Odonatologica 40(3): 169-178 *September 1, 2011*

OVIPOSITION AND DETAILS OF EGG SHELL FINE STRUCTURE IN *CERIAGRION COROMANDELIANUM* (FABRICIUS) (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

R.J. ANDREW[1,*], N. THAOKAR[1] and A.A. DHAMANI[2]
[1] Post Graduate Department of Zoology, Hislop College,
Civil lines, Nagpur-440001, India.
[2] Nevjabai Hitkarini College, Brahmapuri, Chandrapur (MS), India

Received August 3, 2010 / Revised and Accepted April 3, 2011

In central India, floating leaves of *Nymphaea nouchali* form a perfect site for landing and oviposition for *C. coromandelianum.* Experiments with *N. nouchali* leaves suggest that oviposition occurs preferentially within distinct region of the leaf lamina. Oviposition is maximal in the lateral region of the lamina (LRL) which was the most popular site over the whole period of observation and least in the petiolar region (PRL) while at the basal and apical regions (BRL & ARL) the total number of oviposition are similar to each other and intermediate between the lateral and petiolar regions. There is a direct correlation between the position of leaf laminar region used for oviposition and the day of oviposition. There is also a direct association between the day of the bouts of oviposition and the position of the leaf laminar region used for oviposition. In *C. coromandelianum*, visual and tactile cues play an important role in leaf lamina preference. It is not the toughness of the leaf lamina (thickness of the epidermis) but its submergence which is an important decisive factor for oviposition. – Scanning electron microscopic examination of the egg reveals that it is elongate and cylindrical with a pointed anterior and rounded posterior end. The egg chorion is composed of an outer, thin, lightly corrugated exochorion and an inner, thick, smooth, non-porous endochorion. The anterior end is surrounded by 5 micropylar orifices. Each orifice is semicircular and continues as a long horizontal streak on the endochorion and concludes at a bifid terminal point. This forms the entry point of the micropylar chute which penetrates the endochorion. The vitelline envelope below the endochorion is thin and smooth.

*** Corresponding author**: rajuandrew@yahoo.com

Odonatologica 40(3): 179-190 *September 1, 2011*

A BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT FOR ODONATES IN MEXICO: THE HUASTECA POTOSINA, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

E. GONZÁLEZ SORIANO[1], F. NOGUERA[2] and L. OÑATE OCAÑA[3]
[1] Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Avenida Universidad 3000, MX-04510 Ciudad Universitaria, D.F., Mexico
esoriano@mail.ibiologia.unam.mx
[2] Estación de Biología Chamela, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Km. 59 Carretera Barra de Navidad-Puerto Vallarta, MX-48980 San Patricio, Jalisco, Mexico
fnoguera@servidor.unam.mx
[3] Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Apartado Postal 70-399, MX-04510 México, D.F., Mexico

Received August 6, 2010 / Reviewed and Accepted January 2, 2011

The Huasteca Potosina in the state of San Luis Potosí represents the second hotspot for odon. diversity in Mexico. A total of 11 fam., 49 gen. and 126 spp. for the region are recognized. Estimated richness values using the nonparametric estimators ICE and Chao2 were 174.3 and 204.55 species respectively. The odon. diversity of the HP is surpassed in Mexico only by that of the region of Los Tuxtlas with 139 spp.

Odonatologica 40(3): 191-202 *September 1, 2011*

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF *EPIOPHLEBIA LAIDLAWI* TILLYARD LARVAE, WITH NOTES ON THE HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES IN NEPAL ("ANISOZYGOPTERA": EPIOPHLEBIIDAE)

H. NESEMANN[1], R.D. TACHAMO SHAH[2], D.N. SHAH[2] and S. SHARMA[3]

[1] Centre for Environmental Science, Central University of Bihar, BIT Campus, Patna 800 014, Bihar, India; – hnesemann2000@yahoo.co.in
[2] Hindu Kush Himalayan Benthological Society, P.O. Box: 20791, Sundhara, Kathmandu, Nepal; – ramdevishah@hkhbenso.org, deepnarayanshah@hkhbenso.org
[3] Aquatic Ecology Centre, Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel, Nepal
kuhimal@ku.edu.np

Received July 1, 2010 / Revised and Accepted February 24, 2011

Based on 78 specimens recorded from 14 forest streams at the elevations between 1800 and 2850 m a.s.l. in central Nepal, 9 larval instars are described and illustrated. *E. laidlawi* is for the first time documented from the Sim and Indrawati watersheds. The habitats are described and clearly indicated that the sp. is widespread but has a restricted range. The protection of the habitats is essential for its conservation.

Odonatologica 40(3): 203-225 *September 1, 2011*

UPDATED CHECKLIST OF THE ODONATA KNOWN FROM COLOMBIA

L.A. PÉREZ-GUTIÉRREZ[1] and F. PALACINO-RODRÍGUEZ[2]
[1] Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Básicas, Universidad del Atlántico, km 7 antígua vía Puerto Colombia, Barranquilla, Colombia; – talysker@gmail.com
[2] Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, A.A. 7495, Bogotá-Colombia; – fpalacinor@unal.edu.co

Received September 2, 2010 / Revised and Accepted January 31, 2011

The checklist includes 335 spp., of which 98 spp. are added to the latest figure published, while 21 previously listed spp. are removed from the list since they were based on unverifiable records. The number of spp. hitherto known from Colombia is low if compared to that from some other S American countries, such as Brazil (660 spp.), Venezuela (487) and Peru (368). A summary of the exploration of odon. diversity in Colombia is provided.

Odonatologica 40(3): 227-249 *September 1, 2011*

THE GENERA OF THE AFROTROPICAL "AESHNINI": *AFROAESCHNA* GEN. NOV., *PINHEYSCHNA* GEN. NOV. AND *ZOSTERAESCHNA* GEN. NOV., WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF *PINHEYSCHNA WATERSTONI* SPEC. NOV. (ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)

G. PETERS[1] and G. THEISCHINGER[2]
[1] Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Invalidenstr. 43, 10115 Berlin, Germany;
gp.guenther.peters@t-online.de
[2] Water Science, Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet,
PO Box 29, Lidcombe NSW 1825, Australia; – gunther.theischinger@environment.nsw.gov.au

Received February 14, 2011 / Reviewed and Accepted March 14, 2011

The generic names *Afroaeschna, Pinheyschna* and *Zosteraeschna* are introduced for 3 groups of Afrotropical dragonfly species, traditionally assigned to the paraphyletic taxon *Aeshna*. The phylogenetic relationships of these monophyla which are not immediately related to each other are discussed. The Ethiopian populations of *Pinheyschna* gen. n. are described and characterized as a new sp. (*Pinheyschna waterstoni*). *Zosteraeschna ellioti* (Kirby, 1896) and *Z. usambarica* (Förster, 1906) are regarded as distinct species. Only synonymy, information on status (if feasible) and distribution are given for the remaining species of the group, and a preliminary key to the adults of all but one species is presented.

Odonatologica 40(3): 251-254 *September 1, 2011*

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

FIRST RECORD OF *RHODISCHNURA NURSEI* (MORTON) FROM IRAN (ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)

H.J. DUMONT[1,*], M. KIANY[2] and S. SADEGHI[3]
[1] Biology Department, Faculty of Sciences, Gent University,
Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
[2] Biology Department, Faculty of Sciences, Shiraz University, Iran
[3] Biology Department, Payam-e Noor University of Shiraz, Iran

Received February 11, 2011 / Reviewed and Accepted April 2, 2011

R. nursei is for the first time reported from the South of Iran, a considerable widening of the range of this rather ill-known sp. towards the West, and redefining its geographical range as West-Oriental and rather typical of semi-arid climates. The nearest certified record from Pakistan is situated some 1000 km NE of the locations in Iran, but it can be supposed that numerous populations live in the gap. The specimens, collected in Rudan and Ziarat Ali, Hormozgan province, S Iran, lived along the grassy shores of 2 slow-flowing rivers, a habitat that is also typical of the sp. further East. A ♀ found at Sarbaz, Beluchistan, confirms that this small and inconspicuous sp. may be widespread in suitable biotopes of southern and eastern Iran, and probably in the West of Pakistan as well.