

A new *Idioneura* Selys, 1860 for the Brazilian fauna with analysis of the other species (Odonata: Protoneuridae)

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Abstract

Idioneura Selys, 1860 can be separated from the other Protoneuridae (*sensu* Tillyard 1917) by a set of characters: angulated frons, presence of the CuP&AA vein, absence of the two subapical teeth in the cercus (present in *Lamproneura* De Marmels, 2003), and first and second antenodal spaces subequal (first a little longer than second). Here is described a new species, *Idioneura furieriae* spec. nov., from two females and five males. The new species is compared with *I. ancilla* Selys, 1860 and *I. celioi* Lencioni, 2009. Diagnostic illustrations are presented. The major differences between *Idioneura* species are: in the females, the shape of the highly modified mesostigmal plates and posterior lobe of prothorax; in males, the shape of cerci and paraprocts.

Key words: Zygoptera, new species, Neotropical, damselfly

Resumo

Idioneura Selys, 1860 pode ser separada dos outros Protoneuridae (*sensu* Tillyard 1917) por um conjunto de caracteres: fronte angulada, presença da nervura CuP&AA, ausência dos dois dentes subapicais no cercus (presente em *Lamproneura* De Marmels, 2003), e primeiro e segundo espaços antenodais subiguais (primeiro um pouco mais longo que o segundo). Aqui é descrita uma nova espécie, *Idioneura furieriae* spec. nov., a partir de duas fêmeas e cinco machos. A nova espécie é comparada com *I. ancilla* Selys, 1860 e *I. celioi* Lencioni, 2009. Ilustrações diagnósticas são apresentadas. As principais diferenças entre as espécies de *Idioneura* são: nas fêmeas, a forma das placas mesostigmais altamente modificadas e do lobo posterior do protórax; nos machos, a forma dos apêndices anais.

Palavras-chave: Zygoptera, nova espécie, Neotropical, donzelinha

Introduction

Selys (1860) introduced the new genus *Idioneura* for *I. ancilla* sp. nov. The description (in French, translated here) of the syntypes was brief with an important addition: “♂ *Upper appendages thick, toothed. The lower ones are null (a tubercle barely visible).*” (Fig. 1A–B, 2A, 4A, 4C). One water colored illustration of Selys’s original drawings (Fig. 5B) showing the female prothorax of *I. ancilla* in dorsal view was scanned by Dr. Marcel Wasscher and Karin Verspui (available at: <https://bit.ly/2ReSpSM>). The drawing was made in 1884, without any mention which specimen was used; however, it agrees with the concept of *I. ancilla*.

Other authors added more to the morphology of the adults of both sexes and pre-imaginal stages: Kennedy (1917) illustrated the penis of a specimen from the Hagen collection deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) and stated: “no terminal fold”; Santos (1962) described specimens of both sexes and increased species’ geographical distribution; Santos (1969) described the larva.

Further studies on *I. ancilla* added important information on the chorology of the species and specimen depositions. Bridges (1994) erroneously includes Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMV) as syntype repository