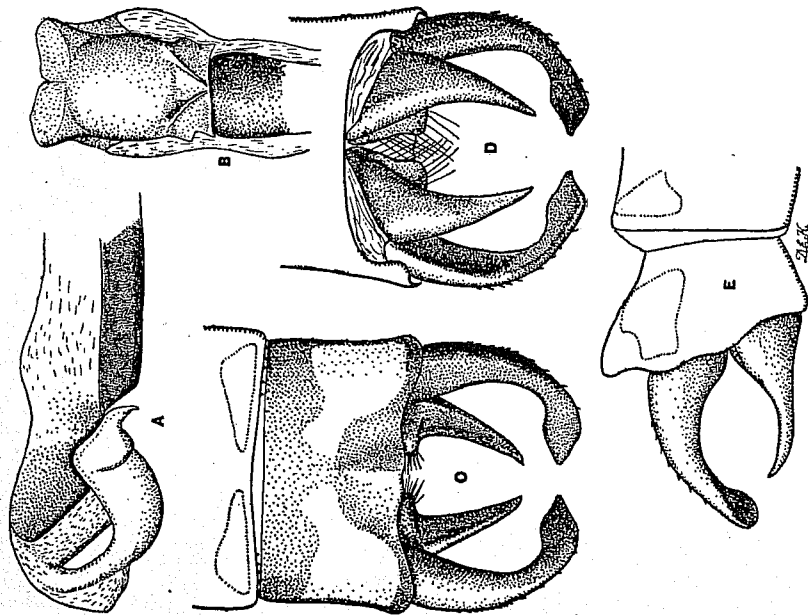


Thoracic markings and legs as in the female (Morton, 1924 *). Abdomen with segments 1-7 marked as in the female. Segment 8 with two small transverse yellowish spots at the apex, segment 9 with two triangular pale spots



Coryphagrion grandis, Morton, ♂.

- A. Penis from right side.
- B. Penis from beneath.
- C. Anal appendages from above.
- D. Anal appendages from beneath.
- E. Anal appendages from right side.

at apex, and segment 10 with two subtriangular pale spots covering about one-half of the dorsal surface. Penis as shown in figs. A and B. Anal appendages black, the

* Morton, K. J., 'Entomologist', lvii. p. 217 (1924).

superior appendage rugose, slightly longer than the tenth segment, curved inwards and downwards, stout at the base and tapering to a lanceolate apex. Inferior appendage (seen from the side) broad at the base, tapering for about half its length, and terminating in an acute apex. On its upper inner surface towards the base arises a blunt conical projection. The inner side of this projection bears a strong ridge from its apex to the inner basal angle of the inferior appendage (figs. C-E). Wings: antenodals in fore wing 29-31, in hind wing 27-28.

Length of fore wing 56 mm., from base to nodus 15 mm.; length of hind wing 52½ mm. Length of abdomen (without appendages) 95 mm.; appendages 2 mm.

1 ♂, Uganda, Rabai, Jan.-Feb. 1929 (*Dr. van Someren*).

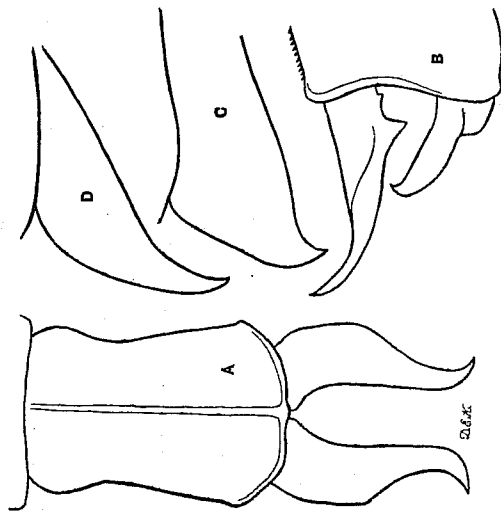
The specimen has been presented to the British Museum by the collector, together with other Odonata not previously represented in the Collections.

XX.—*Phyllogomphus coloratus*, a new African Dragonfly (*Odonata*, Fam. Gomphidae). By D. E. KIMMINS.

Phyllogomphus coloratus, sp. n.

♂. Labrum black with two ovate green spots, antclypeus green, postclypeus black, with a green spot on each lateral margin. Frons green, margined with black, vertex and occiput shining black. Eyes brown. Prothorax black, pterothorax black with green markings. The 7-mark interrupted at its angle. Two oblique lateral bands, and spots on the bases of the wings and the nota and postnota of the pterothorax green. Legs black. Abdomen with the first two segments somewhat dilated, segments 3-6 slender, segments 7 and 8 moderately expanded, and segments 9 and 10 decreasing in width. The lamellæ on segment 8 distinctly larger than in *P. cethiops*, Selys. The colour of the abdomen (in the dried specimen) is black, with dull yellowish-orange markings, segments 9 and 10 reddish. The markings on the abdomen are as follows:—Segment 1, none; segment 2, a thin dorsal streak, auricles green; segments 3-6, a pair of lateral elongate spots at the base of each segment; segment 7, with a basal dorso-lateral

spot about one-quarter the length of the segment; segments 8-10 without markings. Segment 9 with a serrated dorsal carina for half its length; segment 10 with a complete dorsal carina, strongly arched and serrated. The accessory genital organs on the second segment resemble those of *P. cethiops*, but the posterior hamule is broader and less acutely pointed (figs. C and D).



A. *Phyllogomphus coloratus*, sp. n., ♂. Apex of abdomen and superior appendages from above.
 B. Ditto. Anal appendages from side.
 C. Ditto. Posterior appendages from side.
 D. *Phyllogomphus cethiops*, Selys, ♂. Posterior hamule from side.

Superior appendages reddish black, rugose basally; in dorsal view, each appendage curves slightly outwards and then runs parallel for about half its length. From this point the inner margin is straight and the outer excised, the apex of the appendage being acute and turned outwards. In lateral view, the superior appendage is broad at the base, with a small and a large tooth beneath, and tapering to an upturned apex. The inferior appendage is shining black and about half as long as the superior appendage. From the side, it is broad at the base, then abruptly narrowed and tapered gently to an upturned hook (figs. A and B).

Wings brownish hyaline, venation black. Antenodals ¹⁷⁻¹⁹₁₂₋₁₃.

♀. Stout and more robust, wings deeper brown. The specimen is very badly discoloured, and the markings have practically disappeared. It therefore seems advisable to postpone a more detailed description until further material is available.

Length of posterior wing, ♂ 44 mm., ♀ 46 mm.; of body, ♂ 78 mm., ♀ 78 mm.

West Africa, Fernando Po, 650 ft., end of wet season (Rev. W. Cooper).

1 ♂ type, 1 ♀ paratype: in British Museum (Natural History).

This species much resembles *P. cethiops*, Selys, but differs in its broader posterior wings, its larger lamellæ, and the shape of the posterior hamules and of the superior appendages. In the present species, the basal tooth of the superior appendages is smaller, and the apex of the appendage is more gradually rounded and upturned than in *P. cethiops*. From *P. heleneæ*, Lacroix, the female may be distinguished by its larger size and by the presence of only two oblique bands on the sides of the thorax.

XXI.—Two new Species of Scorpion Flies (*Insecta*, *Order Mecoptera*). By SYÛTI ISSIKI, Professor of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Taikohu, Japan.

THE types of the two species here described were presented to me by Dr. C. P. Alexander, of Amherst, U.S.A., to whom my best thanks are due.

Choristidæ.

Chorista victoriensis, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Head and *rostrum* reddish brown. *Maxillary palpi* not swollen, as is the case in *australis*, Klug, while the basal segment of the labial palpi is produced into a lateral flap like the latter species; reddish brown, tip of terminal segment blackish. *Ocelli* blackish. *Antennæ* slender, longer than the wings, black; first thick segment reddish brown, second and basal half of third segment reddish