

LEUCORRHINIA CAUDALIS (CHARP.) AND *L. PECTORALIS* (CHARP.) NEW FOR THE ODONATE FAUNA OF SLOVENIA (ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE)

So far *L. dubia* (Vander L.) was the only member of the genus known from Slovenia with certainty; the record of *L. rubicunda* (L.) (cf. I. GEISTER, 1992, *Notul. odonatol.* 3: 151-152) appears to be based on an identification error (M. Kotarac, pers. comm.). Although *L. caudalis* and *L. pectoralis* were listed in a recent checklist (M. BEDJANIČ, 1994, *Acta ent. slov.* 2: 43-54), no locality data were so far published.

L. caudalis. – 17-VII-1993, a ♀ exuviae was found in a gravel pit, 1 km S of the village of Petišovci (UTM XM 15, alt. 160 m), Prekmurje distr., NE Slovenia. The locality has a rich emergent and submerged vegetation (*Nuphar luteum*, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, *Myriophyllum* sp., *Ceratophyllum* sp.). The banks are overgrown by willows, sedges and *Phragmites australis*. At the

same locality, 4 adult ♂, perching on *Nuphar*, were seen on 3-VI-1994.

On the same date, 12 adult ♂ were noticed at Muriša, an old, isolated oxbow of the Mura R., some 10 km from Petišovci (UTM XM 25, alt. 160 m). Again, they were perching on the *Nuphar* and *Nymphaea* leaves, ca 10 m off the bank. The oxbow (600 × 50 m) has a dense aquatic vegetation, with *Potamogeton natans*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Nuphar luteum*, *Myriophyllum* sp. and *Utricularia* sp., while the banks are covered by *Carex* sp., *Schoenoplectus lacustris*, *Glyceria maxima* and *Phragmites australis*.

The species is known from central Hungary (G. DÉVAI et al., 1976, *Acta biol. debrecina* 13[Suppl. 1]: 9-92) and from central Croatia (M. SCHNEIDER-JACOBY, 1990, *Libellula* 9: 21-31). It has not been recorded from Austria since the times of F. BRAUER (1856, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ver. Wien* 6: 229-234; from Vienna). The Slovene localities represent the southwestern limit of its known range. In the Prekmurje region, this type of habitat is not uncommon, therefore it is likely, a systematic survey would bring to light more breeding sites in this area.

L. pectoralis. – 3 ♂ and 6 ♂ were taken on resp. 7-VI-1993 and 11-VI-1993, at Štatenberšček fishpond, Poljčane, Styria, NE Slovenia (UTM WM 43, alt. 270 m). The pond (surface ca 1 ha, max. depth ca 4 m, pH 6.0) is surrounded by forest. The shallow water zones are overgrown with *Potamogeton natans*, *Myriophyllum* sp., *Ceratophyllum demersum* and *Nymphaea alba*. The well developed shore vegetation consists mainly of *Phragmites australis*, *Alnus glutinosa* and *Carex* sp. All specimens were taken in the NW section, which is covered by *Equisetum fluviatile* and (in part) by *Typha latifolia* and *Glyceria maxima*. This zone seems to represent an adequate microhabitat for this species, though the search for larvae, in May and June 1994, was not successful.

The second locality is another fishpond, located 1 km NW from the village of Podvinci, near Ptuj, Styria, NE Slovenia (UTM WM 74, alt. 240 m). Here, 3 exuviae were collected on 5-V-1994, and 12 ♂ and 2 mated pairs were seen on 22-V-1994. Its size and woody surroundings are similar to the previous locality, but the submerged vegetation is sparse, mainly *Utricularia*. The banks are mostly shaded with bush and *Rubus*, the western

section, where the adults were sighted, has small patches of *Phragmites australis*, *Typha latifolia* and *Carex*.

The two ponds are used in an extensive way, they are not stocked with fish.

L. pectoralis is known from a locality in Friuli, Italy (B. KIAUTA, 1969, *Atti Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Trieste* 26[6]: 177-247), from the Austrian Carinthia (R. PUSCHNIG, 1908, *Carinthia* [II]98: 87-101) and Styria (W. STARK, 1976, *Die Libellen der Steiermark und des Neusiedlersee-gebietes in monographischer Sicht*, Inaug.-Diss. Univ. Graz), from W Hungary (A. AMBRUS et al., 1992, *Tanulmányok, Győr* 2: 1-81), and from central Croatia (M. FRANKOVIĆ, 1991, *Notul. odonatol.* 3: 118-119).

M. B e d j a n i č, Fram 117/a, SLO-62313 Fram, Slovenia