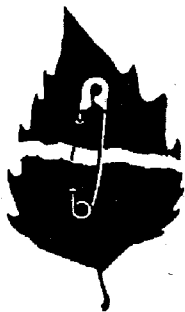
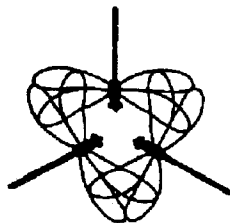


*1. Odonatološki simpozij
1994*



**Abstracts of Papers and Posters presented at the
1st Odonatological Symposium of the
Alps - Adriatic regional Community
Maribor, Slovenia
3 - 7 July 1994**

**Povzetki referatov in posterjev
1. odonatološkega simpozija Skupnosti
Alpe - Jadran
Maribor, Slovenija
3. - 7. julij 1994**



**SOMATOCHLORA METALLICA (VANDER LINDEN)
AND SOMATOCHLORA MERIDIONALIS NIELSEN
IN CENTRAL EUROPE**

M. KOTARAC¹ & M. BEDJANIĆ²

¹Marohovih 11, SLO-62000 Maribor, Slovenia

²Fram 117/a, SLO-62313 Fram, Slovenia

The aim of the study was to separate the mixed and often confusing data for *Somatochlora metallica* and *Somatochlora meridionalis* (the later described as a subspecies of the former) in parts of Central-, Eastern- and Southern Europe. Published information for the given area was used, also some Museum and private collections were checked, all this with altruistic help from odonatologists from many countries. Field work was carried out in Slovenia where 23 new localities for *S. meridionalis* have been found. Numerous larvae of both taxa were bred to emergence.

Black pterostigma of *S. meridionalis* proved to be a very constant and reliable separation character in opposite to yellowish-brown one of *S. metallica*. Yellow pyriform spot at the side of thorax varies in the size, being relatively big and pale in fresh *S. meridionalis* specimens, but often inconspicuous, small or even missing in older ones. Specimens without yellow spots exist in populations of typical *S. meridionalis* at Wundschuh (Styria, Austria), Rakitna (Slovenia) and on island Krk (Croatia). With the later two located far away from known *S. metallica* populations, the absence of yellow spot may be treated as variation of derived character.

The difference in length of lateral spine on 9th abdominal segment of larva (F. TERZANI (1990), Atti Mus.civ.Stor.nat.Grosseto 13) proved as valuable but due to some overlapping not exclusive separation character.

Produced distribution map shows *S. metallica* limited to Alps, with isolated populations in Mount Durmitor (Montenegro) and indication of some more populations in Carpathians (Romania) and Rodopi Mts. (Bulgaria). *S. metallica* is confined to lakes and moors in montane or alpine regions, the lowest known locality at 600 m a.s.l. *S. meridionalis* extends from peninsular Italy at the southern edge and from Turkey at the eastern edge to the Alps, deeply entering some southern and eastern orientated alpine river valleys. *S. meridionalis* is mainly a lowland insect, although reaching 1000 m a.s.l. in karstic plains of Balkans. It was found for the first time in Hungary and in Austria (Styria, Carinthia, Burgenland), the northern most locality near Vienna at the time. Majority of all records is connected with streams or canals with modest current but further work is needed to establish *S. meridionalis* as a reophyllic species.