NEW RECORDS OF BAHAMIAN ODONATA

Only 2 previous reports have described the distribution of Odonata in the Bahama Islands (M.J. WESTFALL, 1960, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 2020: 1-12; D.R. PAULSON, 1966, *Quart. J. Fla Acad. Sci.* 29: 97-110). I collected odonates on New Providence Island 18 Dec. 1982, and on Grand Bahama Island 20-21 Dec. 1984. New distribution records thus obtained plus 2 new records in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) at Gainesville are listed below.

Fresh surface water is scarce in the Bahamas. On Grand Bahama Island, no odonates were seen at a small pond on the Rand Nature Center in Freeport. This may have been due to the residency at this pond of Loggerhead Kingbirds *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*, although the park naturalist said that a few dragonflies were seen there occasionally. Only a single male *Ischnura ramburii* (Sel.) was seen at the eutrophic ponds in the Garden of the Groves in Freeport. The best odonate area I located on Grand Bahama was several ponds along the road from Pelican Point to about 11 km W of Pelican Point. These ponds had a heavy growth of marly algal mats, with some sedges *Juncus* sp.

Among the records below, *Enallagma civile* (Hag.) is new for the Bahama Islands. *Erythrodiplax connata* (Burm.), listed by PAULSON (1966) is based on 4 female specimens which are probably *E. justiniana* Sel. I examined the 2 females from New Providence Island discussed by WESTFALL (1960) and concluded they were *justiniana*. *E. connata* should be deleted from the Bahama list. Thus with 1 addition and 1 deletion, the Bahama Odonata fauna still stands at 33 species, although several of these probably do not breed in the Bahamas, as discussed by PAULSON (1966).

New records are listed below (SWD indicates the author's collection).

Anomalagrion hastatum (Say): Grand Bahama Island, pond 11 km W of Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 1 ♀, SWD. — Reported from Grand Bahama by WESTFALL (1960) but without a definite locality.

Enallagma civile (Hag.): Grand Bahama Island, brackish concrete-sided boat channel E of Churchill Road in east Freeport, 20 Dec. 1984, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, SWD.

Ischnura ramburii (Sel.): Grand Bahama Island, ponds near Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, SWD. Common but not abundant. All males and homochromatic females had abdominal segment 9 mostly black dorsally, and are thus of the *ramburii* but not the *credula* form of this species, as predicted by PAULSON (1966).

Nehalennia minutum (Sel.): Grand Bahama Island, pond at Pelican Point 1 ♂, 1 ♀, both tenerals, and pond 9 km W of Pelican Point 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 21 Dec. 1984, SWD. Not common, and flying among dense sedges and other plants. — New Providence Island, pond in west Nassau,

18 Dec. 1982, 1 teneral ♂, SWD.

Erythemis simplicicollis (Say): New Providence Island, Lake Killarney, 24 July 1961, 2 ♂, Martin Dickinson, FSCA.

Erythrodiplax berenice (Dru): Grand Turk Island, 10 June 1964, 1 ♀, Chad M. Murvosh, FSCA.

E. justiniana (Sel.): Grand Bahama Island, ponds near Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 14 ♂, 2 ♀, SWD. Common and flying freely over open water, perhaps due to the lack of harassment by larger dragonflies.

E. umbrata (L.): Grand Bahama Island, ponds near Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, SWD. Common but not abundant. — Reported from Grand Bahama by WESTFALL (1960) but without a definite locality.

Idiataphe cubensis (Scudder): Grand Bahama Island, pond just W of Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 1 ♂, 2 others seen, SWD. This pond was deeper (about 1 m deep) than the other ponds visited, and had an even growth of sparse sedges at one end.

Orthemis ferruginea (Fab.): Grand Bahama Island, pond at Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, 1 ♂, the only one seen on the island, SWD. — A perusal of the well preserved mature males in the FSCA showed that both the red non-pruinose form with a red frons, and the blue pruinose form with a violet frons, of this species are found on Eleuthera, Cat, Long, and Crooked Islands in the Bahamas. Only the red form was collected on Grand Bahama, New Providence, San Salvador, and South Caicos Islands. In Florida the red form is found only at the southern tip of the peninsula, the blue form throughout the rest of the state. The ecological and behavioral relationship between these forms should be studied.

The following species, though not collected by the author, can be added to the Grand Bahama Island list:

Anax concolor (Br.): Grand Bahama Island, ponds near Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984, several ♂ seen at close range at 2 different ponds. These would arrive at the pond and circle rapidly 1-2 m above the water a few times before leaving. The same or a different individual might return in a few minutes.

Gynacantha ereagris (Gundlach): Grand Bahama Island. Two specimens without data in a display case at the Rand Nature Center in Freeport were stated by the park naturalist to have been collected on Grand Bahama Island.

Erythemis vesiculosa (Fab.): Grand Bahama Island, Pelican Point, 21 Dec. 1984. One female was studied through binoculars at close range.

Finally, it can be mentioned that *Tramea insularis* Hag., reported from Grand Bahama Island by PAULSON (1966) on the basis of 1 specimen, was common over the ponds near Pelican Point 21 Dec. 1984, with several pairs ovipositing in tandem. *Brachymesia furcata* (Hag.) was listed from Grand Bahama by WESTFALL (1960). Thus a total of 13 species of Odonata are now known from Grand Bahama Island.

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