

Die Verbreitung der Libellen Portugals, Madeiras und der Azoren

von
RUDOLF MALKMUS

Summary

For the first time the known information on the distribution of Odonata occurring in Portugal, Madeira and the Azores is represented in UTM 10 x 10 km grid maps. From Continental Portugal 38 species and 2 subspecies of Anisoptera and 22 species and 2 subspecies of Zygoptera are known. On the Madeira archipelago 6 species and on the Azores 4 species were found.

1.0. Zusammenfassung

Erstmals werden die zur Verfügung stehenden Informationen über die Verbreitung der Libellen des portugiesischen Staatsgebietes in UTM-Karten mit einem 10 x 10 km Grundraster zur Darstellung gebracht. In Festland-Portugal sind die Anisoptera mit 38 Arten und 2 Unterarten, Zygoptera mit 22 Unterarten vertreten; vom Madeira-Archipel sind 6 Arten, von den Azoren 4 Arten bekannt.

Anmerkungen zu den Verbreitungskarten

Über die Verbreitungsverhältnisse der Odonaten Portugals und seiner Inseln besitzen wir nur sehr bescheidene Kenntnisse. In der hier vorliegenden Veröffentlichung wird erstmals der Versuch unternommen, auf Karten mit UTM-Raster (Universal Traverse of Mercator grid) mit einer Grundeinheit von 10x10 km sämtliche Fundortangaben

- aus der Literatur (vgl. Literaturliste)
 - aus Museumssammlungen (Lisboa, Coimbra)
 - von Gewährsleuten
 - aus eigenen Kartierungen
- zur Darstellung zu bringen.

Fundorte, die vor 1985 registriert wurden und seither nicht mehr aktualisiert werden konnten, werden durch einen offenen Kreis (o) symbolisiert, solche nach 1985 durch einen geschlossenen (●). Leider ist ein beträchtlicher Prozentsatz (z. T. >50%) der Fundortangaben in der älteren Literatur und den Listen der Museumssammlungen geographisch so unpräzise, daß sie bei den Kar-

teneinträgen keine Berücksichtigung finden können. Arbeiten mit kartographischen Darstellungen fehlen nahezu ganz (z. B. AGUIAR & AGUIAR 1985, GARDNER 1997, MALKMUS 1996 b).

Die Fundort-Begleitlisten zu den Sammlungen in Lisboa und Coimbra beinhalten zudem zahlreiche Fehlbestimmungen. Als solche einzustufen sind z. B. Arten wie *Erythromma najas*, *Ischnura elegans*, *Nehalennia speciosa*, *Somatochlora metallica*, *Cordulia aenea*, *Leucorrhinia dubia*, deren Vorkommen in Portugal äußerst fragwürdig erscheint, bzw. ausgeschlossen werden muß.

Bei kritischer Prüfung sind derzeit von Festland-Portugal, einschließlich den politisch zugehörigen Inselarchipelen Madeira und Azoren 41 Anisoptera (39 Arten und 2 Unterarten) und 25 Zygoptera (23 Arten und 2 Unterarten) bekannt. Darunter befinden sich allerdings 4 Arten, von denen keine gesicherten aktuellen Fundornachweise vorliegen: *Aeshna affinis*, *Aeshna juncea*, *Sympetrum pedemontanum* und *Sympetrum vulgatum*.

Da sich die hier publizierten Verbreitungskarten auf Kontinental-Portugal beschränken, seien die wenigen bekannten Insel-Vorkommen nachfolgend angegeben:

Anax imperator (LEACH, 1815): Madeira

Anomalagrion hastatum (SAY, 1839): Madeira; Porto Santo

Hemianax ephippiger (BURGMEISTER, 1839): Porto Santo

Ischnura pumilio (CHARPENTIER, 1825): Madeira

Sympetrum fonscolombii (SÉLYS, 1840): Madeira

Sympetrum nigrifemur (SÉLYS, 1884): Madeira; Selvagem Grande

Azoren-Archipel:

Anax imperator (LEACH, 1815): Faial; Flores; Pico; São Miguel; São Jorge; Terceira

Anomalagrion hastatum (SAY, 1839): Faial; Flores; Pico; Santa Maria; São Miguel; São Jorge; Terceira

Ischnura pumilio (CHARPENTIER, 1825): Faial; Flores; Pico; Santa Maria; São Miguel; Terceira

Sympetrum fonscolombii (SÉLYS, 1840): Corvo; Faial; Flores; Graciosa; Pico; Santa Maria; São Miguel; São Jorge; Terceira

Die 1959 von GARDNER beschriebene Unterart *Sympetrum fonscolombii azoriensis* von der Insel Pico hat nach BELLE (1992) keinen Validitätsstatus.

Dank

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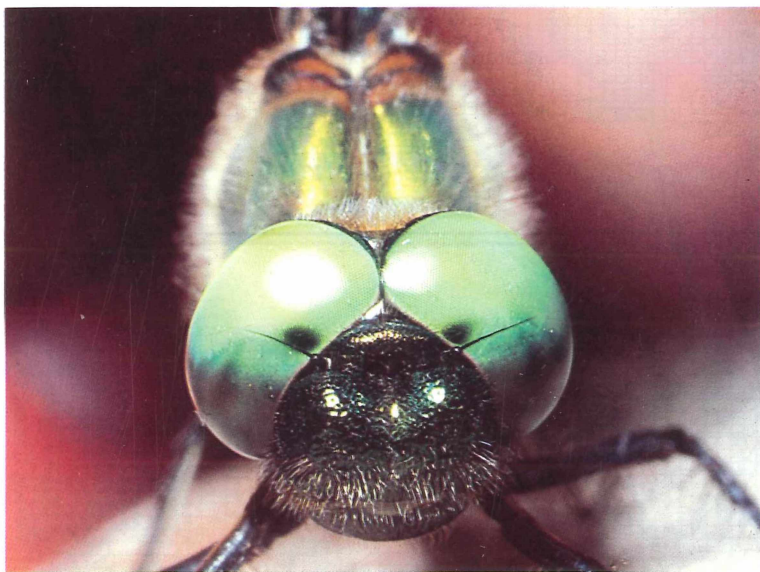
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Anschrift des Verfassers:

Rudolf MALKMUS

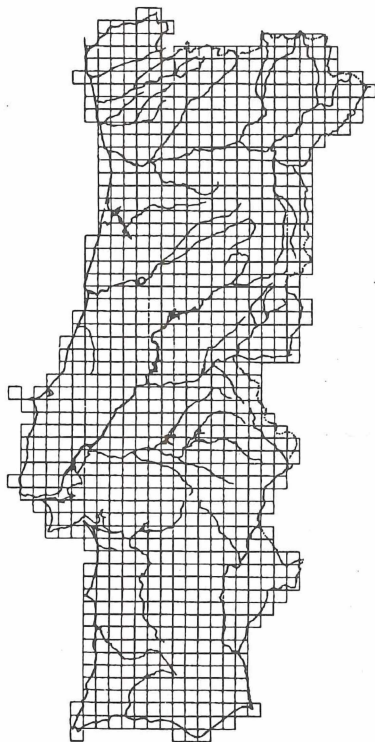
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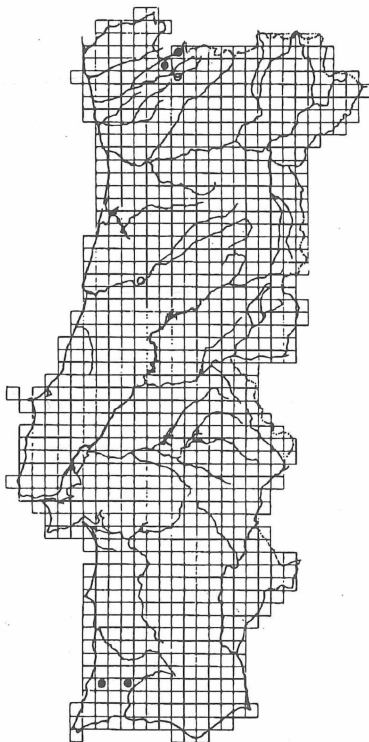


Oxygastra curtisii (Rio Vascão)

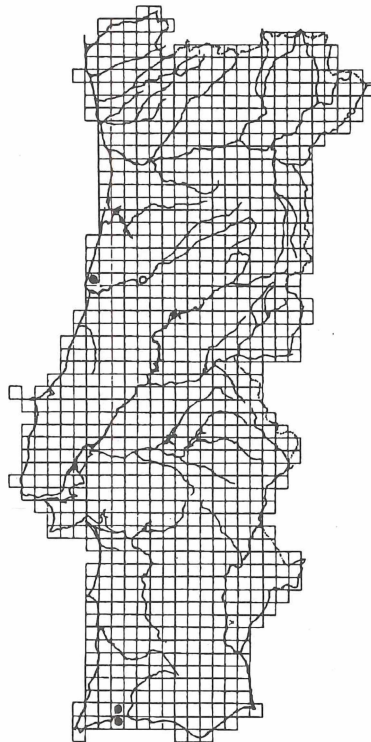
Foto: M. Schroth



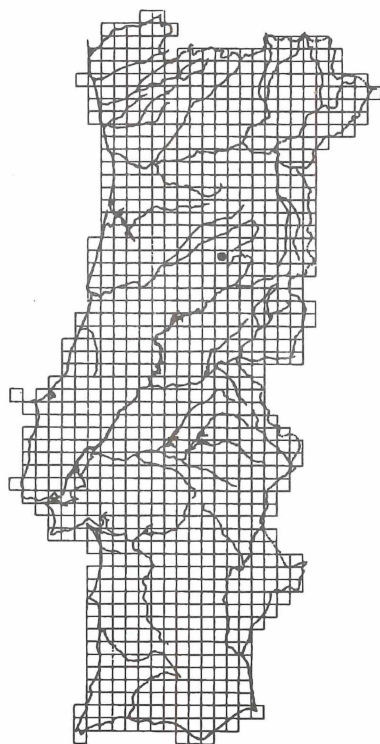
Aeshna affinis
VAN DER LINDEN, 1823



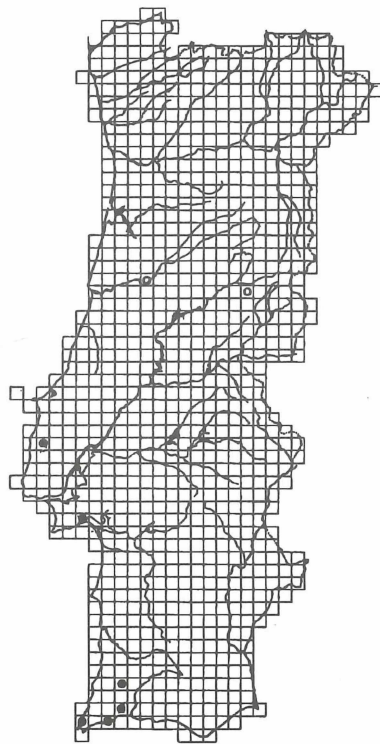
Aeshna cyanea
MÜLLER, 1764



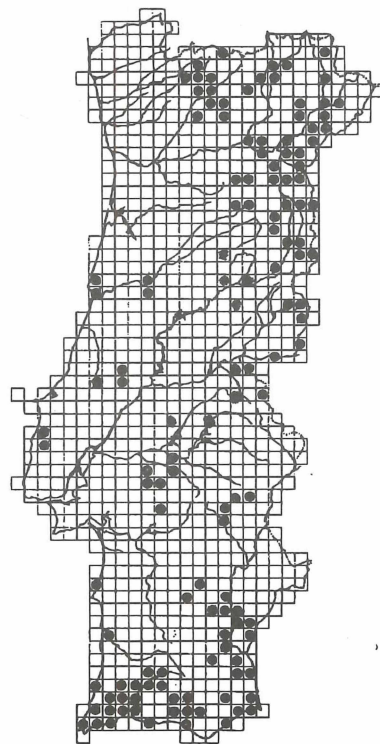
Aeshna isosceles
MÜLLER, 1767



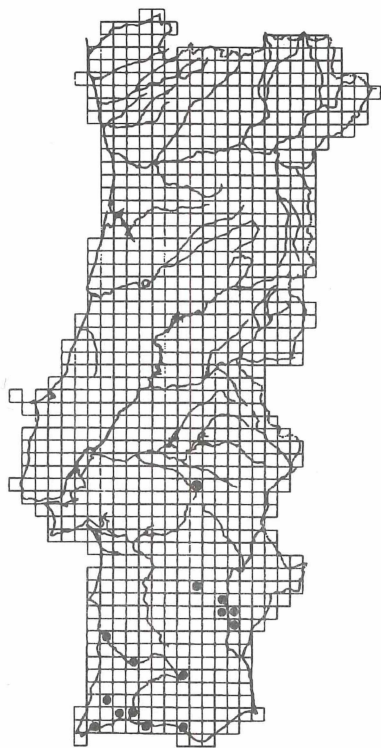
Aeshna juncea
LINNÆUS, 1758



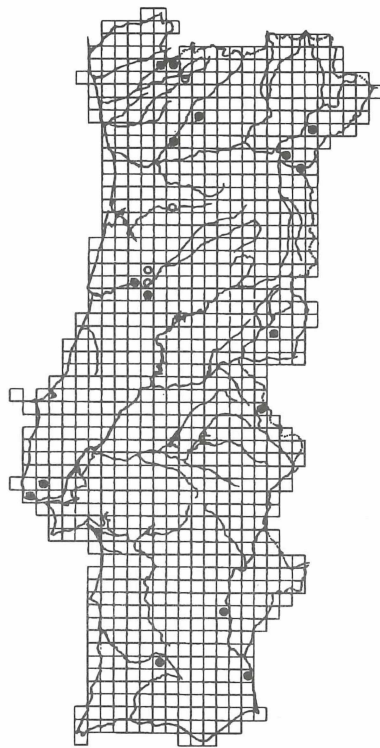
Aeshna mixtra
LATREILLE, 1805



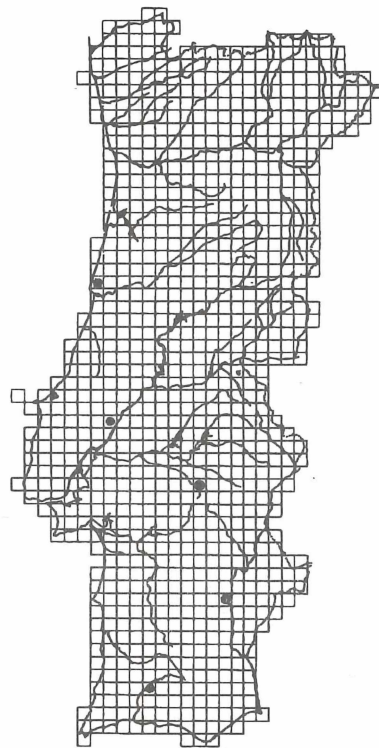
Anax imperator
LEACH, 1815



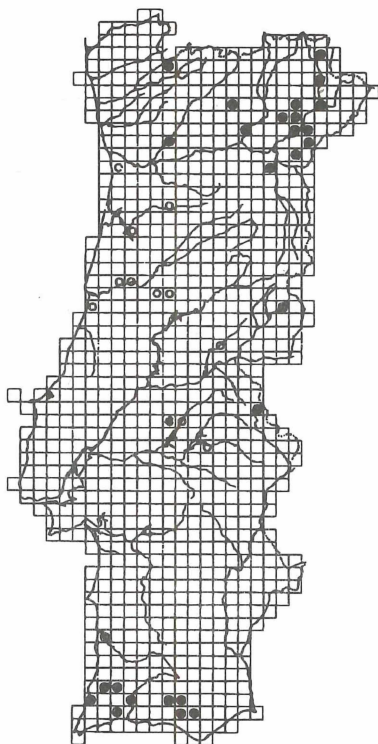
Anax parthenope
SÉLYS, 1839



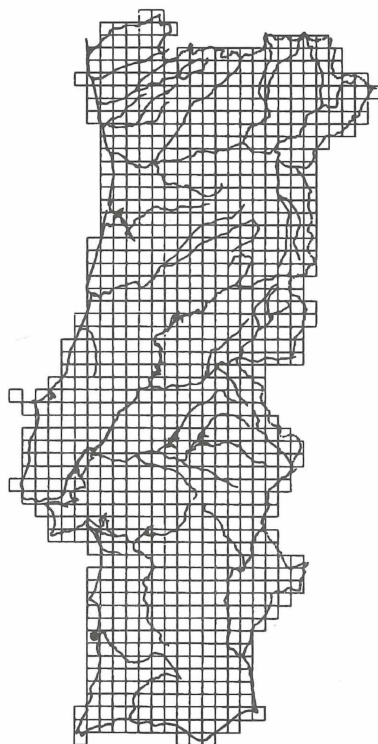
Boyeria irene
FONSCOLOMBE, 1838



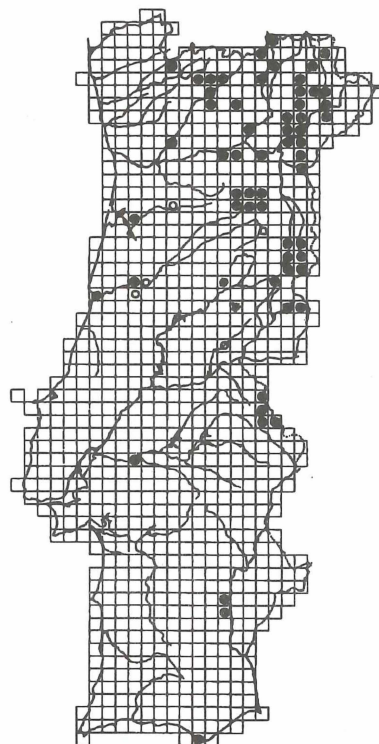
Brachythemis leucosticta
BURMEISTER, 1839



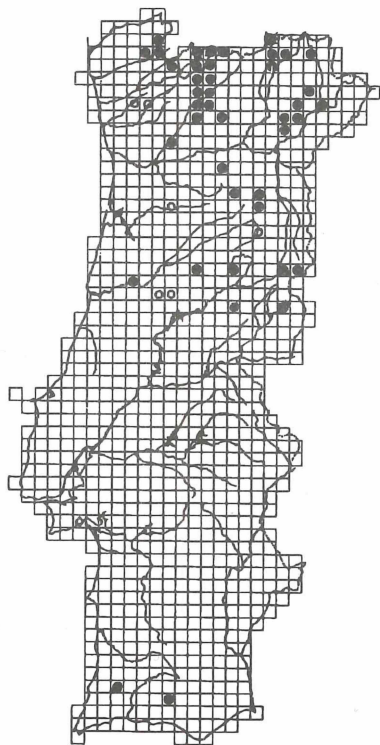
Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis
VAN DER LINDEN, 1825



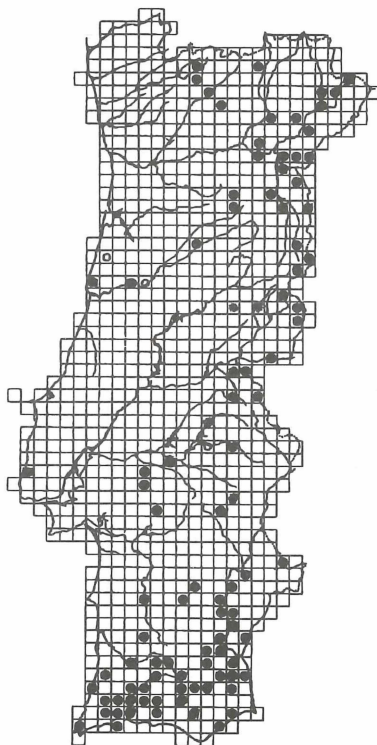
Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis almogravensis
HARTUNG, 1996



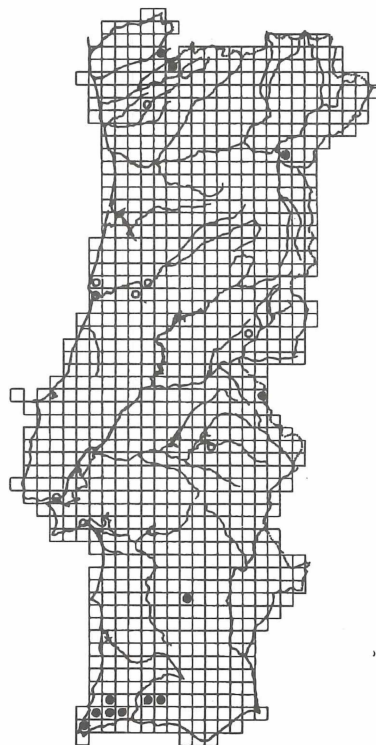
Calopteryx splendens xanthostoma
CHARPENTIER, 1825



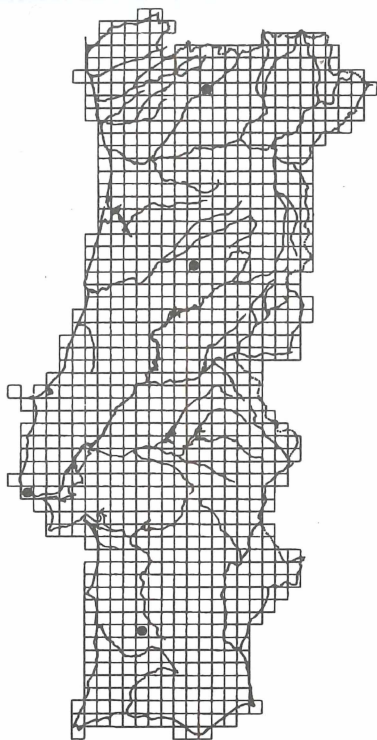
Calopteryx virgo
LINNAEUS, 1758



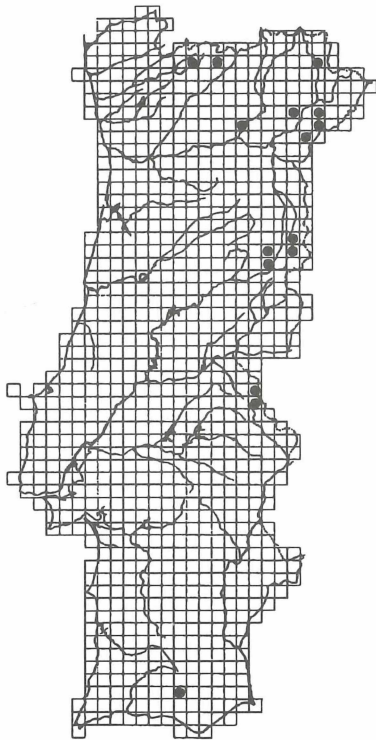
Cercion lindenii
SÈLES, 1840



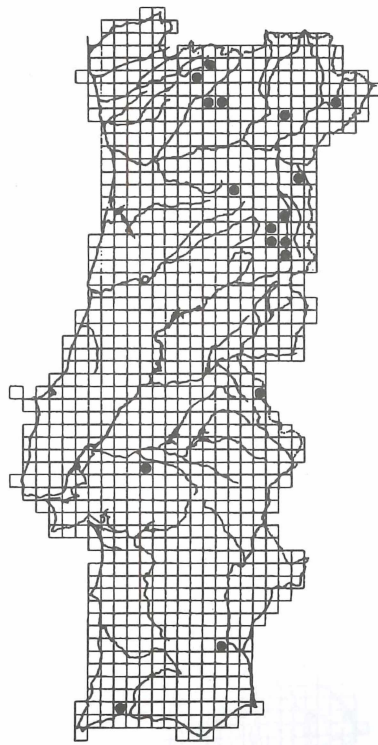
Ceriagrion tenellum
DE VILLERS, 1789



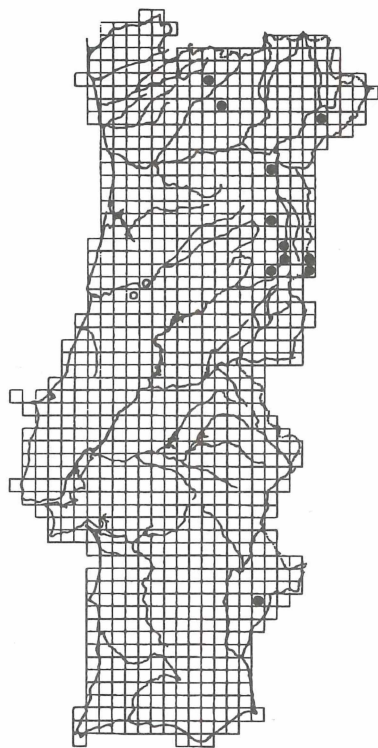
Coenagrion caerulescens
FONSCOLOMBE, 1838



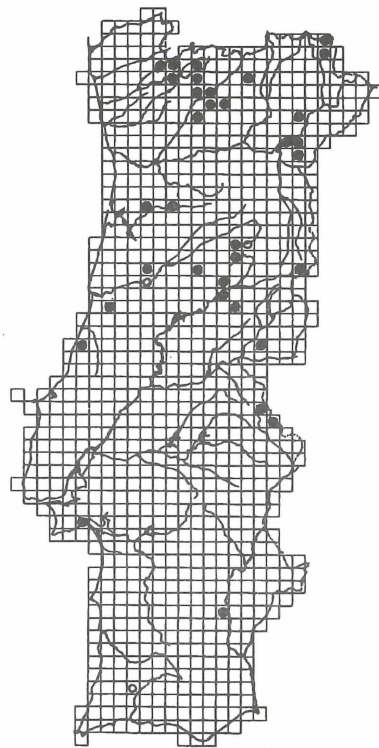
Coenagrion mercuriale
CHARPENTIER, 1840



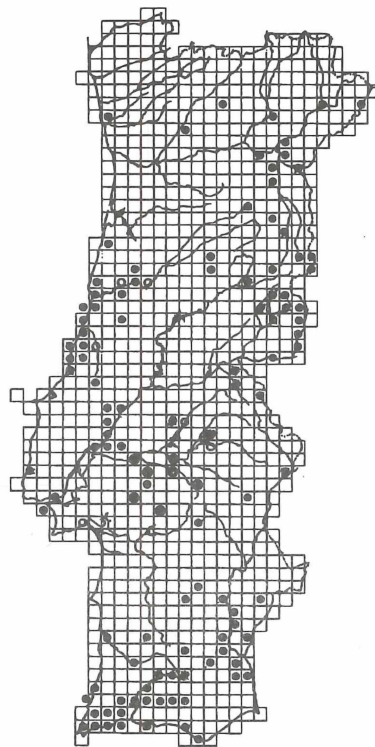
Coenagrion puella
LINNAEUS, 1758



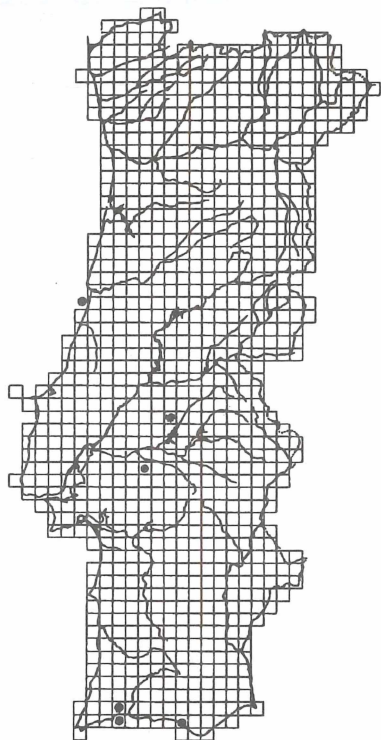
Coenagrion scitulum
RAMBUR, 1842



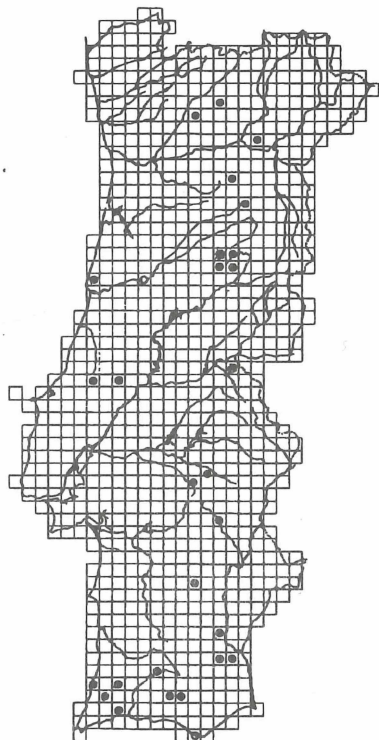
Cordulegaster boltonii
DONOVAN, 1807



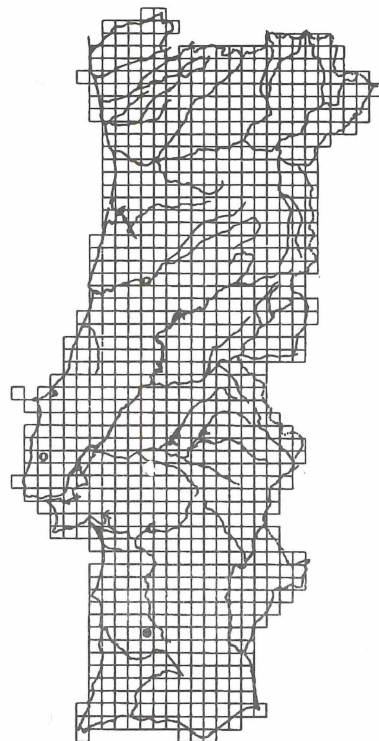
Crocothemis erythraea
BRULLÉ, 1832



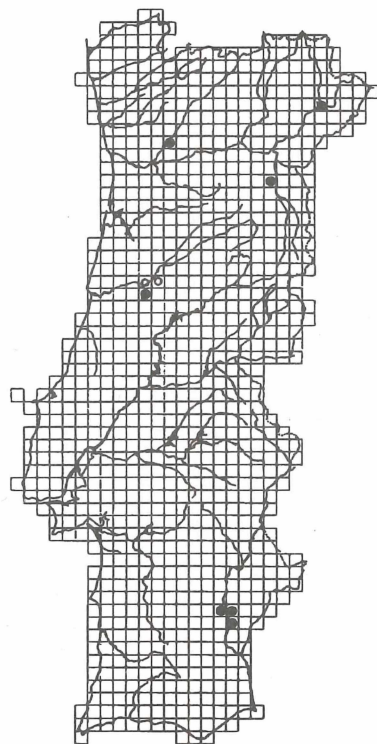
Diplacodes lesebvrei
RAMBUR, 1842



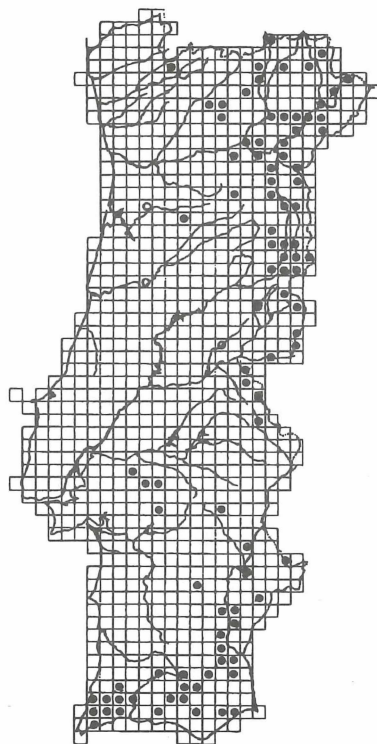
Enallagma cyathigerum
CHARPENTIER, 1840



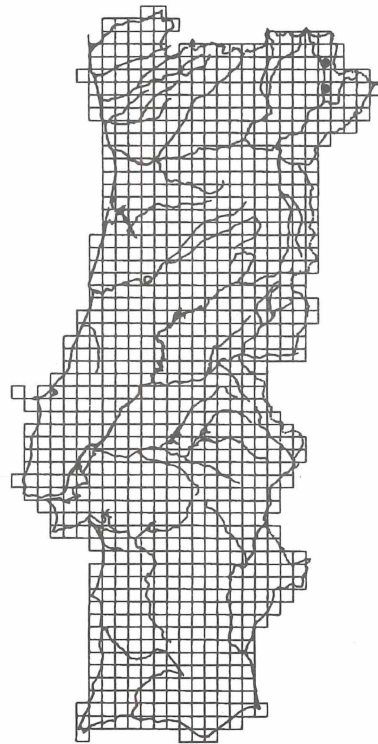
Erythromma viridulum
CHARPENTIER, 1840



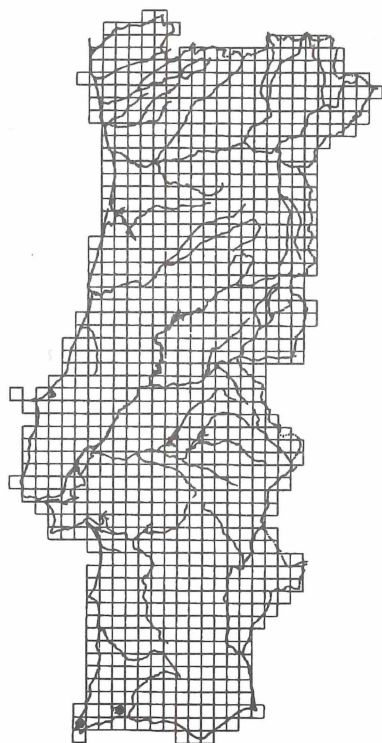
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RAMBUR, 1842



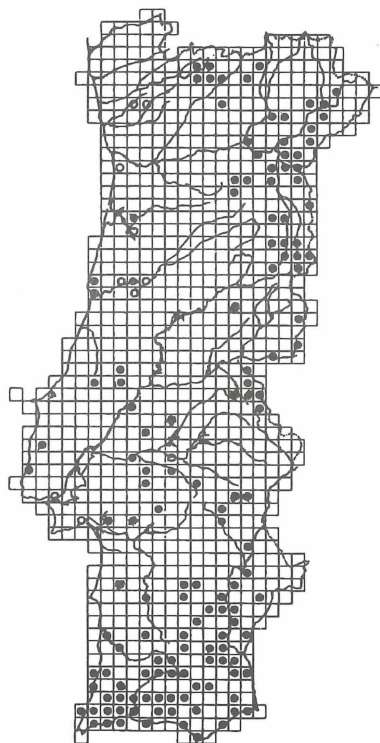
Gomphus pulchellus
SÉLYS, 1840



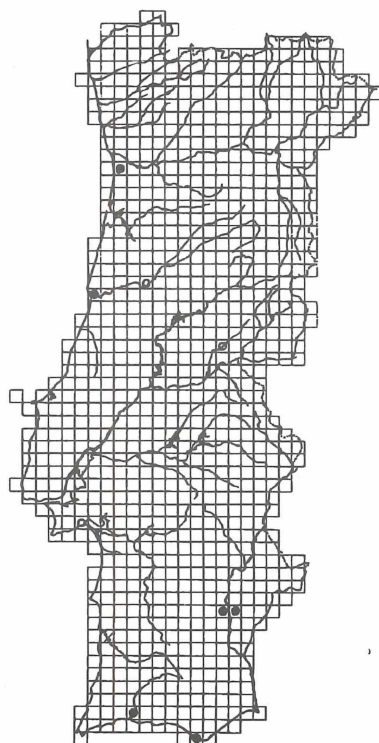
Gomphus simillimus
SÉLYS, 1840



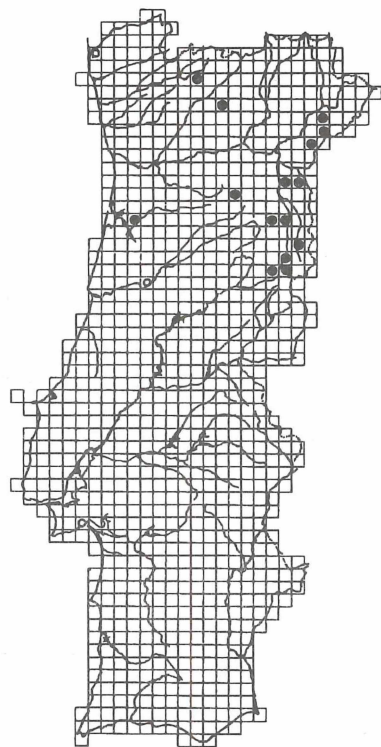
Hemianax ephippiger
BURMEISTER, 1839



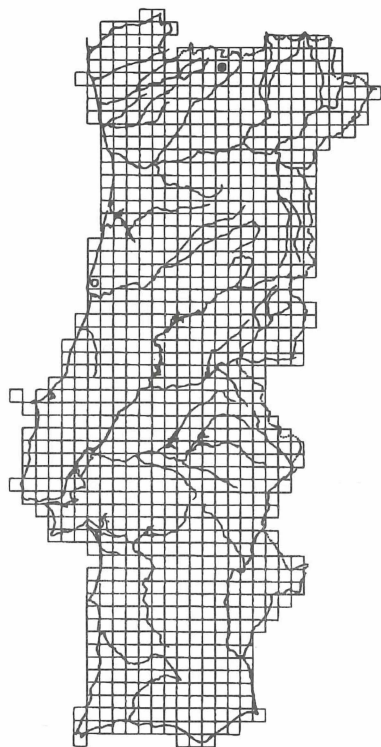
Ischnura graellsii
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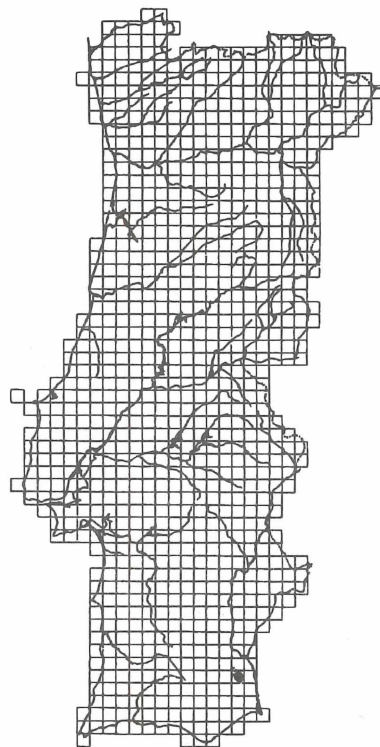
Ischnura pumilio
CHARPENTIER, 1825



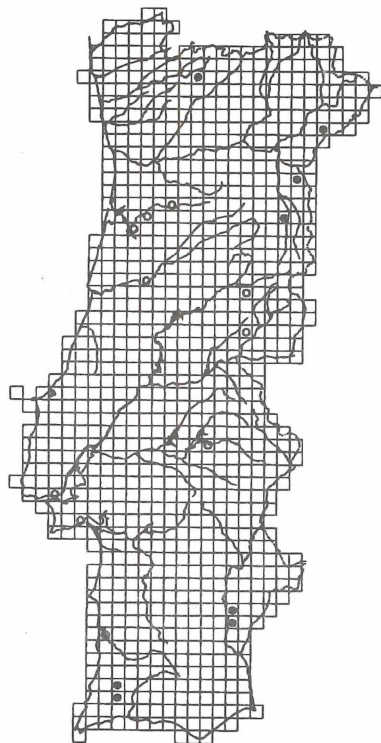
Lestes barbarus
FABRICIUS, 1798



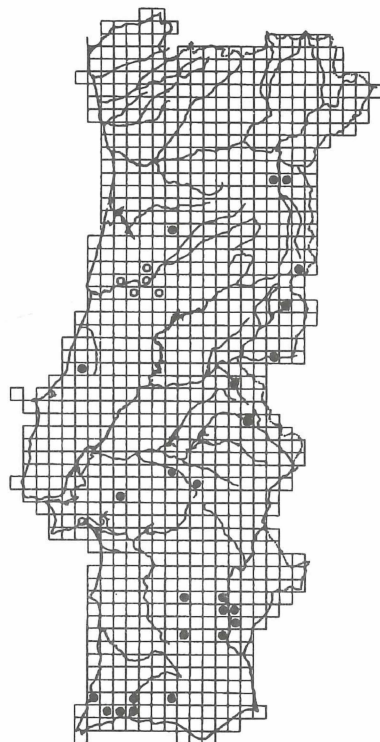
Lestes dryas
KIRBY, 1890



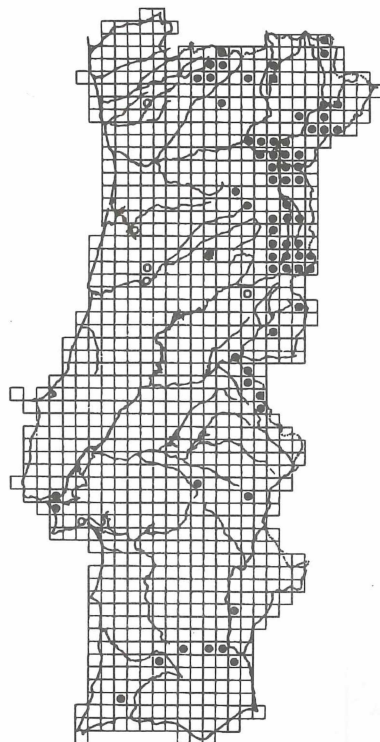
Lestes macrostigma
EVERSMANN, 1836



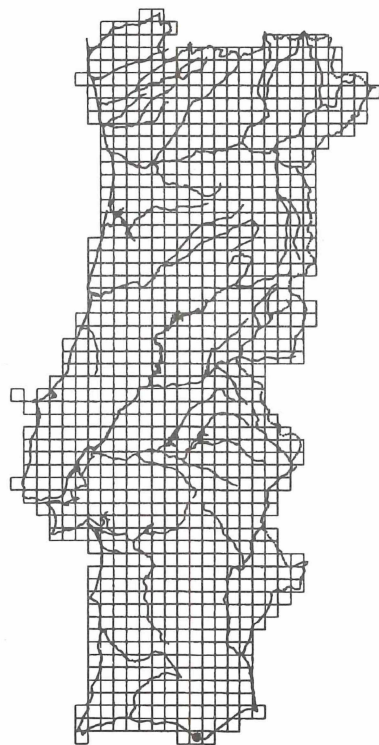
Lestes virens
CHARPENTIER, 1825



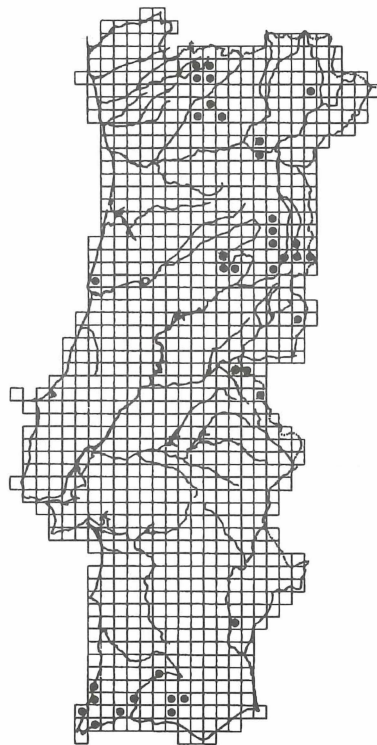
Lestes viridis
VAN DER LINDEN, 1825



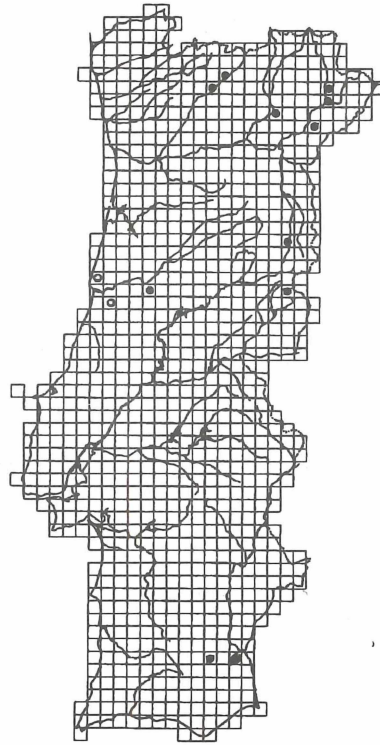
Libellula depressa
LINNAEUS, 1758



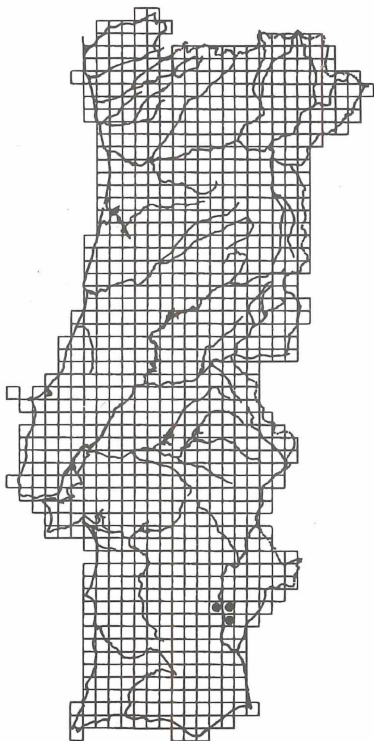
Libellula fulva
MÜLLER, 1764



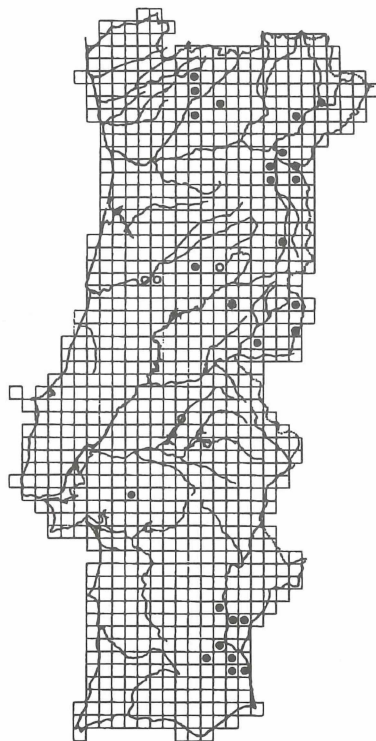
Libellula quadrimaculata
LINNAEUS, 1758



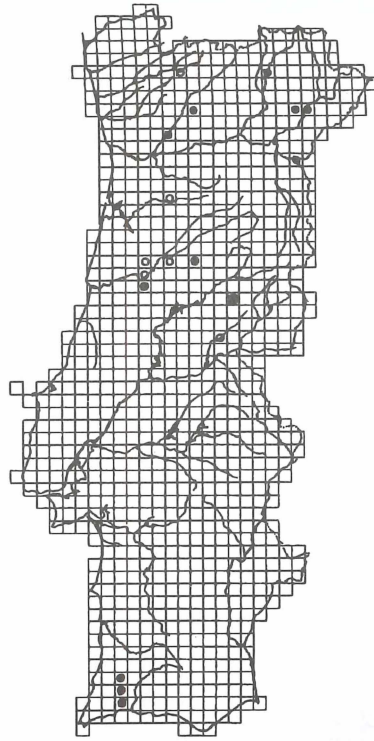
Macromia splendens
PICTET, 1843



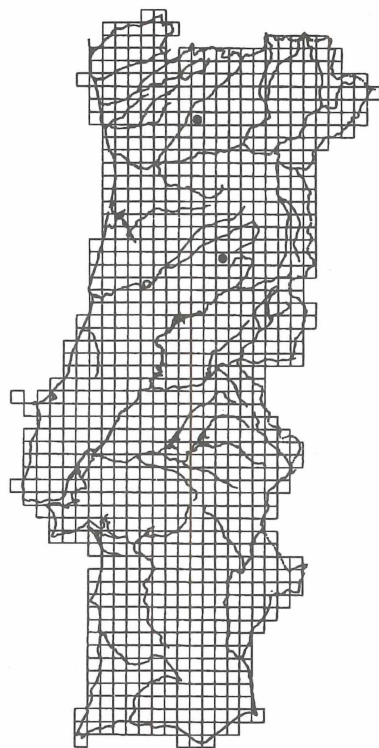
Onychogomphus costae
SÉLYS, 1885



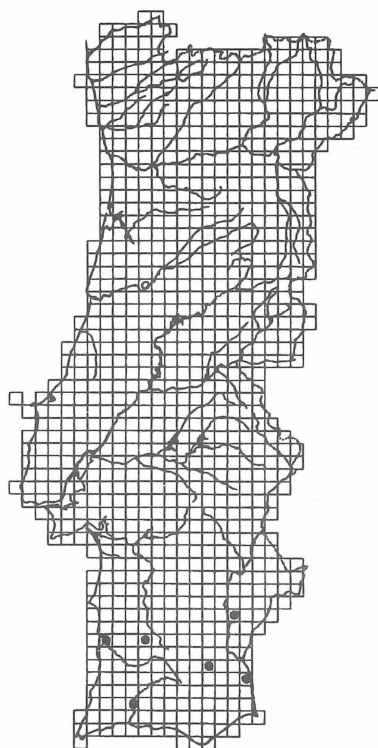
Onychogomphus forcipatus unguiculatus
VAN DER LINDEN, 1820



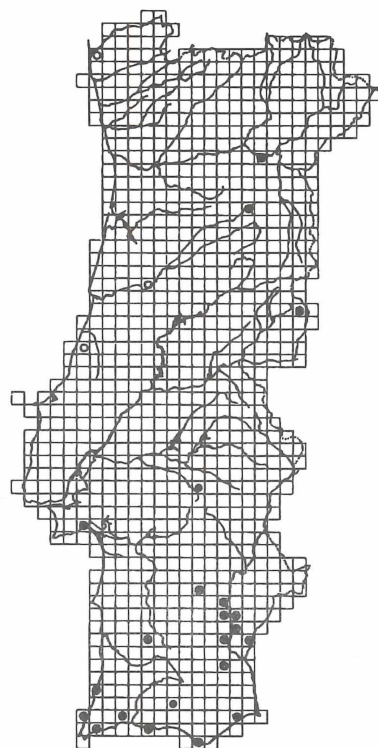
Onychogomphus uncatatus
CHARPENTIER, 1840



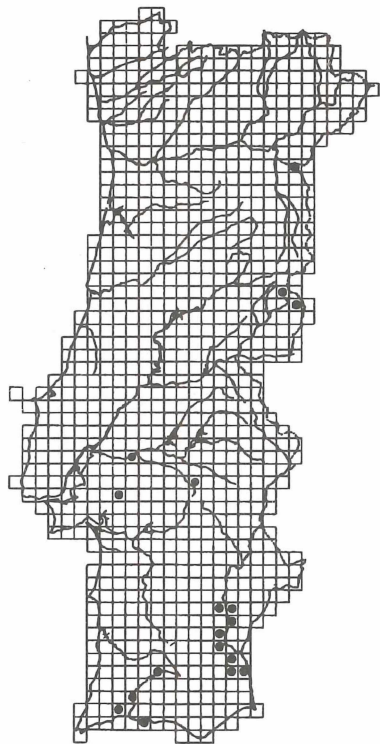
Ophiogomphus cecilia
FOURCROY, 1785



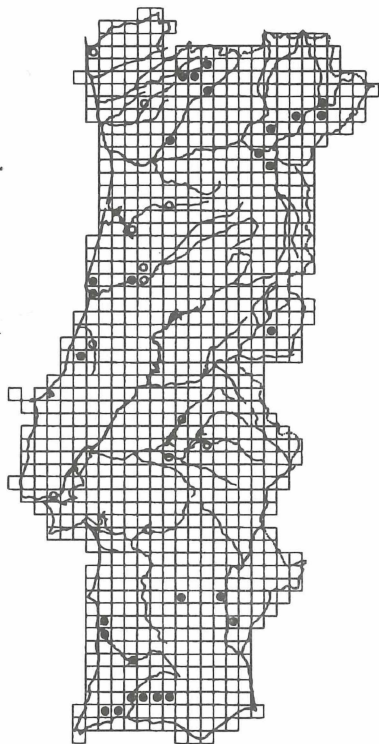
Orthetrum brunneum
FONSCOLOMBE, 1837



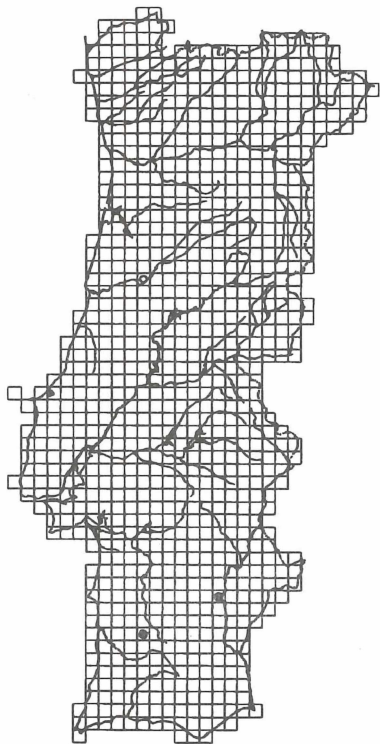
Orthetrum cancellatum
LINNAEUS, 1758



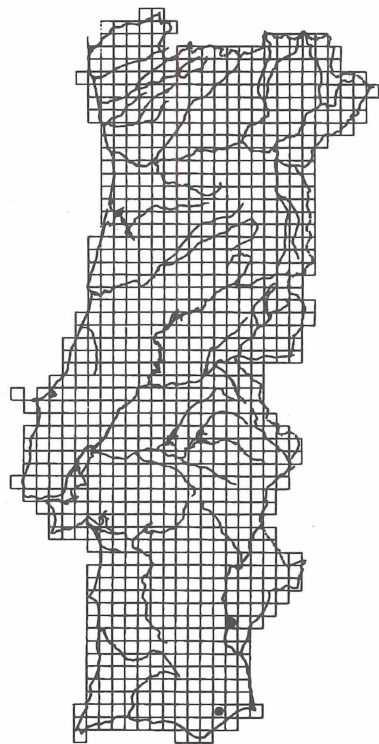
Orthetrum chrysostigma
BURMEISTER, 1839



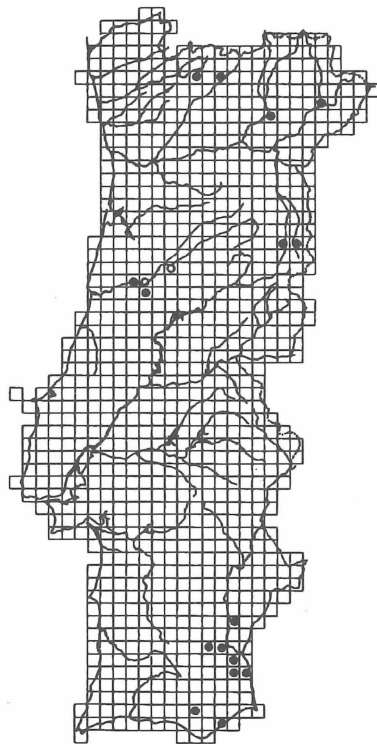
Orthetrum coerulescens anceps
FABRICIUS, 1798



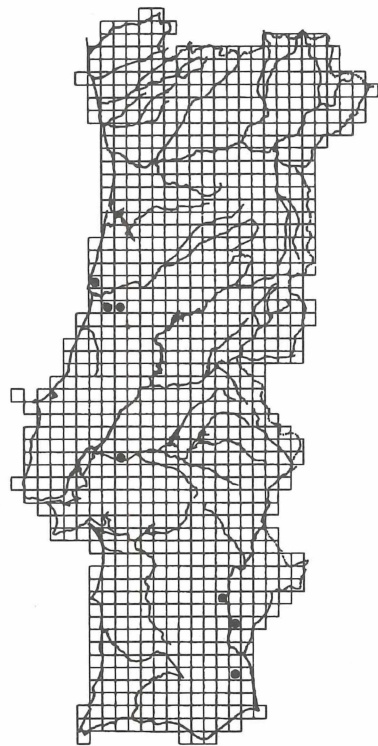
Orthetrum nitidinode
SÉLYS, 1841



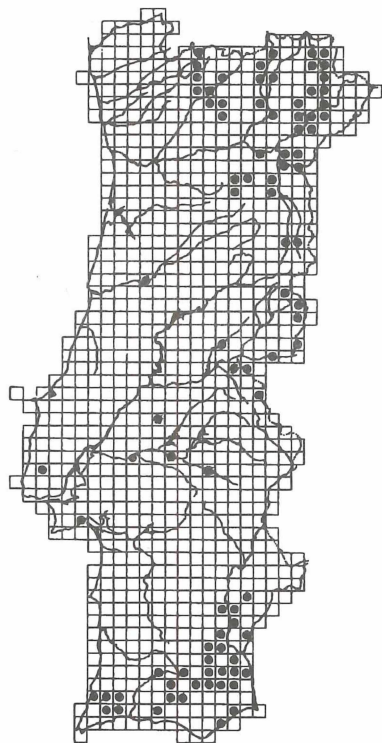
Orthetrum trinacria
SÉLYS, 1841



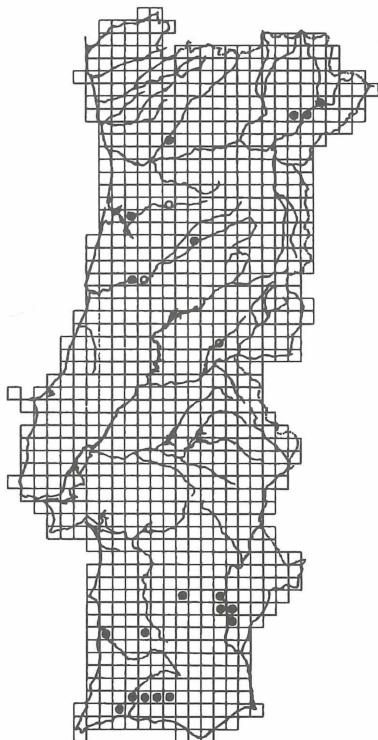
Oxygastra curtisii
DALE, 1834



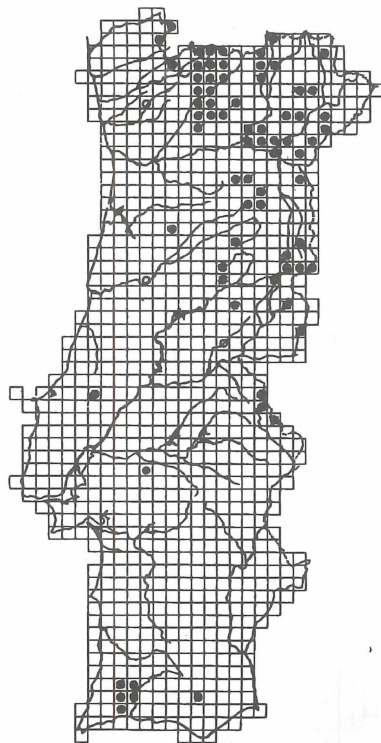
Paragomphus genei
SÉLYS, 1841



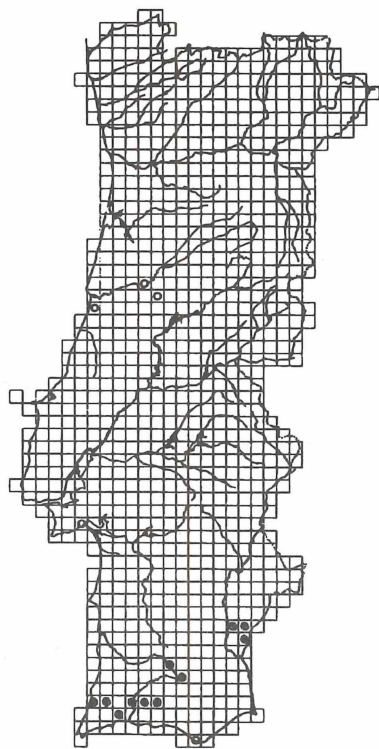
Platycnemis acutipennis
SÉLYS, 1841



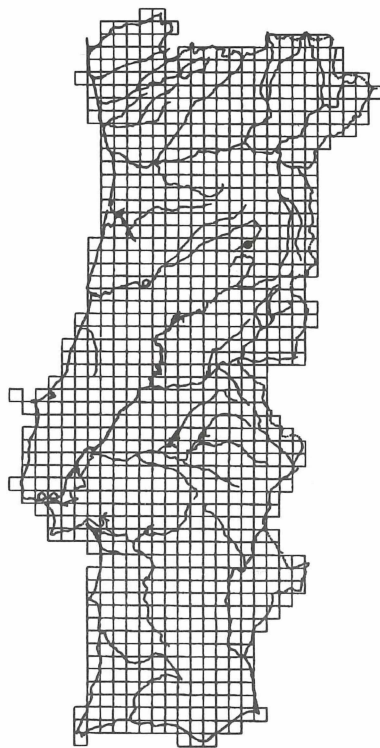
Platycnemis latipes
RAMBUR, 1842



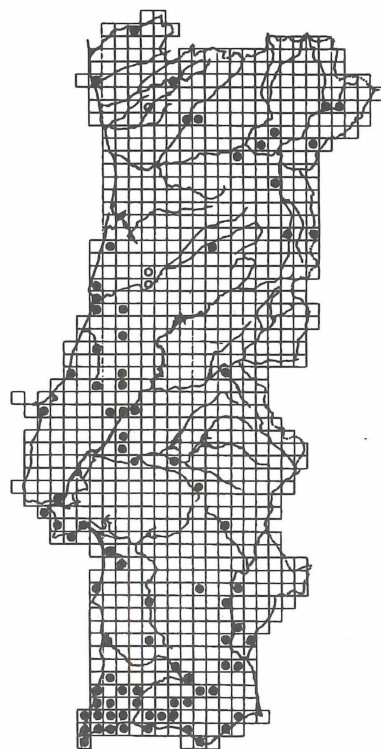
Pyrrhosoma nymphula
SULZER, 1776



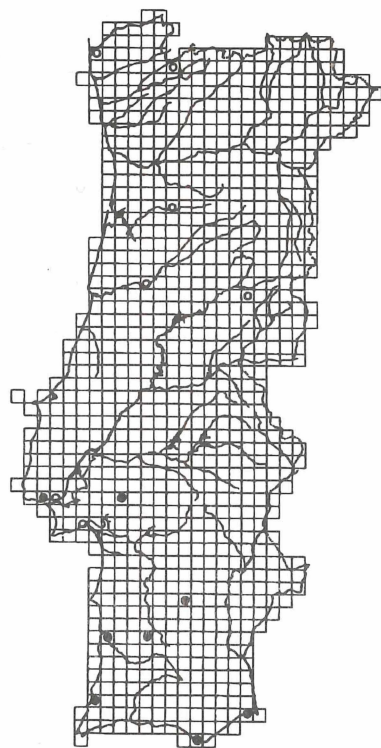
Sympetma fusca
VAN DER LINDEN, 1820



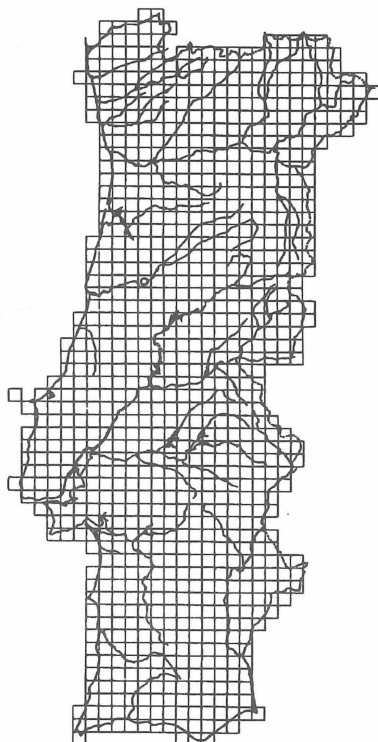
Sympetrum flaveolum
LINNAEUS, 1758



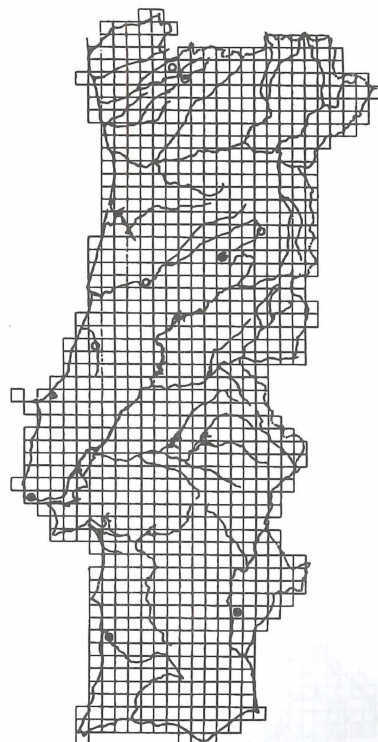
Sympetrum fonscolombii
SÉLYS, 1840



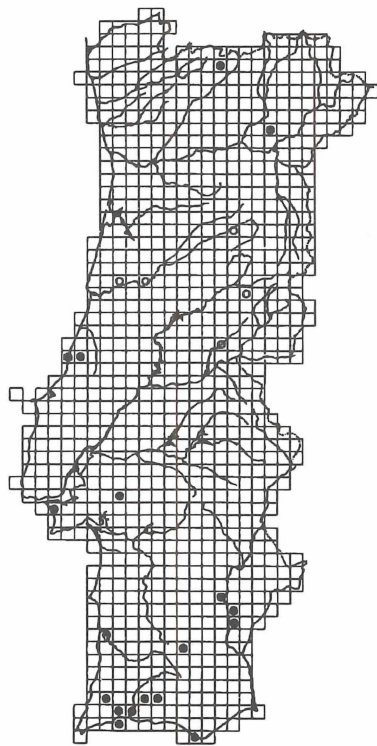
Sympetrum meridionale
SÉLYS, 1841



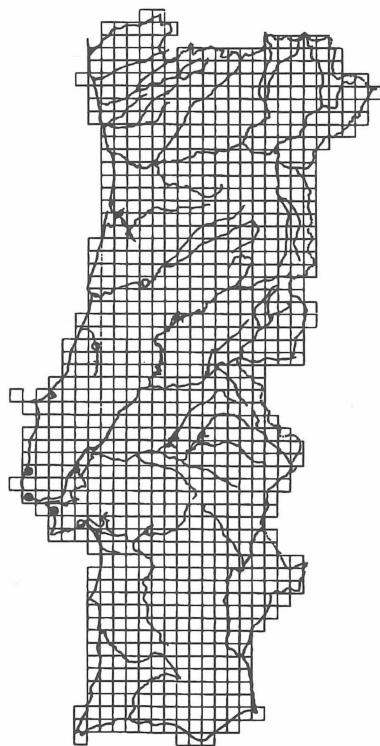
Sympetrum pedemontanum
ALLIONI, 1766



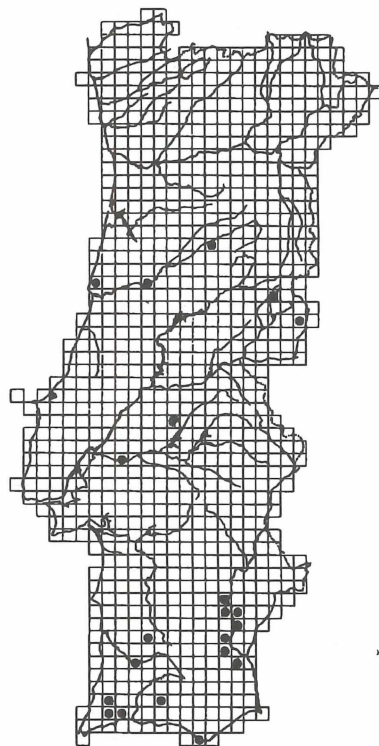
Sympetrum sanguineum
MÜLLER, 1764



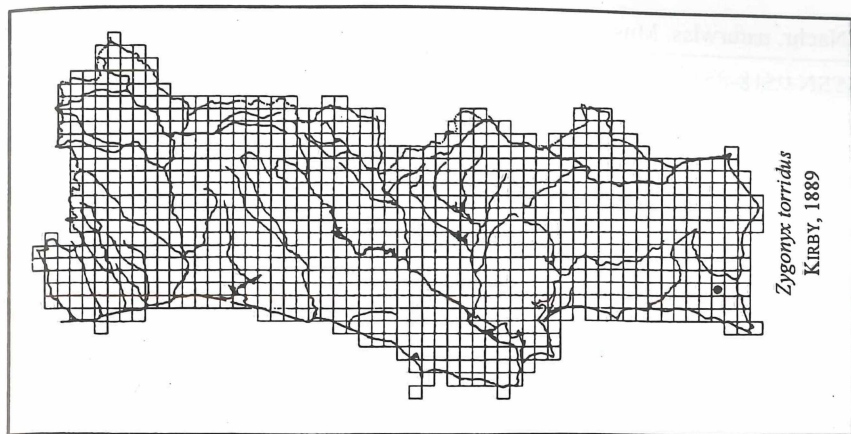
Sympetrum striolatum
CHARPENTIER, 1840



Sympetrum vulgatum
LINNAEUS, 1758



Trithemis annulata
PALISAT DE BEAUVOIS, 1807



Lestes barbarus frisst *Lestes virens* (Peredo de Bemposta/NE-Portugal) Foto: R. Malkmus

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