

seen during each visit. On 1-IX-1996 what appeared to be a female *Tramea* oviposited alone about 6 m from shore (J. Johnson, pers. comm). OR, Multnomah Co., Portland, Bybee Lake, 25-VIII-1996, J. Johnson (♂, Johnson Collection; two others seen). J. Johnson also saw up to three per visit here and at Smith Lake, Multnomah Co., 25-VIII to 1-IX-1996.

There are two coastal Washington records before 1996: San Juan Co., San Juan Island, Roche Harbor, 13-VII-1995, C.M. Anderson (♀, Paulson Collection). Grays Harbor Co., Twin Harbors State Park, 6-IX-1974, D.R. Paulson (one flew by on SW wind).

Tramea lacerata ranges transcontinentally in the United States and south into Mexico; it is also recorded from Hawaii (J.G. NEEDHAM & M.J. WESTFALL, 1955, *A manual of the dragonflies of North America*. Univ. California Press, Berkeley-Los Angeles). In the West, *T. lacerata* is widespread north to southern Idaho, east-central Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota; it has yet to be recorded from North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana (D.R. Paulson, pers. comm.). In eastern Canada the species lives only in extreme southern Ontario (E.M. WALKER & P.S. CORBET, 1975. *The Odonata of Canada and Alaska*, Vol. 3. Univ. Toronto Press, Toronto).

In Washington State, east of the Cascade Mountains, *T. lacerata* is a fairly common breeder in lakes and large ponds in the Columbia Basin, but it is not known west and north of the Columbia River in Kittitas and Okanogan counties. The known flight period in Washington is 21 June to 19 September (D.R. Paulson, pers. comm.).

The first records of *T. lacerata* in British Columbia might have been expected in the Okanagan Valley or some adjacent part of the southern Interior, nearer to the breeding areas in central Washington. There is no clear reason for the increased abundance of individuals in coastal Washington and the movement north to Vancouver Island in 1996. The species is a well-known migrant in eastern North America (WALKER & CORBET, 1975), but has not been considered so in the West.

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FIRST RECORD OF *CHALCOLESTES PARVIDENS* (ARTOB.) IN CROATIA (ZYGOPTERA: LESTIDAE)

The species has been recently reported from Italy and Greece (e.g. L. DELL'ANNA et al., 1996, *Notul. odonotol.* 4: 135-136), but the status of the *C. viridis/parvidens*-complex in southern Central Europe and in the Balkan remains unknown. H.J. DUMONT (1977, *Bull. Anns Soc. r. belge Ent.* 113: 187-209) lists *C. v. viridis* from a locality on the Croatian Adriatic coast, but since this concerns a freshly emerged ("fraîchement éclosé") female, its identity must be considered uncertain.

On 22 September 1996, a male *C. parvidens* was taken in the bushes, on the left bank of the Krka, in the Krka River National Park, ca 1 km downstream from Roški Falls (= Roški slap, UTM WJ 76). This is the first record for Croatia. Due to bad weather conditions, the locality could not be searched for more material then.

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NEW BREEDING SITE OF *TRITHEMIS ANNULATA* (P. DE BEAUV.) IN CORSICA (ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE)

T. annulata is an African species that breeds in some places in southern mediterranean Europe (Crete and the Peloponnes in Greece, Sicily, Sardinia and the southern half of the Italian peninsula as well as the lowland parts of the Iberian peninsula; R.R. ASKEW, 1988, *Dragonflies of Europe*, Harley, England). In France it was not known until 1988, when B.A. ROCHE (1989, *Martinia* 5: 23-24) found three males at a reservoir near Aléria, Corsica. J.-L. DOMMANGET (1994, *Atlas préliminaire des odonates de France*. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat., Paris) has two dots in this species' distribution map in Corsica, one presumably being the Aléria site and the other, on the NW coast.

It is therefore interesting to note that on 28 August 1996 we found an important number of *T. annulata* at the NE end of the reservoir of the vil-