Faunistic Studies in South-East Asian and Pacific Island Odonata

Journal of the International Dragonfly Fund

ISSN 2195-4534

Content

Volume 2 2013

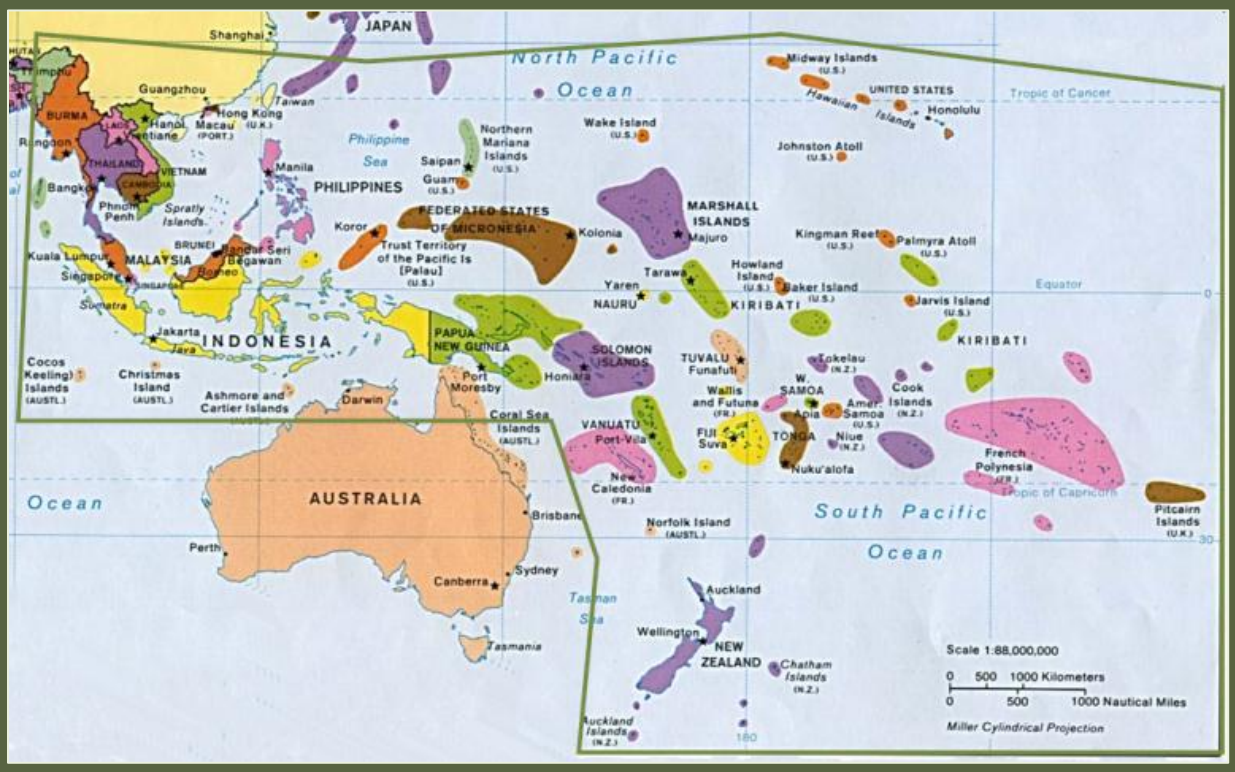
The International Dragonfly Fund (IDF) is a scientific society founded in 1996 for the improvement of odonatological knowledge and the protection of species.

Internet: http://www.dragonflyfund.org/

This series intends to contribute to the knowledge of the regional Odonata fauna of the Southeastern Asian and Pacific regions to facilitate cost-efficient and rapid dissemination of faunistic data.

Southeast Asia or Southeastern Asia is a subregion of Asia, consisting of the countries that are geographically south of China, east of India, west of New Guinea and north of Australia. Southeast Asia consists of two geographic regions: Mainland Southeast Asia (Indochina) and Maritime Southeast Asia.

Pacific Islands comprise of Micronesian, Melanesian and Polynesian Islands.



http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/easia_oceania_92.jpg; modified

Editorial Work: Rory Dow, Milen Marinov and Martin Schorr

Layout: Martin Schorr

Indexed by Zoological Record, Thomson Reuters, UK

Printing: ikt Trier, Germany

Impressum: Faunistic Studies in South-East Asian and Pacific Island Odonata - Volume 02

- Date of publication: 22.01.2013
- Publisher: International Dragonfly Fund e.V., Schulstr. 7B, 54314 Zerf, Germany. E-mail: oestlap@online.de
- Responsible editor: Martin Schorr

Odonata of Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Johor, Peninsular Malaysia

Chee Yen Choong[1] and Denise S.L. Cheah[2]

[1]School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

[2]Wetlands International Malaysia, 3A31, Block A, Kelana Centre Point, Jalan SS7/19, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

Email: cychoong@ukm.my; denise.cheah@wetlands.org.my

Abstract

Odonata records from Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve and the surrounding area in Johor, Peninsular Malaysia are presented. A total of 44 Odonata species from eight families were collected in the area in October 2012. All of these records are new to Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve. *Indothemis carnitica* is a new record for Malaysia.

Abstract in Malay

Rekod Odonata dari Hutan Simpan Ayer Hitam dan sekitarnya di Johor, Semenanjung Malaysia dibentangkan. Sejumlah 44 spesies Odonata daripada lapan famili telah dikutip dari kawasan tersebut dalam bulan Oktober 2012. Kesemua rekod yang diperoleh merupakan rekod baru bagi Hutan Simpan Ayer Hitam. *Indothemis carnitica* merupakan rekod baru bagi Malaysia.

Key words: Odonata, Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Johor, Peninsular Malaysia

Introduction

Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve (AHFR) is located at the north western Johor state, 30 km away from Pagoh town (Figure 1). Covering an area of 3800 ha, AHFR is the last remaining patch of peat swamp forest in Johor. Persistent lobbying by Wetlands International Malaysia has recently resulted in this small forest reserve becoming a state park. Generally, AHFR is adversely affected by drainage, adjacent oil palm plantations and vegetable farms, a small bauxite mine (operation ceased in 2011) inside the forest, and an open area for electricity pylons. The massive drainage system bordering the forest reserve is particularly damaging, drawing away the peat water from the forest, leaving the peat swamp forest dry (Figure 2).

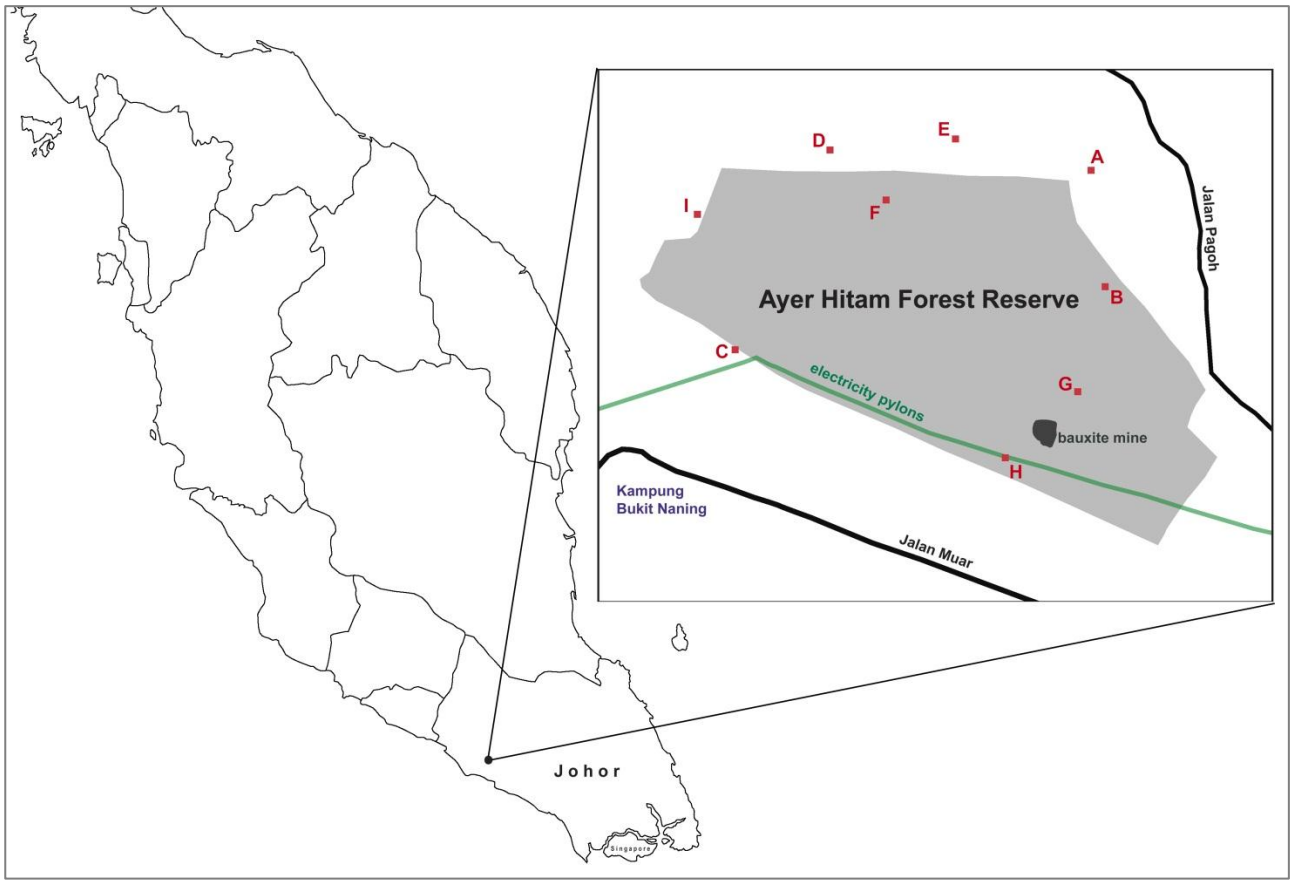


Figure 1. Sampling sites in Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve and its surroundings.

Figure 2. The peat swamp forest in AHFR is dry due to massive drainage system bordering the forest.

Johor is one of the better studied states in Peninsular Malaysia for Odonata. Recent published records of Odonata from the state are available for Gunung Ledang (Norma-Rashid et al. 1996), Endau Rompin Johor (Wilson & Gibert 2005), Panti Forest Reserve (Choong 2009) and various locations (Kitagawa & Katatani 2007). The first author also did inventory work at Gunung Belumut, Johor in 2012 (results will be reported elsewhere). Older records can be found in Hämäläinen (2000), Kemp (1989), Laidlaw (1925, 1931), Lieftinck (1929, 1932, 1954, 1964, 1965), van Tol & Norma-Rashid (1995), Ris (1909, 1911, 1912, 1919, 1930a, 1930b), Selys (1859, 1860, 1886, 1891), Vick (1993) and Watanabe (2003). The primary types of a number of species were collected in Johor: *Heliocypha biforata* (Selys), *Libellago hyaline* (Selys), *L. stigmatizans* Selys, *Euphaea impar* Selys, *E. ochracea* Selys (all described in Selys (1859)) and *Microgomphus chelifer* (Selys) (Selys & Hagen 1858) from Mt. Ophir (the old name of Gunung Ledang), *Acrogomphus malayanus* Laidlaw (Laidlaw 1925) from Pulau Aor, off the east coast of Johor, and *Burmagomphus plagiatus* Lieftinck (Lieftinck 1964) from Sungai Mupor.

Until now no inventory of Odonata of AHFR had been published. However, we are understood that the Odonata of AHFR was briefly surveyed through photographs taken by Wetlands International staff from the head office (the Netherlands) on two occasions in November 2010 and July 2012. Apart from these attempts, we are not aware of any Odonata records from AHFR. This report describes the results of collecting dragonflies and damselflies carried out at AHFR on 5-8 October 2012 and presents an inventory of the Odonata known from the site.

Methods

Adult Odonata were collected by using hand held nets and identified using relevant literature, and by comparison with material in the collection of the first author. The sampling was done on 5-8 October 2012. All of the collected specimens are in the possession of first author.

Locations

Collecting and observation of Odonata were carried out at locations in the forest reserve and some locations in its surroundings. The sampling locations are shown in Figure 1.

A. A pond at the forest edge and a small swamp in the forest adjacent to the pond. Outside the forest at this point is an oil palm plantation bordered with small drainages.

B. A few ponds in an oil palm plantation at the forest edge and muddy streamlets inside the forest.
C. A small muddy streamlet inside the forest and a small drainage at the forest edge.
D. An open swamp inside the forest area and drainages at the forest edge adjacent to a vegetable farm.
E. Large ponds, canals and drainages at an open area of the forest edge.
F. An ex-logging road flooded with water from the peat swamp forest (Figure 3).
G. An abandoned bauxite mining site with canals and drainages bordering peat swamp forest (Figure 4).
H. Shallow standing water along the electricity line bisects the forest reserve (Figure 5).
I. A small drainage inside forest.

Figure 3. An ex-logging road flooded by water (site F).

Results

A total of 44 Odonata species from eight families were collected in the AHFR and its surroundings in October 2012. All the records are new to AHFR. The classification of families used here follows Orr (2005).

Figure 4. The drainage system drawing water out from the peat swamp forest (site G).

Figure 5. A pond under the electricity pylons (site H).

ZYGOPTERA

Chlorocyphidae

- *Libellago hyalina* (Selys, 1859) – A ♂, 5-X.

Megapodagrionidea

- *Podolestes buwaldai* Lieftinck, 1940 – G ♀, 7-X.
- *Podolestes orientalis* Selys, 1862 – G ♀, 7-X.

Coenagrionidae

- *Amphicnemis gracilis* Krüger, 1898 – I ♀, 8-X.
- *Archibasis viola* Lieftinck, 1949 – B ♂, tandem pair, 5-X; F ♂, 6-X.
- *Argiocnemis rubescens rubeola* Selys, 1877 – A ♂, 5-X.
- *Ceriagrion cerinorubellum* (Brauer, 1865) – A 2♂, 5-X; E tandem pair, 6-X.
- *Pseudagrion microcephalum* (Rambur, 1842) – A 3♂, ♀, tandem pair, 5-X; E ♂, 6-X; G ♂, 7-X.
- *Pseudagrion rubriceps* Selys, 1876 – E ♂, 6-X.
- *Pseudagrion williamsoni* Fraser, 1922 – A ♂, 5-X; F tandem pair, 6-X.

Platycnemididae

- *Copera ciliata* (Selys, 1863) – A ♀, 5-X.
- *Copera marginipes* (Rambur, 1842) – B ♂, 5-X.
- *Copera vittata* (Selys, 1863) – B ♂, 5-X.

Protoneuridae

- *Elattoneura aurantiaca* (Selys, 1886) – C 2♂, 5-X.
- *Prodasineura humeralis* (Selys, 1860) – B ♂, 5-X.

ANISOPTERA

Gomphidae

- *Ictinogomphus decoratus melaenops* (Selys, 1858) – A 2♂, 5-X.

Corduliidae

- *Epophthalmia vittigera* (Rambur, 1842) – F ♂, 6-X.

Libellulidae

- *Acisoma panorpoides* Rambur, 1842 – D ♂, 6-X.
- *Brachydiplax chalybea* Brauer, 1868 – A ♂, 5-X; B ♂, 5-X.
- *Brachygonia oculata* (Brauer, 1878) – F ♂, ♀, 6-X.
- *Brachythemis contaminata* (Fabricius, 1793) – B ♂, 5-X.
- *Chalybeothemis fluviatilis* Lieftinck, 1933 – H ♂, 8-X.
- *Indothemis carnatica* (Fabricius, 1798) – H 3♂, tandem pair, 8-X.

- *Nannophya pygmaea* Rambur, 1842 – D ♂, ♀, 6-X.
- *Neurothemis fluctuans* (Fabricius, 1793) – A ♂, ♀, 5-X.
- *Orchithemis pulcherrima* Brauer, 1878 – A ♂, 5-X; C 3♂, 5-X.
- *Orthetrum chrysis* (Selys, 1891) – E ♂, 6-X.
- *Orthetrum sabina* (Drury, 1770) – B ♂, 5-X; D ♂, 6-X.
- *Orthetrum testaceum* (Burmeister, 1839) – A ♂, 5-X.
- *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius, 1798) – B ♂, 5-X.
- *Pornothemis serrata* Krüger, 1902 – F ♂, 6-X.
- *Potamarcha congener* (Rambur, 1842) – B 2♂, ♀, 5-X.
- *Pseudothemis jorina* Förster, 1904 – A ♀, 5-X.
- *Rhodothemis rufa* (Rambur, 1842) – B ♂, 5-X; F ♂, 6-X.
- *Rhyothemis aterrima* Selys, 1891 – E ♂, 6-X; G 2♂, 7-X.
- *Rhyothemis obsolescens* Kirby, 1889 – A ♂, 5-X; C ♂, 5-X.
- *Rhyothemis phyllis* (Sulzer, 1776) – D ♀, 6-X.
- *Rhyothemis triangularis* Kirby, 1889 – G 2♂, 7-X.
- *Risiophlebia dohrni* (Krüger, 1902) – F ♂, 6-X.
- *Tetrathemis irregularis hyalina* Kirby, 1889 – B ♂, 5-X.
- *Tholymis tillarga* (Fabricius, 1798) – B ♂, 5-X.
- *Trithemis aurora* (Burmeister, 1839) – A ♂, 5-X.
- *Tyriobapta torrida* Kirby, 1889 – G ♂, 7-X.
- *Urothemis signata insignata* (Selys, 1872) – E ♂, 6-X; G ♂, 7-X.

Discussion

It must be noted that the collecting period (5-8 October 2012) was short, and that the inventory work did not cover the whole forest reserve, particularly most of the inner forested part of AHFR was unexplored during the sampling period. Even though the inner forested part of the forest may be dry due to the massive drainage system at the forest edges, it is still very likely that patches of peat water are present deep inside the forest reserve. This type of habitat is likely to harbour peat swamp specialist species. Therefore, the species list provided here is likely to be far from comprehensive.

A total of 44 Odonata species covering eight families were collected from this inventory, representing 18% of the total number of species known from Peninsular Malaysia. Species found abundantly in AHFR were *Neurothemis fluctuans*, *Nannophya pygmaea*, *Ceriagrion cerinorubellum*, *Pseudagrion williamsoni*, *Pseudagrion microcephalum*, *Brachydiplax chalybea*, *Rhyothemis obsolescens*, *Rhodothemis rufa*, *Ictinogomphus decoratus, Orthetrum sabina* and *Brachygonia oculata*. The true alluvial swamp and peat swamp species recorded at AHFR are *Amphicnemis gracilis*, *Archibasis viola*, *Brachygonia oculata*, *Elattoneura aurantiaca*, *Podolestes buwaldai, Podolestes orientalis, Pornothemis serrata, Rhyothemis aterrima* and *Risiophlebia dohrni*. Among these

swamp specialists, only *Archibasis viola*, *Brachygonia oculata*, *Elattoneura aurantiaca* and *Rhyothemis aterrima* were present in good number.

The Sungai Bebar area located at southern Pahang state remains the largest intact peat swamp forest in Peninsular Malaysia, with the area mainly flooded by low pH water. An Odonata survey of the Sungai Bebar peat swamp conducted in 2009 revealed many interesting species, including two new species and four new records for Peninsular Malaysia (Dow et al. 2010, 2012). In contrast, the peat swamp forest of AHFR is rather dry due to the massive drainage system bordering the forest reserve. Many swamp forest specialists recorded in Sungai Bebar have not been found in AHFR, such as *Elattoneura longispina*, *Ictinogomphus acutus*, *Amphicnemis bebar*, *Amphicnemis hoisen*, *Archibasis incisura*, *Archibasis melanocyana, Brachygonia ophelia*, *Nesoxenia lineata*, *Orthithemis pruinans* and *Rhyothemis pygmaea*. However, a photographic record of *Tyriobapta laidlawi* was made in November 2010 by Wetlands International staff from the head office (per. com. Marcel J. Silvius), and this was reported in Dow et al. (2012), so *T. laidlawi* can be included in the species list for AHFR (bring the total number of species recorded from the reserve to 45), which is the second site known for the species in Peninsular Malaysia.

Figure 6. *Indothemis carnatica*.

The most notable species collected from AHFR is *Indothemis carnatica* (Figure 6). A few individuals of Indothemis carnatica were collected at location H, at a shallow pool

along the open area of electricity pylons (Figure 5). *Indothemis carnatica* has previously been reported from India, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and it appears to be very scarce and local (Dow 2009). This is the first record of the species for Malaysia. Another interesting species recorded from AHFR is *Podolestes buwaldai*, a rare and local species confined to southern Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra (Orr 2005). Only one specimen was collected during the short sampling trip to AHFR. This species was also photographed in November 2010 by Wetlands International staff from the head office (per. com. Marcel J. Silvius).

Further collecting is urgently needed in all of aquatic habitats occurring in AHFR, particularly in the inner part of the forest reserve. There are many more species that might yet be found in the peat swamp forest at AHFR than were collected during the short survey reported here. It is expected that the number of species found in AHFR will increase significantly with more sampling effort.

Although AHFR is now a state park, its aquatic habitats are still under threat because of the effects of the surrounding drainage system. If the specialist odonate fauna of AHFR is to survive in the long term, steps need to be taken to reduce the adverse impacts of the drainage system on the reserve.

Conclusion

With 44 species recorded during the short survey reported here, we can already say that AHFR has a rich Odonata fauna. It is significant that AHFR is a refuge for some of the scarce and local species (*Podolestes buwaldai* and *Tyrobapta laidlawi*) found in Peninsular Malaysia and is the only site known in Malaysia for *Indothemis carnatica*. The protection and conservation of AHFR is vital to safe guard these scarce Odonata species.

Acknowledgments

The sampling was carried out with permission from the Johor Forestry Department, Malaysia. The authors thank Encik Salahan and Encik Mohamed Muslim from Johor Forestry Department for assistance in the field sampling. R.A. Dow made constructive comments on the manuscript.

References

Choong, C.Y., 2009. A preliminary survey of Odonata fauna of Panti Forest Reserve. In: Razani, U., H.L. Koh, A.R. Abdul Rahman, M. Yahaya, R. Mohd Rahim, A. Norhayati & A. Latiff, (eds.) Hutan Simpan Panti, Johor: Pengurusan Hutan, Persekitaran Fizi-

kal dan Kepelbagaian Biologi. Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia. pp. 223-228.

Dow, R.A., 2009. *Indothemis carnatica*. In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 11 October 2012.

Dow, R.A., C.Y. Choong & Y.F. Ng, 2010. A review of the genus *Amphicnemis* in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, with descriptions of two new species (Odonata: Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). Zootaxa 2605: 45-55.

Dow, R.A., Y.F. Ng & C.Y. Choong, 2012. Odonata of Sungai Bebar, Pahang, Malaysia, with four species recorded for the first time from mainland Asia. Journal of Threatened Taxa 4(3): 2417-2426.

Hämäläinen, M., 2000. Ten species added to the list of Peninsular Malaysian Odonata. Notulae odonatologicae 5(5): 53–55.

Kemp, R.G., 1989. *Archibasis rebeccae* spec. nov. from West Malaysia (Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae). Odonatologica 18(4): 385–389.

Kitagawa, K. & N. Katatani, 2007. The dragonflies of Johor in August, 2005. Aeschna 43: 27–35.

Laidlaw, F.F., 1925. Description of a new genus and two new species of dragonflies (Odonata) belonging to the family Gomphidae from Tropical Asia. Proceedings Zoological Society London 1925: 439-444.

Laidlaw, F.F., 1931. Dragonflies of the Malay Peninsula with descriptions of new species. Journal of the Federated Malay Museums 16(3/4): 175–233.

Lieftinck, M.A. 1929. Contributions to the Dragonfly fauna of the Sondaic Area. Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 72: 109–147.

Lieftinck, M.A., 1932. Notes on the genus *Libellago* Selys, with descriptions of two new species. Konowia 11(1): 1–11.

Lieftinck, M.A., 1954. Handlist of Malaysian Odonata. A catalogue of the dragonflies of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo, including the adjacent small islands. Treubia (Suppl.) 22: i–xiii + 1–202.

Lieftinck, M.A., 1964. Some Gomphidae and their larvae, chiefly from the Malay Peninsula (Odonata). Zoologische Verhandelingen 69: 1-38.

Lieftinck, M.A., 1965. The species–group of *Vestalis amoena* Selys, 1853, in Sundaland (Odonata, Calopterygidae). Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 108(11): 325–364.

Norma-Rashid, Y., M. Zakaria-Ismail & M. Hämäläinen, 1996. Odonate fauna from Kelantan, Pahang and Muar Drainages, Malaysia. In: Zainal Abidin, A.H. & A. Zubaid, (eds.). Conservation and Faunal Biodiversity in Malaysia. Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Orr, A.G., 2005. Dragonflies of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Kota Kinabalu.

Ris, F., 1909. Libellulinen 2. Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edm. De Selys Longchamps. Catalogue Systématique et Descriptif 10: 121–244, plate II.

Ris, F., 1911. Libellulinen 5. Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edm. De Selys Longchamps. Catalogue Systématique et Descriptif 13: 529–700, plate V.

Ris, F., 1912. Libellulinen 6. Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edm. De Selys Longchamps. Catalogue Systématique et Descriptif 14: 701–836, plate VI.

Ris, F., 1919. Libellulinen 9. Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edm. De Selys Longchamps. Catalogue Systématique et Descriptif 16: 1043–1278.

Ris, F., 1930a. Drei Notizen über ostasiatische Agrioniden (Odonata). Arkiv för Zoologi 21 A (31): 1–32.

Ris, F., 1930b. Vier neue Calopterygiden (Odonata) von den Philippinen und Palawan. Mittellungen d. Münchn. Ent. Ges. 20: 71–92, plates 4–7.

de Selys Longchamps, E., 1859. Additions au synopsis des Caloptérygines. Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique, Series 2, 7(7): 1-16.

de Selys Longchamps, E., 1860. Synopsis des Agrionines, derniere legion: *Protoneura*. Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique, Series 2, 10: 431–462.

de Selys Longchamps, E., 1886. Révision du synopsis des Agrionines. Première partie comprenant les legions *Pseudostigma* – *Podagrion* – *Platycnemis* et *Protoneura*. Mémoires couronnés et autres Mémoires de Academie royale Belgique 38(4): 1–233.

de Selys Longchamps, E., 1891. Viaggio di Leonardo Fea in Birmania e regione vicine. XXXII. Odonates. Annali Museo Civico Storia Naturale Genova 30: 433–518.

de Selys Longchamps, E. & H.A. Hagen, 1858. Monographie des Gomphines. Muquardt, Bruxelles & Leipzig. 1-460, pl. 1-23.

van Tol, J. & Y. Norma-Rashid, 1995. The genus *Euphaea* Rambur in Borneo (Odonata: Euphaeidae). Descriptions and records of Malesian Odonata, 3. Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 138:131-141.

Vick, G.S, 1993. A visit to Malaysia in July 1993. Kimminsia 4(2): 16–17.

Watanabe, K., 2003. A brief observation on the oviposition of *Tetracanthagyna plagiata* in West Malaysia. Tombo 46: 30.

Wilson, K.D.P. & E. Gibert, 2005. Endau-Rompin 20-24 July '04. Echo n°3 published in Agrion 9(2).

INSTRUCTION TO AUTHORS

Faunistic studies of South-East Asian and Pacific islands Odonata is a journal of the International Dragonfly Fund (IDF). It is referred to as *the journal* in the remainder of these instructions. Transfer of copyright to IDF is considered to have taken place implicitly once a paper has been published in the journal.

The journal publishes original papers only. By *original* is meant papers that: a) have not been published elsewhere before, and b) the scientific results of the paper have not been published in their entirety under a different title and/or with different wording elsewhere. The republishing of any part of a paper published in the journal must be negotiated with the Editorial Board and can only proceed after mutual agreement.

Papers reporting studies financially supported by the IDF will be reviewed with priority, however, authors working with Odonata from the focal area (as defined on the back page of the front cover) are encouraged to submit their manuscripts even if they have not received any funds from IDF.

Manuscripts submitted to the journal should preferably be in English; alternatively German or French will also be accepted. Every manuscript should be checked by a native speaker of the language in which it is written; if it is not possible for the authors to arrange this, they must inform the Editorial Board on submission of the paper. Authors are encouraged, if possible, to include a version of the abstract in the primary language of the country in which their study was made.

Authors can choose the best way for them to submit their manuscripts between these options: a) via e-mail to the publisher, or b) on a CD, DVD or any other IBM-compatible device. Manuscripts should be prepared in Microsoft Word for Windows.

While preparing the manuscript authors should consider that, although the journal gives some freedom in the style and arrangements of the sections, the editors would like to see the following clearly defined sections: Title (with authors names, physical and e-mail addresses), Abstract, Introduction, Material & Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments and References. This is a widely used scheme by scientists that everyone should be familiar with. No further instructions are given here, but every author should check the style of the journal.

Authors are advised to avoid any formatting of the text. The manuscripts will be stylised according to the font type and size adopted by the journal. However, check for: a) all species names must be given in *italic*, b) the authority and year of publication are required on the first appearance of a species name in the text, but not thereafter, and c) citations and reference list must be arranged following the format below.

Reference cited in the text should read as follows: Tillyard (1924), (Tillyard 1924), Swezey & Williams (1942). The reference list should be prepared according to the following standard:

Swezey, O. & F. Williams, 1942. Dragonflies of Guam. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 172: 3-6.

Tillyard, R., 1924. The dragonflies (Order Odonata) of Fiji, with special reference to a collection made by Mr. H.W. Simmonds, F.E.S., on the Island of Viti Levu. Transactions of the Entomological Society London 1923 III-IV: 305-346.

Citations of internet sources should include the date of access.

The manuscript should end with a list of captions to the figures and tables. The later should be submitted separately from the text preferably as graphics made using one of the Microsoft Office products or as a high resolution picture saved as a .jpg or .tif file. Hand-made drawings should be scanned and submitted electronically. Printed figures sent by the post could be damaged, in which case authors will be asked to resubmit them.

Manuscripts not arranged according to these instructions may also be accepted, but in that case their publication will be delayed until the journal's standards are achieved.