

UNE NOUVELLE *IDOMACROMIA* KARSCH  
DE LA FORÊT DE TAÏ, CÔTE-D'IVOIRE  
[ODONATA, CORDULIIDAE]

PAR

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SUMMARY

*Idomacromia proavita* couturier, *ssp. n.*, is described on a female specimen collected by Guy Couturier (ORSTOM). The specimen has been compared to 1. *proavita* female specimens from Gabon (in M.N.H.N., Paris) and Cameroons (Fraser det., in B.M.N.H., London); the main character parting the two subspecies is the shape of the vulvar scale.

**Mots-clés :** *Odonata*, *Corduliidae*, *Idomacromia*, nouvelle sous-espèce, forêt de Taï, Côte-d'Ivoire.

En 1980, mon ami Guy Couturier rapportait dans une belle collection d'Odonates, une femelle d'*Idomacromia* dont l'écaille vulvaire était différente de celle d'une *I. proavita* que j'avais rapportée du Gabon; je la nommais provisoirement *I. proavita* Karsch, 1896. Comparée ensuite avec des femelles du British Museum (Natural History) provenant du Cameroun, et présentant les mêmes différences au niveau de l'écaille vulvaire, j'en conclus que nous étions en présence d'un nouveau taxon au moins de rang subsppécifique.

*Idomacromia proavita* couturier, *n. ssp.*

**Holotype** ♀ : Côte-d'Ivoire, Taï, G. Couturier rec. 1980; en alcool, in M.N.H.N., à Paris.

**Mensurations** (mm). Aile antérieure droite : 43,5; aile postérieure droite : 42; abdomen : 44.

**Labium** jaunâtre, face brunâtre, front et vertex à reflets métalliques bleutés. Synthorax brun à reflets verts. Ailes hyalines, rembrunies à la base dans les espaces costaux, médians et cubitiaux; l.n. 11 | 16 | 17 | 12; champ postdiscoidal de deux rangées de cellules; boucle anale

16 | 11 | 11 | 16  
grande de 26 cellules. Abdomen noirâtre. Ecaille vulvaire bilobée à côtés rectilignes, apex arrondi, lèvres frangées de soies et présentant une dépression subapicale, fig. 1; écaille vulvaire à lobes en ovale chez la sous-espèce nominale (Cameroun, Fraser det., in B.M.N.H.), fig. 2.

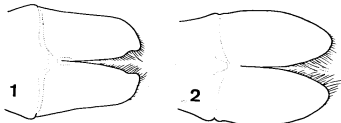


Fig. 1 et 2, écaille vulvaire. — 1, *I. proavita* couturier, *n. ssp.* — 2, *I. proavita* proavita Karsch, 1896.

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TYPES OF FLATIDAE (HOMOPTERA) VI.  
LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS AND TAXONOMIC NOTES ON  
SPECIES IN THE M.N.H.N., PARIS

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RÉSUMÉ

Les types de 25 espèces de Flatidae nommées par Melichar ont été examinés. Les structures génitales de 5 holotypes ou lectotypes, et leurs caractères, sont illustrés. De nouvelles synonymies sont proposées pour : *Lawana guttifascia* var. *obsoleta* (Melichar) synonyme junior de *L. obliqua* (Melichar), et *Saururus venosus* Melichar synonyme junior de *S. dubius* Melichar. Le statut d'espèces valides est confirmé pour : *Lawana obliqua* (Melichar) qui n'est pas une variété de *L. guttifascia* (Walker); *L. partita* (Melichar) qui n'est pas une variété de *L. optata* (Melichar); enfin *Idome severa* (Melichar) n'est pas un synonyme de *Melicharia lactifera* (Walker).

**Key-words :** *Homoptera*, *Flatidae*, Melichar, designation of types, M.N.H.N., Paris.

The monographic revision of the *Flatidae* by MELICHAR, 1901, 1902, was based on materials borrowed from major museums in Europe. Usually, Melichar accurately recorded the sources and dispositions of the specimens examined, including new species that he described. The flatids obtained from the Paris Museum in large part were from the collection of M. Noualhier.

I examined the Melichar types in connection with my research on the family in New Guinea and Southeast Asia. It was necessary to dissect the available males, as many species of *Flatidae* can be identified only by using diagnostic characters of the genitalia. When syntypes existed, the dissected male was designated as the lectotype, thereby accurately fixing the names of Melichar's species.

The authenticity of the syntypes was verified by data cited in the original descriptions. The labels on the pins often provided valuable historical information not always given in the original publication. To preserve these data, the labels associated with each syntype were recorded precisely by the following format : (1), (2), (3), etc., indicate the sequence of original labels on the pin from top to bottom. A slash (/) shows the separation of the printed or written lines on each label. Lastly, a red label with my hand printed lectotype or paralectotype designation is attached to each specimen.

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*agrotis* Melichar, 1902, p. 105 (*Nephesa*).

Paralectotype ♂ — (1) Museum Paris/Philippines. 1. Calamianes/Marche 1885 (2)

*Revue fr. Ent.*, (N.S.), 1985, 7 (4) : 163-168.

2697/85 (3) *Nephesa aegrotata*. (Dissected) Paralectotypes 2 ♀ ♀ — (1) Same label as above (2) 2698/85 (3) *Nephesa/rosea*/var. (on one specimen only).

The genitalia of the paralectotype are the same as the lectotype male in the Stockholm Museum.

***alternans*** Melichar, unpublished (*Nephesa*).

A male from Java, Noulhier 1898 collection, with the left tegmen lost, bears Melichar's handwritten determination label. No published record of the name was found in the literature. The dissected genitalia of this specimen in the same as that of *Nephesa rosea* (Spinola).

***carinata*** Melichar, 1902, p. 183 (*Atracis*).

Holotype (no abdomen) — (1) Museum Paris/Java/Coll. Noulhier (2) Type (3) *Atracis/carinata*/Melichar det. 1902.

The tegmen is illustrated (Fig. 7) (= *Cerfennia*).

***demota*** Melichar, 1902, p. 22 (*Cryptoflata*).

The syntype from Assinie that was recorded in the Paris Museum by Melichar was not found. The lectotype male is in the Humboldt University Museum, Berlin.

***destituta*** Melichar, 1902, p. 112 (*Colgar*).

Paralectotype ♀ — (1) small gilded square label (2) Museum Paris/Halmahera/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (3) *Atella/destituta*.

The lectotype male is in the Brussels Museum. (= *Neomelicharia*).

***divisa*** Melichar, 1902, p. 48 (*Phyma*).

LECTOTYPE ♂ — (1) Museum Paris/Borneo/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Phyma/divisa*. (Dissected).

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 4). A paralectotype female is in the Budapest Museum. Melichar cited two syntypes in his personal collection that were not available for examination. (= LAWANA).

***dubius*** Melichar, 1902, p. 29 (*Sanurus*).

Paralectotypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ — (1) Museum Paris/Soembawa/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Sanurus/dubius* (one ♀ only).

All three of the paralectotypes are in a crushed condition. The lectotype male and a paralectotype female are in the Budapest Museum. The syntype (s) cited in the Berlin Museum are presumed lost.

***extendens*** Melichar, 1902, p. 51 (*Oryxa*).

LECTOTYPE ♀ — Museum Paris/Borneo/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Oryxa/extendens*.

The syntype cited by Melichar from Sumatra in the Greifswald Museum was not located.

***fumaria*** Melichar, 1902, p. 122 (*Paratella*).

Paralectotype ♀ — (1) Museum Paris/Australie/Verreaux 2-47 (2) 2/47 (round label). Paralectotype ♀ — (1) Museum Paris/Australie/Verreaux 2-47 (2) 905 (3) 2/47 (round label) (4) *Paratella/fumaria*.

The lectotype male is in the Budapest Museum. This species is a junior synonym of *Paratella modesta* Melichar, which belongs to an undescribed genus in the *Sephena* complex.

***furtiva*** Melichar, 1902, p. 115 (*Colgar*).

The syntype in the Paris Museum is a female from New Guinea, G. Fallou 259-95, bearing Melichar's handwritten determination label. The tegmina have two black spots that superficially resemble spots of the lectotype female in the Genova Museum. However, the characters of the head and tegmina are those of *Phymoides atromaculatus* Distant. My designation of the lectotype retains the name *furtiva* for a species in the genus *Neodaksha*.

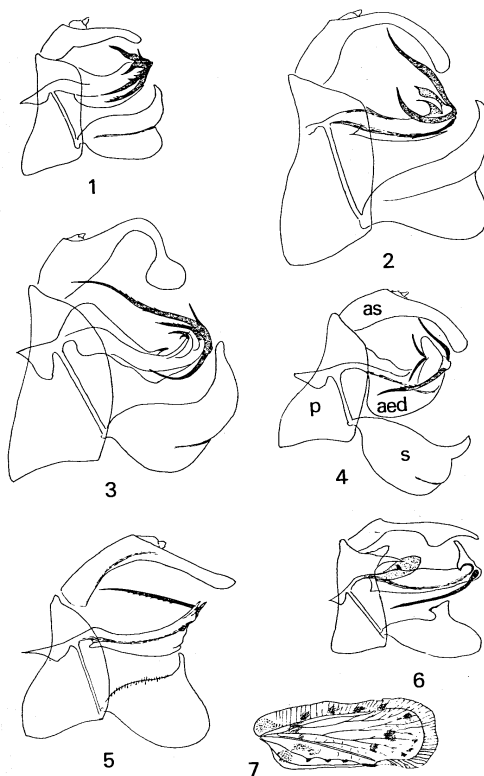


Fig. 1-6, left lateral view of male genitalia. — 1, *Phyma optata* Melichar. — 2, *Phyma partita* Melichar. — 3, *Phyma obliqua* Melichar. — 4, *Phyma divisa* Melichar. — 5, *Nephesa rubrotestacea* Melichar. — 6, *Colgar punctulata* Melichar. aed = aedeagus; as = anal segment; p = pygofer; s = style.

Fig. 7, right tegmen of *Atracis carinata* Melichar.

*illocata* Melichar, 1901, p. 226 (*Bythopsyrna*).

Paralectotype (no abdomen) — (1) Museum Paris/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) type (3) *Poeciloptera*/5288/Sumatra (4) *Bythopsyrna/illocata*.  
The lectotype male is in the Brussels Museum.

*imitata* Melichar, 1902, p. 45 (*Phyma*).

The female syntype cited by Melichar in the Paris Museum was not found, and is presumed to be lost.

*inclinata* Melichar, 1902, p. 53 (*Mesophylla*).

Paralectotypes  $\sigma$   $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Manille/246-61 (2) *Mesophylla/inclinata* (on the male only). (Dissected).

The genitalia of the paralectotype have the same characters that are shown by the lectotype in the Stockholm Museum, and the lectotype of *Poeciloptera serva* Walker in the British Museum, which is the senior synonym. *Phylliana* Metcalf, 1952, is a replacement name for *Mesophylla* Melichar, 1902, which is preoccupied (= *Phylliana*).

*lineola* Melichar, 1901, p. 221 (*Cerynia*).

LECTOTYPE  $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Tonkin Sept/Montagnes du/Haut Song-Chai/Rabier 1895 (2) Type (3) *Cerynia/lineola/n. sp.*

Paralectotype  $\varphi$  (tegmina lost) — Same labels as the lectotype.  
The lectotype appears to represent a species distinguished by the uniformly pink tegmina having the apical cross band reduced to a short black dash arising at the apex of the clavus. Further study of male genitalia is needed, however, as considerable variation exists in the marking patterns and coloration in this genus.

*obliqua* Melichar, 1902, p. 47 (*Phyma guttifascia* var.).

LECTOTYPE  $\sigma$  — (1) Paris Museum/Manille/Lorquin 246-61 (2) *Phyma/guttifascia*/det Mel. (Dissected).

Paralectotype (no abdomen) — Same labels as the lectotype.  
Paralectotype  $\sigma$  — (1) Paris Museum (2) v. *obliqua*.  
The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 3). The pre-apical dorsal surface of the aedeagus has a pair of small spines that are the same as in *guttifascia* Walker. A finger-like process adjacent to each spine is present in *guttifascia* but absent in *obliqua*, and this character enables recognition of the species. NEW STATUS (= *Lawana*).

*obsoleta* Melichar, 1902, p. 47 (*Phyma guttifascia* var.).

LECTOTYPE  $\varphi$  — (1) Paris Museum/Manille/Lorquin 246-61.  
Paralectotype  $\varphi$  — (1) Same label as the lectotype (2) *Phyma/guttifascia* v. *obsoleta*.  
The specimens are bleached examples of *obliqua* Melichar. NEW SYNONYMY (= *Lawana*).

*optata* Melichar, 1902, p. 49 (*Phyma*).

LECTOTYPE  $\sigma$  — (1) Museum Paris/Java/Coll. Noulhier 1898. (Dissected). Paralectotypes 2  $\sigma$  1  $\varphi$  — Each with same label as the lectotype. Paralectotype  $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Sumatra/Benkeolen/Marang-Liwa/Coll. Noulhier 1898.

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 1). The specimen used by Melichar for his illustration, Pl. IV, fig. 12, was not recognized exactly. A paralectotype female is in the Budapest Museum (= *Lawana*).

*partita* Melichar, 1902, p. 49 (*Phyma optata* var.).

LECTOTYPE  $\sigma$  — (1) Museum Paris/Sumatra/Benkeolen/Marang-Liwa/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Phyma optata* (3) Type (red label) (Dissected).  
Paralectotypes 1  $\sigma$  2  $\varphi$  — Each with same labels as the lectotype.

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 2). I recognize *partita* as a species differing from *optata* in characters of the genitalia. NEW STATUS (= *Lawana*).

*punctulata* Melichar, 1902, p. 104 (*Colgar*).

$\sigma$  — (1) Museum Paris/Moluques/I. Batjan/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Atella punctulata*. (Dissected).

The male specimen in the Paris Museum is designated as a plesiotype, and the genitalia illustrated (Fig. 6). Although not recorded in the original publication, the specimen bears Melichar's handwritten determination label. It is the same species as the holotype female in the Vienna Museum. The plesiotype has the same genitalia as the lectotype male of *Colgar diversa* Melichar in the Budapest Museum. The lectotype female of *Colgar indicata* Melichar in the Budapest Museum is the same species also. *Nephesa guttulata* Sial is a senior synonym of *diversa*, *indicata* and *punctulata*. The four species were described from specimens collected on Batjan Island. (= *Neomelicharia*).

*rosealba* Melichar, 1902, p. 119 (*Paratella*).

$\varphi$  — (1) Type (2) Museum Paris/Nouv. — Guinee/Dorey/Dumont d'Urville (3) Dorey (illegible) (round label) (4) (13). *Flata/Doryea Bouvd* (5) *Flata n. sp.* (6) *Paratella/rosealba*.

$\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/L. Waigeo/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Paratella/rosealba*.  
Melichar recorded syntypes of this species in the Budapest, Brussels, Genoa, and Vienna Museums, but the two females in the Paris Museum bearing his handwritten determination labels were not recorded. The specimen labeled (4) 13. *Flata Doryea* (sic!) undoubtedly is the type of *Flata doryea* Boisduval, 1835, from Dorei Island. Therefore, *Paratella doryea* (Boisduval) replaces *P. rosealba* Melichar as the name of the species.

*rotundata* Melichar, 1901, p. 245 (*Dermoflata*).

Paralectotype  $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Sumatra/Benkeolen/Marang/Liwa/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) *Dermoflata/rotundata*.

The lectotype male is in the Copenhagen Museum.

*rubrotestacea* Melichar, 1902, p. 104 (*Nephesa*).

Holotype  $\sigma$  — (1) Gabon (2) Museum Paris/Coll. G. Fallou 259-96 (3) *Nephesa/rubrotestacea*. (Dissected).

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 5). I have concluded that Melichar lapsed in citing a female in this original description and the holotype designation is valid. However, I am unable to distinguish the holotype from specimens collected in the Philippine Islands that have identical characters of the male genitalia.

*severa* Melichar, 1902, p. 86 (*Ormenis*).

LECTOTYPE  $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Sumatra/Benkeolen/Marang-Liwa/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (2) Type (red label) (3) *Ormenis/indigena* (crossed out)/*severa n. sp.*

Only one of the two syntypes cited in the original description was found. The placement of this species as a synonym of *Melicharia lactifera* (Walker) by Melichar, 1923, is not correct. NEW STATUS (= *Idume*).

*stricta* Melichar, 1902, p. 10 (*Microflata*).

Paralectotype  $\varphi$  — (1) Det. de Torres/I. Thursday (2) A. Nugue (3) Museum Paris/Coll. Noulhier 1898 (4) Type (red letters) (5) *Microflata/stricta*/Melichar det. 1902.

The lectotype male is in the Stockholm Museum.

*venosus* Melichar, 1902, p. 30 (*Sanurus*).

LECTOTYPE  $\varphi$  — (1) Museum Paris/Soembawa/Coll. Noulhier 1898.  
Paralectotype  $\varphi$  — (1) Same label as the lectotype (2) *Sanurus/venosus*.

The tegmina of the lectotype have yellow coloration strongly developed, and the veins are outlined more distinctly than in *dubius*, but the specimens are the same morphologically. As the syntypes are from the same locality, and my examination of a series of males revealed no differences in genitalia, *venosus* is designated as a junior synonym of *Sanurus dubius* Melichar. *NEW SYNONYMY*.

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### REDESCRIPTION DE *BRACHYSTOMELLA QUADRITUBERCULATA* STACH, 1964 [COLLEMBOLA]

PAR

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## SUMMARY

In this paper we redescribe and figure *Brachystomella quadrituberculata* Stach, 1964 from China. We designate here the lectotype and we compare this species with all others having dens with three dorsal setae.

Mots-clés : *Collembola*, systématique, redescription, *Brachystomella*.

Pendant notre séjour \* à l'Institut de Systématique et Zoologie expérimentale à Cracovie, Pologne, nous avons eu la possibilité de consulter la collection de Collembolus du Prof. J. Stach. Dans le très riche matériel de cette collection, nous avons trouvé une lame et un individu dans l'alcool de *Brachystomella quadrituberculata*, que Stach en 1964 avait brièvement décrit dans son travail sur les Collembolus de Chine. Nous avons donc décidé de redécrire cette espèce en utilisant les caractères que nous avons déjà commencé à employer en vue d'une monographie au niveau mondial des *Brachystomellinae*. Stach n'ayant donné aucune indication sur le type, nous désignons à partir de ces deux exemplaires, un lectotype et un paralectotype.

Signalons que cette espèce est la seule du genre *Brachystomella* connue de Chine jusqu'à ce jour.

*Brachystomella quadrituberculata* Stach, 1964

Habitus représenté dans la figure 1. Couleur des antennes, tête et corps gris-bleu moucheté ; intersegments, sternites et pattes très claires, plaque oculaire bleu-noir. Grain tégumentaire moyen. Longueur 0,95 mm.

Article antennaire I avec 7 soies. Article antennaire II avec 12 soies. L'organe sensoriel de l'article antennaire III est composé de deux petites sensilles internes, globuleuses, de deux sensilles de garde subcylindriques, subégales et une très petite sensille latéro-ventrale, logée dans une fossette. L'article antennaire IV porte 7 sensilles, très fines, subcylindriques, une petite sensille dorso-externe et un organite subapical petit, caché sous un repli du tégument, en outre quelques soies à apex mousse peu différentes des sensilles, la vésicule apicale est simple. La face ventrale du même article porte approximativement 23 petites soies courbes et très fines sans constituer une vraie râpe sensorielle (fig. 3 et 4).

\* Convention d'échange CNRS-PAN.