

**THE IDENTITY OF *AGRION? MINUTISSIMUM* SELYS, 1876
AND *LEPTOBASIS ROSEA* SELYS, 1877
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

R.W. GARRISON¹ and J.M. COSTA²

¹ Research Associate, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Boulevard,
Los Angeles, CA 90007, United States — e-mail: rgarrison@southwest.net

² Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da
Boa Vista, BR-20942-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil — e-mail: jcosta@unisys.com.br

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Holotypes and allotypes of *Calvertagrion dicellularis* St Quentin, 1960 and *Inpabasis eliasi* Santos, 1961 were compared to holotypes of *Aggrion? minutissimum* Selys, 1876 and *Leptobasis rosea* Selys, 1877, respectively. The first 2 names are considered junior synonyms of the older names. Diagnostic illustrations of all type material are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Recognition and ensuing descriptions of new species are often hampered by an inability to recognize previously described species. Without examination of previously described types, entomologists risk describing new species (WILLIAMSON, 1915, 1916; NAVÁS, 1916; BORROR, 1931; KENNEDY, 1939; SANTOS, 1956, 1957; BELLE, 1964, 1977) which will later be placed in synonymy (MACHADO, 1984, 1985a; KENNEDY, 1946; SANTOS, 1946, 1965a, 1965b; BELLE, 1977, 1992; GEIJSKES, 1984). Old species descriptions of Burmeister, Rambur, Hagen and Selys also suffer from the lack of illustrations of important morphological characters. Descriptions of monobasic species may turn out later to comprise two or more sibling species. KENNEDY (1946) correctly expressed the views when he stated:

"We offer no apologies. Only one who has worked with de Selys' [sic] descriptions in *Oxyagrion*, and *Acanthagrion* will appreciate the resulting confusion and the possibility of one's forgetfulness; of his own genus" and "..... De Selys' descriptions of South American Odonata will in many cases remain enigmas until some generous and skilled European odonatist will publish careful drawings of penes, appendages, and color patterns of the de Selys type material. Good drawings are a must on South American species. Calvert started the work and was followed later by E. B. Williamson and Ris. They have figured described species as well as their own new species."