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East African Odonata

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The Tanganyika Odonata Dr. LINDNER kindly sent me to examine were mostly widespread species, but a few were of local interest. The nominotypical race of *Atoconeura biordinata* Karsch is still only known from a relatively few specimens of both sexes, since it is only found locally in certain forests. All the species had been previously recorded from Tanganyika with the single exception of the badly fractured *Acanthagyna* which is probably *A. africana* (Beauv.). Some of the specimens had already been determined by Dr. E. SCHMIDT and I only confirmed the identifications in such cases.

In the case of locality names, the Kware here mentioned is 25 miles South West of Moshi; Torina is in the Serengeti Plains near Lake Victoria; Lake Jipe lies at the foot of the northern slopes of the Pare Mountains; Msingi is on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, at 1400 metres; Mburumi River is near Dar-es-Salaam; Mugango is near Lake Victoria; Usangi is on Pare Mountains at 1500 metres; Kisangara is on the Usambara Mountains; Ngaruka is in the Great Rift, northern of the Ngorongoro.

Lestidae

1. *Lestes pallidus* (Ramb.) forma *ochraceus* Selys

Lestes ochraceus Selys 1862, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 13: (41 sep.) (? Cape).

♂ Kware. 28. XII. 1951. — Widespread in tropical and subtropical Africa. It is not yet clear what the intraspecific relationship of *ochraceus* is to *pallidus*, but the range of the latter, including its varieties, extends through the Ethiopian region into parts of Asia.

2. *Lestes virgatus* (Burm.)

Agrion virgatum Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 824 (♂♀ Natal).

♂ Msingi, Kilimanjaro 23. I. 1952. — Tropical and subtropical Africa. Sciaphilous.

Coenagriidae

3. *Ceriagrion glabrum* (Burm.)

Agrion glabrum Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 821 (♂ Cape).

♀ Dar-es-Salaam 13.–20. XII. 1951; ♀ Msingi, Kilimanjaro 15. V. 1952. — Throughout the Ethiopian region.

4. *Pseudagrion gerstaeckeri* Karsch

Pseudagrion gerstaeckeri Karsch 1899, Ent. Nachr. 25: 379 f. (♂ Zanzibar, etc.).

♂ Torina 4. III. 1952; ♂ Ngaruka 3. II. 1952; ♀ Kware 4. I. 1952. — East and West Africa. It is very closely allied to *spernatum* Selys (1881), *salisburyense* Ris (1921) and *natalense* Ris (1921).

5. *Pseudagrion kersteni* (Gerst.)

Aggrion kersteni Gerstaecker 1869, Archiv. Naturg. 35 (1): 222 (♂♀ Mbaramu, East Africa).

♀ Kware 7. I. 1952. — One of the most abundant *Zygoptera* in the continental Ethiopian region.

6. *Ischnura senegalensis* (Ramb.)

Aggrion senegalense Rambur 1842, Névropt. 276 f. (♂♀ Senegal, Bombay, etc.).

♂♀ Kware 8. I. 1952; ♂♀ Lake Jipe 22. V. 1952; ♀ Dar-es-Salaam 13.–20. XII. 1951. — Abundant in most parts of Africa and neighbouring islands; and many parts of Asia.

7. *Agriocnemis gratiosa* Gerst.

Agriocnemis gratiosa Gerstaecker 1891, Jahrb. Hamb. 9: 190 (Zanzibar).

♀ Mburumi River 23. XII. 1951. — Local in swampy localities in Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Natal (one example sent to me by C.G.C. Dickson); Madagascar.

Agriidae

8. *Phaon iridipennis* (Burm.)

Calopteryx iridipennis Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 827 (♂ Natal).

♂♀ Torina 4.–5. III. 1952; ♂ Mugango 20. III. 1952; ♀ Kware 2., 9. I. 1952. — Tropical and subtropical Africa. Sciaphilous.

Chlorocyphidae

9. *Platycypha caligata* (Selys)

Libellago caligata Selys 1853, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 1: 57 (Natal).

♂♀ Kware 10., 11. I. 1952. — Most of the continental Ethiopian region. Usually in shade, but not in very dense forest.

Gomphidae

10. *Ictinogomphus ferox* (Ramb.)

Ictinus ferox Rambur 1842, Névropt. 173 (Senegal).

♂ Mugango 20. III. 1952. — Widespread in tropical and subtropical Africa; mainly at broad, open waters.

11. *Crenigomphus hartmanni* Foerster

Onychogomphus hartmanni Foerster 1898, Ent. Nachr. 24: 166 (♂ South Africa).

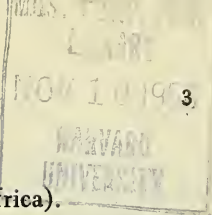
♀ Kware 4. I. 1952. — South, Central and East Africa.

Aeschnidae

12. *Anaciaeschna triangulifera* McLachlan

Anaciaeschna triangulifera McLachlan 1895, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 17: 409 (♂ Portug. E. Africa).

♂ Kware 17. I. 1952. — In warmer parts of tropical and subtropical Africa and Madagascar. Semi-sciaphilous.



13. *Acanthagyna ? africana* (Beauv.)

Aeschna africana Beauvais 1805, Ins. Afr. Amér. 67, pl. (W. Africa).

♀ Torina 6. III. 1952. — One very battered and old female is large enough to be this species, but the loss of cerci makes confirmation nearly impossible. It occurs in Uganda and the Belgian Congo, as well as further West, but this would be, I believe, the first record for Tanganyika.

Corduliidae

14. *Macromia picta* Selys

Macromia picta Selys 1871, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) 31: 552 (115 sep.) (♂♀ Cape).

♀ Mugango 19., 22. III. 1952. — Tropical and subtropical Africa.

Libellulidae

15. *Orthetrum abbotti* Calvert

Orthetrum abbotti Calvert 1892, Trans. Amer. ent. Soc. 19: 162 (♂♀ Tanganyika).

♂♀ Usangi, Pare Mt. 30. V. 1952, 4. VI. 1952. — Most of the Ethiopian region.

16. *Orthetrum chrysostigma* (Burm.)

Libellula chrysostigma Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 857 (♂♀ Teneriffe).

♂♀ Ngaruka 6. II. 1952. — All continental Africa; Arabia; Mediterranean, etc.

17. *Orthetrum hintzi* Schmidt

Orthetrum hintzi Schmidt 1949 (1951), Arq. Mus. Boc. 20: 178 ff. (♂ Portug.

Guinea); *Orthetrum hintzi zernyi* Schmidt, id. loc. 178 (♂ Tanganyika) (syn. LONGFIELD 1955).

♂ Kware 4. I. 1952. — Tropical and subtropical Africa.

18. *Orthetrum stemmale kalai* Longfield

Orthetrum stemmale kalai Longfield 1936, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 85: 487, 493 (♂ Zambezi River).

♂ Mburumi River 23. XII. 1951; ♂ Torina 8., 9. III. 1952. — Although obviously widespread this insect, since it was separated from *capense* (Calvert) (now *falsum* Longfield) by LONGFIELD (1955) has only been recorded with certainty from isolated localities in South West Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Cameroons, Southern Nigeria and Ghana. Other races occur in Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles.

19. *Nesciothemis farinosum* (Foerster)

Orthetrum farinosum Foerster 1898, Ent. Nachr. 24: 169 (♂ Transvaal).

♂ Torina 4., 12. III. 1952. — Common in many parts of continental Africa.

20. *Palpopleura jucunda* Ramb.

Palpopleura jucunda Rambur 1842, Névropt. 134 (♂♀ Cape).

♂♀ Usangi, Pare Mt. 30. V. 1952, 4. VI. 1952. — Most of continental Ethiopian Africa.

21. *Palpopleura lucia* (Drury)

Libellula lucia Drury 1773, Ill. Exot. Ins. 2: 82, pl. (♀ Sierra Leone); *Libellula portia* Drury 1773, id. loc. 86, pl. (♂ Sierra Leone).

Males were all forma *lucia*.

♀ Kisangara 27. XII. 1951; ♂ Kware 19. I. 1952; ♂ Ngaruka 2. II. 1952; ♂ Torina 12., 14. III. 1952; ♀ Mugango 19. III. 1952. — Common and widespread in the Ethiopian region.

22. *Diplacodes lefebvrei* (Ramb.)

Libellula lefebvrei Rambur 1842, Névropt. 112 (♀ Egypt).

♀ Dar-es-Salaam 19. XII. 1951; ♂♀ Lake Jipe 20. V. 1952. — Nearly all Africa, including Mediterranean shores and islands.

23. *Crocothemis sanguinolenta* (Burm.)

Libellula sanguinolenta Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 859 (♂ Cape).

♂ Ngaruka 31. I. 1952, 2. II. 1952. — Nearly throughout Africa; and in Madagascar.

24. *Brachythemis leucosticta* (Burm.)

Libellula leucosticta Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 849 (♂ Natal, etc.).

♂♀ Mugango 20., 21., 24. III. 1952. — Nearly all Africa; also Palestine, Syria, Smyrna.

25. *Atoconeura biordinata biordinata* Karsch

Atoconeura biordinata Karsch 1899, Ent. Nachr. 25: 371 (♀ Tanganyika).

♀ Ngaruka 31. I. 1952. — Local in Tanganyika and Nyasaland forests. Other races occur in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda and the Uganda-Congo border. Other records from Belgian Congo and Cameroons may refer to one or other of these subspecies.

26. *Trithemis annulata* (Beauv.)

Libellula annulata Beauvais 1805, Ins. Afr. Amér. 69 f. (♂ Oware, Nigeria).

♂ Mugango 24. III. 1952; ♂ Lake Jipe 20. V. 1952. — Several forms occur in this widespread species: nearly all Africa and neighbouring islands; Mediterranean; Italy; Syria; Iraq; Arabia.

27. *Trithemis arteriosa* (Burm.)

Libellula arteriosa Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 850 (♂ Natal).

♂ Moshi 29. XII. 1951; ♂ Torina 5., 7. III. 1952. — All Africa and many neighbouring islands; Syria, Arabia, Iran.

28. *Trithemis ellenbecki* Foerster

Trithemis ellenbecki Foerster 1906, Jahrb. Nassau 59: 314 f. (♂ Abyssinia);

Trithemis risi Longfield 1936, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 85: 490, 494 (Uganda, Congo, West Dafur, South Africa) (Syn. nov.).

♂♀ Torina 5., 9. III. 1952; ♂ Kware 5. I. 1952. — Nearly all continental Ethiopian Africa; and Madagascar.

29. *Trithemis stictica* (Burm.)

Libellula stictica Burmeister 1839, Handb. 2: 850 (♂ Natal).

♂ Lake Jipe 20. V. 1952. — Nearly all the continental Ethiopian region; and Madagascar. Not normally in forest.

30. *Rhyothemis semihyalina* (Desj.)

Libellula semihyalina Desjardins 1832, Rapport Soc. Maurice Isl.; idem 1835, Ann. Soc. ent. France (Bull.) 4: 4 (Mauritius); *Libellula separata* Selys 1849, in Lucas, Algérie 3: 115 f. (♂ Algeria).

♂ Lake Jipe 20.V.1952. — Although I resurrected *separata* Selys as the continental subspecies, differing constantly from the nominotypical Mauritian race, it is evident that both varieties occur in Madagascar. Unless they are geographically isolated on that island it seems that it is not entirely true to regard them as distinct races. The species is found nearly all over Africa and neighbouring islands; and in Syria. It prefers open waters, and is not seen in forest.

31. *Urothemis edwardsi* (Selys)

Libellula edwardsi Selys 1849, in Lucas, Algérie 3: 124 ff. (♀ [non ♂] Algeria).

♀ Dar-es-Salaam 13.-20. XII. 1951. — At the lower elevations in tropical and subtropical Africa; Algeria.

A note on *Sapho fumosa* Longfield

Sapho fumosa Longfield 1932, Stylops 1: 206 ff. (♂♀ Sierra Leone); *Umma infumosa* Fraser 1951, Rev. franç. Ent. 18: 98 (French Guinea).

Males of what are evidently *fumosa*, but in some respects nearer the very similar *infumosa*, were taken in French Guinea, on the Baliso River source, at 750 metres, on 2nd October 1956, by H. KNORR.

I believe FRASER considered his species might actually be a form or race of *fumosa*; and it would seem that these fresh examples in Stuttgart Museum are one of the links between them. A brief description of the insect is as follows:

♂ Abd. 41—43 mm, hindw. 32—33 mm. Head and body metallic green. Wings fumose, with white, transverse nodal band, about 6 mm wide at costa, spread on each side of nodus (unlike *infumosa*); that part of the wing distal to this band more densely fumose than base, but not to such a depth as in *fumosa*. Trace of amber at wing-bases in mature ♂. Pterostigma 1.5 mm, brown.

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