

Studies on Neotropical Protoneuridae. 18. *Epipleoneura janirae* sp. n. from the Amazonian region of Brazil (Odonata: Protoneuridae)

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Abstract

Epipleoneura janirae sp.n. from the Amazonian region of Brazil (Belterra, State of Pará) is described and illustrated. This new species is related to *E. uncinata* De Marmels, 1989 for its structural characters and differs from all known species of the genus for its predominantly pale thoracic color.

Key Words: Odonata, Protoneuridae, Epipleoneura.

Introduction

Erected by Williamson (1915), the genus *Epipleoneura* contains Neotropical species that predominate in lotical environments represented by small streams to large rivers. It contains 23 species, 14 of which occur in Brazil as recorded by Selys (1886), Racenis (1960), Santos (1964, 1967) and Machado (1964, 1985, 1986). Now, we describe *E. janirae* sp.n., collected in a humid and shaded forest environment, during our 1957 collecting trip to the State of Pará. For its color pattern and its habitat, this species is quite different from all known species of the genus.

Epipleoneura janirae sp.n.

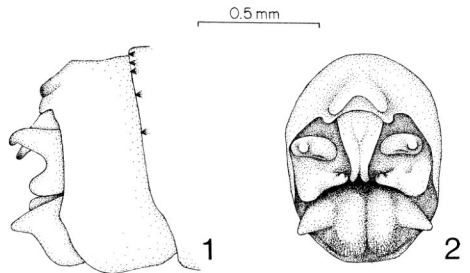
Male: Head: - Labium, labrum, anteclypeus, genae, base of mandibles, anterior part of frons and antennal base yellow. Postclypeus olive. Posterior part of frons metallic green. Upper part of head greenish grey. Rear of the head black. Prothorax brownish yellow with metallic green areas on the dorsal part of the anterior prothoracic lobe extending to the median lobe in one paratype. Pterothorax yellowish brown with a metallic green stripe with the outer limit not well defined occupying the medial half of the mesepisternum. Inferior parts of the metepisternum and the metepimeron brownish yellow. Ventral part of the metepimeron yellowish. A black spot at the base of both wings. A metallic green spot on the antero-superior part of the metepisternum.

Venation (n = 4 wings). - Postnodals in forewing (FW), 10 (75%), 11 (25%); in hindwing (HW) 8 (50%), 9 (50%). R3 in FW originating at the level of the 4th (75%), 5th (25%), in HW at the level of the 3rd (100%) postnodal. IR2 in FW originating at the level of the 7th (75%) or 8th (25%) postnodal; in HW at the

level of the 6th (40%) or 7th (75%) or 8th (25%) postnodal. CuP terminating in FW at 1/6 (100%), in HW at ¼ (75%) or 1/3 (25%) of the distance between the crossvein descending from the subnodus and that descending from the first postnodal. CuA in FW and HW situated at about half of the distance between the 1st and the 2nd antenodal (100%). IR3 in FW coinciding (100%) in HW coinciding (75%) or slightly distal (25%) from the subnodus. Pterostigma in FW and HW occupying slightly less than a cell.

Abdomen. - Segments 1-2 laterally brownish yellow, dorsally dark brown with metallic greenish or coppery hues. Segments 3-7 brown with a brownish yellow subapical area and yellow basal ring. Segments 8-10 laterally brownish yellow, dorsally brown with a slight pruinosity. Appendages brown.

Structural characters - (Figs. 1-2) - Posterior lobe of prothorax round. Superior appendages in lateral view with well developed ventral lobe (Fig. 1). In posterior view as shown in Fig. 2. Supraanal lamina (Fig. 1-2) subtriangular, the apex with two divaricated small processes



Figs. 1-2 - *Epipleoneura janirae* sp.n. male holotype, abdominal segment 10 in lateral (1) and posterior (2) views.

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