



***Telebasis igapocola* sp. nov., a new damselfly from Amazonian Peru and Brazil (Odonata: Coenagrionidae)**

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To date 57 species of *Telebasis* have been described. Most are Neotropical species, only three extending North of Mexico. From Peru 17 species were known. Most are found in the Amazonian lowlands; two are known from higher elevations in the Andes. From Brazil 26 species were known. In this article another Neotropical species is described, hereby named *Telebasis igapocola*. Males of this species differ from other described species of *Telebasis* with a black and red abdomen by the shape of cerci, paraprocts and genital ligula. Cerci are as long as paraprocts with a blunt tip. Genital ligula has a sharp-angled arrow-shape in ventral view. Females can be distinguished from other *Telebasis* species by the shape of the prothorax with two approximate processes curving caudad.

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:99B3663D-199B-4CB6-A380-2F3A71CF2853>

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Introduction

Telebasis Selys, 1865 is one of the most species-rich Neotropical genera. For years it was nearly impossible to identify South American specimens belonging to this genus to species level based on available literature. This improved when R.W. Garrison published a synopsis of the genus in which he described and illustrated all 50 species known at the time (Garrison, 2009). Shortly after this publication eight additional species from Brazil were described (Lencioni, 2010; Machado, 2010). Two years later *T. pareci* Machado, 2010 was synonymised with *T. lenkoi* Machado, 2010 (Pinto & Carvalho, 2012), bringing the total to 57 species.

This number will undoubtedly increase in the future as research progresses: several species still await description and also it seems likely that other new species are still to be discovered (Garrison, von Ellenrieder, & Louton, 2010).

In this article a new species is described, which until recently was only known from two males: one from Pará, Brazil (in MNRJ collection; collected in 1971 by unknown collectors) and one from Loreto, Peru (in RWG collection, collected in 1994 by Jerry A. Louton). The species was found again in 2010 and 2015 in Loreto, Peru.

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