

ANACIAESCHNA ISOSCELES ANTEHUMERALIS (SCHNEIDER) ON SNOW, AT ERCIYES DAGI, CENTRAL TURKEY (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

12 June 1994, while with a party of Bulgarian ornithologists on Mt Erciyes (38°32'N, 35°28'E), one of us (Mr D. Damianov) noticed on the snow, at an altitude of ca 3300 m, a female *A. isosceles*. It was lethargic, but still alive. The weather was sunny, with a moderate wind.

The origin of this individual is impossible to ascertain. At the nearby Kayakevi Ski Centre (alt. 2215 m), there are a small man-made lake and a fast running stream, but no dragonflies occur there. The nearest breeding site to me known of *A. isosceles* is the "Sultan Marshes" Nature Reserve, at a distance of some 45 km as the crow flies, and at an elevation of hardly 1000 m.

There are several records of dragonflies found on snow or on alpine glaciers, or merely flying at exceptionally high altitudes. Most of these pertain either to various *Sympetrum* species (for a review cf. B. KIAUTA, 1983, *Jber. naturf. Ges. Graubünden* 100: 151-156), or to *Pantala flavescens* (for a review cf. J. WOJTUSIAK, 1974, *Odonatologica* 3: 137-142), to which the recently reported observations on *Somatochlora arctica* should be added (K. REINHARDT, 1994, *Notul. odonatul.* 4: 63-66).

It seems, this is only the fourth record of an aeshnid found on snowfields. J.S. EDWARDS (1970, *Can. Ent.* 102: 1169-1170) reported 2 dead *Aeshna* females ("probably *juncea*") on the Gulkana Glacier, Alaska Range; WOJTUSIAK (1974, *loc. cit.*) collected 2 dead *A. juncea mongolica* specimens at the Mandaras Glacier, Pakistan (alt. 4600 and 5000 m, resp.); and REINHARDT (1994, *loc. cit.*) recorded 2 dead *A. subarctica elisabethae* individuals at Mutnovskaya Sopka, Kamchatka (alt. 1300 m).

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