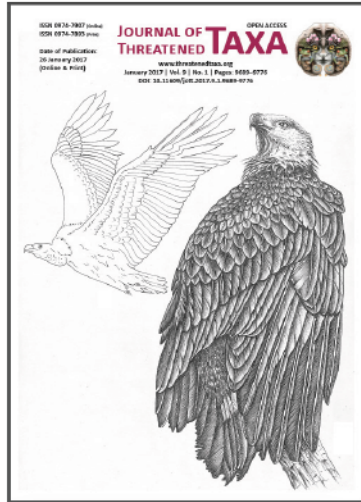


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SHORT COMMUNICATION

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CHECKLIST OF THE DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES OF BHUTAN

T. Gyeltshen, T. Nidup, P. Dorji, T. Dorji & V.J. Kalkman

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BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CHECKLIST OF THE DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES OF BHUTAN

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Abstract: An overview is given of literature containing distribution records of dragonflies and damselflies in Bhutan. Based on this annotated checklist is presented which contains 92 species. *Camacinia gigantea* (Brauer, 1867) and *Libellago lineata* (Burmeister, 1839) are listed as new to Bhutan.

Keywords: Bhutan, Camacinia, checklist, Libellago, Odonata.

The Bhutanese odonate fauna remained largely unstudied up to the turn of this century. Since then the number of species known from the country has increased rapidly, most notably because of the numerous contributions made by Amit Mitra. The first study on Bhutanese odonata was carried out by Fraser (1936) who identified and published four species (*Indolestes cyaneus* Selys, 1862; *Neallogaster latifrons* Selys, 1878; *Orthetrum sabina* Drury, 1770; and *Sympetrum hypomelas* Selys, 1884) from a collection sent to him by Chas. M. Inglis from Paro, Bhutan (Mitra 2013). Lieftinck (1977) added five more species to the list, followed by three more additions by Tsuda (1991) in his distributional list of world Odonata. The latter does not contain details of the localities where the species were found and *Lestes*

concinus Hagen in Selys, 1862, listed as new to Bhutan by Tsuda (1991), has not been found in the country since and no locality is known there. A total of 40 species were added between 2002 and 2008 by the extensive work of Mitra (Mitra 2002, 2006, 2008; Mitra & Thinley 2006). The enigmatic *Epiophlebia laidlawi*, also known as the Himalayan relict dragonfly, was first reported by Brockhaus & Hartman (2009) based on larvae collected from streams in western and central Bhutan. Dorji (2015) published further records of this species, extending its known range in Bhutan further east to Bumthang and south to Chukha. In 2012 and 2013, a total of 23 species were reported as new to Bhutan by Mitra et al. (2012) and Mitra (2013). The most recent publication is that of Kalkman & Gyeltshen (2016) who added 14 species to the list of Bhutanese odonates, three of which were not identified to species-level.

Brockhaus (2015) listed *Libellago lineata* (Burmeister, 1839) and *Camacinia gigantea* (Brauer, 1867) as occurring in the eastern Himalaya (which includes Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, India) in his checklist of dragonflies of the Himalayas. Both of these species

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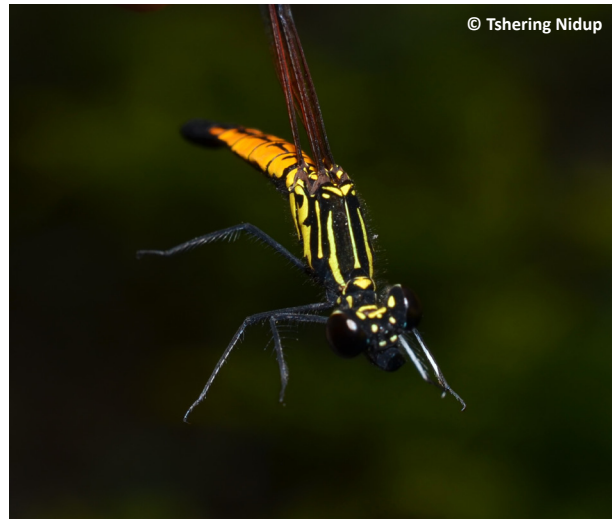
Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no competing interests.

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Images 1 & 2. *Camacinia gigantea* (Brauer, 1867), male, Nganglam, Pemagatshel.



Images 3 & 4. *Libellago lineata* (Burmeister, 1839), male, Rinchending, Phuentsholing, Chukha.

were not yet recorded from Bhutan and are listed here for the first time from Bhutanese territory.

Methods: Literature on dragonflies and damselflies from the eastern Himalaya were studied in order to find references to records of odonates from Bhutan. Only references in which original data are published were taken into account. References referring to areas formerly belonging to Bhutan (the Duars) were discarded. References in journals listed as predatory journals by Beall (2016) are not included. Based on this information a checklist was made which lists the references containing original data for each species.

Results: In total 12 papers were found to contain original data on the distribution of dragonflies and damselflies in Bhutan (see Table 1 and references). The

following two species are recorded for the first time from Bhutanese territory:

Camacinia gigantea, Nganglam, Pemagatshel: 91°14'58.12"N & 26°50'08.11"E, elevation 581m, 11 May 2015.

Several males were seen (Images 1 and 2), and two were caught flying over a small, knee-deep pond. This pond swells to a lake during wetter months of the year (summer period). No females were observed.

Libellago lineata, Rinchending, Phuentsholing, Chukha: 26°51'01"N & 89°23'45"E, elevation 405m, 7 October 2015. One male was collected by Tshering Nidup and Wim Klein (Images 3 and 4).

Discussion: In total 92 species belonging to 16 families have been recorded from Bhutan. The relative

Table 1. Checklist of the dragonflies and damselflies of Bhutan. The numbers refer to the following publications: (1) Fraser (1936), (2) Lieftinck (1977), (3) Tsuda (1991), (4) Mitra (2002), (5) Mitra (2006), (6) Mitra & Thinley (2006), (7) Mitra (2008), (8) Brockhaus & Hartman (2009), (9) Mitra et al. (2012), (10) Mitra (2013), (11) Dorji (2015) and (12) Kalkman & Gyeltshen (2016).

	References	Note
Zygoptera		
Synlestidae		
<i>Megalestes irma</i> Fraser, 1926	12	
<i>Megalestes major</i> Selys, 1862	2, 4, 6, 12	
<i>Megalestes</i> sp.	12	9
Lestidae		
<i>Indolestes cyaneus</i> (Selys, 1862)	1, 4, 5, 6, 12	
<i>Lestes concinnus</i> Hagen in Selys, 1862	3	7
<i>Lestes dorothaea</i> Fraser, 1924	7	
<i>Lestes thoracicus</i> Laidlaw, 1920	9	
Platystictidae		
<i>Drepanosticta carmichaeli</i> (Laidlaw, 1915)	7	
<i>Protosticta himalaiaca</i> Laidlaw, 1917	9	
Calopterygidae		
<i>Caliphaea confusa</i> Hagen in Selys, 1859	2, 4, 6	
<i>Neurobasis chinensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	7, 9, 12	
<i>Vestalis gracilis</i> (Rambur, 1842)	9	
Chlorocyphidae		
<i>Aristocypha cuneata</i> (Selys, 1853)	6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Aristocypha quadrimaculata</i> (Selys, 1853)	9, 12	
<i>Libellago lineata</i> (Burmeister, 1839)	present paper	
<i>Paracypha unimaculata</i> (Selys, 1853)	6	
Euphaeidae		
<i>Anisopleura comes</i> Hagen, 1880	4, 7, 9	
<i>Anisopleura lestoides</i> Selys, 1853	12	
<i>Anisopleura subplatystyla</i> Fraser, 1927	6, 12	6
<i>Bayadera indica</i> (Selys, 1853)	6, 9	
<i>Dysphaea gloriosa</i> Fraser, 1938	9	
<i>Euphaea ochracea</i> Selys, 1859	9	
Platycnemididae		
<i>Calicnemia eximia</i> (Selys, 1863)	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Calicnemia miniata</i> (Selys, 1886)	9	
<i>Calicnemia mortoni</i> (Laidlaw, 1917)	2, 6	
<i>Coeliccia</i> sp.	9	8
<i>Coeliccia svihleri</i> Asahina, 1970	9	
<i>Copera vittata assamensis</i> (Laidlaw, 1914)	9	
Coenagrionidae		
<i>Aciagrion olympicum</i> Laidlaw, 1919	6, 12	1
<i>Aciagrion pallidum</i> Selys, 1891	12	
<i>Agriocnemis clauseni</i> Fraser, 1922	12	
<i>Agriocnemis femina</i> (Brauer, 1868)	9	
<i>Amphiallagma parvum</i> (Selys, 1876)	9	3
<i>Argiocnemis rubescens rubeola</i> Selys, 1877	9, 12	

	References	Note
<i>Ceriagrion coromandelianum</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	9, 12	
<i>Ceriagrion fallax</i> Ris, 1914	4, 5, 6, 7, 12	2
<i>Ceriagrion rubiae</i> Laidlaw, 1916	9	
<i>Huosoma tinctipenne</i> (McLachlan, 1894)	10	4
<i>Ischnura aurora rubilio</i> (Selys, 1876)	4, 5, 6, 9, 12	5
<i>Ischnura forcipata</i> Morton, 1907	4, 5	
<i>Pseudagrion rubriceps</i> Selys, 1876	7, 9, 12	
Anisozygoptera		
Epiophlebiidae		
<i>Epiophlebia laidlawi</i> Tillyard, 1921	8, 11	
Anisoptera		
Aeshnidae		
<i>Aeshna petalura</i> Martin, 1908	3, 7, 12	
<i>Anaciaeschna jaspidea</i> (Burmeister, 1839)	9	
<i>Anax nigrofasciatus nigrolineatus</i> (Fraser, 1935)	3, 4, 6, 7, 12	
<i>Cephalaeschna triadica</i> Lieftinck, 1977	2, 12	
<i>Cephalaeschna</i> spec. A	12	
<i>Cephalaeschna</i> spec. B	12	
<i>Gynacantha incisura</i> Fraser, 1935	12	
<i>Gynacantha khasiaca</i> McLachlan, 1896	12	
<i>Gynacanthaeschna sikkima</i> (Karsch, 1891)	12	
<i>Periaeschna magdalena</i> Martin, 1909	10	
<i>Polycanthagyna erythromelas</i> (McLachlan, 1896)	10, 12	
Gomphidae		
<i>Anisogomphus bivittatus</i> Selys, 1854	10	
<i>Davidius baronii</i> Lieftinck, 1977	2, 6	
<i>Lamelligomphus biforceps</i> (Selys, 1878)	4	11
<i>Lamelligomphus risi</i> (Fraser, 1922)	12	11
<i>Paragomphus lineatus</i> (Selys, 1850)	9, 12	
<i>Scalmogomphus bistrigatus</i> (Hagen, 1854)	7	11
Chlorogomphidae		
<i>Chlorogomphus mortoni</i> Fraser, 1936	9	
Cordulegastridae		
<i>Anotogaster nipalensis</i> (Selys, 1854)	6, 12	
<i>Neallogaster latifrons</i> (Selys, 1878)	1	
Macromiidae		
<i>Macromia moorei</i> Selys, 1874	4, 10, 12	
Corduliidae		
<i>Somatochlora daviesi</i> Lieftinck, 1977	12	10
Libellulidae		
<i>Acisoma panorpoides</i> Rambur, 1842	5, 12	
<i>Brachythemis contaminata</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	5, 7, 9	

	References	Note
<i>Camacina gigantea</i> (Brauer, 1867)	present paper	
<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> (Brullé, 1832)	12	12
<i>Crocothemis servilia</i> (Drury, 1770)	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	12
<i>Cratilla lineata</i> Brauer, 1878	9	
<i>Diplacodes lefebvrei</i> (Rambur, 1842)	7	
<i>Diplacodes nebulosa</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	7	
<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i> (Rambur, 1842)	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Neurothemis fulvia</i> (Drury, 1773)	5, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Orthetrum glaucum</i> (Brauer, 1865)	6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Orthetrum japonicum internum</i> MacLachlan, 1894	6, 9	
<i>Orthetrum luzonicum</i> (Brauer, 1868)	4, 6, 7, 9	
<i>Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum</i> (Rambur, 1842)	4, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Orthetrum sabina</i> (Drury, 1770)	1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	

	References	Note
<i>Orthetrum taeniolatum</i> (Schneider, 1845)	4, 5, 6, 7, 12	
<i>Orthetrum triangulare</i> (Selys, 1878)	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Palpopleura sexmaculata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Pantala flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	4, 5, 6, 9, 12	
<i>Sympetrum commixtum</i> (Selys, 1884)	4, 5, 12	
<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i> (Selys, 1840)	12	
<i>Sympetrum hypomelas</i> (Selys, 1884)	1, 6, 12	
<i>Tholymis tillarga</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	12	
<i>Tramea virginia</i> (Rambur, 1842)	7	
<i>Trithemis aurora</i> (Burmeister, 1839)	4, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Trithemis festiva</i> (Rambur, 1842)	4, 6, 7, 9, 12	
<i>Trithemis pallidinervis</i> (Kirby, 1889)	7	
<i>Urothemis signata</i> (Rambur, 1842)	7	

Notes

- #1 Mitra & Thinley (2006) described a subspecies of *Aciagrion olympicum* with the name *aruni*. This publication however does not fulfill the requirements of Article 8.1 of the Code of zoological nomenclature and therefore the name is not available. Study of a larger amount of material from several regions might show that *Aciagrion olympicum* can indeed be divided into several subspecies, in which case a new name needs to be proposed for the taxon found in Bhutan.
- #2 In his revision of *Ceriagrion*, Asahina (1967) noted: "I tentatively separated the three geographical races ... but the differences are rather slight and there are possibilities that some problematical individuals will be found in intermediate areas, such as Tonkin, Laos, Burma, Bengal". Based on the known distribution, the specimens from Bhutan are considered to belong to subspecies *C. f. cerinomelas* Lieftinck, 1927, but a study of more material from a wider area is needed to determine if the separation of *C. fallax* into subspecies is really warranted.
- #3 This species in many papers is listed as *Enallagma parvum*. However, May (2002) showed that it does not fall into the genus *Enallagma*; it is currently placed in the monotypic genus *Amphialagma*.
- #4 This species was originally described as *Pyrrhosoma tinctipenne* but was placed in a newly erected genus *Huosoma* together with *H. latiloba* (Yu, Bang & Bu, 2008) by Guan et al. (2013). *H. latiloba* is only known from China and *H. tinctipenne* is known from China and Bhutan.
- #5 Papazian et al. (2007) consider specimens of *I. aurora* from Southeast Iran, Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka to belong to subspecies *I. aurora rubilio* with the nominate subspecies, *I. aurora aurora* being found to the east and south. Subspecies *rubilio* is briefly characterized by having the dorsum of segment eight completely blue instead of having half of the segment black as is the case in *I. aurora aurora*.
- #6 Mitra & Thinley (2006) described a new species of *Anisopleura* with the name *bella*. This publication does not fulfill the requirements of Article 8.1 of the Code of zoological nomenclature and therefore the name is not available for zoological nomenclature (Hämäläinen 2016). The characters mentioned for this species seem to fall within the variation of *A. subplatystyla*.
- #7 The only record of *Lestes concinnus* from Bhutan is that in Tsuda (1991), where no details of the location are given.
- #8 Mitra et al. (2012) list two species of *Coeliccia*: *Coeliccia svihleri* and a *Coeliccia* sp. A description including pictures of life specimens, venation and appendages is given, including the statement: "New record for Bhutan/Most probably a new species".
- #9 A male specimen neither belonging to *Megalestes major* nor to *M. irma* is mentioned in Kalkman & Gyeltshen (2016). Further study is needed to determine if it is new to science.
- #10 *Somatochlora daviesi* was described from several males from Khasi Hills in Assam, roughly 150km south of Bhutan. Five years later Asahina (1982) described *S. nepalensis* based on material from Nepal. The differences between these two species are small and unconvincing. In a note at the end of the paper Asahina (1982) briefly discusses an additional specimen from Assam, stating that this specimen is intermediate between *S. daviesi* and *S. nepalensis*; Asahina clearly doubted the validity of his species, stating that 'a taxonomic solution should better be postponed to some future day when sufficient material became available'. We agree with this, and consider *S. nepalensis* a junior synonym of *S. daviesi*.
- #11 The species belonging to *Lamelligomphus* and *Scalmogomphus* are often listed as belonging to the genus *Onychogomphus* in older literature.
- #12 *Crocothemis servilia* and *C. erythraea* can only be reliably separated by high magnification examination of the teeth on the hook of the hamulae (always one in *C. servilia* and nearly always two in *C. erythraea*). *C. erythraea* was first mentioned for Bhutan by Kalkman & Gyeltshen (2016), and it is likely that previous authors did not consider the possibility of the presence of that species in Bhutan and did not check material of *Crocothemis* carefully. It is therefore not unlikely that at least some of the records published as *C. servilia* in fact belong to *C. erythraea*.

ease with which new species are still being found suggests that many species await to be discovered in Bhutan. The total number of dragonflies and damselflies present in Bhutan might be close to 150.

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Bibliography and checklist of the dragonflies and damselflies of Bhutan

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Checklist of terebrantian thrips (Insecta: Thysanoptera) recorded from India

-- R.R. Rachana & R. Varatharajan, Pp. 9748–9755

Notes

Two jasmine (Oleaceae: *Jasminum* L.) taxa newly recorded in Vietnam

-- Bui Hong Quang, Vu Tien Chinh, Le Thi Mai Linh & Ritesh Kumar Choudhary, Pp. 9756–9760

First record of Rusty-spotted Cat *Prionailurus rubiginosus* (Mammalia: Carnivora: Felidae) from Ramgarh-Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary in semi-arid landscape of Rajasthan, India

-- Sailaja Nayak, Sunny Shah & Jimmy Borah, Pp. 9761–9763

Re-sighting record of Fulvous Leaf-nosed Bat *Hipposideros fulvus* Gray, 1838 (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Hipposideridae) from Thar Desert, Rajasthan, India

-- Sumit Dookia, Gajendra Singh & Rajlakshmi Mishra, Pp. 9764–9767

Record number of Yellow-billed Oxpeckers *Buphagus africanus* Linnaeus, 1766 (Aves: Passeriformes: Buphagidae) foraging on a single host

-- Diogo Veríssimo, Jean-Christophe Cugnière, Suzanne Cugnière, Julien Cugnière, Géraldine Cugnière & Laure Cugnière, Pp. 9768–9770

First record of the Two-striped Box Crab *Calappa bilineata* Ng, Lai & Aungtonya, 2002 (Brachyura: Calappidae) from St. Martin's Island, Bangladesh

-- Muntasir Akash & Mostafa A.R. Hossain, Pp. 9771–9773

A record of *Limenitis rileyi* Tytler, 1940 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae) from Arunachal Pradesh, India

-- Purnendu Roy, Pp. 9774–9776