

439 species of Odonata from North America, north of Mexico, comments on 25 species (6%) of conservation concern are given. Species deemed to be under the most threat are *Ischnura gemina*, *Gomphus sandrius*, *Argioleptus australis*, *Stylurus potulentus*, and *Libellula jesseana*. Two other species not under threat, *Neurocordulia michaeli* and *Somatochlora brevicincta*, are briefly discussed because of their conservation interest. Some geographical clumping of species under threat is discussed, in southeastern Arizona, coastal New England, and the central Gulf of Mexico Coast." (Author)] Address: Dunkle, S.W.; Biology Dept, Collin County Community College, Spring Creek Campus, Plano, Texas, USA 75074. E-mail: sdunkle@ccccd.edu

4463. Dunkley, J. (2004): Four-spotted Chaser *Libellula quadrimaculata* form *praenubia*. *Atropos* 23: 56. (in English). [Billing gravel pit, Northamptonshire, UK, without date.] Address: Dunkley, J., 10 Stonelea Road, Sywell, Northampton, NN6 0AZ, UK

4464. Dyatlova, E.S. (2004): New records of *Cercion lindenii* (Odonata, Coenagrionidae) in the basins of lower Danube, Dniestr and Dnieper Rivers in the south of Ukraine. *Vestnik zoologii* 38(5): 10. (in English). [Verbatim: Detailed information on *Cercion lindenii* (Selys, 1840) was given in the second edition of "The Dragonflies of Europe" by R. R. Askew (2004). On the territory of the former USSR this Mediterranean species is known from Caucasian Black Sea coast and, probably, from Armenia (Popova, 1953). Akromovski (1975) recorded rare local population in the Armenian river Metsamor (Kalkman et al, 2004). Three specimens of *C. lindenii* were firstly recorded for Ukrainian fauna by R. S. Pavlyuk (1981) in the lower Danube (Odessa province, the vicinity of Vilkoovo). The scarce earlier data on the regional occurrence of *C. lindenii* in the lower Danube were confirmed later (Gorb, Ermolenko, 1996) in SW Ukraine, Danube delta, Odessa Province, Kilijsky District, Primorskoje village. The species was included into Ukrainian Red Book (1994) with the status of 1st category of conservation. Our investigations showed that *C. lindenii* occur much wider in Danube delta and was firstly found in the basins of other rivers (lower Dniestr and Dnieper delta). There are following new records of *C. lindenii* in the Ukraine. Odessa Province, Bolgrad District, lake Yalpus, near Vinogradovka village. 13.07.03, 2 males. Odessa Province, Ismail District, Ismail city, near "Krepost", little pond near the Danube shore. 17.07.03, female. Odessa Province, Belyaevsky District, Mayaki village, lower Dniestr river. 12.06.04, male (teneral). Cherson Province, Golopristansky District, surroundings of village Staraya Zbur'evka, zaliv "Zbur'evskij Kut". 1.08.04, male; 2.08.04, female. Cherson Province, Golopristansky District, surroundings of Golaya Pristan', Dnieper delta, Konka River, Belograduj Island. 3.08.04, 3 males; 4.08.04, 2 female and 8 males (7 mature and 1 teneral). Active mating of damselflies was observed in this period. Hie tandems and single individuals were found above the water surface and on the semi-aquatic plants.] Address: Dyatlova, Elena, French Boulevard 37, apt 3, Odessa, Ukraine

4465. Dyatlova, E.S. (2004): The first record of *Coenagrion scitulum* (Odonata, Coenagrionidae) in the south-western part of Ukraine. *Vestnik zoologii* 38(5): 10. (in English). [Verbatim: *C. scitulum* is a common species in the Mediterranean region of Europe and

North Africa, extending from Spain (south-east) and Morocco to the Middle East. It is local in central Europe and very rare in the north (Askew, 2004). It can be found near ditches, dykes, weedy eutrophic ponds, small streams and frequently in water with a slight flow (Boulard, 1981). in the UK it was recorded only from Crimea by a few records (Bartenev, 1912). One male (16.06.2004) and one female (18.06.2004) of this species were firstly found in the coastal part of Odessa (north-western part of the Black Sea). The distribution of this rare species in the Ukraine is much wider than it was known before.] Address: Dyatlova, Elena, French Boulevard 37, apt 3, Odessa, Ukraine

4466. Ellzey, K.D. (2004): First state record of *Gomphus militaris* in Louisiana. *Argia* 16(2): 24. (in English). [USA, Louisiana, 18-V-2004.] Address: Ellzey, K.D., 3416 Gum Springs Loop. Hornbeck, LA 71439, USA

4467. Emary, C.; Emary, L. (2004): The domestic cat: a regular dragonfly predator?. *J. Br. Dragonfly Soc.* 20(1): 22. (in English). [Two additional observations of dragonfly chasing / preying of domestic cats from UK.] Address: Emary, C., 12 Norton Crescent, Towcester, Northamptonshire NN12 6DN, UK

4468. Frolich-Strong, K.; Robinson, G. (2004): Odonate communities of acidic Adirondack Mountain lakes. *Journal of the North American Benthological Society* 23(4): 839-852. (in English). ["New York State's fauna is exceptionally rich in odonates (dragonflies and damselflies), whose lengthy aquatic larval phases render them susceptible to effects of lake acidification, including the loss of fish. We used a collection of benthic macroinvertebrate samples taken by the Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation to compare odonate communities in 460 lakes. Half were from the Adirondack Mountains, where acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is low (mean ANC = 108.0 µg/L) and Al concentrations are high (mean Al = 111.61 µg/L), and half were from the Lower Hudson Valley, where ANC is significantly higher (mean ANC = 554.6 µg/L) and Al is significantly lower (mean Al = 0.049 µg/L). Many more lakes in the Adirondack lakes were fishless (52) compared to the lower Hudson (3), and the pH in Adirondack fishless lakes was an order of magnitude lower than the pH of Adirondack lakes with fish. Ninety-nine odonate taxa were identified (86 to species). In Adirondack samples, co-occurrence patterns were correlated with presence or absence of insectivorous fish and with acidic waters. Similar patterns were not apparent in Lower Hudson Valley samples. In Adirondack samples, richness of common taxa (found in 20 lakes) was higher in lakes with fish than in lakes without fish, regardless of pH. Loss of fish may enhance the top predator role of large larval dragonflies, causing change in odonate community structure, an interpretation consistent with previous research. Acidification of Adirondack lakes appears to promote a nonrandom subset of possible odonate communities, with negative implications for regional diversity." (Authors)] Address: Frolich Strong, Karen, Conservation and Policy, Department of Biological Sciences, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222 USA

4469. Gäde, G.; Marco, H.G. (2004): Adipokinetic hormones in Odonata are group-specifically distributed. Abstracts: 5th International Symposium on Tropical Biology. SATELLITE EVENTS: 6th International Symposi-