

Cyanogomphus pumilus, a new species from Venezuela (Odonata:
Gomphidae)

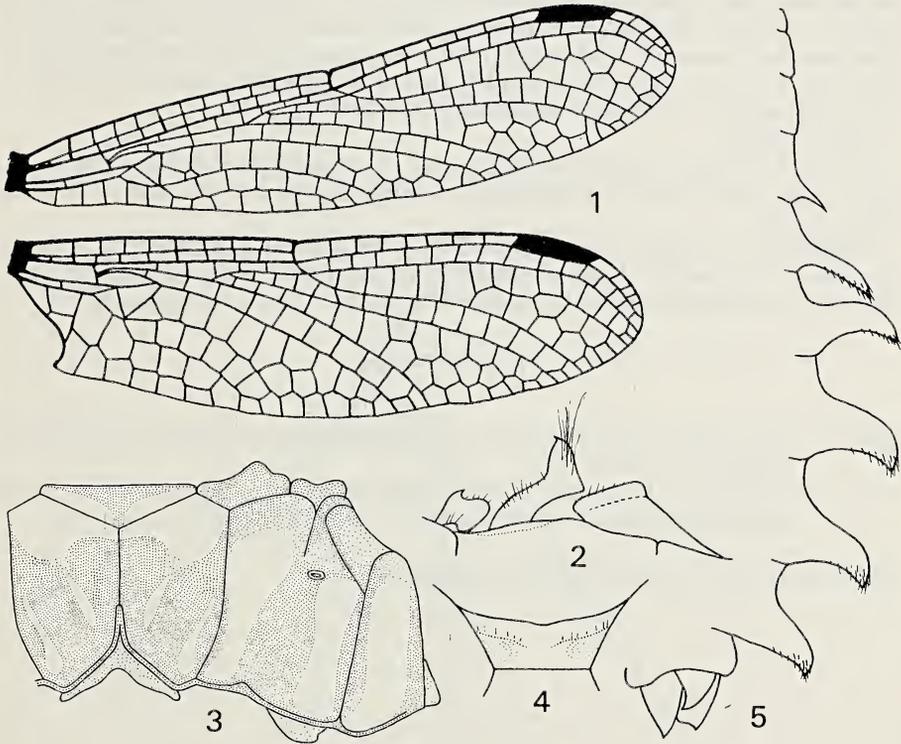
by

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ABSTRACT. — *Cyanogomphus pumilus* spec. nov. is described on the basis of two reared males and their exuviae from the Territorio Federal Amazonas, Venezuela.

INTRODUCTION

I am indebted to Mr. Jorge de Marmels of Caracas for the opportunity to report on a most interesting gomphid that was discovered about two years ago. The material in question has been correctly identified as an undescribed species of *Cyanogomphus* by Mr. de Marmels. It is closely allied to *Cyanogomphus minutus* Belle, 1970 but differs from this and all other species in that genus by the single row of posttrigonal cells in both fore and hind wings (fig. 1).



Figs 1-5. *Cyanogomphus pumilus* spec. nov., male: 1, right pair of wings of paratype; 2, accessory genitalia of paratype, right profile view; 3, diagram of thoracic colour pattern of holotype; 4, occiput of holotype, dorsal view; 5, skyline of abdomen and caudal appendages of holotype's exuviae, right profile view.

Cyanogomphus pumilus spec. nov. (figures 1-5)

Material. — Venezuela: Territorio Federal Amazonas, road between San Carlos de Río Negro and Solano (km 2), 4-13 March 1984, two reared males (preserved dry) with their respective larval cast-off skins, J. de Marmels leg. Holotype in Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas; paratype in author's collection.

Male (holotype; very teneral; terminalia of abdomen partly shrivelled). — Total length 35 mm; abdomen (incl. caud. app.) 28 mm; hind wing 18.5 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 2.2 mm.

Face pale brown. Vertex and top of head darker pale brown. Occiput, low, round above, with a thin transverse line of brown hairs that is interrupted in middle; in front of this line the occiput shows a concavity on either side near eye border (fig. 4).

Prothorax largely brown, the middle lobe pale green on posterior lateral border. Pterothorax brown with pale green; its colour design as in diagram (fig. 3).

Legs pale brown but posterior surface of tibiae pale yellow.

Wings hyaline. Basal subcostal cross-vein present. Nodal index 8:11-12:7/8:9-9:7. Second primary antenodal cross-vein the fifth. Intermedian cross-veins 3-4/2-2. Hind wings with greatly enlarged third paranal cell and two rows of cells behind Cu₂.

Abdomen brown with pale green. Segment 1 largely pale. Segment 2 pale on basal half (incl. auricles) and along ventral tergal margins. Segments 3 to 6 with pale basal side spots. Segment 7 pale on basal half. Superior caudal appendages and accessory genitalia resembling those of *Cyanogomphus minutus* but anterior hamule longer than sharply pointed, and angle of posterior hamule rectangular (fig. 2; the paratype has served for the figures 1 and 2 in order not to tamper the holotype). Superior caudal appendages pale beyond spur.

Female unknown.

Exuviae of holotype's ultimate instar larva. — Total length 12 mm; abdomen (incl. caud. app.) 7.7 mm; greatest width of abdomen 6 mm; length of hind femur 5 mm; width of head over the eyes 3.4 mm.

Superficially very similar to that of *Cyanogomphus minutus* but its abdomen differs by the presence of a small middorsal spine on segment 4 and a very large one on segment 5 (fig. 5). In this respect it resembles somewhat *Cyanogomphus demerarae* Selys (cf. Belle, 1966: fig. 91).

REFERENCES

- Belle, J., 1966. Surinam dragon-flies of the *Agriogomphus* complex of genera. — *Stud. Fauna Suriname* 8: 29-60; pls. 5-10.
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