
by

ELLIOT PINHEY

Wye View Villa, Tutshill, Chepstow, United Kingdom

A detailed check-list, with references to genera and species, is presented of the Zygoptera known in the region south of the Limpopo River, and including South West Africa/Namibia. The region embraces the Republic of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. Previous papers on this area are reviewed, together with check-lists by the author for territories north of the Limpopo. A total of 162 species has been recorded from this region. A selection of data on specimens in many Institutions and some private collections is given, as well as type depositions and brief notes on ecology and distribution.

This paper completes the series of surveys of southern African territories (with the exception of Angola), from the Cape Province to Zambia and Malawi. The region reviewed here is of particular interest for several reasons: there is a remarkable number of species described from the region; there are relict Gondwana elements; the number of species of Zygoptera is unusually close to that of the Anisoptera.

INTRODUCTION

Revisional papers on the Odonata of this region, loosely termed here the South African region, have covered major portions but lacked data for general distribution. There was Ris (1921), an invaluable introduction to south African dragonflies, followed by Barnard's (1937) important addition to the Cape fauna. Pinhey (1951) covered the area south of the Zambesi, followed by a detailed Catalogue (Pinhey, 1962) of the Afrotropical region. Swedish expeditions produced a number of early records, culminating in Brinck's (1955) detailed report of the Lund University expedition and the ecology of the sites at which Odonata had been collected. Balinsky's (1961) paper on Zululand, Harrison (1964) on the Cape, Hersalek (1969) on a few species from the eastern Cape, Allanson, Bruton and Hart (1974) on species from Lake Sibaya, Zululand and information from museums and private collectors provided the information on which this survey is based.

During the past thirty years many new species have been described, other species from elsewhere have been found here, and there have been changes in names at different taxonomic levels and in a few earlier identifications. I have published regional reviews of the following territories to the north: Pinhey (1966b, 1979) Malawi, (1976b) Botswana, (1981a) Moçambique, and (1984) for Zimbabwe and Zambia. Now, with data available from many sources, it seems opportune to provide a detailed account of adult dragonflies in the territories of 'South Africa', those countries south of the Limpo-
po River, the Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), Transkei and also Namibia (South West Africa) which extends up to the Cunene River on the southern border of Angola and stretches an arm eastwards, the Caprivi Strip.

Original references are quoted for all genera and species. Essential synonymy and infra-specific taxa are given where necessary, but subfamilies and subgenera are excluded, since this is not a taxonomic revision. Type-species and the depositions of types are, however, recorded as far as possible, but as will be seen types were not designated in many of the species described by early specialists, especially de Selys Longchamps.

General distribution of each species supplements the South African regional data provided by Museums, Universities and from private collections and a few notes from the literature. All the sources are enumerated in a list of Abbreviations after the Introduction. The review is by no means exhaustive of institutional or private collections, but the information here can be accepted as a general guide to odonate distribution. The most important of the South African Odonata collections consulted were the British Museum of Natural History (BMNH), the National Museum, Bulawayo (NMB), Pretoria University collection (PU), the South African Museum (SAM), the de Selys Collection (SCIS), the Transvaal Museum (TM), the University of Lund (ZMUL) and the United States National Museum (Smithsonian) (USNM). Of private collections the most outstanding is that of B. I. Balinsky (BC), with a number of remarkable discoveries.

Under the term distribution a short note on ecology has been inserted where possible. Least known of the areas of this region seems to be the northern Cape.

The South African Region under consideration is of particular interest for a number of reasons. It supplements the information published for the territories to the north. There are three relict genera of Gondwana ancestry, living evidence of the earlier connection with Australasia. There is a remarkably high proportion of species originally described from this region, mostly from the Republic. The number of species of Zygoptera is not far short of the number of Anisoptera. These last three points will be considered in more detail.

Brief mention will be made under the acknowledgements of a few of the entomologists and naturalists or specialists in other spheres who collected some of the material, and thereby helped to establish more complete records of distribution. Amongst the earliest, however, were the Swedish biologists and their contribution will be alluded to since it led to the survey by Brinck. Nomenclature has been brought up-to-date but in one case, Paragomphus genei (Selys) the subspecific status is by no means clear, as I have mentioned in another paper awaiting publication. The species genei was described from Europe, with a so-called 'African' race hageni (Selys), which has been regarded as a separate subspecies: this is clearly unsatisfactory since hageni was described from Egypt in Palaearctic North Africa. If the Afrotropical populations of this common and widespread species are definitely distinct from genei there are names available in the synonymy to provide for this.

SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION

There are four categories, those species not found outside South Africa, those described from here but found elsewhere, those described from another region but found in South Africa and a few species which have not yet been recorded from South Africa but will probably be discovered here in the future.
I. Species described from South Africa and not known elsewhere:

**Zygoptera**

Chlorolestes apricans, conspicua, draconica, fasciata, tessellata, umbra, Echolorolestes nylephtha, peringueyi, Metacnemis angusta, valida, Allopecurus leucosticta, Pseudagrion caffrum, citrula, draconis, furcigerum, inopinatum, newtoni, umisingae, vaalense, Enallagma polychromaticum, rotundipenne, sapphirinum, Agriocnemis falcifera

Total Zygoptera species ............... 23

**Anisoptera**

Ceratogomphus triceraticus, Paragomphus dicksoni, Syncordulia gracilis, venator, Aeshna minuscula, Orthetrum rubens, Urothemis iuciana

Total Anisoptera species ............... 7

Category 1. Total Odonata species ............... 30

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2. Described at least in part from South Africa, but also found elsewhere in Afro-tropical Africa (ATA):

**Zygoptera**

Chlorolestes elegans, Lestes plagiatus, virgatus, Elatoneura frenalta, glauca, Ceragron glabrum, Pseudagrion acaciae, assegaii, hageni, (massaicum) kgogami, salishburyense (in pars S. Africa), spernatum natalense, Enallagma glaucum, sinuatum, Agriocnemis pinheyi, ruberrima, Phaon iridipennis, Platycypha caligata, fitzsimonsi

Total Zygoptera species ............... 19

**Anisoptera**

Notagomphus praetorius, Crenigomphus hartmanni, Ceratogomphus pictus, Paragomphus elphidius (pars), Onychogomphus supinus, Aeshna subpupillata, Anax speratus, Gynacantha zuluensis, Macromia picta, Orthetrum caffrum, O. julia capicola, O. robustum, Nesiothemis farinosa, Palpopleura jucunda, Croethemis erythraea, C. sanguinolenta, Brachytemis leucosticta (pars), Trithemis arteriosa, dorsalis, stictica, Zygonyx natalensis, Rhyothemis mariposa

R.mariposa was described from Namibia, the rest from Rep. S. Africa.

Total Anisoptera species ............... 22

Category 2. Total Odonata species ............... 41

Total species described South Africa, Categ. 1 + 2 (30 + 41) ............... 71

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3. Species, or relevant subspecies, found in South African region, but originally described from another territory or another continent:

Total South African species of Zygoptera described from ATA north of Limpopo River ............................................................. 26

Note that this total includes Lestes oehraeus Selys, believed to have been described from Senegal (not S.African Cape, teste Pinhey, 1980). Three of the species are found in Asia, as well as Africa, Ischnura senegalensis, Pseudagrion inconspicuum and P. sublacteum.
Total S.A. Anisoptera described from ATA north of Limpopo River 

Note that eight of these also occur outside ATA:

Anax imperator, tristis, Acisoma panorpoides, Trithemis annulata, kirbyi, Zygo- 
ynx torrida, Rhyothemis semihyalina and Tramea basilaris.

Species whose original description omits country of origin: 

Both are Rambur species, both purely ATA by distribution:—

Paragomphus cognatus and Rhyothemis notata fenestrina.

Although all S. African Zygoptera were at least partly described from

ATA, several Anisoptera were originally described outside its limits:

Total Anisoptera in S. Africa described from outside ATA: 

These are, from Europe: Orthetrum trinacria, Sympetrum fonscolombei

from Canary Islands: Orthetrum chrysostigma

from North Africa: Paragomphus genei hageni, Diplacodes lefeborei, Ur-o-

themis edwardsi

from Asia: Hemianax ephippiger, Tholymis tillarga, Pantala flavescens,

Macrodiplax cora

Total Odonata species described from outside the S. African region (omitting the two of unknown origin) (26+52+10): 

Total in categories 1+2: 

Unknown origin: 

Total Odonata species recorded in South African region: 

From these figures it is evident that an exceptionally high proportion, over 80% of the South African species, were described from south of the Limpopo. In other territories, the number originally described from them is much less, as a study of Pin-hey’s regional papers mentioned earlier will indicate. For instance, out of a total of 146 species in Moçambique only 14 taxa were described from that country, 7 of which were species, the other 7 synonyms or varieties. Out of 112 species in Botswana, 5 species and 2 subspecies were described from there.

The reasons for the high figure in South Africa are threefold:

A. The wealth of different ecological conditions from desert to forest, from sea-level to moderately high elevations.

B. The Gondwana links, 9 species of Chlorolestidae in two genera and 2 Syncordulia.

In continental equatorial Africa the number of intercontinental links is very few indeed compared to the great wealth of species.

C. Widespread species described from Port Natal (Durban) or Cape of Good Hope, by Burmeister (1839) and Rambur (1842). They were, of course, collected on early sea-voyages when these two were the most likely ports of call on this Continent.

Another point of interest concerning this fauna is that recorded species of Zy-goptera (68) are 70% as numerous as anisoptera (94). In other African territories the ratio is generally, much lower. For instance, in countries to the north there were the following figures, firstly Zygoptera, then Anisoptera:—

Botswana ............ 42 70 Malawi ............... 44 87

Moçambique ........... 50 96 Zambia+Zimbabwe .... 88 171
In all these figures for species, Zygoptera are approximately half as numerous as the Anisoptera. One reason for the high proportion in South Africa appears to be the smaller number of the larger, more robust dragonflies, especially the Libellulidae. In this connection it may be noted that the total of 171 Anisoptera in Zambia and Zimbabwe includes 105 Libellulidae and this figure alone is far greater than the respective Zygoptera total of 88. A possible explanation may be that the harsher and cooler climate of the Cape influences selection in favour of either slender Zygoptera or, for larger species, those of adaptable life cycles. The total S. African figures will, of course, be modified by species breeding in warmer, more luxuriant areas like Zululand or the Caprivi. One of the most readily adaptable is the ubiquitous *Pantala flavescens*, known to survive in temporary pools.

In hot, moist tropical regions with more even temperatures, despite the greater proportions of Anisoptera, the Zygoptera families Protonemuridae, Platycnemididae, Calopterygidae and Chloroclyphidae are much more prolific in species and, moreover, in equatorial zones there are examples of two further families, Megapodagrionidae and Amphipterygidae. Such increases take place only gradually from the Limpopo to north of the Zambezi, but from the northern half of Zambia through the great central African Zaire basin onwards the increase in species numbers mounts rapidly.

One other point to mention is that endemics of the western Cape and the Drakensberg show an unusually large number with a preference for, or adapted to the cooler waters of montane streams or pools. In tropical regions of Africa truly montane species are little known, one exception being *Pseudagrion bicereulans* Martin, which is only found at moderate altitudes on the East African mountains.

4. Lastly, a few species not yet found in our region have been included as possible future discoveries within this area:-

Lestes pinheyi Fraser, Chlorocnemis marshalli Ris, P. glaucescens Selys, P. sjoestedti Förster and Crocothemis divisa Karsch. There are also three aeshnids included for other reasons: Aeshna rileyi Calvert, formerly confused with subpupillata McLachlan; Anax dor- salis (Burm.), a probable synonym of imperator Leach; and A. georgius Selys, erroneously recorded as possibly African. None of these Odonata are incorporated in the figures of the previous categories.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, former colleagues at the National Museum in Bulawayo, who assisted in the collection of specimens or information, must be mentioned: Mrs C. Car, Messrs R. Chimwendo, T. Coffin-Grey, G. Guy, P. Mhlanga, F. C. de Moor and D. L. Hancock, who was the last to join me in the department of entomology. Since my departure, Hancock, Mhlanga and the librarian Miss M. Taylor have patiently dealt with numerous questions. From South Africa I have also had much assistance from museums, universities and private individuals. From Pretoria E. Holm (PU) has provided encouragement and helped in various ways and data has been supplied by C. K. Brain and M. J. Scoble (TM) and H. D. Brown (Plant Protection Res. Inst.). In the Cape information was received from J. G. Theron (SUC) and V. B. Whitehead (SAM). In England the assistance came through P. C. Barnard and S. Brooks (BMNH) and P. Gilbert of the entomological library; R. M. Gambles (Reading) and S. I. Baldwin (RSM) helped with some data. Information from private collections in South Africa emanated from the invaluable resources of B. I. Balinsky (Johannesburg) and some
Cape records of J. Davey (Pinelands). Still further assistance, in one way or another, came from Oliver S. Flint (USNM); B. Kiauta (Utrecht); K. K. Günther and G. Peters (ZMHU); I. Meskin (Johannesburg) and P. I. Persson (NRS).

There were many who provided material or information when I was on museum Staff, NMB or TM, and only some of these can be briefly recalled here. There was H. D. Brown (Pretoria); H. Capener (former membracidist and school teacher); F. M. Chutter (Water Res., Pretoria); R. C. (Tim) Dening (formerly Zambia and Malawi); C. G. C. Dickson (Cape Town); A. J. & N. Duke (East London); H. N. Empey (sphecidist, Johannesburg); the late C. Koch & G. van Son (TM); J. G. H. Londt (Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg); the late K. M. Pennington (Balgowan) and B. C. Wilmot (AMG).

It is through all these sources that the preparation of the survey has gradually been made possible and to all these, and others not mentioned, I am deeply indebted. I would, however, like to recall in this connection the late Dr A. H. Newton, who had a medical practice at Nqutu in Zululand, for his encouragement and friendship over the years I knew him, from 1948 to 1962. His collection, mostly from Natal, was presented to the National Museum, Bulawayo.

In conclusion, brief mention may be made of a few of the earlier collectors who, apart from other activities, captured some South African Odonata. Soon after the start of the 19th century, there was the German Ludwig Krebs, who collected material for ZMHU. Also, early in the century there was the first of the Swedish naturalists Johan A. Wahlberg, who spent most of the years 1839 to 1856 in Southern Africa until his tragic death whilst hunting in Ngamiland. Next of the Swedish hunters and collectors was Axel W. Eriksson, who was in the Cape and Kalahari from 1866 to 1901. Ivor Tragardh (1904) followed him to study inquilines in Natal and like the others he collected a few Odonata. Half a century later Lund University launched their productive Expedition of 1950 to 1951, the results of which appeared over the years in the volumes of _South African Animal Life_. One of the editors, Per Brinck, collected the Odonata, which he sent for examination, and published his ecological survey as well as a history of Swedish exploration in 1955. Dragonfly records will also be found in these pages from such well known early Cape entomologists, Directors of the South African Museum, as L. Péringuey and R. Trimen. Another collector after the turn of the present century was the indefatigable Miss Margaret Fountaine.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.</td>
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<td>AHT</td>
<td>Collection of Erich Schmidt: in Asahina Collection, Tokyo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMG</td>
<td>Albany Museum, Grahamstown, Cape Province.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>Afrotropical Region, Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Collection of B. I. Balinsky, Blairgowrie, Johannesburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMNH</td>
<td>British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>California Academy of Science, San Francisco.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Records from Cape Province, including Bophuthatswana and Venda-land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Zoologiske Museum, University, Copenhagen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Collection of Dr Jonathan Davey, Pinelands, Cape Province.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Durban Museum and Art Gallery, Durban.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova.</td>
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</table>
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

HC  Collection and notes by L. P. Hersalek, Cape Province.
HDO  Hope Department Museum, University of Oxford, Oxford.
HM  Zoologisches Museum und Institut, Hamburg.
KCB  Collection of Dr B. Kiauta, Bilthoven, Utrecht.
Les  Records from Lesotho (formerly Basutoland).
LM  State Museum of Natural History, Leiden.
MCFS  Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Les Chaux-de-Fonds, western Switzerland.
MCZ  Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, Massachusetts.
MLUH  Zoologisches Museum, Martin Luther Universität, Halle–Wittenberg.
MW  Naturhistorisches Hofmuseum, Wien (Vienna).
Nam  Records from Namibia, South West Africa.
Nat  Records from Natal and Kwazulu.
NMB  National Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.
NRS  Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm.
OFS  Records from Orange Free State Province.
PAS  Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
PPI  Plant Protection Institute, Harare (Salisbury), Zimbabwe.
PU  Pretoria University, Pretoria.
RSM  Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
RUG  Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Cape Province: the collection of Odonata is only used for instruction. Records received in 1948 may no longer be available, but they have been repeated here for locality data.
SAM  South African Museum, Cape Town.
SCIS  Collections of de Selys Longchamps and Rambur, in Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.
SMF  Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main.
SUC  Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, Cape Province.
Swaz  Records from Swaziland.
TK  Records from Transkei (formerly eastern Cape Province).
TM  Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
TMB  Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Bruxelles.
Tel  Records from Transvaal Province.
USNM  United States National Museum, Smithsonian, Washington, D.C.
UTM  Instituto e Museo di Zoologia, Università di Torino, Torino (Turin).
ZMHU  Zoologisches (Naturkunde) Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, DDR.
ZMUL  Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden.
SYSTEMATIC CHECK-LIST
As explained, subfamilies and subgenera will be omitted.

ZYGOPTERA Selys

CHLOROLESTIDAE Fraser

Genus Chlorolestes Selys, 1862

Type-species Chlorolestes conspicua Selys (1862)

C. apricans Wilmot, 1975: 13 (Eastern Cape)

Holotype ♂, type ♀, paratypes in AMG from Stutterheim, E. Cape 7.iv.1973 (B. C. Wilmot)

AMG Type series from Eastern Cape. Wilmot (1973) gives many localities in the Stutterheim and Amatola-Winterberg range: Clifton, Upper Chilton, Glen Etive, Grasslands, Kwa-Kayaletu, Plaatjieskraal, Port Retief and Woburn.

BMNH Paratype, Stutterheim.

NMB Paratypes of both sexes, Stutterheim 7.iv.1973 (Wilmot).


DISTRIBUTION. Wilmot says it was found in open sedge and reed beds. An eastern Cape endemic.

C. conspicua Selys, 1862: (34, sep.) (Cape)

Type series, both sexes, in SCIS from S.W. Cape, but not designated.

BMNH Cape – Fransch Hoek range 21.iii.1949 (C. G. C. Dickson); Hawequas Mtns 31.iii.1949 (Dickson)

DC Cape – Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch

LM Cape – Fransch Hoek 23.i.1962

NMB Cape – Fransch Hoek Mtns 14.iv.1972; Gootradens Bosch 10.iii.1968; Hawekwasberg 2.i.1978 (N. Duke); Hawequas Mtns iiii.1949 (Dickson); Piquetberg ii.1957 (Dickson); Platteklip 9.iv.1971 (N. Duke); Robinson Pass 29.i.1967; Table Mtn ii.1959 (Dickson)

PU Cape – Great Winterhoek Mtns iv.1916

SAM Cape – Table Mtn ii.1894 (R. M. Lightfoot)

SCIS Type series from S.W. Cape

SUC Cape – Stellenbosch 2.v.1927 (J. Lombard) 9.vii.1965 (H. Geertsema)

TM Cape – Bosch Kloof, Worcester i.1933; Wolfkloof, Swellendam

USNM Cape – Hawequas Mtns 31.v.1949 (Dickson); Table Mtn ii.1959

ZMUL Cape – Blinkwater ravine 15.xii.1950 (P. Brinck)

Harrison & Barnard (1972: 141) say it is common on Table Mtn.

DISTRIBUTION. Endemic in montane streams or pools. South West Cape Province.
C. draconica Balinsky, 1956: 511 (Drakensberg Mtns)

Holotype ♂, allotype in TM from Gudu Galls, Natal Nat. Park, Mont-aux-Sources 29.i.1954 (B. I. Balinsky)

BC Nat – paratype Gudu Falls
BMNH Nat – paratype Gudu Falls i.1954 (Balinsky)
NMB Nat – paratype ♂ Gudu Falls 27.i.1954 (Balinsky)

TM Types, as above, from Gudu Falls 29.i.1954 (Balinsky)

DISTRIBUTION. Endemic in montane streams, Natal – Drakensberg.

C. elegans Pinhey, 1950: 260 (Transvaal)

Holotype ♂, allotype in TM from Woodbush, Haenertsberg, Transvaal xi.1907

BC Tvl – Matlopetsi River, Haenertsberg; Duivels Kloof; Woodbush
BMNH Tvl – Woodbush
NMB Tvl – Trichardt Dale, Haenertsberg iii.1956 (Shiela Thompson); Woodbush
SUC ?Nat – Champagne 27.i.1946 (M. Webb): the only Natal record; requires checking

TM Holotype, allotype, paratypes from Woodbush. Tvl – Duivels Kloof 20.iii.1952 (Balinsky); Entabeni forest xi.1931

A species near elegans has been found xii.1983 near East London (Duke & Pinhey).

DISTRIBUTION. Montane kloofs and forests near small streams. Natal? Transvaal, Zimbabwe–Moçambique border Mtns and Malawi.

C. fasciata (Burmeister, 1839): 822 (Port Natal)

Holotype ♂ in MLUH from Port Natal (Durban)
Melanic morph nigerrima Pinhey, 1980a: 1–4 (Soutpansberg), holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes in NMB from Outlook Estate, Soutpansberg xii.1978 (E. Pinhey), v.1979 (N. Duke)

AMG Paratypes of nigerrima, as above
BMNH Paratypes of nigerrima. Nat – Cathedral Peak; Durban; van Reenen; Willowbrook, Estcourt Tvl – near Johannesburg; Soutpansberg
LM Les – Mamathes 29.iii.1951 (P. Brinck) TK – Qachas Nek 7.iii.1951 (Brinck)

NMB Holotype from Durban


Nat – Balgowan 20.iii.1949 (Pinhey)

MLUH Holotype from Durban


OFS – Golden Gate Nat. Park 27.iv.1977
Swaz – Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2–7.iv.1978 (Londt)
Tvl – Outlook Est., Soutpansberg xii.1978 (Pinhey & P. Mhlanga), 4.i.1979 (Pinhey), v.1979 (N. Duke); Pilgrims Rest 28.xii.1976; Type series nigerrima, as above, Outlook Est. xii.1978, i.1979 (Pinhey), v.1979 (N. Duke); Graskop 13.xii.1978 (F. C. de Moor)

RSM
Nat – Dargle 13.ii.1909 (M. Fountaine)
(RUG) Cape – Molteno i.1948; Port Elizabeth vii.1949
SAM Cape – Burghersdorp 1883 (Dr Kanameyer); Prince Albert Distr. 1884
Nat – Durban ii.1914 (W. Haygarth)

Tvl – Middleburg xi.1935

SMF Nat – Willbrooke, Estcourt i, ii.1913; iii.1927

SUC Cape – Lady Grey 3.i.1924, 14.ii.1924
Nat – Champagne 26.i.1946 (M. Webb)

Tvl – Carolina 29.i.1943 (E. C. Anderssen)

TM Cape – Stellenbosch xii.1925

CAPE – Cathedra Peak; Mahai River, Nat. Nat. Park v.1931; Mont-aux-Sources v.1938; Tugela River v.1931; van Reenen; Willbrook, Estcourt 1913

TK – Johannesburg; Rustenburg x.1948; Waterval Boven iv.1907; Woodbush xii.1901, iv.1915

USNM Nat – Balgowan iii, xii.1949, iv.1951 (Pennington & Pinhey); Drakensberg gardens 22.i.1968 (P. J. Spangler); Giants Castle 2400 m xii.1948 (H. D. Brown); Underberg 22.i.1968 (Spangler)

ZMUL Les – Lancers Gap, Maseru 22.iii.1951; Makheke Mtns, Mokhotlong 7.iv.1951; Marnames 29.iii.1951; Mount Machache, Maseru 25.iii.1951

TK – Qachas Nek, Matatiele 7.iii.1951 (all P. Brinck)
Nat – Nat. Park, Tugela & Mahai Rivers iv, vi.1951

WV – Lydenburg 7.v.1951 (Brinck)


DISTRIBUTION. A widespread endemic in mountain streams. Cape, Lesotho, Natal, Free State, Swaziland and N. Transvaal.

C. tessellata (Burmeister, 1839): 822 (Port Natal)

Holotype δ in MLUH from Durban (Port Natal)

C. longicauda (Burmeister, 1839): 823 (Port Natal), holotype δ, allotype ? in MLUH from Durban: It is not yet fully established whether longicauda is only an un-banded male form or phase or a separate species. The late F. C. Fraser told me verbally that he found a difference in the transverse width of the wings. Further investigation is necessary but here they will be recorded together.

BMNH Nat – Durban
HC Cape – van Stadens Pass
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

LM

Nat - Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre)
Tel - Marieps Kop 31.x.1949 (N. Mitton)

MLUH

Holotypes of tessellata and longicauda, as above -

NMB

Cape - Hogsback iii.1966; Keurboom River i.1969; Stutterheim 15.iii.1980; van Stadens Pass 22.i.1941

TK - Port St Johns iv.1951
Nat - Karkloof 3.i.1960; Qudeni 30.iv.1951 (Newton)

PU

Tel - Barberton; Pretoria ii.1964

RSM

Nat - Eshowe 16, 17.iii.1908 (M. Fountaine)

(RUG)

Cape - Keurboom River vi.1948; Port Elizabeth vii.1948

SAM

Cape - Bosjiesbergen Mtns ii.1940; St Mathews, Kingwilliamstown 1894

TK - Port St Johns (—)/(G. Shortridge)
Tel - Barberton v, xi.1911, xii.1912 (H. E. Edwards)

SMF

Cape - Grahamstown 1885; Pirie Bush 1898

Nat - M’Fongosi ii-iv.1911 (W. E. Jones)

TM

Cape - Elands River iii.1939; Groot River ii.1941; Oak Valley, Grahamstown 19.iv.1973; van Stadens Pass i.1941

Nat - Eshowe iii.1938
Tel - Marieps Mtn iv.1932, iv.1948, 4.iv.1964

USNM

Nat - Balgowan iii.1949 (Pennington); Eshowe 13.iv.1950 (J. M. McGough)

ZMUL

Cape - Tzitzikama forest 12.i.1951 (P. Brinck)

Barnard (1937) gives other records: George 1936; Robinson Pass, George ii.1932 and Sevenweekspoort 1932. Maden Dam, Kingwilliamstown xii.1983 (Pinhey & Duke)

Distribution. Endemic in shaded or forest montane streams. Cape to Natal and Transvaal.

C. umbrata Selys, 1862: (37, sep.) (Cape)

Holotype δ in SCIS from Cape of Good Hope ( teste Ris, 1921: 283)

BMNH

Cape - ‘C.G.H.’ (= Cape of Good Hope); George i.1936; Kogelberg i.1925; Table Mtn iii.1933; du Toits Kloof i.1923, iii.1932, i.1959; Worcester iv.1936

DC

Cape - Bains Kloof, Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch

HC

Cape - van Stadens Pass

LM

Cape - Groot River 5.i.1962

NMB

Cape - Blaukraans River ii.1941; Gouna forest, Knysna 22.i.1976; van Stadens Pass xii.1968 (H. Hersalek); du Toits Kloof 19.ii.1959 (Dickson)

PU

Cape - Knysna i.1892

SAM

Cape - Groot Drakenstein 23.iii.1931 (Barnard); Knysna iii.1892; du Toits Kloof iii.1932 (K. H. Barnard), 1.iv.1934 (C. W. Thorne); White River, Wellington Mtns i.1934 (H. G. Wood)

SCIS

Holotype, as above

SUC

Cape - Stellenbosch 1.viii.1963 (H. van der Berg)

TM

Cape - Blaukraans ii.1941; George; Groot River ii.1941; Kogelberg i.1923; Table Mtn; du Toits Kloof iv.1934; Worcester
ZMUL Cape - Bloukrans River, Plettenberg Bay 14.i.1951 (Brinck); van Stadens Pass i.iii.1951 (Brinck)

Barnard (1937) said umbrata extended from Cape Town east to Coldstream, north to Worcester District. Additional localities he gave were: Buffelshoek, Hex River Mtns iv.1936; Coldstream i.1936; Groot Drakenstein iii.1931; Palmiet River i.1937; Waaihoek Mtns, Goudini iii, iv.1934; Wellington Mtns i.1934.

DISTRIBUTION. Montane pools and streams. Endemic in S.W. Cape Province.

Genus *Ecchlorolestes* Barnard, 1937

Type-species *Chlorolestes peringueyi* Ris (1921)

*E. nylephtha* Barnard, 1937: 201 (S.W. Cape)

Holotype ♂, allotype in SAM from George, Cape i.1931 (K. H. Barnard)

BC Cape - Knysna forest 1962

BMNH 2 paratypes from George (without dates)

NMB Cape - Jonkersberg, George 1940; Krantzhoek, Knysna 27.i.1981 (M. H. Villet)

SAM Cape - Types and paratype ♀ George i.1931 (Barnard); parat. ♂ Kaaimans Gat, George iv.1933 (H. C. Wood); parat. ♂ Lemoenshoek xi.1937; parat. ♂ Robinson Pass ii.1935 (Barnard)

TM Cape - Jonkersberg, George xi.1940; Karreduaw Pass xii.1947

ZMUL Cape - Tzitzikama forest 13.i.1951 (P. Brinck)

DISTRIBUTION. Ecology not known to me. Endemic to S.W. Cape

*E. peringueyi* (Ris, 1921): 282 (Cape)

Holotype ♂ in SAM, paratype ♂ in SMF from Ceres, Cape iv.1913 (R. M. Lightfoot)

BMNH Cape - Witte River, Bains Kloof i.v.1933, 28.xi.1949

NMB Cape - Bains Kloof 7.iv.1949 (C. G. C. Dickson)

SAM Type from Ceres, as above. Cape - Goudini, Rawsonville iii, iv.1928; Hex River, Buffelshoek, Worcester iv.1930, iv.1936; Stellenbosch iv.1931; du Toits Kloof iv.1934

SMF Paratype ♂, as above, from Ceres

TM Cape - Witte River, Bains Kloof xi.1949

Barnard (1937) gives Breede River iv.1933 and Zandrift, Hex River Valley.

DISTRIBUTION. Open streams, settling on rocks or bushes. Endemic to S.W. Cape.

LESTIDAE Calvert

Genus *Lestes* Leach, 1815: 137

Type-species *Lestes nympha* Stephens (1836; synonym of *Agrion sponsa* Hansemann, 1823, Palaearctic)

All African species and subgenera of this family were revised by Pinhey, 1980a: 327-479.
**L. dissimulans** Fraser, 1955: 38 (Congo Belge)

Holotype ♂ incomplete in TMB from Dakwa, Zaire 9.vii.1933 (J. Leroy)

**NMB**

Tel – Mosdene swamps, Naboomspruit 4, 5.xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Local at pools, swamps and streams. Transvaal, Botswana, north to equatorial East and West Africa.

**L. ictericus** Gerstaecker, 1869: 222; 1873: 52 (Kenya)

Holotype ♂ in ZMHU from Mombasa, Kenya ix.1862 (von der Decken)

At one time this species was confused with **L. pallidus** Rambur.

One of the synonyms is. **L. disarmata** Fraser, 1961: 11 (uganda), holotype ♂ in BMNH from Madil Opei, Acholi Distr., N. Uganda iii.1952 (T. H. E. Jackson)

**HM**

Nam – Okosongomingo, Klein Waterberg i. 1913 (H. Thomson)

**NMB**


Ris (1908) records it in the Kalahari desert on Lt. Schultze’s Expedition.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Local at pools or streams in rather dry bush. Namibia. Natal. Limpopo Valley, north to East and West equatorial Africa.

**L. ochraceus ochraceus** Selys, 1862: 325 (41 sep.)

Holotype ♂ (incomplete) SCIS: probably from Senegal (teste Pinhey, 1980b: 462; Selys was uncertain and wrote: “Afrique. Probablement du Cap de Bonne Espérance”). Although common and widespread in equatorial Africa, it is uncommon south of the Zambezi River and there are no firm records south of the Limpopo.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Streams and pools, mainly in equatorial Africa; very local and uncommon as far south as Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There are other subspecies in Madagascar and the Aldabra Islands.

**L. pallidus** Rambur, 1842: 252 (♀ Senegal)

Holotype ♀ in Rambur Collection, SCIS from Senegal. It has the thoracic markings prevalent in west equatorial material. Intraspecific variation and the various form names are detailed in Pinhey 1980b.

**HM**

Nam – Kalahari 1913 (Ris 1908, ictericus Ris, nec Gerstaecker); Okosongomingo, Klein Waterberg i.1913 (vide Ris, 1921)

**NMB**

Nam – Ariansvlei iii.1963; Gemsbok Nat. Park v.1956; Otjikango vi.1948 (C. Koch)

Les – Masereu iii.1936 (D. H. Eccles)

Nat – Ladysmith iii.1952; Vants Drift, Blood River xi.1948 (A. H. Newton)

Swaz – Eranchi 1954, 1955; “Swaziland” i.1955

Tel – Gadzani River, Kruger N. P. iii.1971; Mosdene Farm xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor); Olifants River, Kruger N. P. iii.1971 (form radiatus Martin); Rustenburg x.1950 (form chromatus Martin)

**NRS**

Holotype ♂ of form wahlbergi Ris, 1921, from Caffraria (J. A. Wahlberg)

**PU**

Tel – Pretoria iii. 1967, 10.iv.1974; Rustenburg iii.1974

**SMF**

Nam – Satanplatz

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**TM**
Nam – Otjikango vi, vii.1948 (C. Koch) (f. wahlbergi Ris, melanic)
OFS – Vlakkras drift dam 4.xii.1973
Tvl – Pretoria (commonly); Rustenburg x.1948

**USNM**
Tvl – Mooketsi

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pools, streams, swamps or even arid zones; considerable variation in colour and patterns. Swamp forms tend to be melanistic towards *f. wahlbergi*. Namibia. Lesotho. Natal, Transvaal, Botswana and Zimbabwe north to East and West equatorial Africa.

*L. pinheyi* Fraser, 1955: 10 (Rhodesia)

Lectotype δ and allotype in BMNH from Rusape, E. Mashonaland ii.1948 (Pinhey)

When first captured this was regarded as a form of *uncifer* Karsch. Although common in the Okavango delta of N.W. Botswana it has not yet been recorded in the South African region. It will probably be found in the Caprivi.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pools and swamps. Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, north to equatorial Africa.

*L. plagiatus* (Burmeister, 1839): 824 (Port Natal)

Holotype δ, allotype in MLUH from Durban (Port Natal), in Dregè’s collection

**BMNH**  
Nat – Bergville  
Tvl – Fountains, Pretoria 1949 (Pinhey)

**DM**  
Nat – Haladu 8.iv.1949 (A. H. Newton); Krantz Kloof 23.i.1915; Nqutu i.1949 (Newton)

**LM**  
Nat – Natal Park Hostel 5.iv.1951 (Brinck)

**MLUH**
Types, as above

**NMB**  
Cape – Alickdale, New Years dam xi.1978; Beacon Bay, Port Elizabeth i.1980 (A. J. Duke); Blaubank, Swart Koppies iv.1957; Grahamstown iv.1971; Keurblooms river, Somerset East i.1970 (C. Bernard); Kirkwood xi.1978; Somerset East x.1978; Vyge Kraal, Plettenberg Bay ii.1968

Nat – Drakensberg xii.1949; Haladu ix.1948; Hluhluwe iii.1950; Ladysmith iii.1953; Nkandhla v.1950; Nondweni vi.1948; Nqutu iv.1949, iii.1951 (all Newton); Pietermaritzburg iv.1950 (K. M. Pennington); Qudeni ix.1948; Spion Kop xii.1949; Umtentweni vii.1951 (all A. H. Newton)

Swaz – Mantengu Falls 4.i.1975 (F. C. de Moor)  
OFS – Loch Vaal

**PU**  
Cape – Kirkwood iv.1969


**SAM**  
Cape – Dunbrody 4.iii.1912; East London vii.1925; Knysna i.1936 (H. G. Wood)

Nat – M’Fongosi iv.1916 (W. E. Jones); Princetown  
OFS – Botchabelo ii.1914 (H. A. Junod)

Tvl – Acornhoek xii.1918; Louis Trichardt 1.ii.1928; Waterval xi.1899
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

SCIS Cape – δ, Cape of Good Hope
SUC Nat – Amanzimtoti 29.iv.1916; Pietermaritzburg 23.iv.1916, 6.vii.1916
TM Cape – Groot River ii.1914 Nat – Bergville; Hudley xi, xii.1948 (Pinhey)
Tel – Pretoria; Saltpan, Pretoria ii.1929; Woodbush, Haenertsberg iv.1915
USNM Nat – Natal Nat. Park iv.1951 (P. Brinck)
ZMUL Tel – Kruger Nat. Park

Common at East London xii.1983 (Duke & Pinhey)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pools, streams, dams, rivers, often abundant. Cape to Transvaal, north to Sudan, westwards to Nigeria.

*L. tridens* McLachlan, 1895: 24 (Delagoa Bay)

Holotype δ in BMNH from Delagoa Bay (now Maputo District), Moçambique

BGC Nat – Nyalazi River, St Lucia 1957
BMNH Holotype from Delagoa Bay. Nat – Hudley xi.1948 (Pinhey)
NMB Nat – Hudley xi, xii.1948 (Pinhey) Tel – Huwi PNR 2.xii.1977 (R. Chimwendo)
PPI Nat – Hudley xi.1948 (Pinhey)
SAM Nat – Hudley xi, xii.1948
TM Nat – Hudley xi, xii.1948 (Pinhey)

Allanson, et al. (1974) recorded it from Lake Sibaya, Zululand.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Local at pools or lakes, occasionally abundant, for instance, at Hudley, Zululand, in 1948 and at a crater lake near Arusha, Lake Diluti, northern Tanzania, in 1951. Natal, Transvaal, north to Somalia, across to Northern Nigeria.

*L. unci fer* Karsch, 1899: 381 (Tanganyika coast)

Holotype δ in ZMHU from Bondei, Pangani, Tanzania i.1886 (C. W. Schmidt)

NMB Nat – Burmans Bush, Durban ix.1956 (C. G. C. Dickson)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Streams, quiet courses in rivers. Seldom in large numbers, unlike *pinheyi*. Natal. Zimbabwe, north to Somalia, west to Nigeria, like *tridens*.

*L. virgatus* (Burmeister, 1839): 824 (Port Natal)

Holotype δ, allotype in MLUH from Durban (Port Natal)

CAS Nat – l’showe
DM Nat – Umbilo, Durban 1914
MLUH Types, as above
TK – Port St Johns vii.1963 (A. J. Duke)

Nat – Burmans Bush v.1956 (C. G. C. Dickson), xi.1979 (N. Duke); Cowies Hill vii.1959 (Newton); Duffs Road 8.vii.1962; Durban viii.1955 (Dickson); Kambula xi.1950 (Newton); Karkloof iv.1960; Ladysmith iii.1952; Nkandhla vii.1950; Nqutu xi.1948, x.1949 (all Newton); Pietermaritzburg x.1978; Umtamvuma N.R. xi.1979 (Pinhey)
Genus Chlorocnemis Selys, 1863: 175

Type-species Chlorocnemis elongata Hagen (in Selys, 1863, Togo)

C. marshalli marshalli Ris, 1921: 291 (Mashonaland)


No records available yet south of the Limpopo River. In Mashonaland on wooded slopes or in kloofs on mountains and might perhaps occur in similar localities in the northern Transvaal.

Distribution. Montane woodland or forest streams. Zimbabwe to Malawi, with an equatorial subspecies superba Schmidt in Zaire and Uganda.

Genus Elaltoneura Cowley, 1936: 517

Type-species Disparoneura glauca Selys (1860)

E. frenulata (Hagen, in Selys, 1860): 444 (17, sep.) (Cape)

Holotype ♂ in MCZ from Cape of Good Hope (Tollin)

BMNH Cape – Ceres xi, xii.1920; i.1921; Hex River Valley, Worcester i.1888, i.1893; Witenberg Valley i.1921

DC Cape – Cedarberg Mtns

MCZ Holotype, as above

NMB Cape – Ceres xi.1920; Loskop, Villiersdorp 27.ii.1968; Molenaars River, du Toits Kloof 3.xii.1964
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

SAM  Cape—Orange Kloof, Table Mtn (i -- -); Palmiet River, Kleinmond xii.1934, i.1937
TM   Cape—Ceres ii.1921; Witzenberg Valley i.1921
ZMUL Cape—Bloukrans River, Plettenberg Bay 14.i.1951 (Brinck)

Barnard (1937) records George i.1936 and north of Tradouw Peak i.1933.

DISTRIBUTION. Locally restricted in pools or streams. S.W. Cape and the South West of Angola; but not yet known from Namibia in between (Pinhey, 1975).

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E. glauca (Selys, 1860): 443 (15, sep.) (Cape of Good Hope and Durban)
2 males in SCIS, not designated as types

Disparoneura mutata Selys, 1886: 164; Cowley, 1936: 518. Lectotype ♂ in BMNH from Magila, W. Africa

BMNH Type of mutata. Cape—Tradouw Pass Nat—Estcourt
DC  Cape—Worcester
KCB Swaz—Manzini, Parday Park 23.xi.1976 (M. J. van Brink)
LM Tel—Retiefs Kloof 7.xi.1949 (R. A. Mass Geesteranus)
     Tel—White River 11.xii.1949 (N. P. Mitton)
NMB Nam—Andara and Okavango River, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (de Moor & Pinhey)
     Nat—Albert Falls xi.1938 (Newton); Drakensberg xi, xii.1949, xii.1952;
     Haladu i.1961; Nondweni xii.1949; Nqutu, many dates Nov. to Febr., 1948–1961; Oakford xi.1955; Oriby Gorge 17.x.1960 (all A.
     H. Newton); Rams gate xi.1979 (Pinhey)
     Swaz—Mantengu Falls 4.i.1975 (de Moor)
     Tel—Albasini dam, Louis Trichardt xii.1978 (Pinhey); Bundu Inn,
     Groblersdal iv.1973; Echo Valley xii.1968; Outlook Est., Soutpans- berg xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga)
NRS Caffraria (J. A. Wahlberg)
PU Tel—Rustenburg v.1968
SAM (as mutata) Cape—Waterval x, xi.1899, xi.1902
     Nat—M’Fongosi iv, xii.1911, iv.1916 (W. E. Jones)
SCIS Males in Selys Collection, as above
SMF OFS—Botchabelo ii.1914 (H. A. Junod)
SUC Nat—Nqutu 5.xi.1960 (Newton)
TM Series from Cape, Natal and Transvaal
ZMUL Nat—Hluhluwe G. R. 18.iv.1951 (P. Brinck)

Balinsky (1965) recorded it from Kruger Nat. Park.

DISTRIBUTION. Shaded parts of pools, streams or quiet margins of rivers. Widespread from Namibia and Cape, north to equatorial Africa. North of the Zambezi River it is in competition with several other species of the genus, one of which, E. tropi- calis Pinhey, was for a time confused with fremulae.
Genus *Allocnemis* Selys, 1863: 173 (29, sep.)

Type-species *Allocnemis leucosticta* Selys (1863)

*A. leucosticta* Selys, 1863: 174 (30, sep.) (Cape)

Both sexes, undesignated, in SCIS from Cape of Good Hope (Dregé & Krauss)

**BMNH**
- *Cape* – Bedford; Cape Flats; Ceres; Stutterheim 19.i.1908
  - *TK* – Cala 6 xii.1948
  - *Nat* – Balgowan 23.xii.1948 (Pennington); Cathedral Peak 6.xii.1951 (Newton); Eshowe; van Reenen xii.1926; Willbrook, Estcourt
  - *Tel* – Barberton

**HC**
- *Cape* – van Stadens River; Witteklip

**KCB**
- *Swaz* – Usutu forest 10.iv, 15.v.1977 (J. W. Boyes) (the second date was a dwarf)

**LM**
- *Cape* – Knysna 2.i.1962; Sevenweekspoort 5.i.1951 (P. Brinck)
  - *TK* – Cala 6 xii.1948 (D. A. Swanepoel)
  - *Nat* – Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre); Karkloof forest 14.iii.1962 (A. C. van Bruggen)

**NMB**
- *Cape* – Keurbooms River, Knysna 21.i.1970 (C. Besnard); Krantzhoeck, Knysna 27.i.1981; Kubusi forest, Stutterheim 2.xii.1979 (B. Wilmot); du Toits Kloof ii.1959 (Dickson)
  - *Nat* – Nqutu 24.i.1951 (Newton); Oriby Gorge 10.xi.1979 (Pinhey); Qude-ni 10.iii.1954; Umkomaas 12.xii.1956 (both Newton)
  - *Swaz* – Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2–7.iv.1978 (J. G. H. Londt)

**PU**
- *Cape* – Cambria 3.i.1981; Fort Napier 1918  *Tel* – Hazy View 1.iii.1981

**RSM**
- *Cape* – Stutterheim 9.i.1908 (M. E. Fountaine)  *Tel* – Barberton 8-20.xi.1908 (Fountaine)

**SAM**
- *Cape* – Groenvlei Kloof 6.i.1907; Hex River xii.1884; Waterval ii.1899
  - *Nat* – M’Fongosi iii, iv, v, xi.1911 (W. E. Jones); Willbrook, Estcourt i, ii.1913
  - *Tel* – Barberton iii-v.1911, i.1912 (H. E. Edwards); Inando, Barberton i.1910

**SCIS**
- In Selys collection, as above

**SUC**
- *Tel* – Soutpansberg 3.iv.1973 (Pinhey)

**TM**
- *Cape* – Cape Flats; Ceres; Groot River; Kokstad; van Stadens Pass
  - *TK* – “Transkei”
  - *Nat* – Balgowan; Botanical Gardens, Durban; Cathedral Peak; Eshowe; Estcourt; Hudley xii.1948 (Pinhey); van Reenen OFS – Harrismith
  - *Tel* – Barberton; Kastrol Nek; Louis Trichardt; Marieps Mtn; Woodbush

**USNM**
- *Cape* – Sevenweeks Poort 5.i.1951 (Brinck)
  - *Tel* – White River xii.1949 (N. Mitton)

**ZMUL**
- *Cape* – Bloukrans River, Plettenberg Bay 14.i.1951; Sevenweeks Poort 5.i.1951; Tzitzikama forest 14.1.1951 (all P. Brinck)
Barnard (1937) gives other Cape localities: Cedar Mtns, Citrusdal; George; Kingwilliamstown 1894; Ladismith; Outeniqua Mtns; Zwartberg Mtns. Appleton (1974) records it from Nelspruit, Transvaal.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Endemic in South African montane forest or woodland near pools or small streams. Cape to Natal and Transvaal. In these mountain forests this platycnemid evidently fills the ecological niche, even to the vivid spots of colour on the body (probably identification marks) as well as the yellow wings of the many *Chlorocnemis* Selys (Protoneuridae) of continental tropical and subtropical Africa.

Genus *Metacnemis* Selys, 1863: 160 (16, sep)

Type-species *Metacnemis valida* Selys (1863)

For a revision of the *Metacnemis* group see Pinhey, 1980b.

*M. angusta* Selys, 1863: 162 (18, sep.) (♀ Cape of Good Hope, Latreille collection) Type ♀ apparently lost. No examples in SCIS

- **BMNH** Cape – 1 ♀ Ceres xi.1920 (R. E. Turner)

These two females are the only examples known of *angusta* and without a male it is not possible to decide if it is a distinct species or a form or subspecies of *valida*, described by Hagen on the previous page of the same paper by Selys.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Only recorded from the S.W. Cape.

*M. valida* Hagen, in Selys, 1863: 161 (17, sep.) (Cape)

- **Holotype** ♂ in Hagen Collection, ZMHU, from Cape of Good Hope (Ludwig Krebs)

- **AMG** Cape – Kubusi River, Stutterheim xi.1973 (B. C. Wilmot)

- **BMNH** Cape – Bedford – (McLachlan Collection)

- **HC** Cape – Witteklip

- **NMB** Cape – Kubusi River, King Williamstown road, Stutterheim 29.xi.1973 (Wilmot); Palmiet River, Grahamstown 8.x.1965 (F. M. Chutter)

- **RSM** Cape – ♀ King Williamstown 1.1908 (M. E. Fontaine)

- **TM** Cape – Bedford

Fairly common at rocky streams, East London ix-xii.1983 (Duke)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Endemic in streams and rivers of the Cape. In life, ♂ all pale colours on head and body, including the eyes, are cobalt blue; in juvenile female they are orange, becoming browner at maturity. After Margaret Fountaine’s capture of a female in 1908 it was not rediscovered for nearly six decades when Chutter found it in 1965. He has recently informed me that the Palmiet River locality now has dams which have altered the ecology and perhaps it is now an endangered species. This and *angusta* are the only true records of the genus *Metacnemis* in Southern Africa.

Genus *Mesocnemis* Karsch, 1891: 66

Type-species *Mesocnemis singularis* Karsch (1891)

*M. singularis* Karsch, 1891: 67 (Kameroun)

- **Holotype** ♂ in ZMHU from Joachim Albrecht’s Höhe, Cameroun (♂ leg. Conradt, ♀ Tessmann)
Distribution. Swift streams or rivers, settling here or there on vegetation or rocks. In 1950, on the banks of the Nile's torrential waters issuing from Lake Victoria near Jinja, both sexes were settling in enormous numbers on bushes overhanging the turbulent waters (Pinhey, 1961). With one sweep of a net it was possible to capture a large number of specimens, although normally they are only collected singly or in pairs. Namibia. Northern Cape. Zimbabwe north to East and West equatorial Africa.

COENAGRIONIDAE Selys

Genus Ceriagrion Selys, 1876: 1235 (235, sep.)

Type-species Agrion cerinorubellum Brauer (1865, Ceylon-Sri Lanka)

C. bidentatum Frazer, 1941: 64 (Uganda)

Holotype ♂, allotype in BMNH from Entebbe, Budama, Uganda x.1927 (G. D. Hale Carpenter)

NMB Nam - Kwando River, Caprivi iv.1970 (H. D. Brown)

DISTRIBUTION. Forest streams or pools. N.W. Botswana, Caprivi, Zambia to Zaire and Uganda.

C. glabrum (Burmeister, 1839); 821 (Cape)

Holotype ♂ in MLUH from Cape of Good Hope

BC

Nam - St Lucia Bay

BMNH Cape - Stellenbosch Nat - Tongaat

DC Cape - Table Mtn

HM Nam - Grootfontein vi.1911 (W. Michaelson)

LM Nat - Charters Creek camp, St Lucia 18.iii.1975 (A. C. & W. H. van Bruggen)

Tvl - Pienaar's River, Rooodeplaat 9.i.1958 (A. C. van Bruggen)

MLUH Holotype, as above

NMB Nam - von Bach dam, Okahandja 27.iii.1977 (de Moor)


Nam - Empangeni iii.1950 (Newton); Eshowe 25.iv.1978; Hluhluwe v.1952 (Newton); Kloof xi.1958 (Newton); Ndumu Game Res. 8.iii.1970; Ramsgate 20.xi.1979 (Pinhey); Richards Bay v.1963; St Lucia Bay iii.1975, ii.1980; Umfolozi Rocks iii.1959 (C. G. C. Dickson); Umthamvuna N.R. 4.xi.1979 (Pinhey)

Swaz - Mbabane 2-7.iv.1978 (Londt)

Tvl - Huwi N.R., Ellisras xii.1977 (R. Chimwendo); Klipfontein xii.1979 (Car & Mhlanga); Mosdene swamps xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor)

Pinhey: dragonfly survey

SAM  Cape - Avontuur road, Knysna i.1936 (H. G. Wood); Blue Cliff, Dunbrody ii.1912
      Nat - M'Fongosi iv.1911, iv.1916, iv.1935 (W. E. Jones)
SUC  Cape - Stellenbosch x.1923  Nat - Amanzimtoti iv.1916
      Tel - Pietersburg ii.1924
TM   Cape - Stellenbosch  Nat - Durban; Tongaat  Tel - Several localities
ZMUL Nat - Hluhluwe G.R. 18.iv.1951  Tel - Skukuza, Kruger N.P. 1.i.1931
     (Brinck)
     DISTRIBUTION. Common at pools, streams, rivers, open grassland, swamp or thick woodland. All areas of South Africa except in very arid zones or at high elevations. Widespread through Afrotropical Africa, whether continental or insular.

C. suave Ris, 1921: 316 (Shaba = Katanga)
     Holotype ♂ in TMB from Kapiri, Shaba, Zaire
BC   Tel - Kruger Nat. Park
NMB  Nam - Andara Mission, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey & de Moor)
ZMUL Tel - Skukuza, Kruger N.P. 18.iv.1951 (P. Brinck)
     DISTRIBUTION. Bush streams or pools in warmer areas. Namibia. Natal? Transvaal, north to Ethiopia, west to Ghana and Mali.

Genus Pseudagrion Selys, 1876: 490 (200, sep.)
     Type-species Agrion furcigerum Rambur (1842) For a revision of all A T A species of this genus refer Pinhey, 1964.

P. acaciae Förster, 1906b: (56, sep.) (Transvaal)
     Lectotype ♂, allotype in AAM from Komatipoort, Transvaal
AAM  Types, as above
SAM  Nat - M'Fongosi iii-xi.1911, iv.1916, iii, iv.1935 (W. E. Jones)
     OFS - Stroomkraal 9.xii.1973; Vlakkraal, Modder River 11.xi.1973
     Kiauta & van Brinck (1977) examined material from Mkusi Game Reserve.
     DISTRIBUTION. Pools or streams with moderate current. Northern Cape, Natal to Transvaal, north to tropical East Africa. Previous identifications for Somalia and palaearctic North Africa now refer to P. niloticum Dumont.

P. assegai Pinhey, 1950: 261 (Transvaal)
     Holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes in TM from Moordrift x.1909 and Nilstroom, Potgietersrus x.1948, Transvaal
NMB  Tel - Huwi PNR, Ellisras 2.xii.1977 (R. Chimwendo); Klipfontein 3.xii.1979 (G. Car); Mosdene swamps 4.xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor)
TM   Tel - Types series, as above
     DISTRIBUTION. Streams and pools. Transvaal, Botswana to Zambia.
P. caffrum (Burmeister, 1839): 821 (Port Natal; but not Comoro Islands)

Type series said to be in MLUH and MCZ, from Durban. Probably not designated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Specimens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMNH</td>
<td>Nat – Willow Grange, Mooi River i, ii.1913 (R. C. Wroughton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Nat – Balgowan xii.1948 (K. M. Pennington)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCZ</td>
<td>See above</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLUH</td>
<td>See above</td>
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<tr>
<td>NMB</td>
<td>Cape – Prince Albert Pass, Knysna x.1970 (A. Archer); Tyumie River, Hogsback Mts 3.i.1970 (C. Besnard) TK – 17 km north of Mt Fletcher 2.iii.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nat – Balgowan iii.1949 (Pennington); Empangeni 8.v.1952; Madeira Hill, Queenstown 24.iii.1962; Nkwaleni 28.iv.1958; Nqutu x, xi.1948, ix.1949, xi.1957, i.1958 (all A. H. Newton); Pongola Bush Nat. Res. ii.1979 (Londt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel – 16 km south of Pilgrims Rest (?) 28.xii.1976 (de Moor): requires confirmation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>Nat – Willow Grange, Mooi River i, ii.1913 (R. C. Wroughton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM</td>
<td>Nat – Balgowan xii.1948 (Pinhey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USNM</td>
<td>Nat – Underberg iii.1949, 22.iii.1968 (P. J. Spangler)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harrison (1964) gives Muizenberg, Cape.

DISTRIBUTION. Pools and streams. Endemic in Cape and Natal, with an unconfirmed Transvaal record.

P. citricola Barnard, 1937: 212 (Cape)

Holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes in SAM from Kridouw Krans, Olifants River, Citrusdal ix.1931 (K. H. Barnard)

NMB Cape – Aughrabies Falls 23.iii.1963 (D. H. Eccles); Belmont Valley, Grahamstown 12.iv.1971; Schoemanspoort 9.iii.1966; Somerset East 29.x.1978


OFS – Clucolans 18.i.1966; Wynberg–Excelsior iii.1963 (H. N. Empey)

Tel – Benoni xi.1979 (Empey); Boschkop dam, Johannesburg x.1953; Klein Jukskei, Johannesburg x.1956, x.1957; Klipriver, Johannesburg x.1957; Letaba Valley 10.xii.1955; Vereeniging iii.1979; Wolmaranstad 8.ii.1977 (H. N. Empey)

(RUG Cape – Albany iv, ix.1948)

SAM Type series, as above  Nat – Mooi River i, ii.1913

TM Cape – Albany & Grahamstown iii, iv.1948; Butterworth xii.1948; Clanwilliam xi.1948 (Dickson); Elliot 27.iii.1954


Tel – Meersberg, Pretoria 12.x.1973

ZMUL Tel – Jukskei River, Johannesburg 11.x.1959 (P. Brinck)

Appleton (1974) records it from Nelspruit, Transvaal.

DISTRIBUTION. An endemic in pools and streams. Cape to Natal and Transvaal.
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

P. commoniae ( Förster, 1902): (69, sep.) (Erythraea, Eritrea)

Holotype ♂ Erythromma commoniae in AAM from Eritrea, now a section of Ethiopia.

P. nigerrimum Pinhey, 1950: 265 (Mtoko road and Dora River, Umtali, Mashonaland), holotype ♂ and allotype (in copula) in TM from Mtoko road: this appears to be a subspecies.

AAM Type of commoniae
BC Nat – Nyalazi River 27.xii.1957 Tol – Limpopo Valley
NMB Nat – Empangeni 4–8.v.1952; Hluhluwe 31.iii.1950 (both Newton)
Swaz – Eranchi 5–10.i.1955 (A. H. Newton)
Tol – Njelele dam, Messina road 6.i.1979 (Pinhey)

TM Types of nigerrimum


Distribution. Pools or streams with moderate current and fringed with rushes or grasses. Natal to Transvaal, north to Somalia, with nominotypical commoniae in Ethiopia.

P. draconis Barnard, 1937: 213 (Cape: as a variety of kersteni Gerstaecker)

Holotype ♂, allotype, paratype said to be in SAM from Kogmanskloof, Montagu, Cape xi.1935

BMNH A specimen labelled as lectotype ♂, from Groot Drakenstein, Cape iii.1931, requires investigation, whether it was one of Barnard’s type series.

NMB Cape – Malmesbury 21.x.1964 (Pinhey); Olifants River, Citrusdal 4.x.1965; Waterval, Tulbagh 13.xi.1975 TK – Mt Fletcher 2.iii.1966

SAM Cape – Berg River
SMF Cape – Groot Drakenstein

Harrison (1964) also records Clanwilliam, Cape. Common at Montagu xi.1983 (Pinhey).

Distribution. Streams and pools. Endemic to S.W. Cape.

P. furcigerum (Rambur, 1842): 261 (Cape)

Holotype ♂ (design., Selys) in SCIS from S. W. Cape

DC Cape – Bains Kloof
LM Cape – Fransch Hoek Pass 21.i.1962; Sevenweeks Poort Pass 5.i.1951 (Brinck)


SAM Cape – Bot River i.1937
SCIS Holotype, as above
TM Cape – Schusters Kraal x.1948; Silver Mine Valley xii.1948
ZMUL Cape – Bloukrans River, Plettenberg Bay 14.i.1951; Sevenweeks Poort 5.i.1951 (P. Brinck)
DISTRIBUTION. A fairly common endemic, closely resembling *kersteni*, at pools or streams in valleys or on mountains. S.W. Cape.

*P. gamblesi* Pinhey, 1978a: 2-4 (Mashonaland; nom. nov. pro *gigas* Pinhey, 1950, nec Schmidt (Ris, MS) 1936, of equatorial West Africa)

Holotype ♂, allotype from Bazeley Bridge, Umtali Distr., Mashonaland, 10.xi.1965 (Pinhey), paratypes from various localities, in NMB

BC  
*Tol* – Badplaas xii.1968 (Balinsky)

NMB  
Type series from Zimbabwe and Zambia, a paraitem from Badplaas (Balinsky)

*Nat* – Drakensberg x.1948 (Newton); Nondweni 24.xii.1949 (Newton)

DISTRIBUTION. Long grasses or reeds and rushes on banks of fast streams or rivers. Natal, Transvaal, north to Shaba (Zaire) and Angola.

*P. glauescens glauescens* Selys, 1876: 498 (208, sep.) (Sierra Leone)

Both sexes, undesignated, in SCIS from Sierra Leone

Although occurring in territories directly to the north of our region this species has not been reported from here. The most likely area would be the Okavango River in the Caprivi since it is found in the Okavango delta of N.W. Botswana.

DISTRIBUTION. Streams or large rivers. Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, north to East and West equatorial Africa. In Mozambique there is a different race.

*P. hageni hageni* Karsch, 1893: 38 (Cape) (formerly confused with *angolense* Selys)

Holotype ♂ in ZMHU from the Cape, collected by Ludwig Krebs

*P. rubridorsum* Balinsky, 1963: 245, holotype ♂, allotype in TM from Port St Johns 28.xii.1956 (B. I. Balinsky). Outside Cape Province there is a subspecies:

*P. hageni tropicanum* Pinhey, 1966a: 289, 290 (Katanga), holotype ♂ in NMB from Lubudi, Shaba, Zaire i.1958 (Pinhey)

AMG  
*Cape* – Kubusi River, Stutterheim

BC  
*Tol* – paratype ♂ *rubridorsum* from Port St Johns

*Nat* – (*tropicanum*): Crystal Waters; Umgani River, Howick; Umsingazi Swamp, Richards Bay 1957, 1958

*Tol* – Barberton; Soutpansberg; Louis Trichardt; Kings Kloof, Johannesburg; Mecklenburg farm; Sekukuniland; Sabie Riv.

LM  
*Nat* – (*tropicanum*): Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre)

NMB  

(tropicanum, including holotype)

*Nat* – Emangeni 21.iii.1950; Kloof Falls 25.xi.1961; Nqutu 10.xii.1960, i, ii.1961 (all Newton); St Lucia 30.iii.1975 (R. C. Dening)

*Swaz* – Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2–7.iv.1978 (Londt)

*Tol* – Letaba Valley 10.xii.1958; Levubu River, Louis Trichardt 13.xii.1978 (Pinhey); Outlook Est., Soutpansberg xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga); Sterkfontein xii.1966 (Pinhey)
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

SAM  Nat – M’Fongosi v, xii.1911 (W. E. Jones)  Tol – Barberton i.1912
SUC  Nat – Amanzimtoti 29.vii.1916; Pietermaritzburg 23.iv.1916
TM   Holotype rubridorsum. (hageni): Cape – Groot River, Plettenberg Bay; van Stadens
      (tropicanum): Nat – Hudley xii.1948 (Pinhey)  Tol – Pretoria
ZMHU  Holotype of hageni
ZMUL (hageni): Cape – Tzitzikama forest 14.i.1951 (Brinck)
       (tropicanum): Nat – Hluhluwe G.R. 18.iv.1951 (Brinck)


**Distribution.** Forest, woodland or bush streams and rivers. The nominotypical race is a Cape endemic, but subspecies *tropicanum* ranges from Natal and Transvaal to East and West equatorial Africa. *P. angolense* Selys (1876) is a close relative, not known outside Angola.

*P. hamoni* Fraser, 1955: 239 (Congo République)

Holotype ♂ in MNHN from Yabassi, République du Congo

*P. whellani* Pinhey, 1956: 18 (Northern Uganda), holotype ♂, allotype (in copula), paratype in BMNH from Madi Opei, Uganda iii.1952 (T. H. E. Jackson)

NMB  Nam – Andara, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey & de Moor)
     Swaz – Eranchi 10.i.1952 (Newton)
     Tol – Njelele dam, Messina road 6.i.1979 (Pinhey); Olifants camp, Kruger N.P. 14.iii.1971 (Balinsky)

**PU**  Tol – Kaapmuiden 4.v.1981

**Distribution.** Streams or pools with moderate current. Namibia. Swaziland, Transvaal, north to East and West equatorial Africa, and into palaearctic North Africa.

*P. inconspicuum inconspicuum* Ris, 1931: 98 (Angola)

Paratype ♂ (and possibly holotype ♂) in SMF from St Amaro, Angola ix.1928

DC  Cape – Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch
LM  Cape – Fransch Hoek 17.i.1962
TM  Cape – Ceres 450 m, x, xi.1920; Clanwilliam xi.1948

**Distribution.** Streams, rivers or pools. S.W. Cape, Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Shaba (Zaire); a race in Iraq. It will probably be found in the Caprivi or other parts of Namibia between the Cape and Angola.

*P. inopinatum* Balinsky, 1971: 11-15 (Transvaal)

Holotype ♂ in TM from Badplaas, Eastern Transvaal 12.xii.1968 (B. I. Balinsky)

**BC**  Tol – Paratype ♂ from Badplaas

NMB  Paratype ♂ from Badplaas 12.xii.1968 (Balinsky)
     Nat – ♂ Drakensberg 5.x.1948 (A. H. Newton)

**TM**  Holotype as above

**Distribution.** Ecology not known to me. Endemic to Natal and Transvaal.
P. kersteni (Gerstaecker, 1869): 222 (Tanganyika)

Holotype ♂ (damaged), allotype in ZMHU from Mbaramu, Tanzania coast

P. praetextatum Selys, 1876: 204, holotype ♂, allotype said to be in SCIS from

Zanzibar

DC Cape - Cedarberg Mtns
HM Nam - Grootfontein 1913 (H. Thomson)
KCB Swaz - Manzini 20.xi.1976 (J. W. Boyes)
LM Nat - Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre)
NMB Cape - Prince Alfred Pass, Knysna 22.x.1970; Somerset East 29.x.1978; &
variety: Spitzkop, Knysna 1969 (Cottrell)

TK - Mt Frere 4.xi.1970 (Pinhey)
Nat - Empangeni iii.1950, vi.1951; Eshowe ix.1949; Haladu iv.1949;
Nkandhla iv.1961; Nqutu ix.1948; Nsuzi Valley iv.1952 (all Newton); Port Edward xi.1979 (Pinhey); Ramsgate xi.1979; Umdoni Park xi.1979 (both Pinhey); Umkomaas xii.1956 (Newton)
Swaz - Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2-7.iv.1978 (Londt); Mhlumeni 18.iv.1970
Tel - Fountains, Pretoria xii.1950 (Capener); Klipfontein xii.1979 (C. Car); Letaba Valley xii.1958; Levubu River, Louis Trichardt xii.1978 (Pinhey); Nelspruit x.1967; Outlook Est., Soutpansberg xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga); Woodbush xii.1966 (Pinhey); Wylies Poort xi.1973 (Pinhey)

PU Tel - Carolina ii.1979; Groblersdal iii.1975; Pretoria iv.1974; Sabie iv.1970; Witbank 11.iv.1979
SAM Cape - Blue Cliff, Dunbrody ii.1912 Nat - M'Fongosi iii-xii.1911, v.1916
(W. E. Jones)

Tel - Barberton v.1911 (H. Edwards)

TM Series from Cape, including Pirie forest 23.ii.1954; Natal and Transvaal

ZMUL Cape - Bloukrans River, Plettenberg Bay 14.1.1951; Kokstad 6.iii.1951 (Brinck)

DISTRIBUTION. Pools, lakes, streams or rivers, but absent in swamp or thick forest. Generally abundant from Cape to equatorial Africa.

P. makabusiensis Pinhey, 1950: 263 (Mashonaland)

Holotype and paratype ♂ in TM from Makabusi River, Salisbury (now Harare), Zimbabwe

NMB Tel - Hangklip, Louis Trichardt v.1979 (N. Duke); Klipfontein 5.xii.1979 (C. Car); Hanglip, Waterberg 9.xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor)

DISTRIBUTION. At streams amongst rushes or long grasses. Northern Transvaal, north to Zambia, and eastern Angola.

P. massaicum Sjöstedt, 1909: 48 (Mount Kilimanjaro)

Holotype ♂, allotype in NRS from Kibonoto, Mt Kilimanjaro, North Tanzania
Variety kogmani Barnard, 1937: 215 (Cape), holotype ♂, allotype, several paratypes of both sexes in SAM from Kogmans Kloof, Montagu, Cape i, xi.1935; 3 ♂, 2 ♀ syntypes in BMNH, id. loc. xi.1935 (A. J. Hesse & C. W. Thorne)

The true status of this infra-specific form (also recorded as cogmanni or cogmani) would require comparison between normal, widespread massaicum and a series from the Cape to decide its status, possibly racial.

BC Nat – Enseleni River, Richards Bay; St Lucia; Umfolozi Game Reserve

BMNH Syntypes of kogmani

HC Cape – Grahamstown

NMB Cape – Witrand farm, Warrenton 2.xi.1977 (F. C. de Moor)
Tvl – Mosdene swamps 5.xii.1976 (de Moor); Njelele dam, Messina road 6.i.1979 (Pinhey)

NRS Nat – Caffraria (Wahlberg)

PU Tvl – Pretoria xii.1960

SAM Type series of kogmani, as above

TM Cape – Vioolsdrift x.1971 Nat – Several localities
OFS – Krugers Drift dam 10.xi.1972
Tel – Pienaars River dam 14.i.1973; Pretoria

USNM Tvl – Pretoria ii.1949 (Pinhey)


Distribution. Pools, streams or quiet margins of rivers. Cape to Natal, Transvaal, north to East and West equatorial Africa. With possible subspecific status of the Cape populations.

P. newtoni Pinhey, 1962a: 895 (Zululand)

Holotype ♂, allotype in NMB from Nqutu, Zululand ii, iii.1961 (A. H. Newton)

BC Cape – Groot River TK – Port St Johns Nat – Lions River

NMB Type series, as above.

Distribution. Species not seen by me in life. Endemic to eastern Cape, Transkei to Zululand.

P. salisburyense Ris, 1921: 306 (South Africa and Rhodesia)

Paratype ♂ (and probably holotype) in SMF from Salisbury (now Harare), Zimbabwe

KCB Swaz – Kwaluseni 20.xi.1976 (J. M. van Brink); Malkerns 18.xi.1976 (J. W. Boyes); Umtulalali Valley 11.xi.1976 (van Brink); Usutu forest 17.iv.1977 (Boyes)

LM Nat – Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre)
Tvl – Happy Rest den, Soutpansberg; Roodeplaat, Pienaars River 9.i.1958 (A. C. van Bruggen); the barrage, Vaal River, 13.xi.1958; White River 11.xii.1949 (N. P. Mitton)


Nat – Cowies Hill ix.1959; Drakensberg xii.1949 (Newton); El Mirador x.1948; Haladu iv.1949; Ladysmith xi.1951, xii.1952; Mulders Drift xi.1950; Nqutu ix.1948 (all A. H. Newton); Umzimkulu xi.1970 (Pinhey)

OFS – Parys 4.ii.1979

Tel – Albasini dam, Louis Trichardt xii.1979 (Pinhey); Echo Valley, Krugersdorp xii.1968; Klipfontein xii.1979 (C. Car); Levubu River, Louis Trichardt xii.1978 (Pinhey); Nylstroom x.1968; Pretoria x.1963; Sterkfontein xii.1966; Vereeniging iii.1979 (H. N. Empey); Wolmaranstad ii.1977 (Empey); Wylies Poort x.1968 (Pinhey)

PU  Tel – Brits i.1979; Groblersdal v, xii.1979; Marico ii.1973; Middleburg iv.1981; Olifantsnek dam 28.iii.1970; Pilgrims Rest iv.1979, ii, iv.1981; Vaalwater i.iii.1980

SAM  Cape – Kingwilliamstown 1894 (R. Lightfoot); Waterberg i.1920

Nat – M’Fongosi iii, ix.1911 (W. E. Jones)

SMF  Type series included South Africa

TM  Series from Cape (including Vioolsdrift x.1971); Natal; Transvaal (including Nelshoogte forestry 24.xi.1972; Pafuri xii.1973). Also OFS – Stormkraal 30.xii.1975

ZMUL  Cape – Tzitzikama forest 14.i.1951

Nat – Albert Falls 13.iv.1951

Tel – Jukskei River, Johannesburg 10.x.1950 (all P. Brinck)


Distribution. Reedy or grassy pools, streams or river margins; common in South and eastern Africa. Cape to Natal and Transvaal, north to Somalia.

P. sjoestedti sjoestedti Förster, 1906b: (62, sep.) (Cameroon)

Holotype, δ damaged, in AAM from Bipindi, Cameroun

One of the most variable of African Zygoptera, but not yet recorded from this region. Subspecies jacksoni Pinhey (1961: 36, Uganda) is common in the Okavango delta of N.W. Botswana and probably occurs across the border in the Caprivi. Subspecies pseudosjoestedti Pinhey (1964: 88) is found in Mashonaland and Moçambique and may perhaps extend to the Limpopo Valley.

Distribution. Pools, swamps, streams or rivers, but not stagnant waters. The races and forms are found in tropical or subtropical Africa beyond our northern borders.

P. spernatum natalense Ris, 1921: 307 (Natal)

2 Paratype δ (and probably the holotype), 1 parat. ♀ in SMF from M’Fongosi, Natal 1911 (Jones)

NMB  Cape – Somerset East 29.x.1978


Swaz – Mantengu Falls 4.i.1975 (F. C. de Moor)

Tel – Clouds End, Louis Trichardt 4.iv.1976 (Pinhey)
**Pinhey: dragonfly survey**

SAM  
*Paratype natalense*. Nat – M’Fongosi iii–xi.1911 (W. E. Jones)

SMF  
Paratype *natalense*. Nat – Willow Grange, Mooi River

SUC  
*Cape – Herold* 10 ii.1972 (R. Mateare)  
*OFS – Edenburg* 17 xi.1976 (J. M. Hermann)

Tel – Nelspruit (Appleton)

TM  
Nat – Balgowan ii.1949 (K. M. Pennington)

Tel – Sterkfontein ix.1948 (Pinhey); Woodbush xii.1907

USNM  
Nat – Balgowan iii.1949 (Pinhey)  
Tel – Pretoria iii.1949 (Pinhey)

ZMUL  
*Cape – Kokstad* 6 iii.1951 (Brinck)

Ris (1921) gives Stutterheim, eastern Cape and Appleton (1974) Nelspruit, Transvaal.

**Distribution.** Streams or rivers in the open or in forest, often montane. Subspecies *natalense* occurs from eastern Cape and Natal to Transvaal and Mashonaland. Near Stutterheim, E. Cape 27 xii.1983 (Duke & Pinhey). Subspecies *spernatum* Selys (1881) and *gerstaeckeri* Karsch (1899) extend the range from North Zambia to Zaire and Ethiopia.

**P. sublacteum sublacteum** (Karsch, 1893): 40 (Togo)

Holotype ♂ in ZMHU from Togoland

**P. pseudomassaicum** Pinhey, 1951: 93, holotype ♂ and allotype in TM from Makabusi River, Mashonaland 1947–48

NMB  

Tel – Balule camp, Kruger N. P. 14 iii.1971; Huwi PNR, Ellisras 2 xii.1977 (R. Chimwendo); Skukuza, Sabie River, Kruger N. P. 16 iii.1971 (B. I. Balinsky)

TM  
Types of *pseudomassaicum*, as above. Nat – Umhlatuzi River, Empangeni xii.1948 (Pinhey)

ZMUL  
*Cape – Aughrabies Falls* 11 xi.1950; Kakamas 12 xi.1950 (P. Brinck)

**Distribution.** Moderately fast currents in pools, streams or rivers. Namibia. Northern Cape, Natal, Transvaal, north to equatorial Africa, with darker race *doualae* Pinhey in West Africa and another in Israel and Arabia.

**P. sudanicum rubroviride** Pinhey, 1956: 23 (near Zambezi River)

Holotype ♂, allotype *rubroviride* in BMNH, paratypes in NMK from Maramba River, Zambezi, near Mosi-oa-Tunya (Victoria Falls) x.1953 (Pinhey)

NMB  
Nat – Andara Mission, Caprivi iii.1974 (Pinhey; ♂ as prey of *Laxenema albicincta* Lar. (Asilidae))

**Distribution.** Streams or rivers with fast currents. Namibia. Botswana and Zambezi Valley north to equatorial Africa; nominotypical *sudanicum* Le Roi from Sudan west to Ghana.

**P. umsingaziense** Balinsky, 1963: 237 (Zululand)

Holotype and paratype ♂ in TM from Umsingazi Lake, Richards Bay, Natal 1957 (Balinsky)

BC  
Paratype ♂ as above

BMNH  
Paratype ♂ as above
Paratype ♂.

Nat – Enseleni River 31.xii.1957 (Balinsky); Umsingazi Lake 9.i.1965, 30.xii.1969 (Balinsky)

Tvl – Huwi PNR, Ellisras 3.xii.1977 (R. Chimwendo)

Holo- and paratype ♂, as above

Distribution. Ecology not known to me. Endemic to N. Natal and Transvaal.

P. vaalense Chutter, 1962: 173 (Transvaal and Free State)

Holotype ♂, allotype and paratype in TM from Vaal River, Standerton, Transvaal xii.1961 (F. M. Chutter)

Paratype ♂ from Standerton

BMNH

NMB

4 paratypes, both sexes, from Standerton 5.xii.1961 (Chutter)

Cape – Aughrabies Falls 23.iii.1963 (D. H. Eccles); Keimoes, Orange River 4.i.1960; Vaalhartz weir 13.xi.1977 (F. C. de Moor); Witrand farm, Warrenton x, xi.1977, 31.x.1978 (de Moor)


OFS – Rusfontein dam 25.xii.1973 (O. Bourquin)

Tvl – Prieska 1.1.1978; Vaal River x.1956

Types, as above

OFS – Rusfontein dam 25.xii.1973; Vlakkraal, Modder River 11.xi.1973

Distribution. Ecology not known to me. Endemic to northern Cape, Free State and Transvaal.

Genus Enallagma Charpentier, 1840: 21

Type-species Agrion cyathigerum Charpentier (1840, holarctic)

E. elongatum (Martin, 1906): 513 (Kenya)

Holotype ♂ in MNHN from Lumba, Kenya (Maurice de Rothschild)

NMB

Nat – Queen Elizabeth Park, Pietermaritzburg 10.x.1978 (Empey)

Swaz – Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2-7.iv.1978 (J. G. H. Londt)

ZMLU

Nat – Albert Falls 13.iv.1951 (P. Brinck)


E. glaucum (Burmeister, 1839): 821 (Cape)

Holotype ♂ in MLUH from Cape of Good Hope

BMNH

Nam – Naukluft Cape – Ceres; Deelfontein

Nat – Bergville; Durban; Inanda Falls; van Reenen; Weenen

OFS – Harrismith; Kroonstad Tvl – Boksberg, Johannesburg

DC

Cape – Cape Flats

KCB

Let – Roma 1, 4.i.1975 (J. W. Boyes) Swaz – Big Bend, Kwaluseni 24.iv.1977 (Boyess)

LM

Let – 5 km from Nazareth 27.iii.1951 (P. Brinck)

Tvl – Pretoria West 20.xi.1949 (N. P. Mitton); Soutpansberg 30.iv.1958

MLUH

Types, as above
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

NMB Nam – Belleroade farm, Windhoek 16.iii.1975 (de Moor); von Bosch dam, Okahandja xii.1977
Nat – Catkin Peak x.1976; Durban viii.1955 (C. G. C. Dickson); Nqutu x.1951, ix.1960, iii.1961; Pietermaritzburg iv.1950 (all Newton), x.1978; Piet Retief x.1960 (Newton); Richards Bay v.1963; Yellow Woods, Balgowan iii.1960 (K. M. Pennington) OFS – Edenburg xii.1957
Tel – Benoni iii.1979 (Empey); Echo Valley, Krugersdorp xii.1968; Honey Dew i.1972 (Empey); Klipfontein xii.1979 (C. Car); Mosdene swamps xii.1976 (de Moor); Outlook Est., Soutpansberg xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga); Roodepoort xi.1979 (Empey); Vereeniging iii.1979 (H. N. Empey)
SAM Cape – Kingwilliamstown
Nat – M'Fongosi, many dates from ix.1911 to iv.1935 (W. E. Jones)
Tel – Barberton
SUC Cape – Lady Grey 6.i.1925 (R. J. Nel); Malmesbury 14.v.1971 (Dickson); Robertson 18.iv.1927 (J. C. Nel); Stellenbosch 23.x.1923 (C. K. Brain), 26.iv.1927
Nat – Amanzimtoti 29.iv.1916
TM Nam – Naukluft
Cape – Ceres; Deelfontein; Matjesfontein; Tradouw Pass
Nat – Bergville; Inanda Falls; van Reenen
OFS – Harrismith; Rayton, Bloemfontein 3.x.1973; Vlakdraal dry dam 4.xii.1973
Tel – Boksburg; Johannesburg; Northcliff, Johannesburg 18.ix.1968; Pienaars River dam 14.i.1973
ZMUL Cape – Kleinmond 19.xii.1950; Bredasdorp 30.xii.1950; Humansdorp 1.iii.1951; Knysna forest 18.i.1951; Ladismith 5.1.1951; Swellendam 3.1.1951; Tzitzikama forest 12.i.1951 (P. Brinck) TK – Mt Frêre 5.iii.1951
Les – Leribe 30.iii.1951; Maseru 22.iii.1951; Nazareth 26.iii.1951
Nat – Natal N. Park iv.1951
Tel – Skukuza, Kruger N.P. 1.v.1951 (all P. Brinck)
Appleton (1974) records it from Nelspruit, Transvaal.

Distribution. Pools or streams, especially where there are grasses or rushes. Usually abundant. Namibia, Cape, Natal to Transvaal, north to East and West equatorial Africa; and Réunion, which is surprising since none have been found on Mauritius or Madagascar.
E. nigrorsum nigrorsum Selys, 1876: 531 (114, sep.) (Zanzibar)

Type-series in SCIS not found.

BC  Nat – Nyalazi River and Richards Bay 1957
LM  Tvl – Skukuza, Kruger N.P. 1.v.1951 (P. Brinck)
NMB  Nat – Hluhluwe 30.iii.1950 (A. H. Newton); Lake St Lucia 30.iii.1975 (R. C. Dening)

Tvl – Huwi PNR, Ellisras 29.xi.1977 (R. Chimwendo); Mosdene swamps 3.xii.1976 (F. C. de Moor)

TM  Nat – Hudley xii.1948 (Pinhey); Kosi Bay vii.1948 (Pennington)
ZMUL  Tvl – Skukuza, Kruger N.P. 1.v.1951 (Brinck)


Distribution. Pools or streams with marginal vegetation. At crater Lake Diluti, northern Tanzania, 1950, it was in such abundance on the banks of this deep pool that several could be swept up at one stroke of a net (Pinhey, 1961). Natal, Transvaal, north to East and West equatorial Africa; and subsp. kauderni Sjostedt is the only Enallagma found on Madagascar. The genus is very sparsely represented on Afrotropical islands far from the coast, but on Socotra there is E. granti (McLachlan), one of the most remarkable of this cosmopolitan genus.

E. polychromaticum Barnard, 1937: 220 (Cape)

Holotype ♂, allotype and paratypes in SAM from Sevenweeks Poort, S. W. Cape i.1935 (and a paratype ii.1932) (K. H. Barnard)

BC  Cape – Fransch Hoek 1962
BMNH  Paratype, as above, Sevenweeks Poort i.1935
SAM  Type series, as above.

TM  Cape – Sevenweeks Poort i.1936 (H. G. Wood); Zwartberg Range

DISTRIBUTION. From its small size I suspect that, like E. angolicum Pinhey (1966, = moremi Balinsky, 1967) and the genus Agriocnemis Selys, it has a weak flight and is consequently gregarious amongst vegetation over quiet pools; but I have not seen it in life. A Cape endemic.

E. rotundipenne Ris, 1921: 321 (Caffraria and Zululand)

Holotype ♂ in NRS from Caffraria; allotype ♀ in SAM from Zululand

NMB  Les – Maseru iii.1951  Tvl – West Park dam, Johannesburg 5.iii.1978 (H. M. Robertson)

NRS  Holotype from Caffraria (Wahlberg)
SAM  Allotype from Zululand
TM  Pretoria ii.1906

DISTRIBUTION. As with the previous species I have not seen this in life. An endemic from Lesotho, Natal and Transvaal.

E. sapphirinum Pinhey, 1950: 267 (Transvaal)

Holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes in TM from Sterkfontein, Transvaal 15.ix.1948, i.1949 (Pinhey)

BMNH  Paratype from Sterkfontein. Tvl – Pretoria
LM  Tvl – Pretoria West 20.xi.1949 (N. P. Mitton)
**Pinhey: dragonfly survey** 179

**NMB**  Paratype from Sterkfontein. Nat – Haladu xi.1948 (A. H. Newton)  
**OFS** – Cloclan 14.x.1963 (Empey) Tel – Sterkfontein 26.xii.1966  
**PPI**  Paratype ♂ from Sterkfontein (Pinhey)  
**TM**  Type-series, as above; and Sterkfontein ix, x.1948, i.1949 (Pinhey)  
**Tvl** – Pretoria ii.1949 (Mitton & Pinhey)  
**USNM**  Tel – Pretoria i.1949 (Pinhey); Sterkfontein 11.xi.1949 (N. P. Mitton)

**Distribution.** Endemic in small streams. Zululand, Free State and Transvaal.

**E. sinuatum** Ris, 1921: 330 (Congo Belge)

Holotype ♂, allotype in TMB from Kapiri, Shaba, Zaire (collected by Legros); cotype ♀ in SAM from M’Fongosi, Natal 1911 (W. E. Jones), parat. ♂ from Mashonaland (no data) in SAM  
**SAM**  Part of type series, as above, from Natal and Mashonaland  
**SMF**  Paratype ♀ from M’Fongosi, Natal iv.1911 (Jones)

**Distribution.** Streams, sometimes in rather arid, rocky localities, where a faintly marked dry season form *fugax* Pinhey may occur (descr. from Zambia). Natal. Zimbabwe, north to Tanzania, and Shaba (Zaire).

**E. subfurcatum** Selys, 1876: 534 (117, sep.) (Abyssinia)

Holotype ♀ in NRS from Ethiopia (Abyssinia) Selys (1876) mentions 2 ♂, from Abyssinia (leg. Dillion) in SCIS.  
**BMNH** Cape – 1 ♀ Ceres 450 m, 27.x.–1.xi.1920 (R. E. Turner): S. Brooks has re-examined the specimen and believes it was correctly identified.  
**ZMUL** Cape – 1 large ♂ from Zeekoevlei, Cape Flats 8.xii.1950 (Brinck)

**Distribution.** Often common but normally on montane or upland pools, lakes or quiet streams. The low-lying Cape Flats record seems abnormal but perhaps wind-blown off a higher elevation. Cape. Zimbabwe, north to East and West equatorial Africa; and Mauritius (Pinhey, 1976a).

**E. subtile** Ris, 1921: 332 (Congo Belge)

Holotype ♂, allotype in TMB from Shaba, Zaire  
**SAM**  1 ♀ (without data?), catal. no. 132  
**TM**  Nam – Otjikango vii.1948 (C. Koch)

**Distribution.** Streams in warm, often arid localities, amongst reeds. Namibia. Botswana, north to Ethiopia.

**Genus Ischnura** Charpentier, 1840: 259

Type-species *Agrion tuberculatum* Charpentier, 1825 (synonym of *Agrion elegans* van der Linden, 1823, Europe)

**I. senegalensis** (Rambur, 1842): 276 (Senegal, India, etc.)

Type almost certainly lost from Serville Collection. A neotype requires to be erected from Senegal or Oriental material  
**DC** Cape – Cape Flats; Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch
Genus Agriocnemis Selys, 1869: 24 (sine descr.): 1877: (182, sep.).

Type-species Agriocnemis lacteola Selys (1872, selected as type, confirmed by Fraser, 1933).

Ecologically, all African species are similar, gregarious, slow-flying, found at quiet, grassy or rush-filled pools or restricted pools in swamps. For a revision see Pinhey, 1974.

A. angolensis angolensis Longfield, 1945: 15 (Angola)

Holotype ♂, allotype, paratype in BMNH from Sangévé, etc., South Angola 11.ii.1933

BC Nam – Andara Mission, Caprivi 3.xi.1960 (F. Gaerdes)

DISTRIBUTION. Swamp pools. Namibia – Caprivi and South Angola; subsp. spatulae Pinhey, 1974, N. W. Zambia (holotype ♂ in NMB).

A. exilis Selys, 1872: (182, sep.) (Madagascar and Mauritius)

Type-series in SCIS from Madagascar and Mauritius, not designated, all with nr. 34

BC Nat – Nyalazi River, St Lucia 1957; Richards Bay 1957

HC Cape – Witteklip
Pinhey: dragonfly survey

NMB  Nam – Andara, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey); von Bach dam, Okahandja 27.xii.1977 (F. C. de Moor)
Cape – New Years dam, Alickdale 5.xi.1978
Swaz – Holiday Inn, Mbabane 2.iv.1978 (J. G. Londo)
TM  Tim – Moorndrift x.1907


Distribution. Gregarious at grassy or rush-filled pools. Namibia, Cape, Natal, Transvaal, north to E. and W. equatorial Africa; Madagascar and Mauritius. No differences between continental and insular material. Its wide distribution probably caused by wind currents.

A. falcifera falcifera Pinhey, 1959: 465 (Zululand)

Holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes of both sexes in Tvl from Inyezane River, Hudley, Zululand xi.1948 (Pinhey)
Subsp. transvaalica Pinhey, 1974: 213 (Transvaal), holotype ♂, allotype, paratypes in NMB from Woodbush, Haenertsberg Mtns xii.1966 (Pinhey)
NMB  Paratypes of falcifera, type series of transvaalica
TM  Type series of falcifera
USNM  Tvl – parat. ♀ transvaalica Tzaneen, Morenski dam 18.ii.1968; ♀ 9 km north of Warmbad 24.ii.1968 (Spangler & Kronbein)

Found near East London xii.1983 (Duke & Pinhey)

Distribution. Endemic in pools in eastern Cape and Natal bush (falcifera) or Transvaal forest (transvaalica).

A. gratiosa Gerstaecker, 1891: 190 (Zanzibar)

Type ♂ apparently lost; syntypes in HM
BC  Nat – Umsingazi swamp, Richards Bay, Zululand 1.i.1958
NMB  Nam – Andara Mission, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey)

Distribution. Local in reedy or rush-filled swamps or pools. Namibia. Natal. Botswana and Moçambique, north to Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Zaire, Uganda and southern Sudan; also, like exilis, in Madagascar, but not Mauritius.

A. pinheyi Balinsky, 1963: 247 (Johannesburg)

Holotype ♂, allotype in Tvl from Blairgowrie, Johannesburg, Transvaal 21.iii.1954 (B. I. Balinsky)

BC  Paratypes
NMB  Nat – Haladu ix.1948, i.1949; Kambula xii.1949 (all A. H. Newton)
Tvl – Hanglip, Waterberg xii.1979 (de Moor); Klipfontein xii.1979 (C. Car); Mosdene swamps xii.1976 (de Moor)
TM  Types as above

Appleton (1974) found it at Nelspruit, Transvaal.

A. ruberrima ruberrima Balinsky, 1961: 72 (Zululand)

Holotype ♂, allotype in TM from Richards Bay, Natal xii.1957 (B. I. Balinsky)

BC Paratypes

NMB Paratype ♂.

TM Types from Richards Bay

Distribution. Pools and swamps in Natal; with an Okavango, Botswana subspecies albifrons Balinsky, 1963: 249, Ngamiland, holotype ♂ in TM (but "allotype" is a ♀ exilis, see Pinhey, 1974: 218; allotype albifrons is in NMB, from Okavango swamps).

CALOPTERYGIDAE Buchicker

Genus Phaon Selys, 1853: 22, 23

Type-species Calopteryx iridipennis Burmeister (1839)

P. iridipennis iridipennis (Burmeister, 1839): 827 (Port Natal)

Holotype ♂ in MLUH from Durban (Port Natal)

AAM Nat – Umbilo road, Congella (G. F. Leigh, in Williamson Collection)

BC Nat – Nyalazi River, St Lucia Bay xii.1957 (Balinsky)

BMNH Nat – Durban; Tongaat

KCB Nat – dwarf ♀ (hindwing 39 mm) Mkosi Game Res. 13.xi.1976 (J. M. van Brink)

MLUH Holotype, as above

NMB Nat – Andara Mission, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey & de Moor)


Swaz – Mantengu Falls 4.i.1975 (F. C. de Moor)

Tvl – Albasini dam, Louis Trichardt 11.xii.1978 (Pinhey); Mogatekwane River, Alldays 25.iii.1978; Nelspruit 15.x.1967 (Pinhey); Njelele dam, Louis Trichardt 11.xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mlhanga); Wylies Poort 8.viii.1950

NRS Nat – Zululand x.1904 (I. Trågårdh)

PU Nam – Andara, Caprivi 30.vii.1973

SAM Nat – Durban v, vi.1883 (J. H. Bowker); M’Fongosi ii-xii.1911 (W. E. Jones)

Tvl – Kaapmuiden xii.1918 (R. E. Tucker)

SUC Nat – Durban 19.vii.1920 (T. Tuckington)

TM Nat – Durban; Kosi Bay; St Lucia; Tongaat  Tvl – Barberton; Pretoria

ZMLU Nat – Albert Falls, Pietermaritzburg 13.iv.1951 (P. Brinck)

Pinhey: dragonfly survey

DISTRIBUTION. Shaded streams or pools in bush, woodland or forest. Namibia, Natal to Transvaal, north to E. and W. equatorial Africa; races in West Africa (or distinct species) and Madagascar.

CHLOROCYPHIDAE Cowley

Genus Chlorocypha Fraser, 1928: 684 (nom. nud.); Fraser, 1934: 55
Type-species Agrion dispar Palisot de Beauvois (1807, Ivory Coast)

C. consueta (Karsch, 1899): 376 (Nyasaland)

- Holotype ♀ in ZMHU from Malawi, Panimbira, N.E. Lake Malawi (Bümiller)
- Formerly confused with C. luminosa (Karsch, 1893), a Togo endemic (teste Pinhey, 1967)

PU Nat – MBalane (MBilaan) (vide Pinhey, 1951: erroneously named selysi (Karsch, 1899))

DISTRIBUTION. Forested streams. Natal, Moçambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, eastern Angola and Shaba (Zaire).

Genus Platyocypha Fraser, 1949: 10
Type-species Libellago caligata Selys (1853)

P. caligata caligata (Selys, 1853): 57 (Port Natal)

- Holotype ♀ in NRS from Durban (Port Natal); series, undesignated, in SCIS

BC Nat – Nyalazi River, St Lucia Bay xii.1957

HC Cape – van Stadens Pass

LM Nat – Albert Falls 13.iv.1951 (Brinck); Durban 8.iii.1939 (J. J. van der Starre)

NMB Nam – Andara Mission, Caprivi 27.iii.1974 (Pinhey & de Moor); Popa Rapids, Okavango River 12.iv.1970 (H. D. Brown)


TK – l’apuzi River, Coffee Bay iii.1974


Tvl – Entabeni Forest Res., Louis Trichardt 10.xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga); Nelspruit 15.x.1967 (Pinhey); Outlook Est., Southpansberg 5.xii.1978 (Pinhey & Mhlanga); Swartkop, Krugersdorp 2.ii.1972 (H. N. Empey); Vereeniging 18.iii.1979; Wylies Poort 12.xii.1978 (Pinhey)

NRS Holotype, as above. Nat – Zululand x.1904 (1. Trägårdh)
PU

RSM
Nat – Umzinto iv.1909 (M. Fountaine)

SAM
Tel – Acornhoek xii.1918 (R. E. Tucker): Kranspoort xii.1906; Waterval xii.1901

SCIS
Part of Selys’ original series

SMF
Nat – Amanzimtoti iii.1906 (H. A. Junod)

SUC
Nat – Amanzimtoti iv, vi.1916, iii.1917 (M. S. Adams)

TM
Nat – Paddock Tel – Bundu Inn, Groblersdal 23.iii.1974

USNM

ZMUL
Nat – Albert Falls 3.iv.1951 (P. Brinck)

I. Meskin (iv.1983) reports it at Wolhuterskop ii, iii.1982

Distribution. Fast, sandy or rocky streams, with bushes or trees. Namibia, E. Cape, to Natal, Transvaal, north to Somalia, west to Guinea Bissau; a race in Angola and an ecological lacustrine morph from Malawi.

P. fitzsimonsi fitzsimonsi (Pinhey, 1950): 270 (Natal)

Holotype δ in TM from Umzimkulwana river Valley, Paddock, Natal xii.1948 (V. Fitzsimons)

AMG
Cape – Wolff River Bridge, Keistamma Hoek ii.1972 (B. C. Wilmot)

BMNH
Nat – Umgeni River, Balgowan i.1951 (Pennington)

HC
Cape – van Stadens Pass

LM
Nat – Umgeni River, Dargle ii.1951 (Pennington)

NMB
Cape – Wolff River Bridge, Keistamma Hoek 9.ii.1972 (B. Wilmot)

Nat – Drakensberg 2.x, 30.xi.1949 (Newton): Gillits stream, forest area 7.xii.1978; Umgeni River, Balgowan i, ii.1951 (K. M. Pennington)

TM
Holotype, as above.

Nat – Umgeni River, Balgowar i.1951 (Pennington)

USNM
Nat – Umgeni River, Balgowan and Dargle Dist. i, ii.1951

ZMUL
Cape – Tzitzikama forest 14.i.1951 (P. Brinck)

Maden Dam, Kingwilliamstown xii.1983 (Duke); Keistamma Rd, Stutterheim 27.xii.1983 (Duke & Pinhey).

Distribution. Rocky streams in sheltered river valleys. Eastern Cape to Natal; a montane race inyange Pinhey on Inyanga Mtns, Mashonaland, discovered by J. A. Whellan.

END OF PART I
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Note: All Afrotropical Odonata references prior to 1960 can be obtained in Pinhey's Catalogue (1962 b).


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