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First record of the genus *Kimulodes* Tjeder & Hansson in West Africa with description of a new species (Neuroptera, Ascalaphidae)

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The genus *Kimulodes* was described by Tjeder and Hansson (1992) to accommodate two species, *Kimulodes sinuatus* originally described as *Helicomitus sinuatus* by Kimmins (1949) and a new species they named *K. angulicornis*. Within the tribe Ascalaphini, this genus is characterized by the hairless genae, the absence of a tuft of hairs at the base of the forewing in males, in contrast to the African species of *Ascalaphus*, and the antennae of males being sinuate or sharply arched with stout tufts of hairs on the basal flagellomeres. The genus *Kimulodes* was known from Central and East Africa, but remained unrecorded from West Africa. The material collected by a colleague, Jean-Michel Maldès (CIRAD), during a prospecting mission in Togo in 1990 included a male of an undescribed species of *Kimulodes*, which is described below. Furthermore, examination of the collection of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, yielded a male and a female of *K. angulicornis* from an unrecorded locality in the Central African Republic.

Material and methods

To examine the terminalia and genitalia, the caudal part of the abdomen was removed, treated with a 5% KOH solution without heating during two hours and rinsed in distilled water. It was then transferred to glycerine in a microvial for further examination and preservation. For photographs, the caudal part of the abdomen was placed in glycerine on a microscope slide cavity. Habitus photographs were taken using a digital camera Canon® EOS 450D equipped with a Canon® macro lens EF-S 60 mm and fixed on a stand. The lighting system was as described by Aberlenc (1980). Photographs of morphological characters were taken using a Leica® M205C stereo microscope equipped with a JAI® AT-200GE digital camera. Photographs of terminalia and genitalia were taken using a Leica® DMIL inverted microscope equipped with a JVC® KY-F75U digital camera. The photographs were processed with Archimed® and retouched with Adobe Photoshop® software.

Systematics

Kimulodes maldesi nov. sp.

Diagnosis. General coloration brown (Fig. 1). Antennae of male with a tuft of hairs on basal flagellomeres. Antennae of male sinuate basally, not arched at a right angle. Apex of mesoprescutum pointed and raised (Fig. 6). Ectoprocts of male rounded.

Description. Head. Face yellow with yellow-white hairs (Fig. 2). Genae yellow, hairless. Postorbital sclerites and occiput yellowish-white, hairless. Antennae sinuate basally, but not arched at a right angle, shorter than distance between base of forewing and pterostigma. Scape yellow, broader than long, with yellowish hairs. Pedicel light brown. First six flagellomeres mainly brown with the dorsal area of implantation of hairs piceous. Remaining flagellomeres piceous. Size of the tufts of hairs increasing progressively from flagellomeres one to five, decreasing rapidly from flagellomeres 12 to 13. Flagellomere 14 with only two long hairs. Flagellomeres 17 to 23 with small tuft of short hairs. Flagellomere 15 straight. Club pear-shaped. **Thorax.** Brown dorsally and ventrally. Sides brown with a yellow band along lower part. Side of mesoprescutum and mesoscutum with tuft of hairs (Fig. 6). Posterior margin of mesoprescutum pointed and