

**EAST PALAEARCTIC *SOMATOCHLORA GRAESERI* SELYS
OCCURS AS A POSTGLACIAL RELICT
IN EUROPE WEST OF THE URALS
(ANISOPTERA: CORDULIIDAE)**

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The East Palaearctic *S. graeseri* is characterized by a current disjunct distribution. New data from northern European Russia significantly modify the earlier known pattern of its distribution. The first European record west of the Urals is reported from the environs of Pinega village (Arkhangelsk province, Pinega region). The distribution range of this sp. presented here is similar to that of *Coenagrion hylas* and *C. glaciale*. Like these spp., *S. graeseri* is a postglacial relict in Europe and representative of a cold-stenothermal fauna that probably colonized the continent during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. During the Atlantic period they withdrew far to the East, remaining only as isolates in the Urals and in Europe. The survival of *S. graeseri* in the presumptive isolate of its distribution range in the Pinega region is probably a consequence of a specific combination of severe climate and habitat/microclimatic conditions, influenced by karst. The habitat conditions of the new locality are analysed in the context of the species' requirements. The spiny exuviae of *S. graeseri* and details of the female abdominal pattern are presented and compared with those of Siberian and Far Eastern individuals to show the morphological variation of the sp. The diagnostic features of the exuviae, such as the large and specifically shaped lateral and dorsal spines, the thoracic banded pattern and the laterosternal sclerites on the fourth to sixth segments of the abdomen, are described.

**POSTEMBRYONARY DEVELOPMENT OF *ISCHNURA CHINGAZA* REALPE UNDER CAPTIVITY CONDITIONS
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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The larval stages were observed and characterized under controlled conditions. The larvae were measured and described in order to establish the differences between them, using morphometric characters such as head and premental width and length, number of premental and labial setae, the length of wing pads and legs, and total length without gills, also the growth ratio of different body parts was calculated. The most important character to distinguish larval stages was the head width. There was an increase in the number of premental setae during ontogeny. Comparisons in terms of size were made, showing that ♀♀ are larger than ♂♂ in all observed structures. *I. chingaza* has 11 larval stages; except for the prolarva, all of them were observed.

***AKROTHEMIS*, A NEW LIBELLULID GENUS
FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE)**

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The new genus is established for *Oda risi* Campion, 1915. Photos of the holotype of *O. risi* are presented, and the supposed ♀ of this sp. is described for the first time. A second sp., *Akrothemis bimaculata* sp. n., from Papua New Guinea is described as new. Holotype ♀: Papua New Guinea, Kaugumi Camp, E Sepik Prov., alt 60 m a.s.l., 4-X-2010 (NTM 1008589). *Akrothemis* appears to belong in Tetrathemistinae and may be most closely related to a group of genera around *Tetrathemis* Brauer, 1868.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

**THE TYPE REPOSITORY
OF *DREPANOSTICTA SIMUNI* SPEC. NOV.
(ZYGOPTERA: PLATYSTICTIDAE)**

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To ensure that the name *D. simuni*, described (2012) in *Odonatologica* 41: 283-291, is available, the type repository, omitted from the original description, is stated along with a diagnosis of the species.

**ARCHILESTES CHOCOANUS SPEC. NOV.,
A NEW DAMSELFLY FROM COLOMBIA
(ODONATA: LESTIDAE)**

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The new sp. is described and illustrated from the adults of both sexes. Holotype ♂: Colombia, Chocó dept., Salero alt. 129 m a.s.l., 10-VIII-2005. *A. chocoanus* sp. n. shows the following character combination: cercus with well developed medial tooth in basal third, distal portion of cercus elongate, curved inward and sharply pointed, paraproct vestigial, and color pattern of pterothorax close similar to *A. neblina* Garrison, except for metepisternum, metepimeron and metasternum largely yellow. The new sp. is closely related to *A. guayaraca* De Marmels, *A. latialatus* Donnelly and *A. tuberalatus* (Williamson).

**GYNACANTHA HEROS SPEC. NOV.,
A LARGE CREPUSCULAR SPECIES
FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(ANISOPTERA: AESHNIDAE)**

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The new sp. is described. Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Sepik Basin, 31-V-2010, at light; deposited in the Museum & Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (NTM), Darwin, Australia. It is the 6th and the largest member of the genus recorded from the island of New Guinea. Characters of the adult ♂ are illustrated and the affinities of the new sp. are discussed.