

important connection of Bogotá with the eastern llanos (plains), and therefore, most easily accessible to collectors who stay in Bogotá. — I do not know whether in the eastern slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes other rivers exist called "Río Negro", one of which could be the Río Negro mentioned by Selys, but the Brazilian Río Negro must definitely be discarded as a possible place of capture of Andean species such as the two polythorids quoted above.

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A NEW LOCALITY FOR *CALOPTERYX SPLENDENS* (HARR.) IN THE NETHERLANDS (ZYGOPTERA: CALOPTERYGIDAE)

In The Netherlands the continuous decline of the relative abundance of *C. splendens* (cf. J. VANTOL & D.C. GEJSKES, 1981, *Nieuwsbr. EIS-Ned.* 10: 47-53) means a decrease from 51 to 16 UTM-grid records since 1950. It is worth noting, therefore, that 7 ♂ and 4 ♀ were recorded, June 20, 1983, on the Bielheimerbeek, Gelderland prov., UTM co-ordinates 32 ULC 1657.

The Bielheimerbeek is a canalized brook, about 7 m wide, and up to 1 m deep. On June 20, 1983 the current speed was 15 cm/sec⁻¹, and the Secchi-clearness was 30 cm. The waterdepth at the inner bend of the brook was 50 cm. The vegetation recorded at this locality consisted of *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (5% cover, linear leaves only), filamentous algae (5%), *Nuphar lutea* (+), *Potamogeton pectinatus* (+), *Phalaris arundinacea* (+), and *Glyceria maxima* (+).

The males showed territorial behaviour and attempted to copulate. As resting sites, the females used borderplants hanging over the water, the males floating waterplants.

M. WASSCHER (1983, *Natura, Amst.* 80: 127-132) gives as possible localities of *C. splendens* habitats of this kind, viz. canalized parts of brooks, with reasonable water quality, and dense border vegetation.

An approximate date of colonization of the Bielheimerbeek by *C. splendens* cannot be ascertained. Subsequent to a period of rather strong pollution, the water quality has improved during the last few years. The presence

of *Micronecta minutissima*, *Gammarus lacustris*, *Scapholeberis macronata*, Ephemeroptera sp., and Trichoptera sp. is indicative of a moderate nitrification and mild pollution. The possibility of a recent colonization remains open. The immature stages were so far not collected.

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CONTRASTING DIURNAL AND NOCTURNAL PERCHING SITES OF *ISCHNURA POSITA* (HAG.) (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

I. posita is a common coenagrionid damselfly often found in the lentic environments of Tarrant Co., Texas (J.V. ROBINSON, 1983, *Am. Midl. Nat.* 109: 169-174). Adult *I. posita* are usually found flying at intermediate heights amidst dense emergent or peripheral vegetation. This vegetation might provide protection from aerial predators such as birds and other odonates that attack from above, while the height of *I. posita*'s activity above the water might reduce its risk from predators from below (e.g. frogs, fish and other arthropods). Also the vegetation might provide a microhabitat which is more shaded and protected from winds than less heavily vegetated areas.

Adult odonates are generally sexually dimorphic in their habitat use, but *I. posita* is atypical; both males and females are regularly found at the aquatic site during the day. Additionally, both sexes roost at night among the same vegetation that they are active amongst throughout the day.

No data have been published concerning the vertical distribution patterns of this species. We suggest that this distribution should tend to be higher during the night than the day and here provide data in support of this claim.

Data were collected during July and August of 1983 when 212 perch sites of *I. posita* were observed at a 0.3 ha pond located in Veterans Park, Arlington, Texas. These perch sites consisted of specific points along the stems of the marginal vegetation which included the following plant species: *Eclipta alba*, *Juncus diffusissimus*, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Paspalum* sp., *Eleocharis* sp., *Typha* sp. and *Ludwigia peploides*. The heights of these perching points