

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF ODONATA FROM EL SALVADOR

El Salvador remains the most poorly known odonatologically of all the Central American countries, even though L.K. GLOYD (1981, *Notul. odonatol.* 1: 133) more than doubled the list of species known to occur there. In my list of the Odonata of Middle America (D.R. PAULSON, 1982, in: S. H. Hurlbert & A. Villalobos-Figueroa, Eds, Aquatic biota of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, pp. 249-277, San Diego St. Univ.), I listed 41 species from the country, and 31 of these (76%) were from records from my own collection, as well as a summary of the literature. I should like to add details to these records and an additional two species to the list.

These specimens represent the results of 7 collections made in the country by myself and Fred G. Thompson, as follows: (1) Dept. San Miguel, 8.4 mi. ESE San Miguel, 31 August 1964, FGT (1 species); (2) Dept. San Salvador, Asino, 1 September 1964, FGT (6 species); (3) Dept. Santa Ana, Lago de Coatepeque, 2 September 1964, FGT (4 species); (4) Dept. La Libertad, pond 0.4 mi. W CA-12 on CA-2, 350', 25 June 1966, DRP (21 species); (5) Dept. La Libertad, waterfall 2.9 mi. SE jct. CA-1 and CA-8, 2600', 25 June 1966, DRP (4 species); (6) same locality, 21 August 1967, DRP (4 species); (7) Dept. La Union, stream with pools 19.1 mi. NE San Miguel, 600', 21 August 1967, DRP (11 species).

The following list includes all species recorded by locality. Specimens from many of these series have been donated to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Florida De-

partment of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, Florida, as indicated by asterisks.

Calopterygidae: *Hetaerina titia* Drury (7). — Lestidae: *Lestes sigma* Calvert (4). — Protoneuridae: *Protoneura cara* Calvert (7). — Coenagrionidae: *Argia extranea* Hagen (5*, 6*); *A. oenea* Hagen (7); *A. pocomana* Calvert (5* 6); *A. pulla* Hagen (4*, 7 sight record); *A. tezpi* Calvert (7); *A. translata* Hagen (*7); *Enallagma novae-hispaniae* Calvert (3, 4, 7*); *Ischnura capreola* Hagen (4); *I. ramburi* Selys (4); *Leptopbasis vacillans* Selys (4 sight record); *Neocyrtomma cultellatum* Hagen (3, 4*); *Telebasis digiticollis* Calvert (2, 4*). — Gomphidae: *Epigomphus subobtus* Selys (5, 6 sight record); *Phyllogomphoides bifasciatus* Hagen (3). — Libellulidae: *Cannaphila insularis* Kirby (2, 4); *C. vibex* Hagen (5*, 6*); *Dythemis sterilis* Hagen (4*); *Erythemis plebeja* Burmeister (4); *Erythrodiplax fervida* Erichson (2, 4*); *E. funerea* Hagen (2, 3, 4*); *E. fusca* Rambur (4*); *Macrothemis inacuta* Calvert (7*); *Miathyria marcella* Selys (2, 4*); *Micrathyria aequalis* Hagen (2, 4); *M. debilis* Hagen (4); *Orthemis ferruginea* Fabricius (4*, 7 sight record); *Pantala flavescens* Fabricius (1, 4*, 7); *Perithemis mooma* Kirby (4); *Pseudoleon superbus* Hagen (7 sight record); *Uracis imbuta* Burmeister (4*).

Lestes sigma and *Pseudoleon superbus* are new records for El Salvador. The former species was overlooked when I prepared my list (PAULSON, 1982, cf. above), and I have no hesitation in adding El Salvador to the range of the latter species based on a sight record, as it could not be confused with any other species.

Almost all of the species in the above list were to be expected in El Salvador from their known distributions along the Pacific slope of Middle America. The only exception is *Micrathyria debilis*, which otherwise has a Caribbean slope distribution, known from Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, Campeche and Yucatan in Mexico, Laguna Perdida and Puerto Barrios in Guatemala, and Lago de Yojoa in Honduras (P.P. CALVERT, 1901-08, *Biologia cent.-am.* 50: E.B. WILLIAMSON, 1936, *Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash.* 457: 139-143; and specimens in my collection). The present

record extends its distribution right across the backbone of Guatemala and Honduras to the Pacific lowlands.

One seasonal comparison is of interest. A waterfall in forest (localities 5 & 6) was visited in two consecutive rainy seasons (25 June 1966 and 21 august 1967), and I was surprised upon analysis of the collections to see exactly the

same four species there each time. Considering the difficulty of "complete" samples of tropical localities, especially on single visits, this is heartening.

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