

A new species of *Phyllocycla* Calvert, 1948 from Brazil (Odonata: Gomphidae)

by

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ABSTRACT. — *Phyllocycla armata* sp. n. (♂ holotype: Itaituba, Pará, Brazil) is described and illustrated.

Phyllocycla armata spec. nov. (figures 1—5).

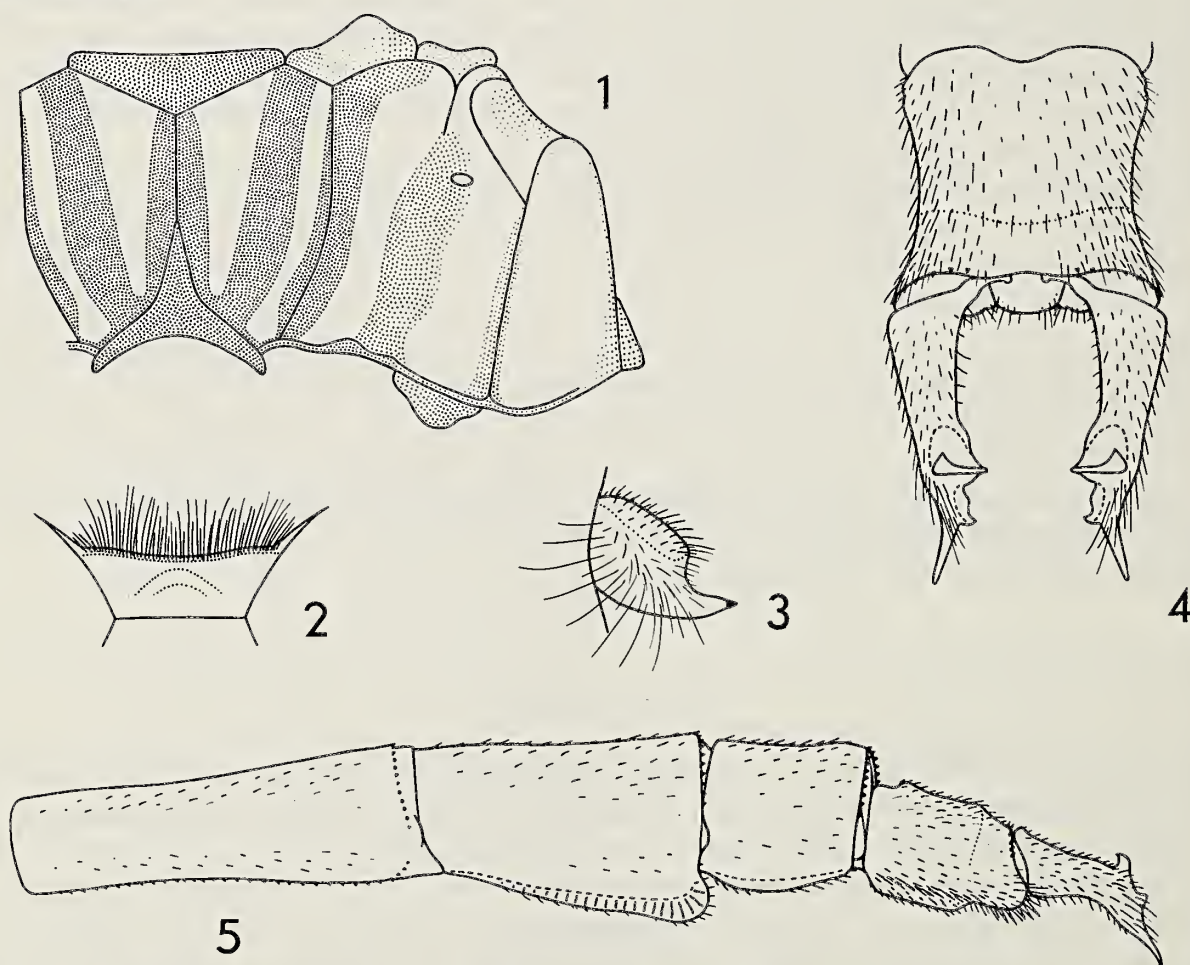
Material. — 1 ♂ (holotype); collected in July 1975 at Itaituba (Tapajós River), Pará, Brazil, by Ferreira. It is preserved in the collection Machado, Belo Horizonte.

Description. — Male (somewhat immature; abdomen broken between segments 3-4, 5-6, and 6-7). Total length 44 mm; abdomen 34.5 mm; hind wing 25 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 3.0 mm.

Face dark brown but base of mandibles, free border of labrum, and lateral sides of post-clypeus greenish brown. Superior surface of frons dark brown, nearly black in middle, becoming greenish brown towards lateral sides. Vertex and occipital plate blackish brown. Rear of head brown. Labium and adjacent mouth parts pale brown.

Prothorax dark brown. Pterothorax dark brown with green stripes, its colour pattern shaped as shown in accompanying diagram.

Femora brown. Tibiae, tarsi and claws black. Lamina tibialis of first tibiae about one-third the tibial length.



Figs. 1—5. *Phyllocycla armata* spec. nov., holotype male: 1, diagram of pterothorax; 2, occipital plate; 3, right posterior genital hamule, ventral view; 4, tenth abdominal segment and caudal appendages, dorsal view; 5, apical segments of abdomen and caudal appendages, left lateral view.

Wings slightly brown-tinged. Venation blackish brown, including costal edge. Pterostigma brown, surmounting 5½-6 cells. Basal subcostal cross-vein present. Antenodal and postnodal cross-veins of first series 10:17-17:10/11:14-14:11 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Second primary antenodal cross-vein the sixth. Intermedian cross-veins 10-9/6-6 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Triangles two-celled. Subtriangles in fore wings two-celled, in hind wings one-celled. Supratriangles with one cross-vein. Trigonal interspace in fore wings starting with two rows of cells from triangle, followed by two rows of cells. Hind wings with four paranal cells, four (left) and five (right) postanal cells, a two-celled anal loop, a four-celled anal triangle, and three rows of cells in area posterior to Cu2.

Abdomen predominantly dark brown, becoming black on apical segments and caudal appendages. Segment 1 brown-yellow on lateral sides. Segment 2 brown-yellow on middorsum and lateral sides, including auricles. Segments 3 to 6 with a fine middorsal yellow line, and a small, lanceolate, middorsal yellow basal spot which diminishes in size successively to rearward. Segment 7 brownish yellow on basal fourth. Segment 8 brown-yellow on lateral sides. Lateral expansions of segments 8 and 9 black. Right expansion of segment 8 with three denticles at apex and one denticle near middle; left expansion of segment 8 with a single denticle at apex only. Expansions of segment 9 without denticles. Dorso-apical rim of segment 10 one-fifth the length of segment. Posterior dorsal margin of segment 10 concave in middle, and with denticles only at level of base of superior caudal appendages.

Discussion. — As clearly appears from the conformation of the accessory genitalia and caudal appendages the new species belongs to the *volsella* -group. This group hitherto comprises the four species *Phyllocycla volsella* (Calvert, 1905), *Ph. anduzei* (Needham, 1943), *Ph. titschacki* (Schmidt, 1952), and *Ph. neotropica* Belle, 1970. The principal difference between the male of *Ph. armata* and that of the other members of the group is in the form of the superior caudal appendages which in the male of *Ph. armata* have a conspicuous ante-apical hook at the inner side.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Velp 6200, Onder de Beumkes 35.

PERSONALIA

Op 17 november j.l. promoveerde ons lid C. van Achterberg aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden tot doctor in de wiskunde en natuurwetenschappen. De titel van zijn dissertatie was: Revisie van de tribus Blacini (Hymenoptera, Braconidae).

Promotor was Prof. Dr. J. T. Wiebes, co-referenten waren Prof. Dr. W. Vervoort en Dr. P. J. van Helsdingen.