

1976; J. Bredenbeek) and from Naarden, Noord Holland Prov. (July, 1978; A. v.d. Hoogen).

*E. viridulum* has been considered a rarity in the Dutch fauna (cf. M.A. LIEFTINCK, 1925, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 68: 127-128), until J. BELLE (1968, *Ent. Ber.*, Amst. 32: 107) discovered a considerable population at Grebbeberg on the Rhine, Utrecht Prov. The above records indicate that the species is more common in the Netherlands than hitherto anticipated, and it is not unlikely that it has been often overlooked by local recorders. This suggestion is also supported by the recently published evidence on its distribution in Belgium, where *E. viridulum* appears to be common and widespread (cf. A. ANSELIN, 1978, *Verspreiding en oecologie van Odonata in enkele gebieden rond Brugge*, M.Sc. thesis, Univ. Gent; map 3).

As may be tentatively assumed, on the basis of comparison of data published by H.J. DUMONT (1971, *Bull. Ann. Soc. r. belge Ent.* 107: 211-235) and M. VAN NOORDWIJK (1978, *Odonatologica* 7: 353-374), the species during the recent decade tends to increase the number of its populations. The Belgian distribution, shown for the periods prior to and after 1950 by ANSELIN (1978, cf. above), is not in contradiction with this assumption.

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**NEW RECORDS OF *ERYTHROMMA VIRIDULUM* (CHARP.) IN THE NETHERLANDS (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

July 30, 1977 one of us (P.S.) observed in the "Amsterdamse bos", nr. Amsterdam, several individuals pertaining to this species. Later in the season the species appeared common at this locality, where it breeds in ditches with the vegetation of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Spirodela polyrhiza* and green algae, the former plant being used for oviposition. A male has been deposited in the collections of the State Museum of Natural History, Leyden.

Further material has been recorded from Deventer, Overijssel Prov. (July-August,