



BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

***Negragrion sagma* gen.n. and sp.n. from South America with a morphological phylogeny of the New World Ischnurinae (Odonata: Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae)**

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Abstract: A new coenagrionid genus, *Negragrion*, is described for *N. sagma* sp.n. found in Argentina and Brazil (Holotype and allotype, pair in tandem. Argentina: Corrientes: Santo Tomé, arroyo Ita Cuá sobre RP 94, 28°26'48.30"S 56°00'33.11"W, 24.ii.2003, Muzón & Pessacq coll., MLP). The new genus is characterized by the shape of male cerci (decumbent from base; saddle-shaped; in lateral view with an acute apophysis directed dorsally located at 0.3 from base). The presence of a vulvar spine on S8 of females places this genus within Ischnurinae. A cladistics analysis using morphological data was carried out to determine its phylogenetic position. *Negragrion* gen.n. is recovered within the clade 4 as the sister group of the clade (*Acanthallagma Acanthagrion* (*Oxyagrion*, *Fluminagrion*)).

Key words: Argentina, Brazil, Ischnurinae, *Negragrion*, phylogeny.

INTRODUCTION

Coenagrionidae is the most specious family worldwide within the suborder Zygoptera, encompassing almost 1,300 species. In the Neotropical region it is represented by more than 650 species within 70 genera of which 60 are endemic or mainly distributed within the neotropics (Garrison et al. 2010, Dijkstra et al. 2013). This number is continuously increasing; for example, in the last decade 198 new species have been described.

The taxonomy of this family was recently redefined (Dijkstra et al. 2013, 2014) including within Coenagrionidae the former Pseudostigmatidae and the neotropical members of Protoneuridae. The cosmopolitan Ischnurinae, the largest clade into the core Coenagrionidae, includes all the genera with a

vulvar spine on S8, comprising over half of the described species.

In this contribution, a new genus and species of Ischnurinae from specimens collected in Argentina and Brazil are described and diagnosed. A cladistic analysis including all the New World Ischnurinae has been conducted to hypothesized about the position of the genus herein described within Ischnurinae.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were studied with the aid of a Leica MS5 stereomicroscope in the Laboratorio de Biodiversidad y Genética Ambiental of the Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda (BioGea - UNDAV). Illustrations were made with the aid of a