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On the type locality of *Progomphus occidentalis* (Odonata: Gomphidae)

In 1983 I received from Dr Jean Legrand of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris a single male of the family Gomphidae (Odonata) from continental South America, which belonged to a new species. I described this specimen (Belle, 1983) under the name *Progomphus occidentalis*, but not without some hesitation, because no reference to the country of origin had been indicated on the envelope in which the specimen was stored. The only locality indication was "San Antonio", the site where apparently the insect was collected. I assumed that the country of origin was Venezuela, among others on the ground of the fact that my species was closely related to *Progomphus phylochromus* Ris, a species frequently encountered in that country. Recently, however, the well known lepidopterist Dr T. C. Emmel collected two males of *Progomphus occidentalis* in Bolivia in the Sud Yungas Province, Department La Paz, 4 km west of Chulumani on May 25, 1989. In Bolivia a place with the name San Antonio is situated about 350 km north-west of Chulumani. In my opinion there is little doubt that the holotype was collected in the environment of this place. Consequently Bolivia is considered its country of origin and the supposition Venezuela should be a discarded (see also De Marmels, 1990).

The two Bolivian males differ slightly from the male holotype in the following characters: 1, the first pale antehumeral stripes on the pterothoracic dorsum are identical in shape but broader; 2, the inner apical tip of the branches of the inferior caudal appendage (epiproct) is less acute and three out of four end in a single tooth instead of two teeth; 3, one of the males has a single cubito-anal cross-vein in both hind wings; the male holotype has two cubito-

anal cross-veins in each wing; 4, one male has a three-celled subtriangle in one of the fore wings, while the other male has a three-celled subtriangle in both hind wings; the male holotype has each subtriangle two-celled.

One male is deposited in the collection of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, and the second one in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville.

References

- BELLE, J., 1983. On the species of the polygonus group of *Progomphus* with a description of a new species (Odonata, Gomphidae). – *Tijdschr. Ent.* 126: 137-144.
 DE MARMELS, J., 1990. An updated checklist of the Odonata of Venezuela. – *Odonatologica* 19: 333-345.

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Hydraena gracilis in de Biesbosch (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae)

In het weekend van 10-11 september 1993 werd door de sekte Everts een excursie ondernomen in de Brabantsche Biesbosch. Onder de door Th. Heijerman verzamelde kevers bleek zich één nog niet geheel uitgekleurd mannetje van *Hydraena gracilis* Germar te bevinden. Deze waterkever werd in Nederland als uitgestorven beschouwd, aangezien de laatste waarneming dateerde uit 1923 (Cuppen, 1993). *Hydraena gracilis* werd met behulp van een sleepnet verzameld nabij polder "De Lange Plaat" (Amersfoort-coördinaten 113-416).

Hydraena gracilis is in West- en Centraal-Europa de algemeenste *Hydraena*-soort in stromende wateren, met name in (berg)beken met een relatief hoge stroomsnelheid. De soort was in Nederland uitsluitend bekend van Zuid-Limburg (Cuppen, 1993). De habitat van het exemplaar uit de Biesbosch viel niet meer