

cant plus ou moins sur le disque, où elle atteint environ le milieu de la longueur du segment; base de celui-ci légèrement ridée au milieu.

Longueur (♂) 16-18 mm. Largeur du pronotum 9,5-10 mm.

J'ai choisi comme holotype une femelle provenant de Bambesa (BÉNO), comme allotype un mâle provenant de Yangambi (Inéac)

Acrosternum Horvathi var. *armata* nov. var.

Parmi notre longue série d'*Acrosternum Horvathi* BERGK. j'ai trouvé trois exemplaires, récoltés à Bambesa par VRIJNAGT, qui ont les angles latéraux du pronotum saillant en épine aiguë. J'ai cru devoir distinguer cette variété curieuse, trouvée simultanément avec la forme typique. Longueur avec membrane (♂ ♀) 17-20 mm.; largeur du pronotum avec les épines : 11-11,5 mm.

Je noterai ici qu'*Acrosternum punctatorugosa* St. ne semble pas se rencontrer au Congo. Je ne le connais que de Guinée.

Phyllogomphus moundi,
a new species of Odonata from Ibadan,
Nigeria, Tropical Africa

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

Among a collection of Odonata made by Mr L. A. MOYSD, Entomologist in the Department of Agriculture Research, Nigeria, is a pair of magnificent Gomphines belonging to the genus *Phyllogomphus* SELYS and closely related to *P. aethiops* SELYS, from which it differs principally by the formation of its genitalia and anal appendages.

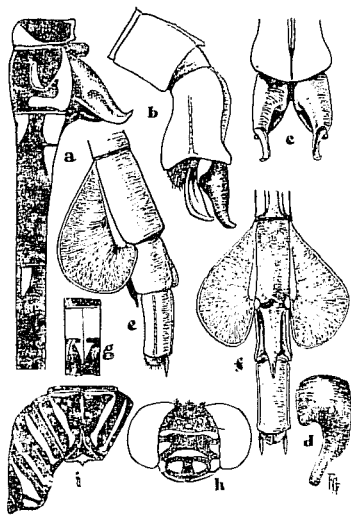
Of the nine species detailed by the present author in the *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.* (1957, 61, 1-2 : 9-32), only two have five greenish yellow stripes on each side of the thorax, viz an ante-humeral, humeral and three lateral, and these are *aethiops* SELYS and *occidentalis* FRASER, the two together with this new species forming a natural group. The differentiation of these is given below.

Phyllogomphus moundi n. sp.

Male. Abdomen 57 mm. Hindwing 41 mm. Pterostigma 5.5 mm.

Head : labium pale greenish yellow changing to blackish brown at base; labrum glossy black enclosing two large greenish triangular spots, the bases of which are separated by a black depression and the apices directed outwardly. The bases of mandibles, the anteclypeus, a large triangular spot on each side of the postclypeus and the crest of the frons narrowly greenish yellow on a black background. The dorsum of head black save for a small round spot posterior to the ridge which partially encloses the ocelli, this ridge being furnished with a row of stiff hairs directed forward. The occiput simple, slightly elevated at its centre which is surmounted by a tuft of stiff hairs similar to tufts at

each end of occiput. Prothorax black, with no discernible markings. Pterothorax dull black marked with citron yellow as follows, the mid-dorsal finely, the yellow interrupted at its centre, oblique antehumeral stripes, truncate above, expanding slightly then contracting again and tapering to a fine point which makes confluence with the outer end of



Phyllogomphus mundi, nov. spec.

a, Abdominal segments 1-4 and genitalia of male; — b, End segments and anal appendages of male seen from the left side. (Note that the appendages are shown relatively larger and longer than the segments for the sake of clarity); — c, Male anal appendages, dorsal view; — d, Superior anal appendage of male, ventral view, to show the ventral tubercles; — e, Terminal segments of abdomen of female and ovipositor seen from the left side; — f, The same viewed from below; — g, Dorsal marking of segment 7; — h, Head exhibiting the yellow markings; — i, Markings of thorax (diagrammatic).

a slightly interrupted mesothoracic collar; external to these a narrow humeral stripe, clubbed above, then narrowed for a short space and again thickened and of even width to the lower end; on each side three oblique stripes placed *en echelon*, the anterior one slightly the longest, the posterior one, situated on the metepimeron, irregularly triangular

in outline and with its upper angle separated off by a narrow black line. Legs short and robust, the anterior femora and trochanters greenish yellow on the under side, otherwise entirely black; the femora coated with a field of short stout spines which tend to become arranged into an inner and an outer row distally; tibial spines short and numerous. Wings hyaline: nodal index, 18 antenodals and 13 to 14 post-nodals in forewings, 13 antenodals and 15 postnodals in the hindwings. Anal triangle 3-celled; anal-loop 4-celled; discoidal space with 3 rows of cells; anal field from 6 to 7 cells deep at base of wing. Tornus strongly incurved. Pterostigma dark reddish brown between thick black nervures, covering from 5 to 6 cells, braced. Abdomen thick at base, then cylindrical to the end, enlarging slightly at segment 7; segment 8 with a pair of broad wing-like foliations which overlap the basal half of segment 9; segment 8 nearly twice the length of segment 9, which is slightly shorter than 10, the latter constricted subbasally, expanded bell-like in shape near the apex. Abdomen black from segment 1 to 7, segments 9 and 10, as well as the sides of 8 adjacent to the foliations, bright ferruginous; segment 1 with an apical triangular yellow marking; with a narrow middorsal yellow stripe on its middorsal carina, which ends in a point short of the apical border of segment; a lateral ventral stripe of the same colour which sends a prolongation upwards to the dorsum but with its apex well separated from a similar prolongation on the other side; finally the dorsal surface of the large oreillets. Segment 3 with a broad triangular yellow spot at the base on each side, the two narrowly confluent over the dorsum; ventrally a second triangular spot on each side bordering the pleura. Segments 1, 5 and 6 with narrow triangular basolateral spots of citron yellow on each side; segment 7 with a broad yellow ring of the same colour which is produced along the middorsal carina as a short arrow-head shaped spot. Anal appendages black; the superiors seen in profile are shaped like the human foot, a broadly rounded tubercle forming the heel and a slightly upturned branch the toe of the foot, this latter being hollowed out as viewed from the dorsum. Seen from below, there is a second but much smaller tubercle situated to the outer side and at the same level as the larger which thus conceals it from view. Inferior appendage very robust, quadrate, deeply bifid, the branches scarcely divergent. Genitalia on second segment with hamule shorter and stouter than in *aethiops* and nearest to *coloratus* in shape.

Female. Abdomen 59 mm. Hindwing 45 mm. Pterostigma 6 mm.

A more robust and larger insect than the male but otherwise closely similar in markings. The antehumeral stripes distinctly separated from

the mesothoracic collar; the foliations on segment 8 larger and tending to overlap the whole of segment 9 or at least its basal three quarters. Ovipositor slightly overlapping the base of segment 9, rather narrow and with parallel sides until near its apex when it tapers rapidly and becomes bifid at its apex for a short distance. Relative lengths of segments 8, 9 and 10 similar to those of the male. Wings in the single specimen are evenly enfumed pale brown.

This new species is separated from all others save *aethiops* and *occidentalis* by possessing five yellow stripes instead of only three on side of thorax. From *aethiops* it is distinguished by the greater size and length of its foliations on segment 8, by the broader and shorter hamule of the genitalia and by the possession of two tubercles placed at the same level instead of two ventral spines, one medial, the other basal in *aethiops*. From *occidentalis* by the face black with restricted yellow markings instead of entirely yellow save the labrum in *occidentalis*; by the black costa, which is bright citron yellow to as far as the pterostigma in *occidentalis*; lastly by the more restricted yellow markings of the abdomen.

Habitat : NIGERIA, Ibadan, a single pair collected in the early part of the year by L. A. MOUND after whom the species is named.

REFERENCES

- FRASER, F. C., 1957. — *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, 61 : 9-32, in which a full list of references to the genus *Phyllogomphus* will be found.

On the true identities of *Ctenophilus* and *Pleuroschendyla*⁽¹⁾

(Chilopoda : Geophilomorpha : Schendylidae)

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Since the time of its proposal in 1896 by O. F. COOK, the schendylid genus *Ctenophilus* has remained in the obscurity of unidentifiable genera. In 1903 (p. 195) in his great monograph of the Geophilomorpha ATTEMS merely listed the genus but was unable to include it in his generic key or to discuss its species. In 1912 BROELEMANN and RIBAUT were unable to include *Ctenophilus* in the generic system of their schendylid monograph; they dismissed it with the observation that its characters were too poorly known (p. 96). In 1929 (p. 99) ATTEMS set it and COOK's *Hobitys* aside as being too poorly diagnosed for inclusion in his monographic treatment of the Geophilomorpha.

The justification for these actions and in general the explanation for the confusion surrounding *Ctenophilus* — actually an important and sizeable genus, as we shall see — lie in COOK's failure to describe it adequately in 1896 or thereafter. In fact, his original description is representative of the unwise and even hazardous practice so common in the past — and not uncommon today — of presenting so-called preliminary descriptions, quick, summary diagnoses whose only purpose is to insure name priority through early publication. In 1896 (p. 35), referring to *Ctenophilus* and some other forms, he wrote : « This group of Chilopoda is represented by a few species which were named, described, and figured over two years ago, but publication is still delayed.

¹⁾ The research upon which this study is based was facilitated by a grant from the National Science Foundation.