

from long grasses overhanging the banks into the water. The *taeniolata* were taken from the bottom where mud and debris were present. Most were last-instar, and a few were in L-1 and L-2 instars.

All nymphs were placed in a 10 gallon aquarium fitted with filter and aerator. In the aquarium were several emergence supports, moss hanging into the water, and a large rock which extended 3-4 inches above the surface. The bottom was gravel with spots of deep sand. Almost always *annulata* was on the moss or one of the emergence supports. The *georgina* were about equally divided as climbers and bottom dwellers. Usually *taeniolata* was on the bottom, and sometimes burrowed.

In August, 1977 three nymphs were collected from the mud bottom of a pond-like area of Hog Creek, McLennan County, Texas. Two were in L-2 instar, and one was in L-4. These were placed in the aquarium, and May 21, 1978 one emerged as *M. pacifica* (Hag.). Another was found dead after metamorphosis was complete, and it too appeared to be *pacifica*. These three specimens, including the younger nymph now in L-1 instar, were sent to Dr. Minter J. Westfall, University of Florida. He wrote that the live nymph had molted to L-instar, and that he thought it too was *pacifica*. In aquaria the *pacifica* nymphs were always on the bottom. In the daytime, when the two older nymphs were in L-instar, they covered themselves with sand to the extent that only their outlines were visible. At night they came out to feed, but remained on the bottom. During the three days prior to

emergence, *pacifica* did not burrow.

During daylight hours the *Macromia* nymphs fed very little. Those that burrowed retained that position. The other bottom-dwellers spread their legs and flattened their bodies against the sand or gravel. The climbers spread their legs and flattened their bodies against the emergence supports, the rock, or the moss. At night they retract their legs slightly and elevate their bodies. Apparently this is a feeding attitude. I have observed *M. annulata* and *georgina* catch prey while in that position. When the prey crawled across or touched one of the nymphs front legs, the nymph, in one movement, swung its body around so as to face the prey and caught it without moving any of the feet.

During the emergence period, nymphs often climbed to the top of the large rock and moved about with surprising speed, searching for a suitable site for transformation. Sometimes one climbed the rock, went back into the water, and repeated this performance several times before hunting for another way out of the water. Usually it would find one of the emergence sticks, however several waited too long and drowned. None of the *Macromia* emerged on the rock. It was put in the aquarium for the convenience of certain gomphids and Zygoptera. *Erpetogomphus designatus* (Hag.) and *Argia sedula* (Hag.) did emerge there, but *Gomphus militaris* (Hag.) chose one of the sticks.

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## BRIEF NOTES AND RECORDS

### THREE METRE HIGH DRAGONFLY STATUE IN FINLAND

In December 1966 a statue showing a group of dragonflies was unveiled on the occasion of the opening of a bank office in the city of Lahti (address: Lahden Säästöpankki, Rautatiekatu 20 A, SF-15110 Lahti-11). The three metre high piece of art repre-

sents a pair of an anisopterous dragonfly ovipositing in a reed stalk, accompanied by a third individual above the pair (Fig. 1). The fountain beneath the dragonflies makes the composition very natural and enjoyable.

The statue was made by the well known Finnish sculptor Heikki Nieminen from embossed steel using the welding method.

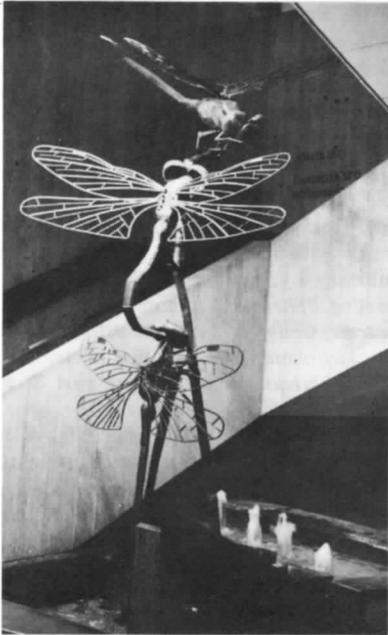


Fig. 1. "Dragonflies", a steel statue by Heikki Nieminen.

The steel was polished, blued by heating and finally varnished. The artist also made two miniature copies of the statue by the same method. The smaller one (0.5 m high) is in the possession of the bank mentioned above, and the other (1 m high) is placed in the city hall of Espoo. The latter statue shows the ovipositing pair only.

A keen interest in nature and in dragonflies gave the sculptor the inspiration to use dragonflies as models for his art production. To obtain a lifelike resemblance he photographed dragonflies in nature. A *Sympetrum* species has most obviously served as the model. Creating the drafts and the monument took the sculptor more than one year.

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A NEW RECORD OF THE MASS OCCURRENCE OF *AESHNA* (*HESPER-*

*AESHNA*) *CONFUSA* (RAMBUR) ON A SHIP IN THE MOUTH OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA, URUGUAY (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

Dr. K. Jażdżewski of the First Polish Antarctic Marine Research Expedition, on January 20, 1976, took three males (one not fully mature) pertaining to this species. The text on the label reads: "Uruguay, La Plata, Montevideo, in front of the port gate; mass flight over the ship 'Profesor Siedlecki', in the morning". The specimens are in Dr. B. Kiauta's collection, Utrecht.

*A. (H.) confusa* has been recorded at least twice earlier on ships off the mouth of the Rio de La Plata. F. RIS (1904, *Hamb. Magalh. Sammelreise* 2: 29) around the New Year of 1890/1891 observed many hundreds of individuals of this species and of *A. (Neureclipta) bonariensis* (Ramb.) on the steamer "Darmstadt", many miles from land. H. SCOTT (1934, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 67: 279) reported that a number of specimens of both sexes came on board of H.M.S. "Eagle", on February 23, 1931, when the ship was about 60 miles from land off the Rio de La Plata.

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ADDITIONAL RECORD OF *CROCOTHEMIS SERVILIA* (DRURY) FROM FLORIDA (ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE)

While my previous note on the subject was in the press (cf. D.R. PAULSON, 1978, *Notul. odonatol.* 1: 9-10), I received a letter from Dr. Kenneth J. Tennessen stating that he collected one male of this species and saw several additional males at a pond off Commercial Blvd in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida, United States, on September 16, 1975. The specimen, in his collection, was compared directly with males from South Vietnam.

Thus either *C. servilia* has been introduced twice at localities about 65 km apart, or it is much more widespread in south-eastern Florida than we now know. It will