

## Odonata collected in 2021 in Azerbaijan, including new data on *Gomphus schneiderii* Selys, 1850 and *Libellula pontica* Selys, 1887

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### Abstract

This paper presents the results of a study on the odonate fauna in Azerbaijan. The survey was conducted in the summer of 2021 and covered 24 localities in twelve districts. A total of 34 species from 9 families was recorded. New localities for *Gomphus schneiderii* Selys, 1850 and *Libellula pontica* Selys, 1887 are reported. A formerly published record of *Gomphus vulgatissimus* from Khachmaz, Nabran village, has to be corrected into *G. schneiderii*.

**Keywords:** Odonata, fauna, Azerbaijan, *Gomphus schneiderii*, *Libellula pontica*.

### Introduction

In 2021, we continued our surveys of the dragonfly fauna of Azerbaijan (Fig. 1). The following areas were covered – Absheron, Lenkoran, Yardimli, Balaken, Zagatala, Gazakh, Agstafa, Khizi, Shemakha, Guba and Nakhichevan AR (Julfa and Ordubad districts). 2021 was characterized by a fairly dry spring and a very hot and dry summer. For this reason, many small reservoirs and rivers dried up and, accordingly, both the abundance of dragonflies and the number of species decreased. Nevertheless, we were able to find interesting and rare species.

### Material and Methods

#### Sampling sites

Odonate specimens were collected from May to October 2021. All photos were taken by the author using Canon EOS 5D Mark III, with Tamron SP 90mm, F/2.8 Macro lens, under natural conditions. All photos were made in 2021. Specimens are deposited in the Laboratory of Terrestrial Invertebrates of the Zoological Institute NAS of Azerbaijan, Baku.

#### Localities (Fig. 1)

##### Absheron district:

Loc. 1. Pirekeshkul (Pirekeşkül) village (N40°31'17.34" E49°31'55.25"; 56 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 2).

A small canal-like reservoir with tamarisks (*Tamarix* sp.) and silverberry (*Elaeagnus*

*commutata* Bernh. ex Rydb.) bushes along the banks, the shores are sandy. The Sumgaitchay river flows nearby, the banks are also sandy, with areas of tamarisks and silverberry (Fig. 3). A little higher on the hills there is a brackish lake with clayey shores, herbaceous vegetation and rare low tamarisk bushes along the shores (Fig. 4).

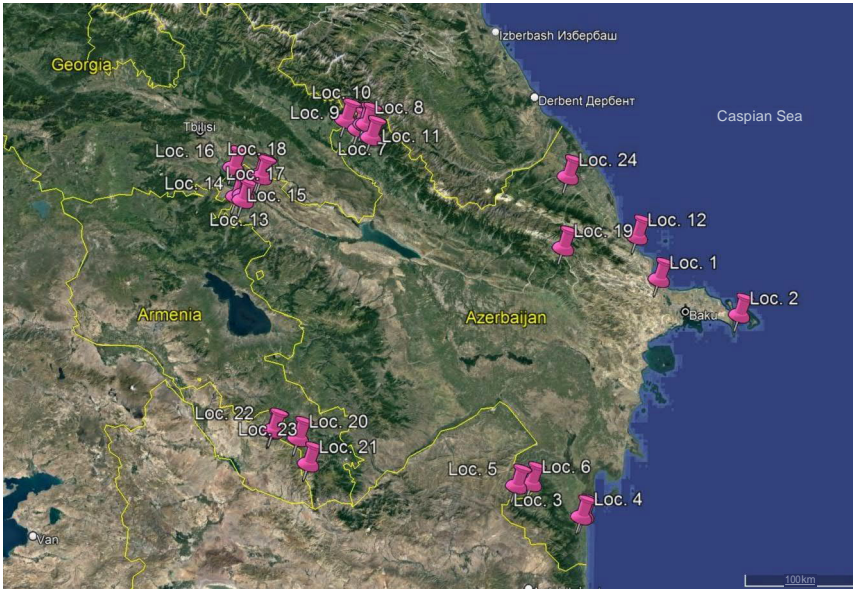


Figure 1. Map of localities.



Figure 2. Absheron district, Pirekeshkul (Pirekeşkül) village, a small canal-like reservoir with tamarisks (*Tamarix* sp.) and silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata* Bernh. ex Rydb.) bushes along the banks.



Figure 3. Absheron district, Pirekeshkul (Pirekeşkül) village, Sumgaitchay river with sandy banks with areas of tamarisks and silverberry.



Figure 4. Absheron district, a brackish lake with herbaceous vegetation and rare low tamarisk bushes along the shores near Pirekeshkul (Pirekeşkül) village.



Figure 5. Absheron Peninsula, a small reservoir with reed (*Phragmites* sp.) and in some places silverberry in the Absheron National Park.





Figure 6. Absheron Peninsula, a channel with reed (*Phragmites* sp.) in the Absheron National Park.



Figure 7. Lenkoran district, a forest stream, along the banks of which there are small reeds and thickets of blackberries (*Rubus* sp.) near Dashtatuk vill. (Daştatük).

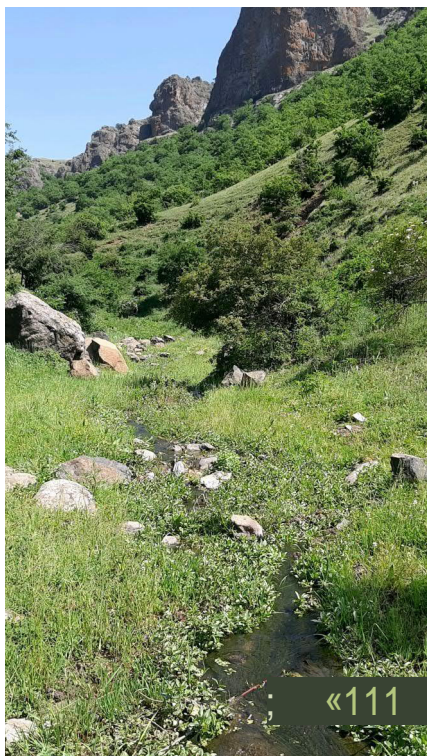


Figure 8. Lenkoran district, a small stream with sandy banks and pebble bottoms near Azfillal settlement.





**Figure 9.** Lenkoran district, a large meadow with tall grasses and areas overgrown with blackberry bushes near Azfilial settlement.



**Figure 10.** Yardimli district, a small rivulet flowing in a depression between the hills near Shefekli village.

Loc. 2. Absheron National Park, (N40°14' 28.98" E50°22'4.94"; -28 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 5). A small reservoir in the Absheron National Park and a canal coming from this reservoir. On the other side, the channel emerges from the brackish water spills. A pond and a canal with reed thickets (*Phragmites* sp.) and in some places silverberry (Fig. 6).

**Lenkoran district:**

Loc. 3. Dashtatuk village (Daştatük) (N38°-40'32.92" E48°45'42.16"; 103 m a.s.l.). A forest lake, located between trees. The banks are partly overgrown with reeds, bushes and thickets of blackberries. Below the lake there is a stream, along the banks of which there are also small thickets of reeds and blackberries (*Rubus* sp.) (Fig. 7).

Loc. 4. Azfilial settlement (N38°40'56,5" E48°46'58.5"; 51 m a.s.l.). A small area of forest behind the village with glades, a small stream with sandy banks and pebble bottoms runs along the entire area (Fig. 8). Adjacent to the forest area there is a large meadow with tall grasses and areas overgrown with blackberry bushes (Fig. 9).



Figure 11. Yardimli district, Khamargol (Xamargöl) lake near Dashkend vill. (Daşkənd), Yardimli district.



Figure 12. Balaken district, an open plot near the village Chichikhana (Çiçixana) village.



Figure 13. Balaken district, Beshbulag, areas with walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.) and other trees.



**Yardimli district:**

Loc. 5. Shefekli village (Şefekli) (N38°54'56.17" E48°6'12.59"; 1184 m a.s.l.). (Fig. 10).

A small rivulet flowing in a depression between the hills. In places, it flows between thickets of blackberries, in places between trees and bushes, in places in open space.

Loc. 6. Dashkend village (Daşkənd), Xhamargol (Xamargöl) (N38°56'4.77" E48°15'4.82"; 1248 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 11). A fairly large body of water, open on all sides but surrounded by a patch of forest. The shores are clayey, overgrown in places with grass; near the shores, there are thickets of blackberries.

**Balaken district:**

Loc. 7. Chichikhana (Çixixana) village (N41°40'33.9"; E46°29'34.8"; 316 m a.s.l.), A small river flowing through the forest. On the banks of the river there are trees, bushes, in the open part there are thickets of elderberries (*Sambucus nigra* L. (1753) (Fig. 12) and blackberries.

Loc. 8. Beshbulag (Beşbulaq) (N41°40'31.5"; E46°27'54.11"; 259 m a.s.l.). The site of the Zagatala National Nature Reserve, where open meadows alternate with thickets of blackberries, elderberries and areas with walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.) and other trees (Fig. 13).

Loc. 9. Peshtatala (Peştatala) village (N41°38'2.29" E46°24'39.89"; 172 m a.s.l.). A small reservoir (Fig. 14) and a small rivulet that flows into this reservoir on the way to the village. The reservoir is overgrown with reeds and cattails (*Typha* sp.), the banks of the rivulet are clayey, the vegetation along the banks is grassy.

Loc. 10. Gabagchol (Gabağçöl) settlement (N41°42'09.41" E46°16'36.08"; 216 m a.s.l.). The river Mazimchay (Mazımçay), with sandy shores, the bottom is pebbly in places (Fig. 15). Along the banks there are open meadows with herbaceous vegetation, as well as gardens and a forest area. There is a small water spill in the forest not far from the river.



Figure 14. Balaken district, a small reservoir near Peshtatala (Peştatala) village.

**Zagatala district:**

Loc. 11. Geratap (N41°34'32.25" E46°32'36.99"; 274 m a.s.l.). Small pond among agricultural fields (*Medicago*, *Zea mays*) bordering the forest (Figs. 16-17). The pond is overgrown with reeds, the banks are clayey and overgrown with herbaceous vegetation.

**Khizi district:**

Loc. 12. On the road to Khyzy city (N40°51'3.67" E49°18'5.57"; 4 m a.s.l.). A small river flowing through arid places, clay banks, overgrown with reeds and sometimes cattails (Fig. 18).

**Gazakh district:**

Loc. 13. Neighbourhoods of Demirchilar village, Jogazchay (Cohazçay) river (N41°5'35.98" E45°15'29.22"; 426 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 19), the banks of the river are low, clayey, with herbaceous vegetation, as well as thickets of cattail, reed and blackberry. In some places there are spills, also with reeds and cattails).



Figure 15. Balaken district, Gabagchol (Gabağçöl) settlement, plot of rivers Mazymchay.



Figure 16. Zagatala district, agricultural fields bordering the forest on the site of Geratap.





Figure 17. Zagatala district, Geratap, small pond overgrown with reeds.



Figure 18. Khizi district, a small river flowing through arid places, overgrown with reeds and sometimes cattails.

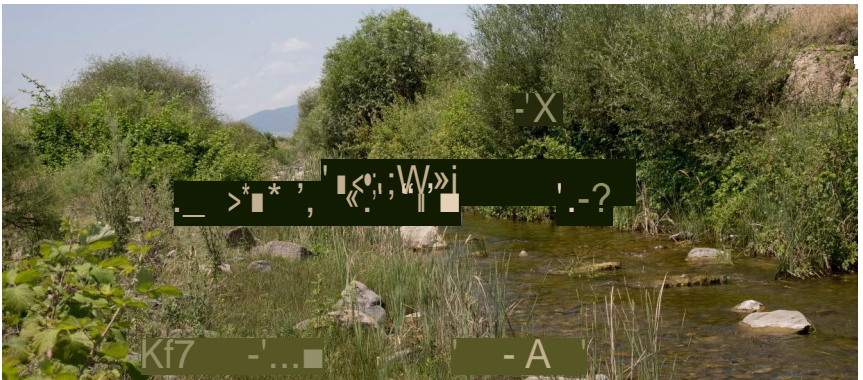


Figure 19. Gazakh district, near Demirchilar village, Jogazchay (Cohazçay) river.



**Figure 20. Gazakh district, Agstafachay Water reservoir.**



**Figure 21. Gazakh district, Abbasbeyli Water Reservoir.**

Loc. 14. Agstafachay Water reservoir (N41°3'9.79" E45°15'23.52"; 444 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 20). The reservoir has clayey banks, with almost only grassy vegetation.

Loc. 15. Abbasbeyli Water Reservoir (N41°4'36.88" E45°11'20"; 533 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 21). The reservoir is the same in appearance as the previous one - clayey banks, practically no vegetation along the banks, only grass and in some places tall dried grasses.

Loc. 16. Shikhly 1 settlement, along the Kura River (N41°17'59.26" E45°8'37.41"; 4 m a.s.l.). Small numerous spills along the section of the Kura River (Fig. 22), densely overgrown with reeds, rushes and cattails. In addition, along the Kura, there are groves of tamarisks and in some places silverberries (Fig. 23).





**Figure 22.** Gazakh district, numerous small spills along the section of the Kura River, densely overgrown with reeds, rushes and cattails.



**Fig. 23.** Gazakh district, Shikhy 1, along the Kura River.

**Agstafa district:**

Loc. 17. Yanarbulag vicinity (N41°15'7.72" E45°24'55.65"; 189 m a.s.l.). An irrigation canal along the road, densely overgrown with reeds and cattails. On the other side of the road, there is a small stream with thickets of silverberries and tamarisks (Figs. 24-25).

Loc. 18. The Kura River and water spills near the Poylu village (N41°14'26.56" E45°25'55.33"; 201 m a.s.l.). Along the banks of the Kura there are riparian forests consisting of silverberries and tamarisks. Not far from the coast, there are large freshwater floods with clayey shores and grassy vegetation, and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) pads in the water (Fig. 26).



**Fig. 24.** Agstafa district, Yanarbulag vicinity.



**Fig. 25.** Agstafa district, a small stream with thickets of silverberries and tamarisks.



**Fig. 26.** Agstafa district, water spills near the Poylu village.





**Fig. 27. Shemakha district, a small pond near Galeybugurd village.**



**Fig. 28. Nakhichevan MR, Ordubad district, freshwater flood and a small river on the way to the lake Goygol.**

**Shemakha district:**

Loc. 19. Galeybugurd village (N40°45'35.93" E48°32'18.57"; 840 m a.s.l.), a small pond (Fig. 27). The banks are clayey, along the border of the pond there are trees with thickets of blackberries.

**Nakhichevan MR:**

**Ordubad district:**

Loc. 20. Freshwater flood and a small river on the way to the lake Goygol (N39°14'24.54" E45°55'11.76"; 2253 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 28).

Loc. 21. Pazmari village (N39°2'53.88" E46°1'48.8"; 2162 m a.s.l.). A small river with grassy shores, with a cascading waterfall (Fig. 29).



**Fig. 29. Nakhichevan MR, Ordubad district, a small river with grassy shores.**



**Fig. 30. Nakhichevan MR, Julfa district, a small stream near Goynuk village.**



**Fig. 31. Nakhichevan MR, Julfa district, small ponds densely overgrown with various grasses and reeds at the exit from the Goynuk village.**





**Fig. 32.** Guba district, Krim lake.

#### **Julfa district:**

Loc. 22. Goynuk (Göynük) village (N39°17'44.91" E45°40'3.9"; 1569 m a.s.l.), a small stream flowing near the village, along the banks of which various herbs grow (Fig. 30).

Loc. 23. Goynuk (Göynük) village (N39°17'20.23" E45°39'24.31"; 1499 m a.s.l.), freshwater spill with meadow vegetation and small ponds densely overgrown with various grasses and reeds at the exit from the village (Fig. 31).

#### **Guba district:**

Loc. 24. Krim lake (N41°18'35.89" E48°34'55.55"; 481 m a.s.l.). The lake is covered with forest on one side of the bank, on the other side there is an open clay bank with herbaceous vegetation and in places with reed thickets (Fig. 32).

## **Results**

A total of 34 odonate species was recorded; records are documented specieswise.

### **Recorded species**

#### **Calopterygidae**

*Calopteryx splendens intermedia* (Selys, 1887)

Loc. 10. 2♂♂, 3.06.2021; Loc. 11. 3♂♂, 2.06.2021; Loc. 13. 2♂♂, 18.06.2021; Loc. 16. 1♂, 21.06.2021; Loc. 17. 1♂, 20.06.2021.

*Calopteryx splendens orientalis* (Selys, 1887)

Loc. 3. 1♂, 17.05.2021; Loc. 4. 1♂, 1♀, 19.05.2021.

#### **Euphaeidae**

*Epallage fatime* Charpentier, 1840

Loc. 5. 1♂, 22.05.2021; Loc. 13. 2♂♂, 18.06.2021.



**Lestidae***Lestes barbarus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Loc. 9. 3♂♂, 2♀♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 11. 1♂, 1♀, 2.06.2021.

*Lestes dryas* Kirby, 1890

Loc. 20. 4♂♂, 1♀, 10.07.2021.

*Lestes virens* Rambur, 1842

Loc. 20. 2♀♀, 10.07.2021.

*Chalcolestes parvidens* (Artobolevsky, 1929)

Loc. 4. 1♀, 14.10.2021.

**Coenagrionidae***Ischnura pumilio* (Charpentier, 1825)

Loc. 9. 2♂♂, 1.06.2021; Loc. 10. 1♂, 3.06.2021; Loc. 23. 3♂♂, 2♀♀, 8.07.2021.

*Ischnura elegans* (Vander Linden, 1820)

Loc. 1. 1♀, 25.07.2021; Loc. 2. 1♀, 15.06.2021; 1♂, 19.05.2021; Loc. 3. 1♂, 17.05.2021; Loc. 5. 1♂, 1♀, 22.05.2021; Loc. 6. 1♀, 23.05.2021; Loc. 9. 1♂, 1.06.2021; Loc. 10. 3♂♂, 1♀, 3.06.2021; Loc. 13. 3♂♂, 18.06.2021; Loc. 16. 3♂♂, 1♀, 21.06.2021; Loc. 18. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 20.06.2021; Loc. 23. 3♂♂, 1♀, 8.07.2021; Loc. 24. 3♂♂, 1♀, 27.07.2021.

*Coenagrion puella* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 33)

Loc. 4. 2♂♂, 1♀, 19.05.2021; Loc. 9. 1♂, 1♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 10. 5♂♂, 3.06.2021; Loc. 11. 3♂♂, 1♀, 2.06.2021; Loc. 13. 2♂♂, 18.06.2021; Loc. 16. 1♂, 21.06.2021.

*Coenagrion scitulum* (Rambur, 1842) (Figs. 34-36)

Loc. 6. 6♂♂, 6♀♀, 23.05.2021.

*Coenagrion ornatum* (Selys, 1850)

Loc. 5. 4♂♂, 22.05.2021.

*Erythromma viridulum orientale* Schmidt, 1960

Loc. 16. 2♂♂, 21.06.2021; Loc. 24. 1♂, 27.07.2021.



**Fig. 33. *Coenagrion puella*** (Linnaeus, 1758), male (Loc. 10).



Fig. 34. *Coenagrion scitulum* (Rambur, 1842), copula (Loc. 6).



Fig. 35. *Coenagrion scitulum* (Rambur, 1842), copulae (Loc. 6).



Fig. 36. *Coenagrion scitulum* (Rambur, 1842), copulae (Loc. 6).



## Platycnemididae

*Platycnemis dealbata* Selys in Selys and Hagen, 1850

Loc. 3. 1♂, 2♀, 17.05.2021; Loc. 4. 1♂, 19.05.2021; Loc. 7. 1♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 8. 3♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 10. 2♂♂, 1♀, 3.06.2021; Loc. 11. 1♂, 2.06.2021; Loc. 12. 3♂♂, 1♀, 9.06.2021; Loc. 13. 5♂♂, 2♀, 18.06.2021; Loc. 17. 2♂♂, 3♀, 20.06.2021; Loc. 18. 1♂, 20.06.2021; Loc. 24. 2♂♂, 27.07.2021.

## Aeshnidae

*Anax imperator* Leach, 1815 (Fig. 37)

Loc. 6. observation, 23.05.2021; Loc. 18. 1♂, 20.06.2021; Loc. 19. Observation, 28.06.2021.

*Aeshna affinis* Vander Linden, 1820

Loc. 10. 1♀, 03.06.2021.

*Aeshna isoceles* (Müller, 1764) (Fig. 38)

Loc. 4. 1♂, 19.05.2021; Loc. 8. 1♂, 1.06.2021; Loc. 11. 1♂, 2.06.2021; Loc. 18. 1♂, 20.06.2021.

## Gomphidae

*Gomphus schneiderii* Selys, 1850 (Fig. 39)

Loc. 4. 2♂♂, 19.05.2021.

*Onychogomphus forcipatus albotibialis* Schmidt, 1954

Loc. 7. 1♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 11. 3♂♂, 2.06.2021; Loc. 16. 3♂♂, 21.06.2021; Loc. 17. 2♂♂, 20.06.2021; Loc. 18. 1♂, 1♀, 20.06.2021; Loc. 22. 3♂♂, 8.07.2021.

## Cordulegastridae

*Cordulegaster charpentieri* (Kolenati, 1846)

Loc. 21. 1♀, 12.07.2021.

## Libellulidae

*Libellula depressa* Linnaeus, 1758 (Fig. 40)

Loc. 5. 2♀, 22.05.2021; Loc. 6. observation, 23.05.2021; Loc. 7. 1♂, 1.06.2021; Loc. 8. 1♀, 3.06.2021; Loc. 10. 1♂, 03.06.2021.

*Libellula pontica* Selys, 1887 (Fig. 41)

Loc. 7. 1♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 8. 1♂, 5♀, 1.06.2021.

*Orthetrum brunneum* (Fonscolombe, 1837)

Loc. 1. 1♂, 2♀, 25.07.2021; Loc. 10. 1♂, 1♀, 03.06.2021; Loc. 12. 1♂, 9.06.2021; Loc. 13. 2♂♂, 1♀, 18.06.2021; Loc. 16. 1♂, 21.06.2021; Loc. 17. 2♂♂, 20.06.2021; Loc. 22. 1♂, 8.07.2021; Loc. 23. Observation, 8.07.2021; Loc. 24. 1♂, 27.07.2021.

*Orthetrum cancellatum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 43)

Loc. 2. 2♂♂, 1♀, 15.06.2021; Loc. 17. 1♀, 20.06.2021.



Fig. 37. *Anax imperator* Leach, 1815, male (Loc. 18).



Fig. 38. *Aeshna isoceles* (Müller, 1764), female (Loc. 8).



Fig. 39. *Gomphus schneiderii* Selys, 1850, male (Loc. 4).

*Orthetrum coerulescens* (Fabricius, 1798)

Loc. 1. 1♂, 2♀, 25.07.2021; Loc. 5. 1♂, 22.05.2021; Loc. 7. 1♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 8. 1♂, 2♀, 1.06.2021; Loc. 10. 1♀, 3.06.2021; Loc. 12. 1♂, 1♀, 9.06.2021; Loc. 13. 1♂, 18.06.2021; Loc. 16. 1♂, 21.06.2021; Loc. 17. 1♂, 1♀, 20.06.2021; Loc. 22. 3♂♂, 8.07.2021; Loc. 23. Observation, 8.07.2021; Loc. 24. 1♂, 27.07.2021.



*Orthetrum albistylum* (Selys, 1848) (Fig. 42)

Loc. 16. 1♂, 2♀♀, 21.06.2021; Loc. 18. 2♂♂, 20.06.2021.

*Orthetrum sabina* (Drury, 1773)

Loc. 18. 1♀, 20.06.2021.

*Sympetrum fonscolombii* (Selys, 1840) (Fig. 44)

Loc. 1. 1♂, 14.04.2021; 1♀, 21.07.2021; Loc. 13. 1♀, 18.06.2021; Loc. 14. 3♂♂, 1♀, 18.06.2021; Loc. 15. 2♂♂, 1♀, 19.06.2021.

*Sympetrum sanguineum* (Müller, 1764) (Fig. 45)

Loc. 23. 4♂♂, 4♀♀, 8.07.2021; Loc. 24. 2♀♀, 27.07.2021.

*Sympetrum striolatum* (Charpentier, 1840)

Loc. 2. 1♂, 15.06.2021; Loc. 4. 4♀♀, 14.10.2021; Loc. 10. 1♀, 3.06.2021; Loc. 12. 1♂, 9.06.2021; Loc. 13. 1♂, 18.06.2021; Loc. 22. 2♀♀, 22.07.2021.

*Sympetrum meridionale* (Selys, 1841)

Loc. 12. 2♀♀, 9.06.2021; Loc. 19. 1♀, 28.06.2021.

*Sympetrum flaveolum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Loc. 20. 2♂♂, 10.07.2021.

**Fig. 40. *Libellula depressa* Linnaeus, 1758, female (Loc. 5).**



**Fig. 41. *Libellula pontica* Selys, 1887, male (Loc. 8).**





Fig. 42. *Orthetrum albistylum* (Selys 1848), male (Loc. 18).



Fig. 43. *Orthetrum cancellatum* (Linnaeus, 1758), female (Loc. 2).



Fig. 44. *Sympetrum fonscolombii* (Selys, 1840), male (Loc. 15).

*Crocothemis erythraea* (Brullé, 1832)

Loc. 16. 2 ♂♂ 21.06.2021; Loc. 22. 1 ♂, 8.07.2021.

*Selysiothemis nigra* (Vander Linden, 1825)

Loc. 14. 1 ♀, 18.06.2021.



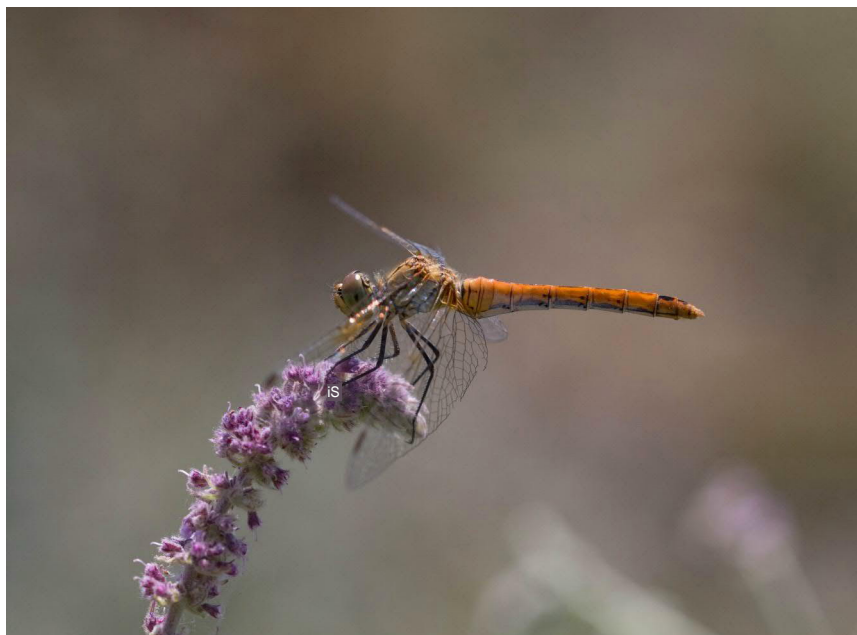


Fig. 45: *Sympetrum sanguineum* (Müller, 1764), female, Loc. 23.

## Discussion

*Gomphus vulgatissimus* / *G. schneiderii*: Snegovaya (2020) had identified specimens collected in July 2019 at Loc. 5. Khachmaz, Nabran vill., (N 41°45'23.78", E 48°40'53.51"; 6m a.s.l.) as *G. vulgatissimus*. The re-examination of these specimens – using Dijkstra & Lewington 2006 for identification – resulted in *G. schneiderii*. Therefore, this misidentification is corrected here: *G. schneiderii* is occurring at Nabran, not *G. vulgatissimus*.

Previously unpublished records of *G. schneiderii* are published in Dumont et al. (2021). They are based on collections of N. Snegovaya from the Lenkoran region in southern Azerbaijan.

*Libellula pontica* Selys, 1887 was previously documented by us near Loc. 8 in this study (Skvortsov & Snegovaya 2014: Dzhidzhikhana (Cicixana) (41°40'33.9"N, 46°29'34.8"E), where we had caught only one specimen. This year we caught a specimen from another location - Loc. 7. In addition to these locations, we have previously noted it from the Agstafa region in the vicinity of the village Poylu (41°09'27.15"N, 45°26'53.81"E, 1 male, Snegovaya, unpublished data). *Libellula pontica* is included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species with status NT (near threatened). In the Balaken region this species was recorded in glades near the forest, whereas in the Agstafa region it was recorded in the arid zone among reed beds and silverberry thickets.

*Cordulegaster nakhitshevanica* Skvortsov & Snegovaya 2015 was synonymized by Schneider et al. (2021) with *Cordulegaster charpentieri* (Kolenati, 1846). For this taxon, a

new location was noted – in the vicinity of the village of Pazmari, Ordubad district. Earlier, it had also been recorded in Ordubad region, Agdera, and it had been observed but not caught in the Shahbuz region near the Kolany (41°04'24.16"N, 49°09'06.37"E) and Kyukyu (39°31'24"N 45°37'21"E) villages (Snegovaya, 2018, unpublished data). *Coenagrion ornatum* (Selys, 1850) is rare in Azerbaijan. It had previously been recorded for Azerbaijan from Absheron, Gusar (Dumont 2004), Shemakha (Skvortsov & Snegovaya 2015), and Nakhichevan (Skvortsov & Snegovaya 2014, Snegovaya 2019). Here, we add Shefekli village (Şefekli) as yet another locality for this species.

## Acknowledgements

I thank my friend Dr. İlham Kerimova (Institute of Zoology, Baku, Azerbaijan) for her help in our expeditions. Thanks also to the International Dragonfly Fund, the Hesse study group of Odonata (AK Libellen Hessen) and personally Martin Schorr for financial support of this study. I am also grateful to Dr Holger Hunger for reviewing this paper and checking the English language.

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