

AUTUMNAL DRAGONFLY RECORDS FROM  
THE ALANYA REGION, TURKEY

During a short visit in the second half of September 1994 I had the opportunity to search for dragonflies in the foothills of the Taurus Mts and in the coastal region of the Mediterranean Sea. I visited the following six localities, ordered from W to E: (1) Alara Çay near Alarahan, 33 km WNW Alanya, river bed almost dry and without macrophytes, several small ponds in a marshy edge with reed stands; 22-IX-1994. – (2) Fugla, almost dry, near bridge of coastal road, 23 km WNW Alanya; 18-IX-1994. – (3) Kargı Çay, stagnant lower course near bridge of coastal road, 18 km W Alanya; 19-IX-1994. – (4) Kargı Çay, middle course (named: Zeytin bükü) between Konaklı and Güzelbag, 16 km NW Alanya; 21-IX-1994. – (5) Tributary of the Alara system between Güzelbag und Gündogmus, 23 km N Alanya, stony and rocky section with a high current; 21-IX-1994. – (6) Dim Çay, middle course and a small tributary brook at the bridge of Alacamy, 28 km E Alanya; 20-IX-1994.

During this trip I observed 12 species, viz.: *Calopteryx splendens intermedia* Sel.: 4, 6; – *C. virgo festiva* (Brullé): 6; – *Ischnura elegans ebneri* Schmidt: 1-3; – *Cercion l. lindenii* (Sel.): 3; – *Anax parthenope* (Sel.): 3; – *Orthetrum brunneum* (Fonsc.): 5; – *O. s. sabina* (Dru.): 3; – *O. taeniolatum* (Schneid.): 1-2, 4-6; – *Sympetrum fonscolombii* (Sel.): 2, 4; – *Trithemis annulata* (P. de Beauv.): 1-4; – *T. festiva* (Ramb.): 1, 4-6; –

*Pantala flavescens* (Fabr.): 1.

Dragonflies were generally rare, and only single or few individuals could be recorded for most species, except for *O. taeniolatum* and the *Trithemis* spp. which were locally abundant. Oviposition was recorded in *C. lindenii* and the *Trithemis* spp. The low frequencies of dragonflies in this season is surprising, since the weather was very warm, with maximum temperatures above 30°C in the coastal region. Maybe this reflects the usual situation after the dry summer season. All the observed species have been previously recorded for this region. The most recent report by R. SEIDENBUSCH (1995, *Notul. odonatol.* 4: 85-88) lists 49 species, recorded in early and mid summer. My observation of a single male of *Pantala flavescens* must be considered as the westernmost record in Turkey. It might be interesting to refer to fig. 5b in E. SCHMIDT (1954, *Ent. Z.* 64: 49-62, 65-72, 74-86, 92-93) which remains the best illustration of the *O. taeniolatum* male secondary genitalia. The figured male was caught at locality (3) on 26-VII-1953. Just 4 days later, E. Schmidt was successful in identifying and localising Löw's "Kellemich", which was, until then, a somewhat mysterious locus typicus of several taxa from Asia Minor.

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