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NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS FOR AFRICAN  
ODONATA AND NOTES ON A FEW LARVAEby  
ELLIOT PINHEY*National Museum, Bulawayo*

Certain collections of Odonata recently submitted for identification have included localities outside the confines of those areas listed in the author's Catalogue of the Ethiopian species (PINHEY, 1962a).

The most extensive of these collections was that of Dr. E. S. Ross, of the California Academy of Sciences, reflecting his entomological tour of Africa in 1957-58. A tally of the number of species collected per family shows the following results:—

*Chlorolestidae* (2), *Lesiidae* (4), *Protoneuridae* (11), *Platynemididae* (3), *Coenagrionidae* (44), *Agrionidae* (7), *Chlorocyphidae* (12), *Gomphidae* (6), *Aeshnidae* (4), *Corduliidae* (2), *Libellulidae* (63).

*Coenagrionidae* and *Libellulidae* are essentially large families throughout Africa, but 11 *Protoneuridae* is a high percentage of this small family and in itself suggests that much of the collecting was in forest or at least well-shaded localities.

A smaller collection from Angola, Congo and Malagasy Republic, sent by Dr. Henri Bertrand was also notable, as far as new distributional records are concerned, for species of *Protoneuridae*.

Thirdly, a selection from the Fort Lamy—Tchad region, submitted by Dr. C. Dejoux, disclosed a few records and some information on certain unknown or little known larvae.

The author is most grateful for the opportunity of seeing these collections. This paper deals with the lesser known aspects.

**Lestes jacobi** Martin (1910)

A little known Congo species which has been found in recent years in Rhodesia (under the synonymous name of *L. disarmitus* Fraser, 1961).

♂ 13 miles N. of Kienge, 980 m., Congo, 22 Jan. 1958 (Ross).

**Isomecocyphus cyanura** (Förster, 1909)

A rather poorly known species from Cameroons and Congo.  
♀ Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 17 June 1958 (Ross).

**Elatoneura acuta** Kimmins (1938)

Described from Nigeria and known from N.W. Zambia (Pinhey, 1965).  
♀ Dundo, Angola, 1957 (Bertrand).

**Chlorocnemis nigripes** Selys (1886)

Widespread in Uganda, Cameroons, Congo.  
♂ Dundo, Angola, 1957 (Bertrand).

**Ceriatrion bakeri** Fraser (1941)

Known from Uganda, Nigeria and N.W. Zambia.  
♂ ♀ 54 miles W. of Kinda, 1050 m., Congo, 2 February, 1958 (Ross).

**Pseudagrion assegajii** Pinhey (1950)

A very local species in Rhodesia, Zambia and Transvaal.  
♂ Abercorn, Zambia, 1600 m., 16 February, 1958 (Ross).

**Pseudagrion serrulatum** Karsch (1894)

Cameroons, Congo and Uganda.  
♀ within 100 Km. N. of Cuché, Angola, Nov. 1951 (Fr. Eduardo: Ross expedition).

**Pseudagrion torridum** Selys (1876)

Locally abundant in Equatorial Africa. The collection from Tchad included the larva of a ♀ from Fort Lamy, 4 Aug. 1965 (No. A. 17).  
*Larva* Typical *Pseudagrion* larva. Antenna of 6 segments, the third slightly shorter than the sum of the two basal segments. Mask with 1-2 mental setae each side and 4 lateral setae. Caudal gills as long as abdomen.

**Aciagrion africanum** Martin (1908)

Congo, Guinea, Cameroons, Angola and Zambia.  
♂ ♀ Monrovia, Liberia, 5 July, 1957 (Ross).

**Agriocnemis zerafica** Le Roi (1915)

Equatorial Africa but apparently unrecorded from Gabon.  
♂ ♀ Port Gentil, Gabon, 12 July, 1957 (Ross).

**Agriocnemis exilis** Selys (1869)

Of this widespread African species it would appear that the larva has hitherto been unrecorded. A Fort Lamy, Tchad ♂ included the larval exuviae, collected 10 Dec. 1965 (No. 14).

*Larva* Total length 8.5 mm; caudal gills 4.2 mm. Antenna of 7 segments, 2 thick basal segments and very slender flagellum of 5 segments; 1st flagellar segment longer than 2nd basal but slightly shorter than the sum of the two basals; terminal (7th) segment minute. Eye rounded but flattish. Tarsal hooks well developed. Mask just reaching base of forelegs. Apex of mentum broadly rounded. 4 pairs of mental setae; 5 lateral setae (one of them at extreme base of lateral lobe). Movable spine slender.

**Platygypha pinheyi** Fraser (1950)

A very little known species from streams near the northern end of Lake Tanganyika.  
♂ 15 miles S. of Uvira, 800 m., Congo, 21 August, 1957 (Ross).

**Chlorocypha jacksoni** Pinhey (1952)

Hitherto only known from S.W. Uganda.

♂ ♀ South side of Mt. Kahuzi, Kivu, 2200 m., Congo, 5 September 1957; and  
♂ Lwiro R., 47 Km N. of Bukavu, 1950 m., Congo, 27 March 1957 (Ross).

**Chlorocypha schmidti** Pinhey (descr. with Press)

Paratype ♂ (topotypical) Mt. Hoyo, Ituri Forest, 1250 m., Congo, 5 Oct. 1957 (Ross). The holotype ♂, from a separate expedition, is in the National Museum, Bulawayo.

**Phyllogomphus** sp.

No adult in the Tchad material but a larva from Pont sur la Trandjilié, route de Moundou à Pala, Tchad (No. A15).

**Lestinigomphus** sp.

Again Tchad material, larva without adult: Lac de Fianga, 13 April 1965 (No. A37).

**ONYCHOGOMPHUS ROSSII** sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ (rather immature). Entire ground colour of body and appendages greenish yellow. Face and lips unmarked. Frons with black basal stripe. Head above with brown band behind the raised ocellar region. Occipital plate trapezoidal, the posterior edge straight, blackish. Antenna black with yellow basal segment. Postero-ventral surface of occiput greenish yellow.

Prothorax with black transverse band, constricted antero-posteriorly as well as laterally. Synthorax with only traces of dark brown; mesepisternum with two brown stripes as in figure; and below humeral suture traces of an incomplete sub-humeral line. Forefemur mainly black on inner surface, mid- and hindfemora with blackish exterior line. Tibiae with black stripes. Tarsi all black.

Abdomen with dark brown dorsal band divided medially by a greenish central stripe, which is widest on basal segments and constricted at two points on each segment. Foliations on segments 8-9 narrow. Auricles yellow. Accessory genitalia and anal appendages as in the figure. Superior appendage longer than 10th segment, armed apically with a spine, subapically with two large inner hooks. Inferior appendage with mid-lateral spine ending in a tooth.

Costal edges white. Subcostal veins yellow. Pterostigma yellowish, framed with brown veins. Discoidal field of two rows, increasing subnodally. Forewing with 12Ax, the 1st and 5th primaries; 9-10 Px.

Abdomen (without appendages) 30 mm, hindwing 25.5 mm.

The holotype, in the National Museum, Bulawayo, was collected within 100 Km. North of Cuché, Angola, Nov. 1951 (Fr. Eduardo: ex Ross Expedition). This species is much paler on the thorax and other parts of the body than other African species. The apical spine and pronounced hooks on the superior appendage are characteristic. It is named after Dr. E. S. Ross who planned and undertook the extensive entomological expedition through this continent.

**Micromacromia (?) sp. nov.**

♀ 3 miles E. of Lubudi, 1370 m., Congo, 4 February 1958 (Ross).

Since the only two examples are females it seems inadvisable to erect a type, but a brief description may be of interest:—

♀, Labium yellow with black median band. Face yellow, labrum with only narrow black anterior edge. Frons and vertex blue-black.

Synthorax black to well below humeral suture. A narrow yellow antehumeral stripe and a yellow dorsal triangle just below humeral suture. Side yellow with incomplete black spiracular line and a streak at dorsal end of 2nd suture. Legs black, forefemur whitish laterally.

Abdomen black. Segments 1-2 green laterally and mid-dorsally; segment 3 with green dorso-lateral and sublateral stripes; segments 4-7 with short greenish dorso-lateral bars, 9-10 with median dorsal greenish line.

Pterostigma black. Discoidal field of forewing of two rows increasing well before nodus; with bridge veins. Only 12-14Ax, which is low for this genus. Hindwing with anal loop of 8 cells; triangle crossed.

Abdomen 28.5 mm, hindwing 34 mm.

This is a very large species for the genus.

**Trithemis atra** Pinhey (1961)

Known from Uganda, N.W. Zambia, Gabon, Congo.

♂ within 100 Km N. of Cuché, Angola, Nov. 1951 (Fr. Eduardo: Ross Expedition).

**Trithemis hecate** Ris (1912)

Local. Widespread but not yet recorded from Tchad.

General ♀ Niellin, Tchad, 24 December 1965 (No. B.17).

**Urothemis edwardsi** (Selys, 1849)

A widespread species recorded here for its larva, collected with emerging ♀ adult at Fort Lamy, 7 Sept. 1965 (No. A.11).

*Larva* Total length C.20-21 mm. Head of normal size (as in *Trithemis*). Lateral lobes of mask with weak crenulations on inner margin. Antenna of 7 segments; 1st flagellar segment as long as the distance between their bases. Abdomen with short lateral spines on segment 9, rather longer spines on segment 10; with mid-dorsal spines on segments 5-8. Cercoids rather short, two-thirds as long as pyramid. Mask reaching middle legs. Mentum angled at apex. Mask with 12-13 mental setae, 9 lateral setae; movable spine slender. Lateral lobes of mask with spines grouped in pairs or threes on inner margin.

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**Illustrations**

**Onychogomphus rossii** sp. nov.

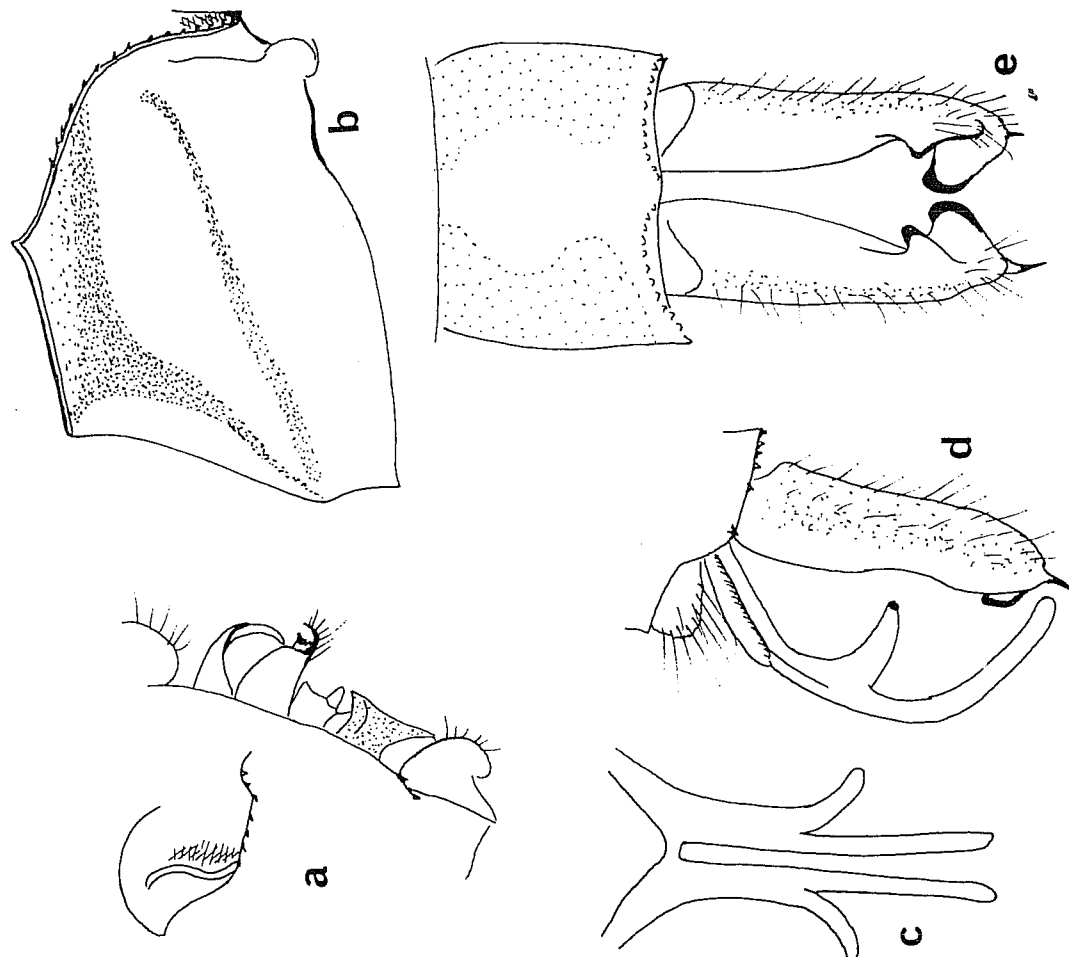
a. accessory genitalia and right auricle, from right.

b. left mesepisternum.

c-e anal appendages, c. inferior, from below,

d. left appendages, from left,

e. superior appendages, from above.



**Anax congoliath** Fraser (1953)

Known from the original short type series taken in the Congo and a smaller race, *isomboa* Pinhey (1962) from N.W. Zambia. R.M. Gambles, in correspondence, has intimated he thinks he has this species from Nigeria.

♀ Sasse-Sappo, Cameroons, 25 February 1952 (S.Tita: Ross expedition).

**Gynacantha mandERICA** Grünberg (1902)

Widespread, but not previously recorded from Angola.

♂ 4 miles S.E. of Cahama, 1120 m., Angola, 18 May 1958 (Ross).