

Phyllogomphoides litoralis, a new species from Panama (Odonata: Gomphidae)

by

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ABSTRACT. — *Phyllogomphoides litoralis* spec. nov. is described from Panama after a single male taken in Chiriquí. The new species belongs to the *semicircularis* group having the male superior caudal appendages semicircular-forcinate.

To the courtesy of Dr. Jean Legrand of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHP) I owe the privilege of describing here a new species of the genus *Phyllogomphoides* Belle from Panama.

Phyllogomphoides litoralis spec. nov. (figures 1-4)

Material. — Panama, Chiriquí, 1 ♂ (holotype), no date or collector, MNHP.

Male (holotype; a young, less pigmented specimen; apical half of abdomen broken off and put separately in a small triangular envelop; wings somewhat damaged with tip of left hind wing broken off and lost). — Total length 60.5 mm; abdomen 47.5 mm (incl. caud. app. 3.0 mm); hind wing 38 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 4.3 mm.

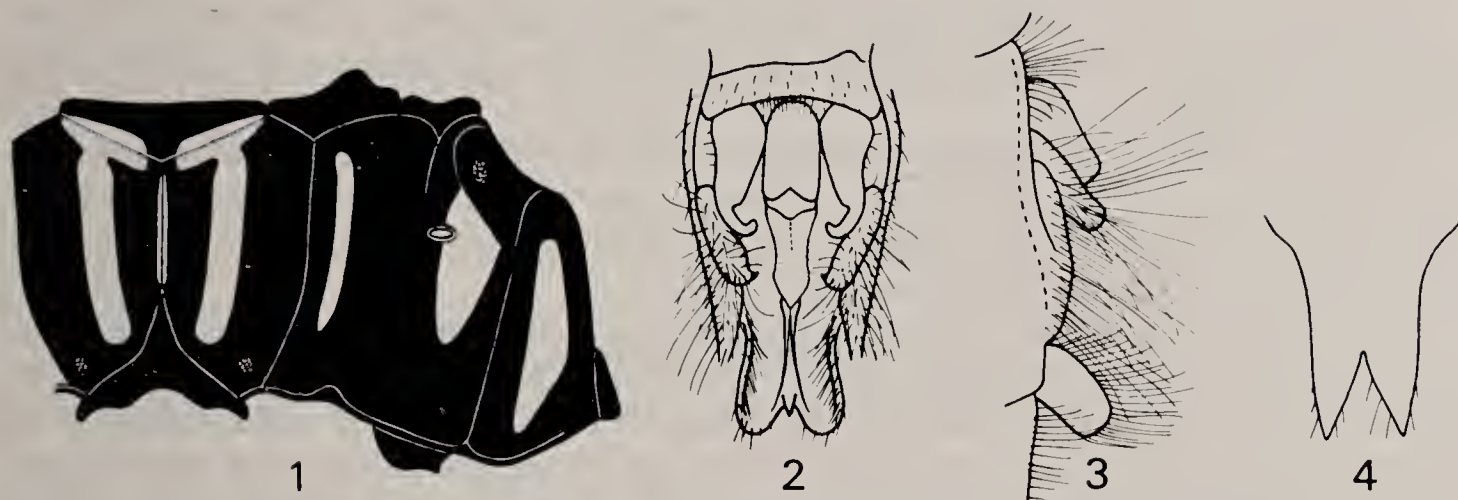
Head dark brown but base of mandibles with a yellow green spot externally, superior surface of frons with a broad, yellow frontal band, and vertex somewhat yellow green between posterior ridges of lateral ocelli.

Prothorax dark brown. Pterothorax dark brown with yellow stripes; its colour design shaped as shown in accompanying diagram. First pale antehumeral stripe parallel-sided and connected with pale collar. Second pale antehumeral stripe absent except for an indistinct dorsal spot. First pale lateral stripe not fully developed, narrow and short. Second pale lateral stripe also reduced, mainly developed on lower half. Third pale lateral stripe somewhat reduced dorsally.

Legs brown. Abdomen brown with yellow markings. Segment 1 entirely brown. Segment 2 yellow on middorsum, on and around auricles, and on lateral apical parts. Base of segment 3 with yellow marking reaching transverse "scar", the segment seen from above shows a tripartite yellow basal marking. Base of segments 4 to 6 with a small yellow dorsal spot. Basal one-third of segment 7 yellow. Segments 8 to 10 entirely brown. Lateral expansions of segment 8 about 0.3 mm wide, those of segment 9 about 0.2 mm wide. Superior caudal appendages semicircular-forcinate, largely pale but black at base; each appendage with a well-developed superior spine at two-thirds length, and with a small inferior spine at base and at extreme tip. Inferior caudal appendage parallel-sided, becoming wider at base, its posterior margin deeply and sharply cleft V-shaped, the divisions curved dorsally. Accessory genitalia shaped as shown in the figures. Anterior hamules flat, rounded, the apex deflected inwardly. Posterior hamule subcylindrical, its tip ending in a small tooth. Vesicle reflexed backwards, deeply cleft in halves on median line, the posterior edges rounded; at the middle of the base of the cleft there rises a strong spine. Penial cornua about 1.5 mm long.

Wing venation and pterostigma brown. Discoidal triangles and supratrangles three-celled. Subtriangles two-celled. Nodal index 14:21-20:13/14:16-17:15 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Intermedian cross-veins 11-12/7-7 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Hind wings with a four-celled anal triangle, an one-celled (left) and two-celled (right) anal loop, four (left) and five (right) paranal cells, and area posterior to Cu2 four (proximal) to five (distal) cells wide.

The present Panamanian species is a member of the *semicircularis* group (cf. Belle, 1982). This infrageneric group is especially marked by the semicircular-forcinate form of the male su-



Figs 1-4. *Phyllogomphoides litoralis* spec. nov., ♂ holotype: 1, diagram of thoracic colour pattern; 2, accessory genitalia, ventral view; 3, the same, right profile view; 4, inferior caudal appendage, dorsal view.

perior caudal appendages. It includes about a dozen species, three of which are ranged in South America, the others in Middle America (cf. Donnelly, 1979). The male superior caudal appendages of *litoralis* are close in structure to those of the South American members *lieftincki* (Belle) and *brunneus* Belle. In size *litoralis* approaches the largest member *suasus* (Selys). The new species is easily identified by the conformation of the anterior hamules and instantly recognizable by the thoracic colour pattern which is very distinctive.

REFERENCES

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- Donnelly, T. W., 1979. The genus *Phyllogomphoides* in Middle America (Anisoptera: Gomphidae). — *Odonatologica* 8 (4): 245-265.

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RUPSEN OP PELARGONIUMS (LEP.). Wie in de tuin of op het balkon Pelargoniums heeft staan (de koopman zegt graniums) loopt de kans daarbij soms flink aangevreten bladeren aan te treffen. De boosdoener is bijna altijd een rups van *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus) of van *Phlogophora meticulosa* (Linnaeus). Maar dit zijn blijkbaar niet de enige soorten waarvoor *Pelargonium* een smakelijk hapje biedt. In de nazomer van 1982 gaf de heer Kruseman me een rups die hij op één van zijn planten aangetroffen had. De pop ervan overwinterde (wat die van *gamma* of *meticulosa* niet gedaan zou hebben). Noch in het voorjaar van 1983, noch in de eerste zomermaanden verscheen de vlinder. Toch leefde de pop. Als ik hem tegen mijn lip hield voelde hij koel aan, terwijl een dode pop altijd de temperatuur van de omgeving heeft. Toen ik eind augustus, terug van vakantie, toevallig in het doosje keek, lag daarin de vlinder, gaaf maar dood. Het bleek *Mamestra brassicae* (Linnaeus), de Kooluil, te zijn. *Pelargonium* zal wel een nog niet vermelde voedselplant van de rups zijn.

Dat geldt ook voor een klein spanrupsje, dat mijn dochter op één van haar vele Pelargoniums aantrof. Uit de pop daarvan verscheen tenslotte een *Eupithecia centaureata* (Denis & Schiffermüller)!

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