

Odonatrix 3(2), 2007 – zawartość (contents)

Artykuły (Articles)

WENDZONKA J. 2007. Drugie stwierdzenie *Crocothemis erythraea* (Brullé, 1832) w zachodniej Polsce z uwagami o rozmieszczeniu i ekologii gatunku (Odonata: Libellulidae). – Second record of *Crocothemis erythraea* (Brullé, 1832) in Western Poland with remarks on its distribution and ecology (Odonata: Libellulidae). Odonatrix 3(2): 33-39.

Crocothemis erythraea (Brullé, 1832) has been recorded in Poland at 11 localities in southern and eastern parts of country, and one in western part - this work presents the new locality from this region, with description of observations and analyze of literature datas. *C. erythraea* is a typical thermophilous, mediterranean species, which reproduces in Africa, southwestern Asia and in most southern and central European countries, to circa 53° N. On the area border, sometimes finds short-lived populations.

C. erythraea was observed in a pond near village Gostyń Stary, 51° 54' N, 16° 57' E, by Gostyń, 65 km to the S of Poznań. It was the same reservoir were was recorded *Aeshna affinis* Vander L. in 1995. It was a middle size pond, about dimensions is the 25x120 metres, long axis directed on W-E. On the middle was shallow place with *Phragmites australis*. The whole cubature of reservoir was densely outgrewed by *Chara* sp., until to surface. *Chara* sp. divided the water surface on smaller areas (look foto). Inshore sparsely *T. latifolia*. On bank of whole pond line individually grewed *Alnus glutinosa*.

In these days, maximum air temperature at noon was 34°C.

On 10 July 2002, since 2 pm, was observed two territorial males, who sat on lastyear's stalks *P. australis*. Distance between them amounts to circa 5 metres. From time to time (2-10 min.), either of males flew round the water-level, usually also second male to. About 5 pm unexpectedly, males together flew away to east, despite that the insolation was still very good and air temperature go down "only" to 31 ° C.

Next day, 11 July 2002, both males appeared on own's positions at 11 am. Was observed analogous situation from day before, moreover, one from males rinsed abdomen in flight. The moderately bashful specimens, tolerance border on my person – 3 m.

Co-existing species in these days: *Calopteryx splendens* (Harr.), *Lestes sponsa* (Hansem.), *Platycnemis pennipes* (Pall.), *Erythromma viridulum* (Charp.), *Ischnura elegans* (Vander L.), *Coenagrion puella* (L.), *Anax imperator* Leach, *Cordulia aenea* (L.), *Somatochlora metallica* (Vander L.), *Libellula quadrimaculata* L., *Sympetrum sanguineum* (Müll.), *Sympetrum flaveolum* (L.). Interaction *C. erythraea* with mentioned species was not observed. Although, females was not observed, reproduction was very possible (abdomen rinse could show on recent copulation). Unfortunately, larvas and exuviaes searches from 18 V, 8 VI, 21 VI and 2 VII 2003 did not givs positive result.

Presented datas are first from Poland, which gives information about adults *C. erythraea* behaviours. In comparison with literature datas from Germany, where this species was affirmed regularly and often, described information are typical for this dragonfly. Specimens activity, fly time and behavior are very similiary. In our climate, *C. erythraea* is not fastidious species at selection of environment. It should be any stagnant water reservoir with dense aquatic vegetation. He must be sufficient deeply, he can not freeze to the bottom in winter. Described pond possessed a few additional features: was sunny, covered from wind well and shallowed by outgrewed water plants *Chara* sp. They limited water circulation and her waving, what facilitates heating of superficial layers of water. Literature descriptions shows others vegetations, performed the same: *Ceratophyllum*, *Myriophyllum* (typical material to oviposition) and *Utricularia*. *C. erythraea* prefers clean and clear water. It is possible, that pieces *Chara* sp. haved in this reservoir one more function. The bottom of this pond was heterogeneous, partly from clay, and water usually be stirred by fishes and waterfowls. Within the *Chara* sp. areas, water was always clean.

The most essential feature of this pond, was his specific microclimate, which make an impression mediterranean or subtropical climate: strong insolation, stagnant air and his high temperature and moisture. There are similar requirements for *A. affinis*, which often co-exists with *C. erythraea*, what showing approximate microclimate preferences. Others characteristics species, which mey co-exists with *C. erythraea*, are: *Leucorrhinia caudalis* (Charp.) and *Orthetrum cancellatum* (L.). They have most approximate biotopical preferences. Also *Sympetrum fonscolombii* (Sel.) and *E. viridulum*. The last one, is a thermophilous species, which require *Myriophyllum* or *Ceratophyllum* vegetations type.

C. erythraea is a thermophilous species, passed as example and proof, on getting warm climate. Every year, from European countries, lying on the same geographical latitude like Poland (for example from Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Ukraine), where species was only rare migrating element, inflowing numerous datas about new localities. In these countries was told about species expansion. In confrontation with them, informations from Poland are sparse – average, once a year, in regions where species was earlier described. Its rather impossible to exist some obstacles of climatical or geographical nature. All the more, that persons number who interesting dragonflies in Poland, considerably grew in the latest years. Perhaps, that potentially suitable reservoirs was studied not enough intensely. However, characteristic is a fact, that almost from latest reports confirmed the development of species.

Key Words. Odonata, dragonflies, *Crocothemis erythraea*, ecology, biology, behaviour, Poland

MISZTA A., BOROŃ M., CUBER P., DOLNÝ A. 2007. Pojawienie się *Aeshna affinis* Vander Linden, 1820 i *Crocothemis erythraea* (BRULLÉ, 1832) w 2006 roku na zbiornikach pokopalnianych województwa śląskiego (Odonata: Aeshnidae, Libellulidae). – The occurrence of *Aeshna affinis* VANDER LINDEN, 1820 and *Crocothemis erythraea* (BRULLÉ, 1832) in sinkhole ponds in the Silesian voivodeship in 2006 (Odonata: Aeshnidae, Libellulidae). *Odonatrix* 3(2): 42-46.

While the registration of dragonflies on man-made reservoirs of the Silesian Region took place, in 2006 there were recorded numerous males and less numerous females of *Aeshna affinis*. Single individuals have been reported in 1939 in Gwoździany and in 1966 in Ustroń. Since its last record *Aeshna affinis* has been noted again in 2005 in an old river bed of the River Odra River in Lasaki. It has been recorded on seven new sites in the next year. Most of those new sites were small sinkhole ponds created by coal-mining. What is more *Aeshna affinis* was recorded on a few natural sites too. While on natural sites there were 2 – 4 specimens recorded, on anthropogenic water bodies there were usually about 20 individuals. Creating tandems indicated making attempts to inhabit anthropogenic water bodies by this species. There was another quite rare and stenothermic species – *Crocothemis erythraea* recorded on two sites together with *Aeshna affinis*. This species has been observed since 2002 in Oder River Valley, near the southern border of Silesian Region with Czech Republic. Nevertheless it was recorded for the first time in sinkhole ponds in 2006

Key Words. Odonata, dragonflies, Poland, Upper Silesia, *Aeshna affinis*, *Crocothemis erythraea*, expansion, sinkhole ponds

ŚNIEGULA S. 2007. The Odonata of the Täfteån River (Västerbotten Province, Sweden). – Odonata rzeki Täfteån (prowincja Västerbotten, Szwecja). *Odonatrix* 3(2): 47-49.

This article contains data on dragonfly (Odonata) species recorded on July 16th, 2006 in two localities at the Täfteån River. *Calopteryx virgo* and *Cordulegaster boltonii* represent typical lotic species and were recorded in locality 1. *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* was previously recorded in 5 localities in the Västerbotten Province. It seems that these are the most northern localities of the species, whose larvae prefer slow flowing and productive rivers. The author recorded *P. nymphula* in locality 2. Two widespread in Sweden *Aeshna* species are usually found in meso- and dystrophic lakes. Both were recorded exclusively in locality 2. *Somatochlora metallica* was a dominant dragonfly in two studied localities. In the Västerbotten Province larvae of this species are found in variety of aquatic habitats.

Key Words. *Odonata*, dragonflies, river, lotic habitat, Sweden, Västerbotten

Notatki (Notes)

MICHALCZUK W. 2007. Stwierdzenie łątki ozdobnej *Coenagrion ornatum* (Sély, 1850) na Wyżynie Wołyńskiej (Polska południowo-wschodnia). – Ornate damselfly *Coenagrion ornatum* (Sély, 1850) found in the Wołyńska Upland (south-eastern Poland). *Odonatrix* 3(2): 40-42.

The paper is a preliminary report about the population of *Coenagrion ornatum* recorded 20 km east-south-east of Zamość (50°39'N, 23°32' E, the Wołyńska Upland, south-eastern Poland). Numerous imagines of *C. ornatum* were observed on 15 May, 2007 in the valley of the River Sieniocha at the outlet canal of the spring peat bog of carbonate character. *Enallagma cyathigerum*, *Somatochlora flavomaculata* and *Libellula fulva* were co-occurring species. *Coenagrion ornatum* has been observed for the first time since 1992 and it has been the first record in south-eastern Poland since over 60 years. In the near future more detailed analyses of the recorded population as well as the habitat and its monitoring are planned.

Key Words. Odonata, dragonflies, *Coenagrion ornatum*, record, Poland

Sprawozdania i komunikaty (Reports and announcements)

BERNARD R., KOSTERIN O. 2007. Odonatologiczne impresje z Równiny Wasjuganu, zachodnia Syberia. – Odonatological impressions from the Vasyugan Plain, Western Siberia. *Odonatrix* 3(2): 50-58.

Between 12 and 23 July 2006, dragonflies of selected localities in the Vasyugan Plain, West Siberia, were studied during an expedition by Rafał Bernard and Oleg Kosterin. The article presents personal impressions of the first author from this expedition, partly based on the odonatological results. Our investigations were focused on the largest in the world complex of *Sphagnum* bogs and fens and on rivers flowing between them. Additionally, small anthropogenic water bodies were also visited. In total, 34 odonate species were recorded. An important result of our expedition is the picture of the summer aspect of the odonate fauna in these mostly primeval and remote boggy areas, with the flourishing complex of peat-moss bog species and an interesting species composition of the fauna of rivers. *Nehalennia speciosa* (the main aim of our expedition) and *Aeshna subarctica*, both species poorly known and considered to be rare in Siberia, appeared to be omnipresent in pools of *Sphagnum* peat bogs. The latter species and two other aeshnids occurring there, *A. crenata* and *A. juncea* were well-segregated in aspects of space, weather and behaviour. It is also noteworthy that one member of the mentioned complex of species, *Coenagrion johanssoni*, abundant in primary habitats – small bog water bodies, is completely missing in large oxbows and man-made larger ponds. This absence seems to be related to their higher trophic and inappropriate or too poor vegetation. One mystery of peat-moss complexes remained undisclosed: the breeding places of generally very abundant foraging *Somatochlora arctica*. In rivers, the records of western *Gomphus vulgatissimus* and eastern *Shaogomphus postocularis* broadened significantly their known ranges to the north. What is more, the former species, earlier almost unknown in Siberia, turned out to be widely distributed and fairly abundant in the studied area, and the latter one was for the first time found west of the Ob' River. From zoogeographical point of view records of *Lestes virens*, *Coenagrion puella*, *Coenagrion pulchellum*, *Leucorrhinia albifrons*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* and *Sympetrum sanguineum* were also interesting as they were situated at the hitherto known northern range limits of these species or to the north of them. The expedition did not bring taxonomic surprises but an interesting high percentage of androchrome females of *Calopteryx splendens* and dark-winged *Somatochlora* individuals, especially noteworthy in *Somatochlora flavomaculata*, were recorded.

Key Words. Odonata, dragonflies, peat bog, Siberia, Russia, impressions

TOŃCZYK G. 2007. IV Ogólnopolskie Sympozjum Odonatologiczne PTE (Brda, 18-20 V 2007). – 4th National Symposium of Odonatology of the Polish Entomological Society, Brda, May 18-20, 2007. Odonatrix 3(2): 59-61.

4th All-Polish Odonatological Symposium took place in Brda by the River Brda in Tucholskie Forests. There were 18 participants involved. During three days of the conference the problems connected with standardisation of the methods used in odonatological studies as well as larval and exuvial identification were discussed. The main task of the meeting was the practical introduction to the analysis of dragonfly faunistic composition of some study sites which were visited during a daylong field excursion.

Key Words. Odonatology, meeting, Poland

Literatura i recenzje (Literature and reviews)

BUCZYŃSKI P. 2007. Polskie i dotyczące Polski prace odonatologiczne. 5. II połowa roku 2006. – Polish and dedicated to Poland odonatological papers. 5. The second half of the year 2006. Odonatrix 3(2): 62-64.

The author presents a list of Polish and dedicated to Poland odonatological papers that were published in the second half of the year 2006. In the reported time period, 24 papers appeared, and 2 Ph.D. theses and 1 expertise were written. Some additions to the year 2005 were given too.

The list does not contain the papers published in Odonatrix – they are listed in a separate index at the end of an ever volume.

Key Words. Odonata, dragonflies, bibliography, Poland, Polish authors

Różności (Varia)

BUCZYŃSKA E. 2007. Komiks. Przygody ważki z Lublina: Deszcz. – Cartoon strip. Adventures of the dragonfly from Lublin: Rain. Odonatrix 3(2): 39.

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Kontakt z redakcją – Contact with the Editorial Office:

Biuletyn Odonatrix
Zakład Zoologii UMCS
ul. Akademicka 19, 20-033 Lublin
e-mail: pbuczyns@biotop.umcs.lublin.pl

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