

Three new species of *Heteragrion* Selys, from Brazil with redescription of the holotype of *H. Dorsale* Selys (Odonata, Megapodagrionidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Heteragrion luizfelipei* sp. nov. from Santa Catarina, *Heteragrion gracile* sp. nov. from Minas Gerais) and *Heteragrion mantiqueirae* sp. nov. from São Paulo are described and illustrated. The color and structural characters that distinguish these species from those of Selys group 2 are discussed. The holotype of *Heteragrion dorsale* Selys, 1862 is redescribed and illustrated.

KEY WORDS. Damsel fly; Zygoptera; taxonomy; type specimen.

RESUMO. Três espécies novas de *Heteragrion* Selys do Brasil com redescrição do holótipo de *H. dorsale* Selys (Odonata, Megapodagrionidae). *Heteragrion luizfelipei* sp. nov. de Santa Catarina, *Heteragrion gracile* sp. nov. de Minas Gerais e *Heteragrion mantiqueirae* sp. nov. de São Paulo são descritos e ilustrados. São descritos os caracteres estruturais e de cor que distinguem essas espécies daquelas descritas no grupo 2 de Selys. O holótipo de *Heteragrion dorsale* Selys, 1862 é redescrito e ilustrado.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE. Libélula; Zygoptera; taxonomia; espécime-tipo.

Erected by SELYS (1862) the genus *Heteragrion* was reviewed by WILLIAMSON (1919) who described and listed 29 species. At the same time SJÖSTEDT (1918) and RIS (1918) described seven species. Only forty seven years later another species was described, by DONNELLY (1965). As concerns the species originally described from Brazil, SELYS (1886) described *H. obsoletum* Selys, 1886 and, only 102 years later (MACHADO 1988), appeared the description of another Brazilian species, *H. petiense* Machado, 1988 followed by *H. muryense* Costa & Santos, 2000. These enormous gaps in *Heteragrion* descriptions cannot be explained by its rareness, for the species of the genus are not difficult to find in the field and are abundant in collections. It can be better explained by the difficulty in establishing the identity of many species, in special those of Selys group 2, so far described with vague and incomplete data, with inaccurate or entirely missing illustrations. This situation has prompted studies of the types of these species, as already done by DE MARMEIS (1987, 2004) for Sjöstedt species and for *H. macilentum* Hagen in Selys, 1862 and by WILLIAMSON (1919) for some of Selys and Hagen species. Following the same research line, we now redescribe the holotype of *H. dorsale* Selys, 1862 borrowed from Sely's collection at Brussels and hitherto know only from Selys description. We also describe three new species of *Heteragrion* from South and Southeastern Brazil. With them, the number of known species of *Heteragrion* goes to 46, 20 of which from the Brazilian fauna.

Heteragrion luizfelipei sp. nov.

Figs 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14

Holotype male. Head (Fig. 1). Color names according to KORNERUP & WANSCHER (1967). Labium yellowish white, labrum light orange, base of mandibles and genae yellowish; anteclypeus brown, postclypeus light orange with an hourglass-shaped black spot connected to a black line at the frontoclypeal suture (Fig. 1). Anterior portion of frons orange with a narrow triangular black mark that meets the black line of the frontoclypeal suture. Top of head (Fig. 1) orange with the following black marks: a triangular black spot in the middle of the posterior portion of frons; a subtriangular spot surrounding the median ocellus, connected laterally to an oblong spot situated medially to the antennae base; a curved spot laterally to the antennae base; a small triangular spot adjacent to the eye; a transverse occipital bar connected anteriorly to the black area encircling the lateral ocelli (Fig. 1). Rear of the head yellowish white.

Thorax. Prothorax (Figs 5 and 9). Propleuron yellow. Anterior pronotal lobe black, laterally orange; median pronotal lobe greyish orange; posterior pronotal lobe orange with a large round black spot in the middle and a black lateral line on its limit with the median lobe. Pterothorax (Figs 5-9): mesepisternum orange with the middorsal, antear and basal carinae black, the latter distally orange; antear sinus and acrotergal