

A new species of *Epigomphus* from Guatemala (Odonata: Gomphidae)

by

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ABSTRACT. — *Epigomphus clavatus* new species (♂ holotype: Finca Sacté, Cobán, Guatemala) is described and illustrated, and its affinities are discussed.

Epigomphus clavatus spec. nov. (figures 1-6).

Material. — 1 ♂ (holotype); collected on 25.VII.1974 at Finca Sacté (Arroyo Cuxjá), Cobán, Guatemala, by Dr. Böttger. It is preserved in the collection Jurzitza, Karlsruhe.

Description. — Male (holotype; head broken off). Total length 55 mm; abdomen 43 mm; hind wing 37.5 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 3.6 mm.

Face predominantly dark brown but labrum with a nearly circular greyish green spot on either side and postclypeus with greyish green depressed areas but center of each depression yellow. Superior surface of frons largely greyish green, dark brown at base and in middle. Vertex and occiput dark brown, the latter with a large concavity at either side, its posterior edge round and scantily provided with brown hairs. Rear of head dark brown along superior border, paler below, having a greyish green spot followed by a greyish green band on temporae. Labium and adjacent mouth parts pale green with yellow posterior borders.

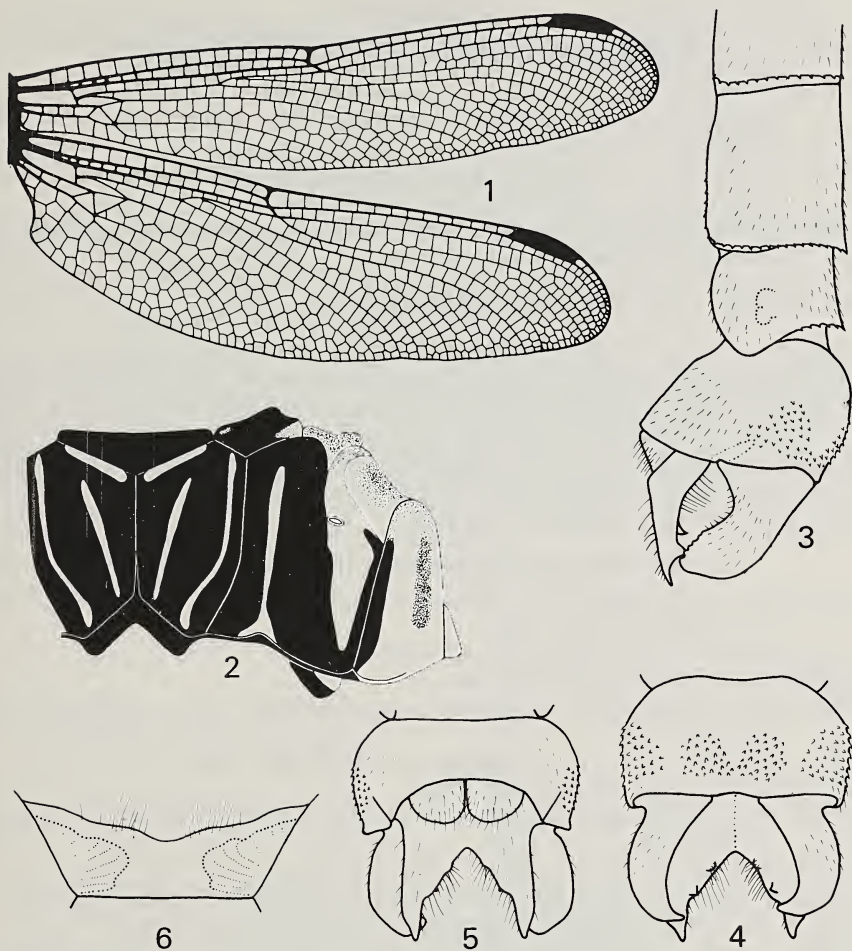
Prothorax dark brown, the middle lobe with a green spot on either lateral side and a mid-dorsal green twin-spot. Pterothorax dark brown with green stripes, its colour design shaped as shown in accompanying diagram. Second pale antehumeral stripe immediately in front of humeral sutures complete.

Femora dark brown, becoming black near knees. Tibiae, tarsi and claws black. Spines on outer row of third tibiae and first two joints of third tarsi modified. No lamina tibialis on first tibiae.

Abdomen predominantly dark brown. Sides of segments 1 and 2 largely olive-green with yellow. Segment 2 with a mid-dorsal, longitudinal yellow stripe. Sides of segments 3 to 6 with yellow basal spots, the spots on 3 reaching to a point about three-fourths the way along segment, those on 4 to 6 reaching to transverse scar. Segment 7 yellow in anterior three-fourths. Sides of segment 8 with yellow markings along base and ventral margins. Segment 10 with a mid-dorsal pair of groups of 25 to 30 spinules, and on either lateral surface a group of similar, more numerous spinules. Caudal appendages black, shaped as shown in accompanying figures. Inferior apical margin of superior caudal appendages crenate. Inferior caudal appendage a little longer than lower edge of superiors, its posterior margin deeply excised V-shaped, the superior surface of its branches with a strong subapical hook, a smaller hook at mid-length and a tubercle near base.

Wings slightly tinged brown. Venation blackish brown including frontal margin of costa. Pterostigma blackish brown, without brace vein. Basal subcostal cross-vein present. Antenodal and postnodal cross-veins of first series 14:17-18:14/14:13-12:14 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Second primary antenodal cross-vein the sixth. Intermedian cross-veins 5-5/3-3 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Discoidal triangles, subtriangles and supratrangles free from cross-veins. Three (fore wings) and two (hind wings) cubito-anal cross-veins in addition to inner side of subtriangle. Trigonal interspaces starting with two rows of cells from triangle outwards. Hind wings with five paranal cells, four postanal cells, and four rows of cells posterior to Cu₂.

Discussion. — *Epigomphus clavatus* belongs to the group of congeners with a well-developed (second) pale antehumeral stripe close to the humeral sutures. This group hitherto comprises the three species *E. subobtusus* Selys, 1878, *E. armatus* Ris, 1918, and *E. crepidus* Kennedy, 1936. The male of *E. clavatus* is at once recognizable from the last two species in having the inferior caudal



Figs. 1-6. *Epigomphus clavatus* spec. nov., holotype male: 1, right pair of wings; 2, diagram of colour pattern of pterothorax; 3, apical segments of abdomen and caudal appendages, left lateral view; 4, tenth abdominal segment and caudal appendages, dorsal view; 5, the same, ventral view; 6, occiput, dorsal view.

appendage deeply excised V-shaped, and from the first in having either branch of this appendage furnished with two superior teeth and a tubercle. In the configuration of the male inferior caudal appendage *E. clavatus* shows some resemblance to *E. subquadrices* Kennedy, 1946 but the latter is distinguished from the former in having a pale dorsal spot instead of a pale stripe immediately in front of the humeral sutures, in having the superior surface of the occiput furnished with a pair of large dorsal tubercles instead of a pair of concavities, and in having three rows of cells posterior to vein Cu2 of the hind wings instead of four rows.

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EPIRRITA CHRISTYI (PROUT) OP DE VELUWE (LEP., GEOMETRIDAE). Tijdens het zoeken naar vrouwtjes van Geometridae met gereduceerde vleugels trof ik in een beukenbos bij Ede ook een achttal exemplaren aan van *E. christyi*. Het laatste exemplaar vond ik op 23 november. De optimale vliegtijd zal hier wel in de tweede helft van oktober vallen. De opmerking van Lempke in *Cat. Ned. Macrolep.* 9: 637 (1950), dat *christyi* in Noord-Duitsland een kenmerkende soort voor beukenbossen is, blijkt dus ook voor deze vindplaats op te gaan.

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