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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

A NEW SPECIES OF *PHYLLOGOMPHOIDES* BELLE, 1970 FROM BOLIVIA (ANISOPTERA: GOMPHIDAE)

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P. singularis sp. n. (♂ holotype: Todos-Santos, Prov. Chapare, Dept. Cochabamba) is described and illustrated, and its affinities are discussed.

PHYLLOGOMPHOIDES SINGULARIS SPEC. NOV.

Figures 1-5

Material. — Bolivia: Dept. Cochabamba, Prov. Chapare, Todos-Santos (300 m), no date, 1 ♂ (holotype), Steinbach leg. It is preserved in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Male (very teneral; abdominal segments 7-10 lost). — Abdominal segments one to six 26 mm; hind wing 30 mm; costal edge of pterostigma in fore wing 3.5 mm.

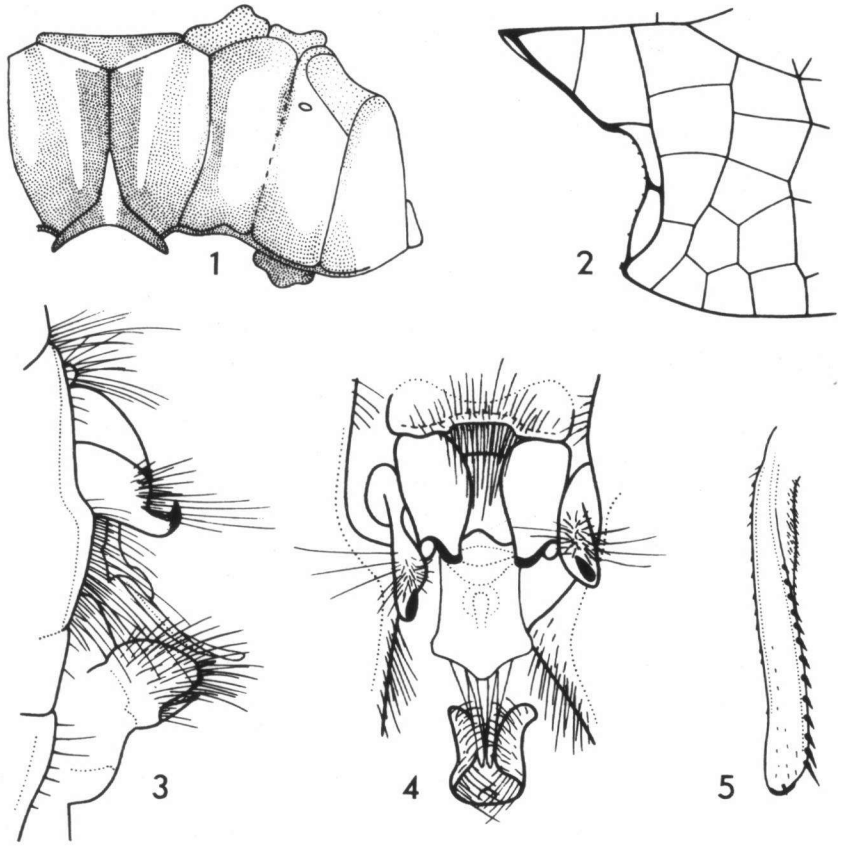
Coloration undeveloped, especially so on legs and abdomen. Dark colours of less pigmented body brown.

Face pale brown, the free border of labrum distinctly paler. Superior surface of frons brown, at base pale yellow in middle. Vertex dark brown, the posterior concave area pale. Rear of occipital plate slightly convex, the crest fringed with rather long hairs. Labium and adjacent mouth parts pale.

Prothorax brown. Colour pattern of pterothorax shaped as shown in Figure 1.

Spines on outer row of third tibiae and tarsi modified. Lamina tibialis of first tibiae a quarter the tibial length.

Dorsum and posterior border of abdominal segment 1 brown. Abdominal segment 2 brown but pale on middorsum, on auricles, and on lower part of sides. Segments 3 to 6 brown with pale basal spot reaching to a point about



Figs. 1-5. *Phyllogomphoides singularis* sp. n., holotype male: (1) diagram of pterothorax; — (2) anal field of left hind wing (transposed); — (3) accessory genitalia, right lateral view; — (4) the same, ventral view; — (5) right third tibia, right lateral view.

one-third the way along segment. Accessory genitalia shaped as shown in Figures 3-4.

Basal subcostal cross-vein present. Pterostigma surmounting 4-5 cells. Antenodal and postnodal cross-veins of first series 13:17 - 17:13/14:13 - 13:13 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Second primary antenodal cross-vein the fifth in left hind wing, the sixth in other wings. Intermedian cross-veins 10-8/7-7 in fore and hind wings, respectively. Trigonal interspace in fore wings starting with two rows of cells from triangle outwards, nine (left) and ten (right) cells long, counting the anterior row. Trigonal interspace in hind wings starting with three cells against triangle, followed by two rows of cells, six cells long. Fore wings with two (left) and three (right) rows of cells posterior to

Cu2. Triangle in right fore wing three-celled, in other wings two-celled. Subtriangle in fore wings two-celled, in hind wings one-celled. Supratriangles with traversing vein. Hind wings with four paranal cells, five postanal cells, a two-celled anal loop, a four-celled anal triangle, a second anal interspace with a single row of cells diminishing in size to wing margin (A2 and A3 convergent), and three rows of cells posterior to Cu2 (left hind wing with an extra cell for a fourth row).

DISCUSSION

Phyllogomphoides singularis does not belong to the *fuliginosus* group (cf. GLOYD, 1973). The conch-shaped anterior genital hamules and the deeply excavated base of the hind wings of the male are very distinctive of the new species. In the form of the flagellae of the penis this species resembles *P. annectens* (SELYS, 1869), and in the modification of the spines on the outer row of the third tibiae and tarsi of the male it agrees with such species as *P. regularis* (SELYS, 1873), *P. bifasciatus* (SELYS, 1878), *P. undulatus* (NEEDHAM, 1944), etc.

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