

Studies on neotropical Protoneuridae.
11. Two new species of *Forcepsioneura* Lencioni
(Odonata-Zygoptera) with a key to males of the genus

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ABSTRACT. *Forcepsioneura haerteli* sp. n. and *F. westfalli* sp. n. are described and illustrated from material collected respectively in the Santa Catarina State (Blumenau), Brazil and in the Napo Province (Limoncocha), Ecuador. Some notes are made on *Forcepsioneura sancta* (Hagen, 1860) and a male topotype is illustrated. A key to males of *Forcepsioneura* is provided.

KEY WORDS. Odonata, Protoneuridae, *Forcepsioneura*, new species, Brazil, Ecuador

The genus *Forcepsioneura* Lencioni, 1999 contains five species: *F. ephippigera* (Selys, 1886); *F. garrisoni* Lencioni, 1999; *F. itatiaiae* (Santos, 1970); *F. lucia* Machado, 2000 and *F. sancta* (Hagen, 1860). These species have been divided into two groups (MACHADO 2000), the *ephippigera* and the *sancta* groups, based on the color of the rear of the head and the degree of development of the postero-lateral prothoracic tubercles. Besides the nominal species, the *ephippigera* group contains an undescribed species from Ecuador, referred to by MACHADO (2000), that is now described as *F. westfalli* sp. n.. The *sancta* group contains the remaining four species to which we add now *F. haerteli* sp. n. from the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil. The species of *Forcepsioneura* are pin-thin damselflies that inhabit shady forests where they are very difficult to be detected. It is, therefore, probable that many new species remain to be discovered.

***Forcepsioneura haerteli* sp. n.**

Figs 1-5

Male. Head: labium yellowish. Labrum shining black bordered with yellow anteriorly. Anteclypeus, postclypeus and anterior part of frons shining black. Genae greenish yellow. Base of mandible brownish below, yellowish above. Upper part of head dark with slight metallic green and copper shining. Rear of the head pale yellow. Prothorax: laterally reddish brown; dorsally black. Posterior lobe distinctly narrower than the median one, with the margin convex (Fig. 5). Postero-lateral corner of the median lobe with a well-developed tubercle (Fig. 5). Pterothorax: mesepisternum with a metallic green stripe occupying its medial half, the lateral half reddish brown. Dorsal carina metallic copper; mesepimeron and posterior part

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