

## REFERENTIE

Goot, V. S. van der, 1981. De zweefvliegen van Noordwest-Europa en Europees Rusland, in het bijzonder van de Benelux. — *Bibl. K. ned. natuurh. Veren.* 32: 1-275.

1e Barendrechtseweg 37, 2991 XE Barendrecht.  
Izardaweg 84, 8473 EP Ter Idzard.

**Nothodiplax dendrophila, a new genus and a new species from Surinam  
(Odonata: Libellulidae)**

by

JEAN BELLE

**ABSTRACT.** — *Nothodiplax dendrophila* gen. nov. et spec. nov. is described and illustrated on the basis of three males and two females from Surinam (Mooi Wanna, District Marowijne). The new genus shows affinities to *Erythrodiplax* Brauer.

*Nothodiplax* gen. nov. (feminine)

Rather small and brown coloured species characterized as follows:

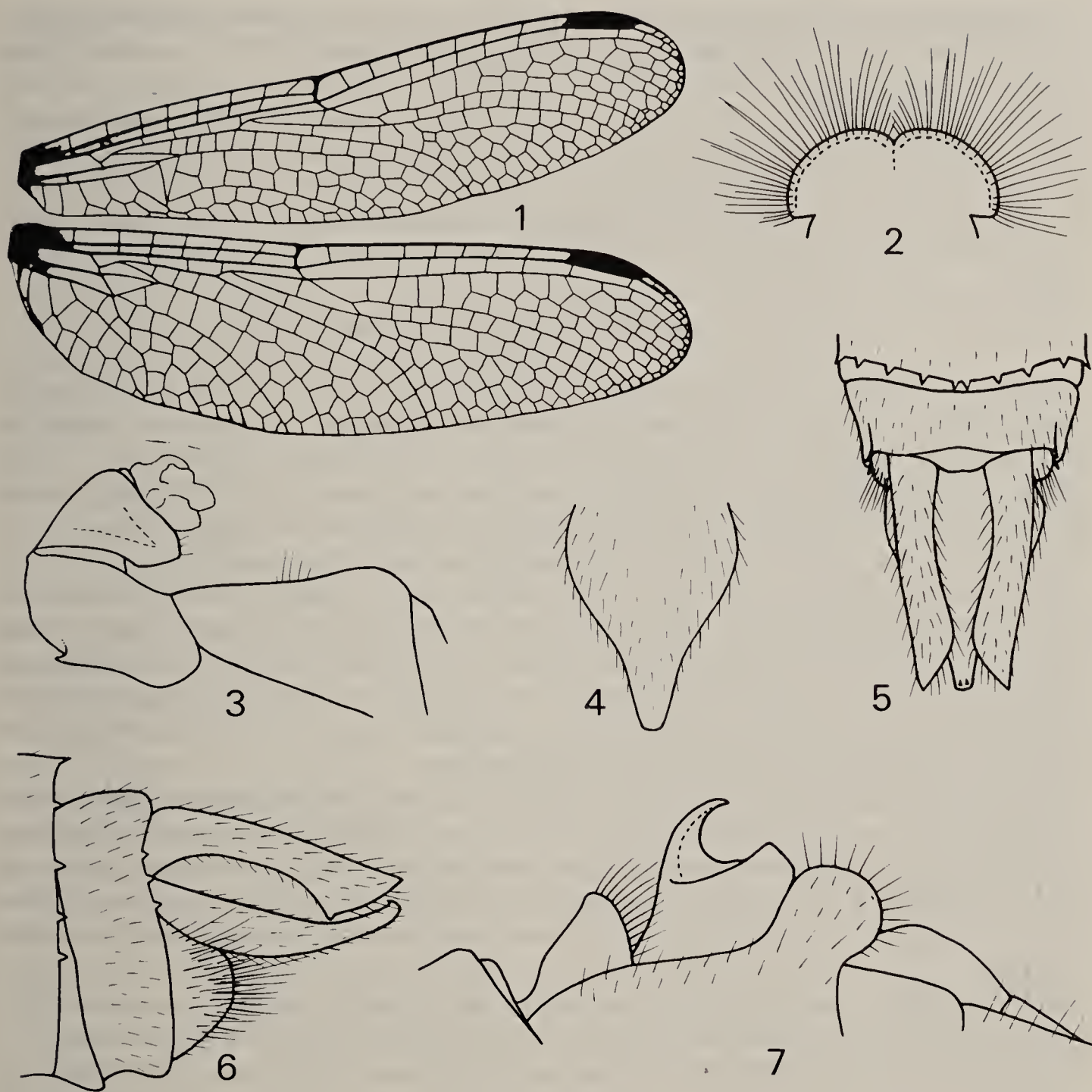
**Head.** — Compound eyes in contact for a distance about equal to antero-posterior dimension of occiput. Posterior side of occiput slightly swollen on sides, with a small median furrow. Vertex rounded, without a pair of small tubercles above. Frons rounded, with a distinct median furrow.

**Thorax.** — Posterior lobe of prothorax well developed, erect, narrowed basally, the distal margin arched, slightly notched in middle and fringed with long hairs. Antealar ridges not produced laterally in a point but rounded. Posterior margin of metaparapтерon also rounded.

**Legs.** — Legs slender and moderately long. Spines of outer row of third femur short on basal half of femur, gradually increasing in length distally on distal half of femur. Tarsal claw with distinct tooth at about  $2/3$  the length of claw.

**Wings.** — Wings hyaline or slightly brown-tinged, with very small basal spot. Supratrangles, subtriangles and discoidal triangles open. Lower angle of triangle of fore wings placed only slightly distad the level of outer angle of triangle of hind wings. Pterostigma rather short, with two cross-veins below it. One bridge cross-vein at level of nodus. Nodus approximately in the middle of the wing. Arculus between first and second antenodal but nearer to the first one. Sectors of arculus arising by a common stalk. M2 not undulate. M1a arising below proximal end of pterostigma. One row of cells between Rs and Rspl. Fore wings: Last antenodal incomplete. Costal side of triangle straight, half as long as proximal side or slightly longer. Stalk  $2/3$  the length of stalk in hind wing. Trigonal interspace beginning at triangle with two rows of cells (sometimes interrupted by a single cell or a few single cells) widening distally and increasing to 6-7 marginal cells. Five paranal cells before subtriangle. Hind wings: Proximal side of triangle continuous with arculus. Cu1 separated from hind angle of triangle. Trigonal interspace with two cells bordering triangle, followed by a single row of cells, widened distally and increasing to 8-9 marginal cells. One cubito-anal cross-vein. Anal loop well developed, foot-shaped, closed posteriorly and not extending to wing margin. A2 arising slightly distad of cubito-anal cross-vein. Three paranal cells before anal loop. A single row of cells between anal loop and posterior margin of wing. Membranule white, small, about half a cell long.

**Abdomen.** — A supplementary transverse carina on segment 3 but not on segments 2 and 4. Abdomen of male slender, wider at base and more robust at segments 7 to 10. Abdomen of female stouter than that of male, the sides of segment 8 not dilated.



Figs 1-7: *Nothodiplax dendrophila* spec. nov., male paratype (except figure 1). 1, right pair of wings of holotype; 2, posterior lobe of prothorax, dorso-anterior view; 3, penis, right lateral view; 4, inferior caudal appendage, ventral view; 5, tenth abdominal segment and caudal appendages, dorsal view; 6, the same, left lateral view; 7, accessory genitalia, right lateral view.

Caudal appendages of male. — Superior appendages somewhat longer than segment 9; each appendage enlarged distally, the apex truncate, with a single tooth at inferior angle. Inferior appendage triangular and as long as superior appendages, its tip with a pair of small superior denticles.

Caudal appendages of female. — Superior appendages small, about  $3/4$  the length of segment 9, bluntly pointed at apex. Lamina supra-analis as long as superior appendages.

Male accessory genitalia. — Anterior lamina low. Hamule rather large, projecting ventrad, in profile wider than posterior lobe, divided apically into two branches, the inner branch hook-shaped, the outer branch triangular and inflected. Hind lobe upright, narrowed basally, the distal edge rounded. Stem of penis short and with an obtuse dorsal spine.

Female genitalia. — Vulvar lamina very short and inconspicuous, with a wide shallow median excision.

Larva unknown.

Type species. — *Nothodiplax dendrophila* spec. nov., described below.

Distribution. — Surinam.

*Nothodiplax* lacks all archaic venational characters and for this reason it seems fitting to place the genus in the Sympetrinae. It superficially recalls a member of the *longitudinalis* group of the genus *Erythrodiplax* Brauer from which it differs in the following particulars: Paraptera rounded; in *Erythrodiplax*, pointed. Sides of abdominal segment 2 without supplementary transverse carina; in *Erythrodiplax*, with such a carina. Membranule white; in *Erythrodiplax*, brown to black. Superior caudal appendages of male with a single inferior tooth; in *Erythrodiplax*, with an inferior row of small teeth. Superior caudal appendages of female bluntly tipped; in *Erythrodiplax*, sharply pointed. Vulvar lamina poorly developed; in *Erythrodiplax*, well developed.

*Nothodiplax dendrophila* spec. nov. (figures 1-7)

Material. — Surinam: District Marowijne, Mooi Wanna (creek), 1.IV.1964, 1 ♂ (holotype); same locality, 4.IV.1964, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (allotype-female and paratypes), all J. Belle leg. One of the male paratypes is deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville.

Male (holotype; abdomen broken off but glued onto the thorax). — Total length 32.5 mm; abdomen 22.5 mm; hind wing 24.5 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 2.4 mm.

Head dark brown but labium whitish yellow and clypeus light brown.

Prothorax dull brown. Pterothorax without distinct colour pattern, dull brown with ill-defined lighter brown markings. Legs dark brown. Number of spines on outer angle of hind femur twice as great as in female. Abdomen dark brown, the following light brown: basal half of segments 1, 2, 6 and 7; basal 2/3 of 3 and 4; basal 3/5 of 5; and basal half of urotergites of 8. Segments 9 and 10, including caudal appendages, entirely dark brown. Caudal appendages and accessory genitalia shaped as shown in accompanying figures.

Brown basal spots of wings small and inconspicuous, in antenodal interspace reaching to first antenodal, in cubito-anal interspace to anal crossing, and in third anal interspace of hind wing to a point about 1½ cell from wing margin. Antenodal and postnodal interspaces slightly brown tinged. Antenodals in fore wings 7½, in hind wings 6. Pterostigma brown. Anal loop of hind wing with a single row of cells on both sides of midrib and one extra cell in the "heel", altogether 13 cells.

Female (allotype; right hind wing broken off but glued onto the thorax). — Total length 31 mm; abdomen 21 mm; hind wing 24.5 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 2.3 mm.

Very similar to holotype-male in stature and general dullness of coloration. Dark colours on top of head and of prothorax lighter than in holotype being brown instead of dark brown. Clypeus light brown with green tinge. Prothorax also lighter coloured than holotype and slightly pruinose. Wing venation very similar to that of holotype, having also 7½ antenodals in fore wings and 6 antenodals in hind wings.

The paratypes are very similar to the type-specimens. Their venational characters are: One fore wing has 8½ antenodals, the other fore wings have 7½ antenodals. All hind wings have 6 antenodals. The number of cells in the anal loop is 13 (four hind wings), 14 (one hind wing) or 15 (one hind wing). One of the male paratypes lacks the head.

*Nothodiplax dendrophila* was found at a small sand-bottomed creek in the gallery forests of the eastern coastal region of Surinam. It seems to be a rare species. Its habitat is confined to the upper parts of the trees but occasionally individuals of this species fly down to the low bank vegetation of the clear creeks which cross the forests. When disturbed these dragonflies take refuge to the tops of the trees.

Onder de Beumkes 35, 6883 HC Velp, the Netherlands.

---

TE KOOP GEVRAAGD: B. P. Beirne, British Pyralid and Plume Moths, ed. 2, 1954 (met de goede platen). F. Warne & Co., Ltd, London/New York. Aanbiedingen aan R. de Man, Meyhorst 64-21, 6537 LE Nijmegen, tel. 080-449762.