

and close to the apex; $\omega 3$ is subapical, thicker and long. Tibial solenidia I-II long; those of tibiae III-IV short. Genu I with only one, short solenidion.

Male (fig. 8): Allotype 260 μ long and 162 μ wide (maximum). *Dorsum*: Cuticle and setae as in female except that the posteromedian area of opisthonotum bears a few scales. *Venter*: Epimeres I fused in Y with a sternum 15 μ long. Thick epigynium present. Sex organ situated between coxae IV. There are 3 pairs of anal setae, the posterior pair slightly barbed and 21 μ long. Legs as in the female but slightly thicker, especially legs I-II.

Tritonymph: Length of idiosoma 250 μ , width 160 μ . *Dorsum* as in female but with less cuticular scales and narrower setae. *Venter* as in female except that the vulva and the copulatory tube are absent and there are only 3 pairs of anal setae. Epimeres very sclerotized. Epimeres I fused in a sternum.

Protonymph: Length 180 μ , width 120 μ . Dorsal cuticle and setae as in tritonymph. *Venter* as in tritonymph except that there is only one pair of genital suckers and trochanters I-III are devoid of setae. Solenidion $\omega 3$, which is generally lacking in the protonymphs of the Astigmata, is present here.

Habitat: Holotype female from the guano of *Myotis lucifugus*, from Entriken, Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A. 26 July 1981. Paratypes 39 females, 20 males, 7 nymphs, from the same habitat. Holotype in U.S.N. Museum, Washington, D.C.

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Abstract

Nycteriglyphites pennsylvanicus n.g., n.sp. (Acari, Astigmata) is described from the guano of *Myotis lucifugus*, in U.S.A.

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ONYCHOGOMPHUS UNCATUS

(CHARPENTIER, 1840)

(Odonata, Gomphidae), A NEW SPECIES
FOR THE BELGIAN FAUNA*

by K. MARTENS**

Discussion

In the Odonata-collection of the State Faculty of Agronomical Sciences, Gembloux, a male of *Onychogomphus uncatius*, recorded from Roisin, Belgium, was found. The specimen was collected on 20.06.1979 by Mr. Ph. Brohez, who kindly forwarded me detailed information on the capture site. The male was captured near the edge of an artificial fishpond, situated in the centre of the village, about one km from the French border.

I visited this site on 02.06.1981, but no other specimens were found. It appeared, however, that a small streamlet runs from the French border towards the fishpond. This may have been the dispersing pathway of the specimen, if not the site where a small population of the species was established. At the moment of my visit, however, the streamlet was heavily polluted, probably by herbicides and fertilizers, and no dragonflies at all were seen. Through the information of Mr. Brohez, we can be certain that the specimen was captured on Belgian territory.

Although this is the first authentic Belgian capture of *Onychogomphus uncatius*, former records had made it very likely that the species would occur in Belgium. Two males were collected in August 1967 at Fampoux, valley of the river Scorpe, Pas-de-Calais, France (CAMMAERTS, 1979), which is very close to the Belgian border. The same author also mentions a female of the species,

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which was supposedly captured in Seloigne, Belgium, also about 1 km from the French border. But as this locality record could not be verified, the author did not consider it as a valid record, and did not include *O. uncatu*s in this list of Belgian Odonata, although he hypothesises that its presence is very probable.

Relying on all these records, I propose to add *Onychogomphus uncatu*s to the Belgian fauna. This brings the number of Belgian Odonata to 68 species, *O. uncatu*s being the third addition since the publication of the « Catalogue » of DE SELYS-LONGCHAMPS (1888). *Oxygastra curtisi* (DALE, 1834) was first recorded in 1900 (leg. Lameere & Severin, DUMONT, 1977), while *Aeshna subarctica elisabethae* DJAKONOV 1922 was first found in 1929 (LIEFTINCK, 1929).

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Summary

*Onychogomphus uncatu*s (CHARP., 1840) was recorded from Roisin (Belgium), and after a brief discussion on some former captures of the species near the French border, it is proposed to add the species to the Belgian Odonata fauna, which now comprises 68 species.

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SUR QUELQUES EUPLECTINI AFROTROPICAUX (Coleoptera Pselaphidae) HOMONYMIE*

par Georges COULON**

Le Dr R. Jeannel a décrit en 1956 un *Afroplectus* du Ruwenzori (Zaïre : Kivu) sous le nom de *labratus*. Quatre ans plus tard, bien que s'étant référé à sa magistrale Révision des Psélaphides de l'Afrique intertropicale (1959), ce même auteur a nommé *labratus* un autre *Afroplectus* originaire lui aussi du Zaïre mais récolté cette fois dans le Kwango. En conséquence, et conformément aux règles de nomenclature zoologique, je propose pour cet homonyme primaire le nom de *dallastai*, en hommage à mon ami Ugo Dall'Asta, entomologiste au Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale (Tervuren).

Afroplectus (s. str.) *dallastai* nom. n. pro *labratus* JEANNEL, 1960 (Annls Mus. r. Congo belge 83 : 64, 102, fig. 40. Holotype ♂ : Zaïre, Feshi (Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale) nec *Afroplectus* (s. str.) *labratus* JEANNEL, 1956 (Explor. Parc natn. Albert, Miss. G.F. de Witte 2 : 48, 56, fig. 48. Holotype ♂ : Zaïre, Ihongero (MRAC). -Jeannel 1959, Annls Mus. r. Congo belge 75 : 166, 193. -Jeannel 1961, Explor. Parc natn. Albert 12 : 25.

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