SOME DRAGONFLY RECORDS FROM THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS OF BALI AND LOMBOK, INDONESIA, WITH AN ETHNO-ODONATOLOGICAL NOTE

J. BELLE

Onder de Beumkes 35, NL-6883 HC Velp, The Netherlands

Abstract — A checklist is given of 31 spp., adding 5 spp. to the known fauna of each of the 2 islands. The genera *Prodasineura* and *Ictinogomphus* were not previously recorded from the archipelago. A note on human consumption of dragonflies in Bali is appended.

Introduction

In January and Februari of 1993 and 1994 I was able to undertake some dragonfly collecting trips on the Indonesian islands of Bali and Lombok. The last conspectus of the odonate fauna of these Lesser Sunda Islands was given by LIEFTINCK (1953). A comparison with his list reveals that 5

species can be added to the fauna of each of the 2 islands, bringing the total number of known species up to 43 for Bali, and 31 for Lombok. The genera *Prodasineura* and *Ictinogomphus* were not previously recorded from the archipelago.

Checklist of the recorded species

[○ = first record]		
Zygoptera	Bali	Lombok
Vestalis luctuosa (Burm.)	×	
Heliocypha fenestrata cornelii (Lf	t.) ×	
Rhinocypha p. pagenstecheri För	×	
Euphaea v. variegata (Ramb.)	×	
Allophaea lara		
lombockensis (McL.)		×
Nososticta insignis (Sel.)	×	
Prodasineura autumnalis (Fr.)	0	
Copera marginipes (Ramb.)	×	
Pseudagrion microcephalum		
(Ramb.)	×	
P. pilidorsum (Br.)		×
P. p. pruinosum (Burm.)	×	0
P. r. rubriceps Sel.	0	0
Ischnura senegalensis (Ramb.)	×	
Agriocnemis femina (Br.)	×	×

Anisoptera

Anisoptera		
Ictinogomphus d. decoratus (Sel.)	0	
Gynacantha subinterrupta (Ramb.)	0	
Potamarcha congener (Ramb.)	×	
Orthetrum glaucum (Br.)	×	
O. p. pruinosum (Burm.)	×	×
O. s. sabina (Dru.)	×	×
O. t. testaceum (Burm.)	×	0
Diplacodes trivialis (Ramb.)	×	×
Crocothemis servilia (Dru.)	×	×
Neurothemis r. ramburi (Br.)	×	
N. t. terminata Ris	×	×
Brachythemis contaminata (Fabr.)	0	0
Trithemis festiva (Ramb.)		×
Zygonyx ida Sel.		×
Zyxomma obtusum Albarda		×
Tholymis tillarga (Fabr.)		×
Pantala flavescens (Fabr.)	×	0
The metanial is demosited in the N	Tation	aal Ni

The material is deposited in the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden.

Conspectus of the new records

The present list reveals that 5 new species can

be added to the fauna of Bali and 5 to that of Lombok. The new records are as follows:

(1) Prodasineura autumnalis. — A species belonging to this genus has not been previously reported from the Lesser Sunda Islands. The present one, known from Java (LIEFTINCK, 1934, in Caconeura), was collected in northern Bali.

Bali: Distr. Buleleng, Banjar (Hot Springs), 21-I-1994, 1 &; — Gitgit (waterfall), 22-I-1994, 1 &

(2) Pseudagrion pruinosum. — New for Lombok and known from Bali, but not known from the other Lesser Sunda Islands.

Lombok: Narmada, 17-II-1993, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

(3) *P. r. rubriceps.* — New for Bali and Lombok. Known from the islands of Sumbawa and Flores.

Bali: Distr. Badung, Mengwi (inner moat of main temple), 12-II-1993, 1 &. — Lombok: Narmada, 17-II-1993, 2 &, 1 \, \tilde{2}.

(4) Ictinogomphus d. decoratus. — No member of this genus has ever been reported from the Lesser Sunda Islands. 3 ♂ and an ovipositing ♀ were sighted on Bali, 2 ♂ could be collected.

Bali: Distr. Badung, Mengwi (inner moat of main temple), 12-II-1993, 2 &.

(5) Gynacantha subinterrupta. — New for Bali, but known from Lombok and Sumbawa.

Bali: Distr. Badung, Tuban (in room of bungalow), 26-I-1994, 1 \circ .

(6) Orthetrum t. testaceum. — New for Lombok, but known from Bali and Timor. The collected specimen has hind wings with an unusually large hasal spot.

Lombok: Baun Pusuk, 16-II-1993, 1 &.

(7) Brachythemis contaminata. — Not recorded earlier from Bali and Lombok, but known from Sumbawa and Sumba.

Bali: Distr. Badung, Mengwi (inner moat of main temple), 12-II-1993, 4 \(\begin{align*} \text{.} - Lombok: Narmada, 17-II-1993, 2 \(\delta \), 2 \(\delta \).

(8) Pantala flavescens. — Curiously, this circumtropical species is new for Lombok. It was encountered in swarms on the island. Because of its commonness it might have been neglected by the earlier collectors.

Lombok: Kuta, 17-II-1993, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; — Mataram, 18-II-1993, 1 ♂.

Dragonfly collecting for human food in Bali During my 1994 collecting trip on Bali, in the



Fig. 1. The Bali children with their dragonfly catch. (Batukaru, Febr. 8, 1994).

Tabanan District, near the Luhur Temple, at Batukaru, I have encountered a local woman with her little children, a daughter and a son, all three busy with hunting dragonflies. Mother and daughter, each had a "fishing rod", made from an about 3 m long stalk, the end of which was rubbed with the sticky milk (latex) of a nangka--tree (Artocarpus integra Merr.). With the tip of the stalk the dragonflies, which stay in the vegetation along the road, were rushed up. While searching for another vantage point the insects often alighted on the sticky tip of the stalk. Caught in this way, the dragonflies were picked up and threaded on a stiff bamboo wire of about 1 m length (Fig. 1). The "dragonfly hunters" had secured about 200 specimens, mainly Orthetrum sabina, but also a few specimens of Crocothemis servilia and Pantala flavescens. On inquiry it appeared, the dragonflies were to be used for consumption.

I remember that I myself, as an 8-year-old boy, living at Blitar, eastern Java, have been consuming wired dragonflies, after roasting them on a charcoal fire. Dragonflies are used as materia medica or for human food also in some other Asian countries (cf. TYAGI, 1981).

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