

A NEW RECORD OF *ORTHETRUM TRINACRIA* (SEL.) IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA (ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE)

O. trinacria was collected during a survey in the Albufera Menor (Adra, Almería UTM 30SWF2509 Spain) as follows: 15-VI-84, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1-VII-84, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 15-VII-84, 3 ♂; 29-VII-84, 4 ♂; 19-VIII-84, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 9-IX-84, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; 30-IX-84, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; 12-X-84, 4 ♂, 2 ♀. This is the second record of this species from the Iberian Peninsula. The first was from Huelva, Andalusia (J. BELLE, 1984, *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 44: 79-80).

Because of its size and its typical patrolling flight this species is easily mistaken for an aeshnid, but its habit of settling on the ground near stagnant waters is characteristic of the genus.

As can be supposed on the basis of the observation dates, the flight period is slightly delayed towards autumn, September being the month of highest abundance. The specimens were adults, showing no features of immaturity, which suggests that the life cycle is not completed in the study area, although the observation of one tandem on 30-IX-84 allows the supposition that *O. trinacria*, like other African libellulids, could complete its life cycle in the Iberian Peninsula (cf. M.A. CONESA GARCIA & J.E. GARCIA RASO, 1982, *Mon. Trab. Zool. Univ. Málaga* 3/4: 21-24).

The measurements (mm) are as follows: ♂ HW: 31.80, — FW: 36.40, — pt: 4.25, — abd: 41.10; — ♀ HW: 30.90, — FW: 36.20, — pt: 4.20, — abd: 40.80. I think that these measurements are in the range that is typical of this species.

I am well aware that the data presented are too limited to define the distributional range of the species in the Iberian Peninsula. The specimens have been found in two climatically very different areas, Huelva having a much higher rainfall than Almería. Although so far the species has not been encountered in the Marismas del Guadalhorce (Málaga UTM 30SUF7465 Spain), we may assume that the distribution of *O. trinacria* in the Iberian Peninsula is littoral, spreading over the whole Andalusian coast from Huelva to Almería, where it occurs in stagnant waters. This distribution is comparable to that observed on

the African continent.

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