



Figs 1-4. Male anal appendages: (1-2) Schneider, Bisheh, Iran; — (3-4) Sél., Monsul-Salahadd, Iraq (cf. ST. QUENTIN, 1964, *Ent. Mitt. zool. Stnnt. zool. Mus. Hamburg* 3[50]: 5-7, Abb. 1a).

**GOMPHUS KINZELBACHI SCHNEIDER IN IRAN (ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE)**

*G. kinzelbachi* has been described by W. SCHNEIDER (1984, *Ent. Z., Essen* 94 [1/2]: 1-16) from a single male from Khanaqin, Alwand River, eastern Iraq, captured on June 6, 1958. Taxonomically the species comes nearest to *G. davidi* Sél., 1887.

The collection of the 1937-Iran-expedition of W. Kaiser in the Zoological Museum Copenhagen, Denmark includes another male of this species, collected only 340 km SE of the type locality: May 23, 1937, Bisheh, Ab-i-Zezar River near the 433 km railway stone, 50 km SE Khoramabad, 33°18'N 48°42'E, Iran, W. Kaiser, leg. The specimen was flying on a broad and very fast running river. The water was filled with sand and clay, the bottom composed of pebbles of all dimensions. The water temperature was 18°C. There was no vegetation. Other dragonflies collected at this locality were: *Epallage fatime*

(Charp.), *Sympetma paedisca annulata* (Sél.) (cf. E. SCHMIDT, 1954, *SBer. Akad. Wiss. Wien* [1] 163 [4/5]: 223-260), *Onychogomphus assimilis* (Schneider), *Sympetrum decoloratum* (Sél.), and *Sonjagaster nobilis* (Morton).

In *G. kinzelbachi* the black antehumeral stripes lie closer to the humeral than to the median stripes. This is different from *G. davidi* possessing antehumeral stripes that lie half-way between humeral and median stripes.

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