



Perigomphus angularis spec. nov. from central Ecuador (Odonata: Gomphidae)

K. J. TENNESSEN

P.O. Box 585, Wautoma, Wisconsin 54982, United States. E-mail: ktennessen@centurytel.net

Perigomphus Belle, 1972, was described as a subgenus of *Diaphlebia* Selys, 1854, based on a single species, *P. pallidistylus* Belle (1972) from Costa Rica. Belle (1972) listed a combination of features as the basis for his subgenus: pterostigma of hind wing 1/7 hind wing length, anal triangle of male hind wing 2-celled, triangles without a crossvein, top of head round and without a row of setae, and branches of epiproct widely divaricate. In the species description he stated that the longest spines on the hind femora of the male were nearly the diameter of the femur. The status of *Perigomphus* and a related taxon, *Desmogomphus* Williamson, 1920, which was also included as a subgenus of *Diaphlebia*, remained poorly known for nearly two decades. Belle (1988), based on information from Dr. Minter J. Westfall, Jr., recognized *Perigomphus* and *Desmogomphus* as genera distinct from *Diaphlebia*. Westfall (1989) described the larvae of *Perigomphus pallidistylus* and *Desmogomphus paucinervis* and the adult female of *P. pallidistylus*. He had reared these species in 1979 and came to the conclusion that both subgenera deserved to be elevated to generic rank. Later, Belle (1996) placed *Perigomphus* in the subfamily Octogomphinae, whereas *Desmogomphus* and *Diaphlebia* were placed in the Gomphoidinae. *Perigomphus pallidistylus* is a rarely seen Neotropical species that ranges from northern Costa Rica to southern Panama (Garrison *et al.* 2006). Belle (1996) speculated that the genus “possibly occurs” in Colombia and Ecuador. I discovered a second species of *Perigomphus* in the Amazon headwaters of central Ecuador, partly verifying Belle’s prediction; the new species fits the generic characters for *Perigomphus* given in the key to Gomphidae in Garrison *et al.* (2006).

Material and methods

Illustrations were made with aid of camera lucida on a stereomicroscope. Measurements were made with a ruler and a stereomicroscope with an ocular micrometer. Total length includes the cerci. Wing nomenclature follows Riek & Kukalová-Peck (1984). Pterostigma length was measured along the costa and includes the widths of the enclosing proximal and apical crossveins. The right anterior hamule was removed from the genital fossa and glued to a separate cellophane strip so it could be examined and illustrated under high magnification.

Abbreviations:

L	length
W	width
AL	abdomen length
Fw	fore wing
Hw	hind wing
Hf	hind femur
Pt	pterostigma
TL	total length
S	abdominal segment
FSCA	Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA