

**CROCOTHEMIS SERVILIA (DRU.)
ADDED TO THE ARMENIAN FAUNA
AND NEW RECORDS OF *LINDENIA
TETRAPHYLLA* (VANDER L.) AND
SELYSIOTHEMIS NIGRA (VANDER L.)
FROM AZERBAIJAN (ANISOPTERA:
GOMPHIDAE, LIBELLULIDAE)**

The odonate fauna of Armenia is relatively well known in comparison with that of the neighbouring Georgia and Azerbaijan (cf. N.N. AKRAMOWSKI, 1948, *Zool. Sb., Erevan* 5: 117-188). The 2003 fieldwork added *Coenagrion scitulum*, *Erythromma lindenii* and *Orthetrum sabina* to the country list (M. TAILLY, V. ANANIAN & H.J. DUMONT, 2004, *Zool. Middle East* 31: 93-102). On 18-VIII-2004, the second author collected a number of male *Crocothemis erythraea* specimens in the vicinity of Meghri in southern Armenia, close to the border of Iran (38°53.443'N, 46°15.926'E; 516 m asl). One of them had fumed wingtips and yellowish front veins. Careful examination of its hamuli (Fig. 1) showed this specimen is referable to *C. servilia*, a new species for the Armenian fauna. This widespread oriental species is known from a few records from Turkey (V.J. KALKMAN, M. WASSCHER & G.J. VAN PELT, 2003, *Odonatologica* 32: 215-236), and Iran (H. HEIDARI & H.J. DUMONT, 2002, *Zool. Middle East* 26: 133-150), but it has so far not been reported either from Georgia or from Azerbaijan. The specimens were caught at a man-made pond in the Arax valley, close to the Arax river itself. The valley around the town of Meghri has a dry subtropical climate and it is surrounded by mountain ridges rising to over 3000

m. Further to the East, the valley opens up to the Kura lowlands in Azerbaijan, which makes a link to the Caspian Sea area. Other species found at the pond are: *Platycnemis dealbata*, *Enallagma cyathigerum*, *Erythromma viridulum*, *Ischnura elegans*, *Anax imperator*, *A. parthenope*, *Crocothemis erythraea*, *Orthetrum cancellatum*, *O. coerulescens anceps* and *O. sabina*.

In April 2005 the first author examined the collections of the Institute of Zoology in Yerevan (Armenia) in order to ascertain whether any interesting Armenian odonate records remained unpublished. The dragonflies were largely collected by the late N.N. Akramowski, who published several papers on Armenian fauna (e.g. N.N. AKRAMOWSKI, 1948, *loc. cit.*; 1964, *Izv. Akad. Nauk armen. SSR (Biol.)* 17: 99-101). As it appears, no dragonflies were added to the collections subsequently. However, two interesting records from Azerbaijan were found, viz.

- *Lindenia tetraphylla*, 1 ♀, from Mingechaur (labelled “right bank of the Kura R., facing the city of Mingechaur”), coordinates 40°46'12"N, 47°2'56"E, 25 m asl, dated 23-VI-1958.
- *Selysiothemis nigra*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, both from Mingechaur, dated 29-VI-1958 and 23-VI-1958, respectively.

These species were known from the coastal regions in Azerbaijan (H.J. DUMONT, 2004,



Fig. 1. (Dru.), Meghri, Armenia, 18 August 2004: hamulus. (Photo A. Tabarroni).

Zool. Middle East 31: 87-92), but no records from so far inland were ever published.

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