

*The third volume of the collection "THE FAUNA OF DURMITOR" was released in October 1990. As announced on that occasion, study of several topics meanwhile treated by associates of the research project "The Fauna of Durmitor" has been completed. Having thus collected a sufficient number of manuscripts the Editorial Board can now provide to the Yugoslav and international scientific community, another volume of our collection, fourth in succession. This will also be appreciated by all nature lovers, especially fans of the national parks and Durmitor in particular. The present volume brings the number of texts dealing with this mountain to a total of 38 with about 1500 pages of original and confirmed data on the Durmitor animal world.*

*The volume starts with a comprehensive presentation of the Durmitor amphibians and reptiles, authored by Georg Džukić, a distinguished authority on this group of vertebrates. As Džukić traces his origin to the Durmitor area, he had the opportunity to meet these animals as early as his childhood. In addition to the group which is his special area of interest, in his article Džukić also deals with the protection of the entire living world of Durmitor and the national park on the whole. Second in order is the third part of the voluminous presentation of Lepidoptera from the group of the so-called Heterocera. The preceding two parts appeared in the previous volume. Long-term team work of five Yugoslav lepidopterologists from Zaječar, Belgrade, Koprivnica and Ljubljana enabled the identification of a total of 650 species of moths. Of this number, 158 belong to the groups Bombyces and Sphingines (represented by 20 families on Durmitor), whereas 232 and 260 belong to the families Geometridae and Noctuidae, respectively. In spite of long intensive field work, there is a species, the only European representative of the family Thyridae, that escaped the attention of the said team. The species was subsequently found on Durmitor by P. Jakšić (Priština) and the finding described in a short article. It is followed by a report on the Neuropteroidae (D. Devetak, Maribor) comprising two species new for Yugoslavia and a parasite that also remained unrecorded for the fauna of Yugoslavia. V. Kekić (Belgrade), in cooperation with G. Bächli, a Swiss specialist, presents the Drosophilidae of Durmitor. He stresses that more species have been found on that location than in any other region in Yugoslavia studied in that respect. The Durmitor Scolytidae were studied by the recently deceased Ivan Spaić from Zagreb and M. Stevanović from Niš. The tiny, wingless insects from the group Collembola were presented by M. Cvijović, Sarajevo, who suddenly succumbed to a brain stroke exactly when he finished the manuscript. The article is co-authored by Jelena Živadinović, also from*

*Sarajevo. Radmila Petanović and the Polish entomologist, J. Boczek, who described two new species of Eriophyid mites in the previous volume, now provide descriptions of three new species from the same group. Besides many other species already known to science, these were collected on Durmitor last year.*

*Two contributions are dealing with Microlepidoptera. E. Arenberger (Vienna) and P. Jakšić present 36 species of the Pterophoridae, so far known from Yugoslavia, 17 of which have been found on Durmitor. Lj. Mihajlović, M. Zečević and P. Jakšić have studied the Pyralidae of Durmitor Mountain where they found 77 species.*

*In addition to 10 scientific contributions of associates working on our research project, the fourth volume contains a series of information received by the Editorial Board through correspondence with Yugoslav and foreign scientists. It also contains data quoted from various foreign entomological journals. The data refer to visits of foreign experts to Durmitor as tourists where they also collected insects. As a result, they published brief reports including one dealing with a new species of beetles. Also published are findings on Durmitor mountains of some Northern or Central European species, which are interesting from zoogeographical point of view. It has been established that they appear on Durmitor, whereas earlier the southern limit of their distribution was considered to be in the Alps, i.e. several hundred kilometers more to the north.*

*It was the opinion of the Editorial Board that it would be of interest to Yugoslav researchers and other readers that a text written by an English woman, the entomologist Mary de la Bèche Nicholl, be published. She visited Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1901. On that occasion she climbed the Durmitor mountain and stayed there for several days catching butterflies. A year later she published an interesting account of her journey. It is brought to our readers in its full form, translated into Serbo-Croatian, not only because this 54-year old lady is most likely to have been the first entomologist ever to visit Durmitor, but also because of very interesting and lively information on the circumstances under which she travelled over what is now Yugoslavia in the early 1900s.*

*Finally, the Editorial Board deemed it useful and interesting for all readers to include shortened or complete "book-reviews" of the previous two volumes of our collection in foreign entomological journals. Eight such reviews have come to the attention of the Editorial Board. They were published in Czechoslovakia (1986), England (1986), Italy (1988, 1989, 1991), the Federal Republic of Germany (1989) and the former German Democratic Republic (1989).*

*In spite of various constraints, field work in the Durmitor area has been going on relatively successfully. Hence, more volumes are yet to appear within "THE FAUNA OF DURMITOR".*

*The Editorial Board*