A LIST OF THE ODONATA OF BRITISH SOMALILAND AND A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ENALLAGMA.

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Few collections of Odonata having been made in British Somaliland, it has seemed to the author advisable to publish a list of the species which to her knowledge occur there.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, travelled through British Somaliland while on his expedition to Lake Rudolph, 1894-1895. P. P. Calvert has already listed all the species of Neuroptera obtained on this expedition (Proc. Acad. Phila., 1899), but the present author includes in the following list the thirteen specimens of Odonata collected in Somaliland. Dr. Smith returned to Somaliland in 1899, and eight further specimens were obtained by him (Entomologist, 1901).

In the months of January and February of 1895 and 1897, Mrs. Lort-Phillips, while accompanying her husband on his shooting trips, made a collection of dragonflies in the region south of Berbera and in the Goolis Mountains. From this collection W. F. Kirby described three new species (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896). In the light of further knowledge and larger series from neighbouring African countries Dr. Ris found it best to re-include these in the already known species. In all these cases the synonyms have been given in the following list. Kirby’s types are in the British Museum collection.

A few odd insects have since been received by the British Museum from the area round Berbera. It was not, however, till 1929 that the next collection was made in Somaliland. In the months of August to December of that year Mr. C. L. Colinenette made a representative collection while attached to the Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission. These insects, which were largely taken in the north-easterly region of the country, he has kindly presented to the British Museum.

A single ♀ *Oynchognopus* sp., taken by Dr. Smith in Berbera, July, 1894, was described, but left without a specific name by Calvert. Four Agrionidae in the collection of Mrs. Lort-Phillips were left unnamed by Kirby; two females are without doubt tenerial specimens of a *Pseudagrion* sp.; one female is *Ischnura senegalensis*, Ramb.; one male from Dobar, Goolis Mts., Jan. 1897 (without the last segments of the abdomen) seems otherwise to exactly resemble *Enallagma somalicum*, sp. n., of which three males were taken by Mr. Colinenette at Marojeh, Nov. 1929. A male *Pseudagrion* sp., Buran, Sept. 1929, in Mr. Colinenette’s collection the author is unable to determine.

For the following localities occurring in the list, the exact positions and elevations are here enumerated:

- Buran, 3000 ft., lat. 10° 13’ N., long. 48° 47’ E.
- Marojeh, 2250 ft., lat. 10° 54’ N., long. 48° 59’ E.
- Medisheh, 5000 ft., lat. 10° 47’ N., long. 47° 35’ E.
- Einad, 2000 ft., lat. 11° 02’ N., long. 48° 55’ E.
- Shumbo Beris, Surud Range, 6750 ft., lat. 10° 45’ N., long. 47° 12’ E.
- Wadamago, 2500 ft., lat. 8° 56’ N., long. 46° 16’ E.
- Plain north of Al Hills, 1500 ft., lat. 11° 10’ N., long. 48° 50’ E.
- Lafiaok or Laffarok, 30 miles south-west of Berbera.

The collectors will be referred to by the following initials:

- *A.D.S.*, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith; *L.L.P.*, Mrs. Lort-Phillips;
- *C.L.C.*, Mr. C. L. Colinenette; *G.W.B.*, Mr. G. W. Bury; *M.P.H.*, Mr. M. Portal Hyatt.

![Enallagma somalicum](image)

*Enallagma somalicum*, sp. nov. Anal appendages of male from above (left) and from the side.

**LIBELLULIDAE.**

(1) *Pantala flavescens*, Fabr.

3 ♀♂, 1 ♀, Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 2 ♀♂, Dobar, Goolis Mts., Jan. 1897 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Bihen (L.L.P.); 6 “specimens,” Bulhar, Jan. 1899 (A.D.S.); 1 ♀, 1000 ft., lat. 10° 15’ N., long. 45° 10’ E., Somaliland, Nov. 1928 (M.P.H.); 1 ♀, Wadamago, Aug. 1929 (C.L.C.); 5 ♀♂, 3 ♀♀, Buran, Sept.–Oct. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(2) *Trihemis arteriosa*, Burm.

2 ♀♂, Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Bichen, Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Bihen Andola, Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 7 ♀♂, Saugamore, Feb. 1897 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.); 10 ♀♂, 2 ♀♀, Buran, Sept.–Oct. 1929 (C.L.C.).
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(3) Trithemis kirbyi ardens, Gerst.
3 ♂, Saugamore, Feb. 1897 (L.L.P.); 1 ♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(4) Trithemis stictica, Burm.

(5) Trithemis distanti distanti, Kirby.

(6) Crocothemis erythraea, Brulé. (= Orthetrum lori, Kirby.)
3 ♀, 4 ♀, Berbera, July, 1894 (A.D.S.); 1 ♂, Lefarok, July, 1894 (A.D.S.); 1 ♀ (O. lori, Kirby, type), Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 2 “specimens,” Bulhar, Jan. 1899 (A.D.S.); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Buran, Sept.–Oct. 1929 (C.L.C.); 1 ♀, Marojekh, Nov. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(7) Orthetrum sabina, Drury.
1 ♂, 1 ♀, Berbera, July, 1894 (A.D.S.); 1 ♂, Dobar, Goolis Mts., Jan. 1897 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Berbera, 1906 (G.W.B.); 1 ♂, 1000 ft., lat. 10° 15’ N., long. 45° 10’ E., Somaliland, Nov. 1928 (M.P.H.); 1 ♂, Berbera, Aug. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(8) Orthetrum chrysostigma chrysostigma, Burm. (= Orthetrum philipi, Kirby.)
1 ♀ (O. philipi, Kirby, type), Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 1 ♀, Einad, Nov. 1929 (C.L.C.); 2 ♂♂, Shimba Beris, Dec. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(9) Orthetrum taeniolatum, Schneider. (= Orthetrum brevistylum, Kirby.)
1 ♂ (O. brevistylum, Kirby, type), Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 4 ♂♂, Saugamore, Feb. 1897 (L.L.P.); 1 ♂, Buran, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(10) Orthetrum farinorum, Först.
2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Somaliland, 1906 (G.W.B.); 2 ♂♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.); 2 ♂♂, Marojekh, Nov. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(11) Orthetrum brachiale, Pal. de Beauvais.
1 ♂, Berbera, July, 1894 (A.D.S.); 1 ♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.); 2 ♂♂, Buran, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

AESCHNIDAE.

(12) Anax mauritianus, Ramb.
1 ♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

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(13) Anax parthenope, Selys.

(14) Homianax ephippiger, Burm.
1 ♂, Berbera, July, 1894 (A.D.S.); 2 ♂♂, Somaliland (L.L.P.); 1 ♂, Bichen, Somaliland, Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 1 ♂ (alive in spider’s web), Plain N. of Al Hills, Dec. 1929 (C.L.C.).

AGRIONIDAE.

(15) Ischnura senegalensis, Ramb.
1 ♂, Dobar, Goolis Mts., Feb. 1895 (L.L.P.); 1 ♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.); 8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Buran, Sept.–Oct. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(16) Proichnura (Enallagma) subfuscum, Selys.
1 ♂, 1 ♀, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

(17) Enallagma somalicum, sp. n.

(18) Pseudagron kersteni, Gerst.
1 ♂, Medisheh, Sept. 1929 (C.L.C.).

Enallagma somalicum sp. n.
Male.—Abdomen 20 mm. Hind wing 13 mm.
Head.—Labium pale yellow; labrum brown; frons and clypeus bronze, a narrow black line dividing the clypeus from the labrum; epicranium and vertex black; subtrangular post-ocular spots blue, joined by a blue line, and separated from the pale yellow rear of the head by a fine black line. Prothorax pale yellow, a black line along the anterior border giving off two black stripes towards the posterior edge, each ending in a small black spot. Synthorax: Beneath pale yellow; sides pale blue; dorsum sky blue with three black stripes, the dorsal stripe half the width of the blue and divided down the centre by the orange-coloured carina, the ante-humeral stripes very narrow and tinged with orange on either side; a black spot on the second lateral suture. Abdomen sky blue, each segment with a touch of orange laterally at the joints, and the following marks in black: Segment 1 with the whole of the dorsum black; segment 2, a broad arrow-head at the apex, continuing towards the base in a narrow black stripe, widening out at the anterior edge of the segment; segments 3–6 each with the broad arrow-head at the apex; segment 7 with the dorsum black, widening out at the apex, leaving a narrow blue ring at the anterior and posterior edges; segments 8–9 are all blue; segment 10 has the dorsum black, the sides blue, and the underside yellow. Tines of the anal appendages black. Legs pale yellow,
a black stripe along each femur and extending halfway along the
tibia. Claws orange, with black tips. Wings hyaline. Seven post-
nodals in the fore wing, 6 in the hind wing. Arc at or slightly
beyond the outer ante-nodal. Pterostigma small, pale brown, the
costal edge longer than the posterior edge.
Type 3 and 2 3/2 paratypes, Marojej, 5 xi.1929 (C.L.C.), in the
British Museum collection.

_E. somaticum_ resembles _E. cyathigerum_ in having the same long-
shaped inferior appendage, but is quite distinct so far as the superior
appendage is concerned. This latter is elongated, in its lower
portion, into a slender projection approaching the length of the
inferior appendage, and is clearly seen from the side view. The
very small dimensions of _E. somaticum_, causing a marked diminution
in the number of cross-veins in the wings, is another clear point of
distinction from _E. cyathigerum_.

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**The Flying Power of Myrtacea aurinia.**—With all due respect
for the opinion of Mr. Parkinson-Curtis (and it appears to be an
opinion based upon the fortuitous occurrence in his garden of a solitary
male _aurinia_), I must still maintain that this butterfly is not “a
sprightly insect capable of flying in the strong and gusty winds that
blew across the Dorset Downs”—or any other downs! Argument as
to what might have happened, or might not, is of little use in proving
what has actually occurred. The insect in question might have flown
over, or round, the five miles of water, or it might not—there is nothing
to prove it did! There is no _must_ about it! In fact the very reason
of its occurrence in his garden (so near as five miles from the colony)
may well have been those “strong and gusty winds.” It was there
_nolens volens_! Blown by a dusty wind out of its course—a somewhat
venturesome individual straying too far, and caught in a wind it was
unable to cope with. This by the way has accounted for many “an
unusual occurrence,” and certainly the insect in Mr. Parkinson-Curtis’
garden is of that nature. When he can assure me that _aurinia_ visits
his garden and those of his neighbours plentifully, I shall have to
alter my opinion as to its power of flight, or at any rate its habit of
flight. Repeated observations, for hours on end, have convinced me,
as well as many others, that this insect rarely, if ever, makes long
flights voluntarily—its general movements are of the _dolae fur niente_
type.—J. R. CAMPELL-TAYLOR; Barclays Bank House, Pembroke
Dock.

**Phryxus livornica and Parascotia fuliginaria at Wellington
College.**—I wish to record the capture by a friend of a specimen
of _Phryxus livornica_, in Wellington College, on June 20th of this
year. The moth, which is now in my possession, had flown into one
of the dormitories, attracted by the light. On July 15th I took
myself, a specimen of _Parascotia fuliginaria_ at rest in one of the
cloisters.—F. S. ANDrus; Hartley Court, Longfield, Kent.