

PARAGOMPHUS GENEI (SEL.), HEMIANAX EPHIPPIGER (BURM.) AND TRITHEMIS ANNULATA (P. DE BEAUV.) IN PORTUGAL (ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE, AESHNIDAE, LIBELLULIDAE)

The following is a brief review of the hitherto known records of these species in Portugal.

Paragomphus genei — A.A. GIRARD (1893, *Revta Soc. Ribeiro* 2: 26-45) was the first to list it from Portugal (Coruche, 11 ♂, 6 ♀). Due to his contacts with Professor Achille Costa, Director of the Zoological Museum of Naples, Italy, and one of the first investigators of this species, who sent him some Italian material, he was able to provide its perfect diagnosis. Although Girard's work is not illustrated, his description does not leave any doubt as to the correct identification. A.F. DE SEABRA (1939, *Publicações Dir. Ger. Servicos flor. aquicol.* 6: 195-196) published a record from Soure ("July", without exact date), while

P. TESTARD (1975, *Odonatologica* 4: 11-26) mentioned the species from Spain. On July 15, 1984 I have taken a male (and I have seen another) at the lagoon of Vela. Dr J. Van Tol (Leiden) was kind enough to confirm the identification. The measurements (mm) of this specimen are: FW: 28.5, — HW: 26.0, — abd: 38.0. The terminalia are shown in Figure 1.

Hemianax ephippiger — According to E. PINHEY (1984, *Smithersia* 3: 1-64) the range includes almost all of Africa, some of the adjacent islands, and extends to southern Europe and western Asia. Migratory individuals have been reported occasionally from central and northern Europe, and even from Iceland (cf. U. NORLING, 1967, *Opusc. ent.* 32: 99-100). Although the species is well known from Spain, it has not been recorded so far from Portugal. While checking the collection of Mr Passos de Carvalho, I came across a female, taken at Monte dos Alhos, September 25, 1979.

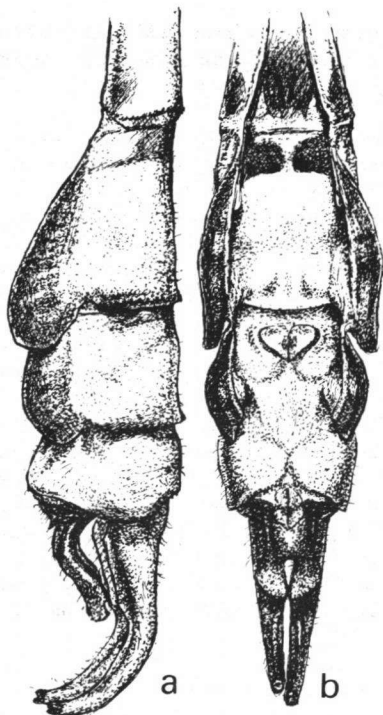


Fig. 1. (Sel.): male anal appendages, lateral (a), and ventral (b) views. (Drawings by M. Ramos, Oporto).

Trithemis annulata — Subsequent to my publication in *Notul. Odonatol.* 2(1983): 8-9, I have taken this species (August, 1984) at four additional localities, viz. Penamacor, Comenda, Coruche, and at Carvalhal da Louça. As it appears, the species is more common in Portugal than was originally supposed. From the Iberian Peninsula the larvae were reported for the first time by M. FERRERAS ROMERO (1981, *Bol. Asoc. esp. Ent.* 4: 191-193). In view of the absence of any references to this species in the earlier and classical Portuguese and Spanish literature, I am inclined to tentatively assume it represents a recent invasional element in the Iberian fauna. This is in agreement with J. BELLE (1984, *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 44: 79-80), advocating a recent expansion from northern Africa.

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