

## ODONATA FROM MONTENEGRO, WITH NOTES ON TAXONOMY, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

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The Odon. fauna of Montenegro was investigated during 2 field trips in 2009 and in 2011. In all, 105 localities were visited resulting in 50 observed spp. (52 taxa). Important populations of *Lindenia tetraphylla* and *Selysiothemis nigra* were found, that of the former is probably the most important one in Europe. The presence of *Lestes parvidens*, *Caliaeschna microstigma*, *Cordulegaster heros* and *C. bidentata* is confirmed. *C. heros* individuals show clear variation from the nominal type and are of an intermediate form with the ssp. *pelionensis*. Several populations of *Gomphus schneiderii*, which differ in thoracic and abdominal markings from typical *schneiderii*, were detected and criteria are given for the differentiation with *G. vulgatissimus*. *Epitheca bimaculata* is a new sp. for Montenegro and represents the southernmost observation in its European range. The first populations of *Trithemis annulata* were discovered. A major emphasis was on the survey and diversity of the Mediterranean region. This region has a greater diversity than the Alpine region and several spp. of the Balkans are confined to it. Skadar lake has the greatest diversity of dragonflies and is home to several threatened and European protected species. Many populations of rare spp. in the coastal area are threatened by an increasing demand for water consumption by tourists and for agriculture use.

**TWO INTERESTING LARVAE  
OF *ONYCHOGOMPHUS* FROM MALAYSIA  
(ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE)**

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The larvae of *O. thienemanni* and *Onychogomphus* sp. are described and illustrated. Both spp. are clearly separated from each other principally by the shape of post-clypeus, pronotum, size of ligula, and dorsal protuberance on abdominal segment 2. The most distinctive feature of these 2 larvae is the shape and position of the 3<sup>rd</sup> antennomere in a manner of a protecting shield in front of the head.

**CEPHALAESCHNA XIXIANGENSIS SPEC. NOV.,  
A NEW DRAGONFLY FROM SHAANXI, CHINA,  
WITH A KEY TO THE ADULTS  
OF THE CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE GENUS  
(ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)**

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The new sp. is described and illustrated. Holotype ♂: Maliu village (107°32' E, 32°43' N, altitude 1200m), Xixiang co., Shaanxi prov., China; deposited in the Shaanxi Bioresource Key Lab., Hanzhong, China. A key to the adults of the Chinese *Cephalaeschna* spp. is provided.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

***PARAGOMPHUS CAMPESTRIS* SPEC. NOV.,  
A NEW ENDEMIC DRAGONFLY FROM SRI LANKA  
(ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE)**

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The new sp. is described and illustrated. Holotype ♂: Mawanella, Hingula Oya; Kegalle distr., Sabaragamuwa prov.; 22-IV-1976; deposited in State Collection of Zoology, Munich. The currently known information on its distribution, phenology and ecology is provided and discussed.

**FIRST EVIDENCE OF THE OCCURRENCE  
OF *CORDULEGASTER INSIGNIS* SCHNEIDER, 1845  
IN SERBIA  
(ANISOPTERA: CORDULEGASTRIDAE)**

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Two *C. insignis* specimens from Serbia were found in the collection of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These constitute both the first record of the sp. in Serbia and its north-westernmost record worldwide. The distribution of the sp. in Europe and the taxonomic characters of the specimens are presented and discussed.

***PALAEOSYNTHEMIS ELEGANS* SPEC. NOV.,  
A NEW DRAGONFLY FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
(ANISOPTERA: SYNTHEMISTIDAE)**

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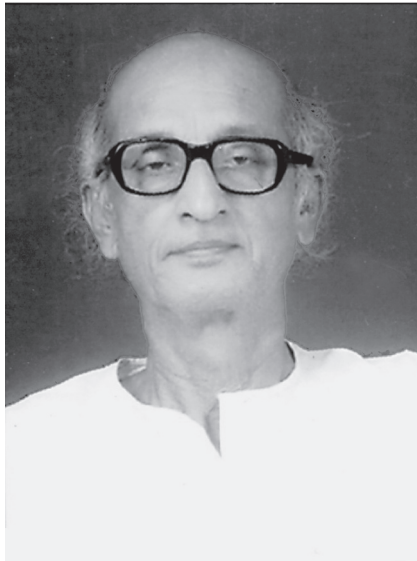
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The new sp. is described from the upper Sepik Basin in northern Papua New Guinea. Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, West Sepic prov., Temporary Camp in upper Sepic Basin, alt. 290 m asl, during Feb. 2010; deposited in Mus. & Art Gallery, Darwin, Australia. Characters of the adult ♂ are illustrated and the affinities of the new species are discussed.

**OBITUARY**

**TRIDIB RANJAN MITRA**

A brief biography and appreciation of the work of Dr T.R. Mitra (19 Feb. 1942-3 July 2012), the doyen of Indian odonatology, are followed by his odonatological biblio-graphy (1967-2013). He described 6 new taxa from India and his works on the Indian odonate fauna will remain important references for a long time to come.



*Tridib Ranjan Mitra*