

present-day occurrences, and that today's events are shaping tomorrow's future. In looking for danger signs we may see that man's selfishness is undoubtedly the greatest menace to future happiness of entomologists and also all others. Selfishness exists between individuals and between groups in all professions and human activities. Suspicion, greed, hatred and half-truths exist in governments and between governments. Peaceful relationships will exist where there is no oppression of man and where the majority rules. Violent destruction may engulf society unless greater understanding and cooperation produce friendly relationships. Such destruction may reduce human life to sparse populations in unorganized groups living by day-to-day existence.

An objective of all entomologists should be "service to others". This should be true whether one considers himself an "economic", "industrial", "systematic" or other kind of entomologist. It should be true whatever influence may originate from any human endeavor.

Our profession today is held in high esteem by the general public. Our services are sought; our recommendations are accepted. These results are influenced, in part, by our pioneer entomologists. Let us remember, with a great deal of humility, how they struggled that we might have a more complete knowledge of insects. If we strive to uphold their objectives, we may rest assured that the entomological profession will remain active, vigorous and productive throughout the future.

NOTES

NEW DRAGONFLY RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Recently while examining a few undetermined Odonata in the collection of Dr. C. Francis Byers at the University of Florida, I found a male of *Idiataphe cubensis* (Scudder) collected by Dr. Lewis Berner in Miami, Florida, July 28, 1937. As far as known this represents the first record of this genus from the United States. Since the wings are in perfect condition it seems likely that this specimen emerged in Florida, and that the species was established in the Miami area. *Idiataphe* (formerly *Ephidatia* Kirby) is a small tropical American genus of two species; Ris (1913)¹ recognized only one species with two subspecies. *I. cubensis* has been recorded from Tamaulipas in Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, and south to Colombia and Peru. *I. longipes* is Brazilian.

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¹ Ris, F., 1913. Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edm. de Selys Longchamps. Catalogue Systématique et Descriptif. Fasc. XVI. Libellulinen 8. pp. 965-1042.