

RECORDS OF *SOMATOCHLORA ARCTICA* (ZETT.) AND *AESHNA SUBARCTICA* WALKER FROM NORTH-WESTERN GERMANY (ANISOPTERA: CORDULIIDAE, AESHNIDAE)

When revising the dragonfly collection of the Landesmuseum für Naturkunde, Münster, I found exuviae of *Somatochlora arctica*, which had been collected in May, 1939 in the "Georgsdorfer Moor" (UTM-grid-reference: LD 6929). The exuviae were taken, along with imagines, by H. Beyer of Münster, former director of the Biological Station "Heiliges Meer" near Münster, Westfalia. Beyer never published this record, but now he handed me from his diary the notes on this record. The larvae lived in great numbers in drainage ditches, being only a foot wide and deep, in a dried up moorland area. Females were observed ovipositing in these ditches. This old record is to be added to the distri-

bution list furnished by B. KIAUTA (1964, *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 24: 235-238). Since 1939 the whole area has been transformed into meadow land. There are no recent recordings of the local dragonfly fauna. So nothing is known whether *S. arctica* is still living there in some ditches. At least in the northern parts of its distribution area the species loses its tyrphobiotic character. So the occurrence of the species in this meadow land is not unlikely at all.

I also found in the collection one male *Aeshna subarctica*, misidentified as *A. juncea*, collected on September 4, 1973 in the nature reserve "Gildehauser Venn" (UTM-grid-reference: LC 7191), immediately at the Westfalian border. This rather recent record is of interest, because *A. subarctica* has been noticed hitherto only twice in this region near Münster (F. PEUS, 1928, *Z. Morph. Ökol. Tiere* 12: 533-683; R. RUDOLPH, 1978, *Notul. odonatol.* 1: 30). The two specimens collected by Peus had been identified by the late Erich Schmidt, but both are lost from the Münster collection.

In September, 1979 a friend of mine collected larvae, exuviae and imagines of *A. subarctica* near the nature reserve "Oppenweher Moor" (UTM-grid-reference: MD 6718), immediately at the Westfalian border, where I myself never met the species though having been collecting there through nine years. The species inhabited a shallow pond partly filled with *Sphagnum* masses. This pond is not a peat bog, but surrounded by meadow land and woods on sandy soil.

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