

***Leptagrion lencionineto* sp. nov. from the
Serra da Mantiqueira of south-eastern Brazil
(Odonata: Coenagrionidae)**

Frederico A.A. Lencioni

Rua Aníbal, 216 – Jardim Coleginho – BR-12310-780, Jacareí, S.P., Brazil;
<odonata@zygoptera.bio.br>

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Abstract. *Leptagrion lencionineto* sp. nov. is described from two males, the holotype and a paratype, collected in Brazil: São Paulo, Campos do Jordão, Condomínio Paradise, alt. 1796 m a.s.l., 16-x-2005, F. Lencioni Neto leg., both deposited in the author's collection. The new species differs from all congeners by the elevated and bifurcated hind lobe of prothorax.

Further key words. Dragonfly, damselfly, Zygoptera, South America, Atlantic Forest, Araucaria Forest, *Leptagrion siqueirai*

Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Leptagrion* comprises 18 species distributed along the Atlantic coast of South America (WILLIAMSON 1917; LENCIONI 2006; MACHADO 2007, 2012), of which 15 are endemic to Brazil. All species are dependent for breeding on several genera of bromeliads which accumulate water in the reservoir formed at the base of the leaves, often called ‘tank bromeliads’; e.g., *Achmea*, *Alcantarea*, *Billbergia*, *Canistrum*, *Hohenbergia*, *Nidularium*, *Noeregelia*, *Portea*, *Vriesea*, or *Wittrockia*.

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) the Atlantic Forest encompasses a broad set of forest formations: Ombrophilous Dense Forest, i.e., the coastal rainforests; Mixed Ombrophilous Forest, i.e., Araucaria Forest; and Deciduous and Semi-deciduous Forests of the interior with associated ecosystems such as mangroves, restingas (coastal forest on sandy soils and scrub) and high-altitude grasslands. This set of forest formations originally extended from northern to southern Brazil, covering approximately 1 300 000 km².

Within Brazil, the Araucaria Forest is distributed from Rio Grande do Sul to the south of Minas Gerais State, covering mountains and plateaus from