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**Epiophlebia sinensis** Li & Nel 2011
in Li et al. (2012) (Odonata) newly recorded in
North Korea

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Abstract
A male of *Epiophlebia sinensis* was collected in June 2012 in North Korea. The record
is briefly documented and discussed.

**Key words:** “Anisozygoptera”, Epiproctophora, Epiophlebioptera, China, North Korea, new records

Introduction
The infra-order Epiophlebioptera, probably originating from the Lower Jurassic is at
present time constituted by a single relict genus *Epiophlebia* Calvert and three well
identified species for which adults are known, *E. superstes* (Selys) from Japan, *E. laid-
lawi* Tillyard from Nepal, India (Sikkim) and Bhutan, and *E. sinensis* Li & Nel 2011 in Li
et al. (2012) from China. Two larvae described by Carle (2012) are reported from Si-
chuan Province (China) (The first author do not recognise the validity of *E. diana* since
it is impossible to distinguish the species from *E. sinensis* in the present state of know-
ledge.) and an additional unpublished record of an *Epiophlebia* specimen is reported
from northern Vietnam (but no details are available, Oleg Kosterin in litt.). Here, we report *E. sinensis* for the first time from North Korea.

**Results**

**Material examined:** One male (Figure 1), southern tributary of Sohongdan river, 5 km NEE Lake Samjiyon, NW Mt. Pukpota (Mt. Pukphota), 41°51’11"N 128°23’14"E, Samjiyon County, Ryanggang province, D.P.R. of Korea (Figure 2), 1—12-VI-2012, alt. 1380 m a.s.l., Che junhong leg.

![Figure 1. *Epiophlebia sinensis*, North Korea, northwest of Mt. Pukpota](image)

**Distribution of *E. sinensis* and note on habitat in North Korea:** China (Heilongjiang Province) (Li et al. 2012), North Korea (this publication).

This disjointed distribution strongly suggests that *Epiophlebia sinensis* occurs as well in eastern and south-eastern Jilin Province of China.

The environment where the specimen was collected is surrounded by Broad-leaved forest mixed with Pinaceae. The main plant taxa encountered are *Tilia amurensis*, *Fraxinus mandshurica*, *Sorbus amurensis*, *Phellodendron amurensis*, *Juglans mandshurica*, *Picea* spp. (including *P. koraiensis*), *Quercus* sp. and numerous Polypodiales. For a more detailed description of the regional vegetation near Lake Samjiyon see Sru-tek et al. (2003).
Measurements: Body length 47.2 mm; hindwing length 31.3 mm; abdomen length 41.2 mm.

The length of abdomen (41.2 mm) of *E. sinensis* from North Korea is smaller than that of *E. laidlawi* (45-47 mm; Asahina 1963) and ranges in that of *E. superstes* (37-44 mm; Ozono et al. 2012). Hindwing length (31.3 mm) is quite identical with that for *E. laidlawi* (30-31 mm) (Asahina 1963). It lies in the upper range of specimens of *E. superstes* (27-32 mm; Ozono et al. (2012).

There seems to be some variability in body length of *E. sinensis* because the holotype measures 52 mm and the hind wing 29 mm. These measurements lay within the ranges (48-56 mm; 27-32 mm) published by Ozono et al. (2012) for *E. superstes*. Both taxa seem to be less robust than *E. laidlawi* where Asahina (1963) measured a total body length of 60 mm in males.

Acknowledgements

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mation of an unpublished record of *Epiophlebia* from northern Vietnam. Naoya Ishizawa, Tokorozawa compiled data on *E. superstes* from Japan.

The basis of the maps results from Google™ Earth.

**References**


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