

SECOND RECORD OF *CERCION LINDENII* (SEL.) IN AUSTRIA (ZYGOPTE-  
RA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

*C. lindenii* is considered a west Mediterranean faunal element (cf. D. ST. QUENTIN, 1960, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 87: 301-316). The species inhabits only very few regions of Central Europe north of the Alps and is generally regarded as rare. It has been known to occur as far north as Holland and Nordrhein-Westfalen (new records in Münsterland, viz. M. STEINWEGER, 1971, *Natur & Heimat, Münster* 31: 22-25; R. RUDOLPH, 1976, *loc. cit.* 36: 86-87), or in the NE, where isolated populations were reported from the Brandenburger area (U. JAKOB, 1969, *Faun. Abh. Mus. Tierkde Dresden* 2: 197-239). According to H. LOHMANN (1980, *Soc. int. odonatol. rapid Comm.* 1: 1-34) the *Cercion lindenii* population of West Germany in the Rhine area in the last couple of years has definitely increased. However, the species is not indigenous in any other state of Germany and, remarkably enough, it has been reported from Bavaria only once (L. DIRNFELDER, 1982, *Libellula* 1 (2): 52-55). According to H.R. WILDERMUTH (1981, *Schweiz. Naturschutz Sonder-Nr.* 1, pp. 20-21) *C. lindenii* occurs in a single area of northern Switzerland, while it is very local in western Switzerland (cf. C. DUFOUR, 1978, *Etude faunistique des odonates de Suisse romande*. Conserv. Faune Vaud, Lausanne) and in Tessin (J. DE MARMELS & H. SCHIESS, 1978, *Boll. Soc. tic. Sci. nat.* 1977/78: 29-83). It has not been reported recently from central and eastern Switzerland (J. DE MARMELS, 1979, *Notul. odonatol.* 1: 37-40).

In view of this situation, records from the SE area of Central Europe, north of the Alps, merit special attention. The only Austrian record, a teneral ♂ from the surroundings of Linz, Upper Austria, was made by G. THEISCHINGER (1966, *Naturk. Jb. Linz* 12: 175-178).

On August 31, 1981, I succeeded in catching a single ♂ on Lake Thiersee, near Kufstein. This is the second time the species has ever been found in Austria. At the same time, it is the first record of the species in North Tirol, as data from the last century (viz. C. AUSSERER, 1869, *Z. Ferdinandeum* 14: 219-288; F. BRAUER, 1876, *Festschr. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, pp. 263-300) definitely refer to South Tirol (= Alto Adige, Italy).

Lake Thiersee lies in the beech zone of the Northern Limestone Alps, at an altitude of 617 m, 2 km from the Bavarian border. It is a shallow, eutrophic lake with a surface of 257.000 m<sup>2</sup>. The shores are flat and the lake is partially surrounded by a narrow belt of *Phragmites communis* and *Scirpus lacustris*. A floating-leaf belt is almost lacking. The shore structure, thus, resembles greatly the coenotope of *C. lindenii* as described by U. JAKOB (cf. above). It is of special interest that the odonate coenocicum, as noted on August 31, can definitely be attributed to the *Coenagrion lindenii*-*Platycnemis pennipes* coenocicum (sensu Jakob). Thus, *P. pennipes*, given by JAKOB as the second indicator, was dominant and occurred in great abundance on the said day. The attending species, *Ischnura elegans*, *Enallagma cyathigerum* and *Somatochlora metallica*, were less abundant. A great number of mating and ovipositing *Sympetrum danae* and *S. vulgatum* were observed on the densely structured SW shore, whereas only few specimens of *Aeshna cyanea*, *A. grandis* and *A. juncea* (the latter especially above a bent on the S shore) were present.

The physiognomical resemblance described by Jakob between *Coenagrion lindenii* - *Platycnemis pennipes* coenotopes and riverbank biochores, in the case of lake Thiersee, is also enhanced by an earlier record of *Gomphus vulgatissimus* (F. PRENN, 1924, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 74: 125-134) on this lake. Although the present incidental observation does not allow any exact statement as to the status of the species on the Thiersee, the above data seem to justify further investigations on the lake.

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