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***Risiophlebia guentheri* sp. nov. (Odonata, Libellulidae) from southeastern Indochina**

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Abstract

Risiophlebia guentheri sp. nov. (holotype: Cambodia, Mondulkiri Province, Dak Dam village environs, a tall grass forest swamp, 12°25' N 107°19' E, ~780 m a.s.l., 16 June 2014, RMNH), the second species in its genus, is described from Central Plateau of the Annamese Mountains. The new species is most probably separated from *R. dohrni* by a 1000-km gap of the range of the genus in Thailand and most of Cambodia.

Key words: dragonfly, Anisoptera, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Indochina

Introduction

The generic name *Risiophlebia* Cowley, 1934, was proposed to replace the preoccupied name *Oda* Ris, 1909 (Cowley, 1934). The latter genus was erected to include the only species described at the time, *Nannophlebia dohrni* Krüger, 1902, by three males and three females (2 incomplete) from “Soekaranda” [Sukaranda] in Sumatra (Krüger 1902). This species has S1–3 enormously expanded ventrally and the rest of abdomen very slender and bowed in an arch. *Risiophlebia dohrni* (Krüger, 1902) is a rare species inhabiting lowland freshwater or peat swamp forest in Borneo, Sumatra, Banka, Belitung (Billiton), Singapore and Peninsular Malaysia (Lieftinck 1954; Tsuda 2000; Orr 2003, 2005; Tang *et al.* 2010; Dow 2011). Aside from this stands a report of this species (3 males, 16 July 1962) from Blao, South Vietnam (Asahina 1969). The latter record has not been cited by later authors except for Dow (2011), perhaps because of some doubts of its correctness. Hence, the range of this species was mostly thought to be confined to Sundaland (Tsuda 2000; Orr 2003, 2005; Tang *et al.* 2010), and only Dow (2011) stated its presence in South Vietnam and expected it in Thailand and Cambodia. Another species described from Papua New Guinea in the same genus (although under an invalid name) as *Oda risi* Campion, 1915 (Campion 1915), has been recently transferred by Theischinger & Richards (2012) to the genus *Akrophlebia* Theischinger et Richards, 2012, described in the same paper. Indeed, *A. risi* is strongly dissimilar to *R. dohrni* in missing its strong ventral prominence of S1–3 and having small hamuli (Theischinger & Richards 2012). Hence, until now the genus *Risiophlebia* remained monotypic.

In the course of my survey of the Odonata fauna of the still poorly explored Cambodia in 7–17 June 2014, I undertook an expedition to Mondulkiri Province situated in the east of this country and bordering the southern Lâm Đồng Province of Vietnam. Most studies were conducted at the northern part of the Central Plateau of the Annamese Mountains. On 16 June at a small forest swamp near Dak Dam village I was struck to find a population of *Risiophlebia* dragonflies, although it could be expected after Asahina’s report of this genus from South Vietnam (Asahina 1969). Since the genus was not found in well-explored Thailand, it seems most probable that its representatives in Sundaland and eastern Indochina are separated by a huge distance of not less than one thousand kilometres and the Gulf of Siam. A large geographic gap usually implies an evolutionary divergence, so, in spite of presence of a number of Sondaic species in the Odonata fauna of Cambodia (Kosterin 2014), it was natural to suppose that the Cambodian population represented an undescribed species rather than *R. dohrni*. This supposition came true, and the new species is described below.