

margins of elytra; discoidal and most of subcostal and sutural areas without vestiture; costal area wide, with large areolae, mostly biseriate, triseriate in widest part just behind apex of discoidal area, the inner row of cells on basal three-fourths distinctly wider than long and much longer than those in outer row; subcostal area rather narrow, four cells deep in widest part, sloping obliquely downward, areolae small; discoidal area elongate, nearly three-fourths as long as elytra, somewhat bow-shaped, convexly depressed, five areolae deep in widest part, areolae scarcely larger than those in subcostal area, acutely angulate at base and at apex, with apex elevated and also a point at middle of outer boundary vein raised; sutural area with small areolae on basal part, with cells becoming larger apically. Areolae hyaline, slightly clouded in subapical band. Wings longer than abdomen.

Holotype (male) and *allotype* (female), Sweetwater, Natal, South Africa, Aug. 28, 1955, *Paratype*: 1 specimen, taken with type.

This species differs from *P. natalicola* (Distant) by its smaller size, shorter third antennal segment (152 : 192), much more divergent lateral carinae, narrower paranota, sides of elytra beyond basal third almost subparallel, discoidal area concavely impressed, costal area with two rows of areolae on basal two-thirds and then with three rows in widest part. Both of these species have the posterior triangular process of pronotum abbreviated and bluntly rounded at apex. Distant (1902) has published an excellent illustration of *natalicola*. The other two species found on the African mainland have the pronotal process acutely attenuated apically.

Malgassophlebia bispina, a remarkable new Libelluline from the Belgian Congo.

by Lt. Col. F. C. FRASER, I.M.S., Retd

Among a new collection of some 10,000 specimens of Odonata from the Belgian Congo, loaned to me for identification by the authorities of the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, a single specimen of a unique Libelluline has been found; unique in that it is the first species of the family *Libellulidae* found in which the superior anal appendages are branched. Apart from this unique character, the species possesses characters which place it in the hitherto monotypic genus *Malgassophlebia*, which was, so far as is known, confined to Madagascar. The venation of the wings differs only in that the vein *CuP* in the hindwing, is not separated from the lower angle of the discoidal triangle, but against this minor difference, the male genitalia is an almost counterpart of the highly specialized genitalia of *Malgassophlebia mayanga* (Ris). This new species belongs to the subfamily *Tetratheminae* and must be extremely rare, since only the one specimen was found in the vast collection mentioned above, which is very rich in genera and species belonging to the same subfamily. The description of the species follows.

Malgassophlebia bispina sp. nov.

Male. Abdomen 25.5 mm. Hindwing 27 mm. (Female unknown).

Head: labium bright golden yellow, the mid-lobe and the apposed borders of the lateral lobes black; labium black; epistome and frons yellow, the latter diffusely dark submetallic along the crest but distinctly dark blue metallic in the sulcus; vesicle blue black metallic, its lower front yellow; occiput black changing to yellow posteriorly. Prothorax blackish brown, the anterior lobe and a stripe on the side of the median lobe yellow; the posterior lobe enlarged, slightly emarginate and sub-

lobate, fringed with long hairs. Thorax dark chocolate brown on dorsum bordered on each side by a humeral yellow stripe which is angulated inwards above. Laterally yellow marked with two complete dark brown stripes, one posthumeral and the other bordering the metepimeron anteriorly. Legs black, coxae, trochanters and the inner sides of the femora yellow; hind femora with a row of small spines, the distal four or five more robust than the rest; the other femora with long fine hairs replacing the spines. Wings hyaline, the extreme bases paly tinted with yellow, especially the subcostal and cubital spaces: pterostigma

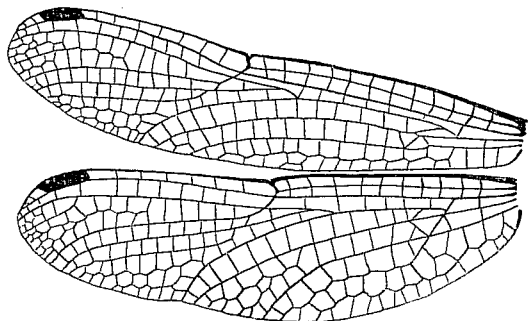


Fig. 1. — Wings of *Malgassophlebia hispina* sp. nov. male.

blackish brown, that of the hindwing longer than in the forewing; arculus between the second and third antenodals, 12 antenodals and 6 postnodals in the forewings, 10 antenodals and 6 postnodals in the hindwing; discoidal triangle of forewing with its costal side broken, that of the hindwing with its base slightly distal to the line of arculus; discoidal field of forewing with a single row of cells throughout; *Rspl* well formed, one row of cells between it and *Riii*; 2 cubital veins in all wings; no accessory veins to the Bridge; anal-loop vestigial, made up of only 4 cells. Abdomen yellow inclining to ferruginous on the end segments, marked sparsely with black as follows. — segment 1 at its base, segment 2 with a dorsal transverse line at its middle and an apical ring, 3 with only an apical ring and the jugal suture finely black, segments 4 to 8 with apical rings and a pair of dorsal stripes which taper towards the base of segments but fall short of the apical ends; segments 9

and 10 unmarked. Superior anal appendages black, thick, parallel and closely apposed to one another, the apical ends curled evenly outwards and obtusely pointed. The outer borders shallowly concave, the inners

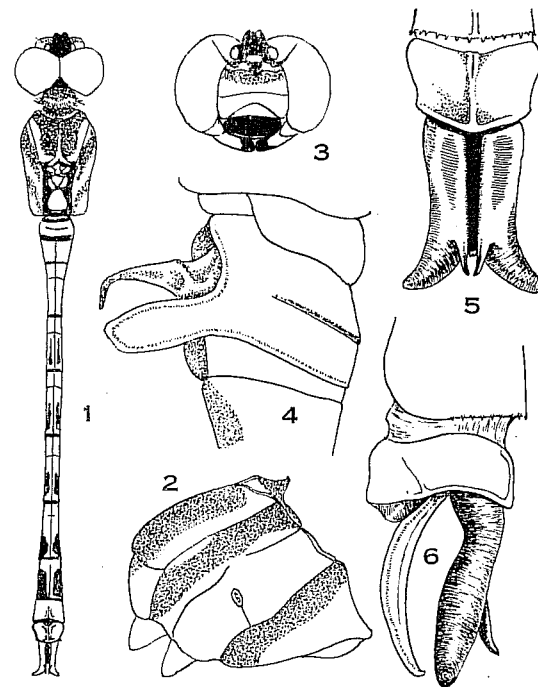


Fig. 2. — *Malgassophlebia hispina* sp. nov. 1, Dorsal view of imago male. 2, Thorax viewed from the left side. 3, Head, full face. 4, Male genitalia seen from the left side. 5, Anal appendages, dorsal aspect. 6, The same seen from the left side.

straight and prolonged apically into a stout spine or tapering branch. In profile the appendage is bent rather sharply downwards directly beyond its base and then presents an elongated fusiform outline, the

spine or branch projecting from its dorsum at an angle of about 35 degrees. Inferior appendage yellow, elongately triangular, the apex curling evenly upwards and minutely emarginate at the tip. Genitalia : lamina depressed, rounded, hamule very long and projecting at a right angle, tapering to a narrow strongly angulated apex, closely similar to that found in *M. mayanga*; lobe equally prominent and projecting, its apex truncately bevelled.

Habitat : Belgian Congo, Uele, Bambesa, 11.38, a single male collected by J. VRYDAGH. Type in the Musée Royal du Congo Belge. The species differs from *mayanga* by its ground colour yellow instead of largely black, the nodal index is slightly higher and the lobe differs in that the organ in *mayanga* slopes slightly posteriorly and is obtusely rounded at its apex. The broken distribution suggests that the genus is an archaic one. The vesicle in this species is unusually large and in its formation is strongly reminescent of the same organ in females of the Corduline genus *Idionyx*.

REFERENCES

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FRASER, F. C., 1936. — *Fauna British India, Odonata*, 3 : fig. 71.
Id. 1956. — *Faune de Madagascar, I, Insectes* : 69, fig. 25.

Coléoptères *Carabidae* africains nouveaux

IX

par P. BASILEWSKY

(Musée Royal du Congo Belge)

Subfam. **CICINDELINAE**

Trichotaenia Rivalieri n. sp. (Fig. 1)

Long. 10-11 mm.

♂. Dessus du corps d'un noir très brillant. Labre d'un jaune testacé clair, la base avec une large bande transversale brune très foncée, presque noire, le bord antérieur étroitement rembruni; clypéus avec de légers reflets métalliques pourprés bleuâtres; mandibules d'un brun très foncé, la partie externe de la base d'un jaune testacé clair. Elytres avec trois taches communes d'un rouge doré éclatant, la première allongée et scutellaire, s'étendant plus ou moins à la base, la seconde médiane, située de part et d'autre de la suture au milieu de la longueur, d'abord allongée, ensuite transversale vers l'extérieur et devenant de moins en moins distincte; la troisième, enfin, est située à l'apex, ne touchant ni la suture ni le bord apical, éloignée de l'épine terminale et plus ou moins cachée par la forte pubescence blanche de cette partie de l'élytre. Dessous noir brillant, à forts reflets métalliques bleus au milieu, pourprés latéralement. Palpes d'un jaune testacé clair, avec le dernier article d'un vert vif métallique; antennes noires, les quatre premiers articles à reflets bleus ou violacés; pattes d'un vert métallique vif, les fémurs avec des reflets pourprés et bleuâtres.

Le corps est couvert de poils d'un blanc sale, gros et courts, couchés, occupant éparsément la base du labre et toute la surface de la tête, un peu plus denses sur le pronotum mais sans y former de tache, ceux du disque dirigés transversalement, ceux des bords antérieur et postérieur