope more papers on morphology will be given in the future.

The majority of papers at both conferences have concerned the ecology and biology of *Ephemeroptera*, with a greater emphasis on physiological requirements at this conference. It was certainly appropriate to have Prof. Dr. Illies keynote the Second Conference, as the ecology of running waters is of interest to us all. Some papers have presented data on the life cycles of various species, while

others have discussed the habits or behavior of certain species. Especially at this conference, several papers were presented on the faunal compositions of various European rivers or regions. This is expected as the Palearctic mayfly fauna is better known than that of other areas of the world. I am also pleased that several papers were presented on environmental quality incorporating data from *Ephemeroptera*. Studies of this nature become more important each year, and will continue to be of concern to mayfly workers for the foreseeable future.

Only one paper on the parasites of *Ephemeroptera* was given at the First International Conference on *Ephemeroptera*. The study of the relationships of other organisms to *Ephemeroptera* has gained interest in the last few years, as evidenced by the several papers presented at this conference. I am sure this interest will continue.

In concluding a most successful Second International Conference on *Ephemeroptera*, it seems we are closer to fulfilling the objectives of such conferences: international discussion, understanding, and cooperation. After two conferences on *Ephemeroptera*, I would say that more Ephemeropterists in the world now know each other personally than ever before.