

The “African” genus *Argiagrion* is a Brazilian *Leptagrion* species and the “Philippine” *Moroagrion* a European *Pyrrosoma* (Odonata: Coenagrionidae)

Klaas-Douwe B. Dijkstra* and Vincent J. Kalkman

Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, PO Box 9517, NL-2300 RA, Leiden, the Netherlands

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Argiagrion leoninum, known only from the female holotype alleged to be West African, is shown to be a junior synonym of the Brazilian species *Leptagrion macrurum*. *Moroagrion danielli*, known only from the male holotype thought to be from the Philippines, is a junior synonym of the European *Pyrrosoma nymphula*. *Argiagrion* and *Moroagrion* were both monotypic genera and become junior synonyms of *Leptagrion* and *Pyrrosoma* respectively.

Keywords: Odonata; damselfly; Zygoptera; Africa, Philippines

Introduction

In this paper the statuses of the poorly known monotypic genera *Argiagrion* and *Moroagrion* are discussed and both are shown to be synonyms of species from completely different biogeographic regions. Mislabelling or misinterpretation of the label of the holotypes obscured their true identity for 137 and 74 years respectively. In a similar recent case, the genus *Skiallagma* Förster, 1906 presumed to be Brazilian was shown to belong to the Oriental genus *Xiphiagrion* Selys, 1876 (Garrison, 2012).

Systematic part

Leptagrion macrurum (Burmeister, 1839)

Argiagrion leoninum Selys, 1876 syn. nov.

Telebasis leonina Selys, in litt. (nomen nudum)

The genus *Argiagrion* and its only species *A. leoninum* were described by Selys (1876) from Sierra Leone. The female holotype held at the Natural History Museum (London, UK) is unlike any damselfly known from the African continent (Dijkstra, 2003) by its robust stature and distinctive markings: entirely blue face, dark dorsum of head without postocular spots but with a broad

*Corresponding author. Email: kd.dijkstra@naturalis.nl