

ANAX GUTTATUS (BURM.) NEW TO THE MALDIVE ISLANDS, INDIAN OCEAN (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

The odonate fauna of the Maldives is species-poor and it is poorly investigated. So far 8 species were recorded (H. OLSVIK & M. HÄMÄLÄINEN, 1992, *Opusc. zool. flumin.* 89: 1-7). In November and December 2003 the first author made a vacation trip to the archipelago and was able to observe and photograph dragonflies on the island of Angaga, South Ari Atoll (3°39'N, 72°49'E). Angaga is a coral-sand island of ca. 350×150 m. Open fresh water is available only in excavations, rain water tanks and in garden pools made of concrete.

On 3-IX-2003 at 04:00 h, a male *A. guttatus* was taken and photographed at light; on 28-XI-2003, 20:00 h, a male *Tramea limbata* (Desj.) and an adult (sex unknown) *Pantala flavescens* (Fabr.) were photographed. Aside of *P. flavescens*, these were not encountered on other occa-

sions in November and December 2003.

T. limbata and *P. flavescens* are widespread in the Indian Ocean islands. The range of *T. limbata* includes sub-Saharan Africa, the southern Arabian peninsula, India and Nepal. *P. flavescens* has a circumtropical distribution and is well known from many islands. Both species are already known from the Maldives as well as from the Chagos (L.K. BARNETT & C. EMMS, 1997, *Notul. odonatol.* 4: 153-155) and the Seychelles (R.A.A. BLACKMAN & E.C.G. PINHEY, 1967, *Arnoldia, Rhod.* 3(12): 1-38). *A. guttatus*, which was not reported earlier from the Maldives, also occurs on the Chagos and the Seychelles, ranging from India to Japan and Samoa (cf. T.W. DONNELLY, 1986, *Notul. odonatol.* 2: 109-112).

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