

**NEWLY DISCOVERED ODONATA  
LOCALITIES IN THE DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC (WEST INDIES)**

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Seven Odonata species were found during a collecting trip in the Dominican Republic (Dominican Republic expedition) from 29 January to 7 February 2001. They were all previously known from this island. We list them below as a contribution to Odonata fauna of the Antilles. These specimens stored in the National History Museum of Nantes, under MHNN.Z.0046272 number, and are part of our reference collection for the West Indies. Most of these species were observed at some 100 meters from the right bank of Río San Juan Barracote river, that flows in the North West region of Los Haïtises National Parc and drops to Samana Bay. 63 species are known in Dominican Republic (Daigle, 1993 Bulletin American Odonatology 1 (4) : 65-69 ; Garrison, 1986 Odonatologica 19 (1) : 61-76), but there is a great disparity among the 30 districts ; some have been well surveyed (Distrito Nacional, La Vega and Santiago), but there is no data for 9 of them. Only one species is known for Duarte district to the present (*Lestes forficula*).

**ZYGOPTERA**

*Telebasis vulnerata* (Hagen, 1861)

1 m, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

**ANISOPTERA**

*Erythrodiplax umbrata* L., 1758

1 f, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

*Scapania frontalis* (Burmeister, 1839)

1 m, San Francisco de Marcoris, Duarte district, 08.02.2001. Hit by our car on the way to San Francisco de Marconis

*Orthemis ferruginea* (Fabricius, 1775)

1 f, 1 m, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

*Dythemis rufinervis* (Burmeister, 1839)

1 f, 1 m, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

*Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius, 1798) :

1 f, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

*Tramea onusta* Hagen, 1861

1 m, San Juan Barracote (Los Haïtises), Duarte district, 05.02.2001.

**FIRST FRENCH RECORD FOR ANAX JUNIUS (DRURY, 1773)**

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*Anax junius* is a well known and well studied migratory species in North America. The situation is quite different for Europe. *A. junius* has already been observed in Palaearctic region, but only in China and in Kamchatka (Belyshev 1966). The first documented Western Europe observations were made in Autumn 1998, following an early September violent Atlantic storm (remains of hurricane "Earl"). At that time, nine specimens were observed in Cornwall region and on the Scilly Islands, along Great Britain's West coast. No other Western Europe observations related to that species are presently known to us. While studying the migration of *Sympetrum* spp. at Pointe St-Gildas (Loire-Atlantic Department, 02°14 '42.9"W 47°08'09.0"N ), an *Anax* specimen was found and first mistaken for the common European *A. imperator*. In order to properly identify this insect, we had to capture the specimen. It is presently stored in the Natural History Museum of Nantes collections. The apex of the four wings indicates that the specimen was old.

This observation, made during the study of the migratory patterns of other species, has interesting implications. American birds or insects, deviating to the East while migrating across Atlantic, usually stop on the first land they find, such as the United Kingdom or Ouessant Island (France), but not generally along the European mainland. The French observation is quite unusual, considering that the length of its Atlantic coast is too great for ease of observation. In early September, only ornithologists are active in this environment (by the way, *A. junius*'s 1998 UK observations were made by ornithologists).

**REFERENCES**

- Balança G., Vissher M.N., 1989.- Observation de la ponte en tandem d'*Anax imperator* Leach, 1815 dans l'Hérault (34) (Odonata, Anisoptera : Aesnidae). Martinia 5 (4) : 90

