

STUDIES ON NEOTROPICAL PROTONEURIDAE. 8. *NEONEURA DESANA*, SP.N. FROM THE AMAZONIAN REGION (ODONATA, ZYGOPTERA)¹

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ABSTRACT

Neoneura desana, sp.n. is described from male specimens collected in the basin of the Uaupés river, state of Amazonas, Brazil. The new species is structurally related to *N. waltheri* Selys but differs markedly from it in the colour pattern.

INTRODUCTION

In 1964, in the company of F.S. Pereira I visited the region of the Uaupés river, a tributary of the Negro river, with the aim of collecting entomological material. The expedition resulted in a rich collection of dragonflies, the study of which was initiated in 1968 with the description of *Epipleoneura tucana* (Machado, 1985). We describe here *Neoneura desana* collected at "Igarapé Japu", a tributary of the Uaupés river. *Neoneura* species are constant inhabitants of neotropical rivers. At present, the genus contains 21 species described by SELYS-LONGCHAMPS (1860, 1866); SCUDDER (1866); CALVERT (1901-1908); WILLIAMSON (1917); RACENIS (1953, 1955) and MACHADO (1975). This number is likely to increase considerably as new areas and new rivers are surveyed.

Neoneura desana, sp.n.

(Fig. 1,2)

Male. Head. Labium, genae and lateral part of mandibles yellowish-brown; labrum, anteclypeus, and vertical part of frons brown; postclypeus brown with a median basal and two antero-lateral black spots of variable size (75%) or dark with two submedian brown spots (25%). Dorsal part of the head with an intricate and variable pattern of black and brown areas. In the paler specimens it is brown with black areas as follows: a large round postocular spot connected with that of the opposite size by a horizontal band. From this band a narrow oblique band connects with the median ocellus and a broader one connects laterally with the eye; a horizontal band surrounds the median ocellus, in front of which there is a large spot connected laterally with the antenna. In the darker specimens the upper part of the head becomes black with brown areas as follows: a triangular spot between the median ocellus and the antennae; a small spot in front of the lateral ocelli and another between

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