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Gynacantha is a dragonfly genus with 87 species distributed throughout the world, especially in the tropics and subtropics (Asahina 1993; Schorr & Paulson 2009). Among them about 30 species are known from the Southeastern Asia. Dragonflies of the genus are large in size, pale brown and green in color and are crepuscular by nature (Fraser 1936). Till date, one species, *Gynacantha hyalina* Selys, 1882 has been recorded from Bangladesh (Chowdhury & Mohiuddin 2011).

**Materials examined:** Two males were collected by the author on 25 October 2014 from Tilagor Eco Park (24°54'49.0"N & 91°54'14.2"E). The dragonflies were perching in the shade of the bush while they were photographed and later captured using an insect sweeping net. The specimens are deposited in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet (BMBZO-ODO-002 and BMBZO-ODO-003).

**Measurements:** Abdomen: 29mm (including anal appendages); anal appendage: 6–6.5 mm; hind wing: 21–22 mm.

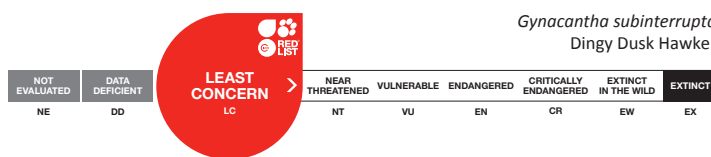
**Description:** Head pale olivaceous brown, eyes dark brown. 'T'-shaped black mark with bold stem distinctly present on the upper surface of the frons (Images 1–3). Thorax brown, distinct stripe absent on sides. Legs brown, distal end of the femora darkened. Wings transparent,

## GYNACANTHA SUBINTERRUPTA RAMBUR, 1842: AN ADDITION TO THE ODONATES (INSECTA: ODONATA: AESHNIIDAE) OF BANGLADESH

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veins brownish. Brown rays present in the subcostal and cubital spaces of forewing and hindwing. Pterostigma pale brown to golden, three millimeters in length and covering three to four cells. Discoidal of forewings and hindwings are six-celled and five-celled respectively, basal cell divided into two cells; six nerves traversing hypertrigones of forewings and hindwings. Seven cubitas nerve in forewings, six in the hindwings. Anal loop oval-shaped, consists of 13 cells. Nodal index: 18–25/25–18 in forewings and 21–18/19–21 in hindwings. First and second abdominal segments swollen, third segment strongly constricted and elongated, segments 8–10 are narrow and cylindrical, color is blackish-brown. Caudal appendages are brownish; the superior long and straight, basal one-fifth is narrow, the next two-fifth is swollen slightly and uniformly and the terminal two-fifth is more broadened. The apical end is sharply pointed and directed posteriorly. The inferior appendages



*Gynacantha subinterrupta*  
Dingy Dusk Hawker



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Image 1–4. *Gynacantha subinterrupta* Rambur, 1842

1 - Dorsal view; 2 - Right fore wing; 3 - Right hind wing; 4a - Male anal appendages dorsal view, 4b - Male anal appendages ventral view, 4c - Male anal appendages lateral view

are short (1.8–1.9 mm) and less than one third of the superior (Image 4a–c).

**Discussion:** *Gynacantha subinterrupta* Rambur, 1842 is widely distributed in southern Asia and known from Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (Manh 2011). Fraser (1936) used the relative length of the superior and inferior anal appendages to differentiate *Gynacantha subinterrupta* from *Gynacantha hyalina*. The inferior is less than one-third of the superior in the former and more than one-third in the latter species. The specimen agrees well with the identification features of *G. subinterrupta*. The current record is not only a new national record but also extends the distribution of this species to Bangladesh. The present report also suggests there are more species waiting to be discovered and

extensive survey throughout the country is required to annotate the complete checklist of the dragonflies of Bangladesh.

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