

***Fluminagrion* gen. nov. for *Acanthagrion taxaense* Santos, 1965, from Brazil (Odonata: Coenagrionidae)**

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A new genus of Coenagrionidae, *Fluminagrion*, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is described, diagnosed, and illustrated, based on examination of the type series and additional specimens of *Acanthagrion taxaense* Santos, 1965, deposited in the collection of MNRJ/Brazil. This genus is characterized by: posterior lobe of prothorax trilobate, with medial lobe rounded and projected in both sexes; segment 3 of genital ligula C-shaped in lateral view, bifid in ectal view, ending in lobes directed laterally with apexes pyramidal in cross-section; male cercus entire and decumbent from proximal fourth, with brush-like setae at about half its length; female lacking mesepisternal fossa, S8 with vulvar spine.

Um novo gênero de Coenagrionidae do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, *Fluminagrion* é descrito, diagnosticado, e ilustrado, com base no exame da série-tipo e espécimes adicionais de *Acanthagrion taxaense* Santos, 1965, depositados na Coleção do MNRJ/Brasil. Este gênero é caracterizado por: lobo posterior do protórax trilobado, com lóbulo mediano arredondado e projetado em ambos os sexos; segmento 3 da ligula genital em forma de 'C' em vista lateral, bifido em vista ectal, terminado em lobos direcionados lateralmente com ápices piramidais na seção transversal; cercos do macho inteiros e descendentes a partir do quarto proximal, com um conjunto de setas em forma de pincel em cerca de metade de seu comprimento; fêmea sem fossa mesepisternal no mesepisterno, S8 com espinho vulvar.

Keywords: Odonata; Zygoptera; Coenagrionidae; damselfly; *Fluminagrion* gen. nov.; Brazil

Introduction

The family Coenagrionidae is the most diverse within Zygoptera, represented by approximately 1130 species, distributed among 100 genera (Garrison, von Ellenrieder, & Louton, 2010). It includes small to large damselflies with delicate bodies, reduced venation, two antenodal crossveins, the wing discoidal cell short and trapezoidal, CuA and MP completely developed, and RP₃ and IR₂ beginning closer to nodus than to arculus (Garrison et al., 2010).

The genus *Acanthagrion* Selys, 1876, is an example of a Neotropical genus whose original generic diagnosis was broad and vague. Selys (1876) erected *Acanthagrion* to include nine species of Neotropical damselflies with the following character combination: origin of CuP & AA', at least in hind wing, as from CuP; 10–14 (occasionally eight) postnodals in forewing; pterostigma similar

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