

A new *Epileoneura* Williamson, 1915 (Zygoptera, Coenagrionidae) from northern Brazil and notes on *E. venezuelensis* Rácenis, 1955

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Abstract

Epileoneura lencionii **sp. nov.** is erected based on specimens from Acre State (holotype: 10°7'38.5"S; 67°38'6.7"W, 12.ix.2017, Miguel, T.B. leg). Additional material collected in Minas Gerais was also studied, but subsequently was lost in a fire at the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro. We compared the new species with *E. venezuelensis* Rácenis, 1955. *Epileoneura lencionii* differs from *E. venezuelensis* by the orientation of the lateral lobes on the male epiproct and by the shape of the posterior lobe of the prothorax of the female. The distribution of the species is analyzed and notes on the reproductive behavior of the genus are provided.

Key words: Amazon, damselfly, *Epileoneura lencionii*, Neotropics

Resumo

Epileoneura lencionii **sp. nov.** é descrita com base em espécimes do Estado do Acre (67°36'22" S, 10°04'09" W). Também foi analisado material adicional proveniente do estado de Minas Gerais, que foi perdido devido ao incêndio que atingiu o Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro em setembro de 2018. Comparamos a nova espécie com *E. venezuelensis*, da qual difere pela orientação dos lobos laterais do epiprocto e do lobo posterior do protórax da fêmea. A distribuição das espécies foi analisada e informações do comportamento reprodutivo do gênero são fornecidas.

Palavras-chave: Amazônia, libélula, *Epileoneura lencionii*, Neotrópicos

Introduction

Epileoneura Williamson, 1915, is a relatively speciose genus of Coenagrionidae, it is currently composed of 28 species (Pessacq 2014), with other species to be potentially described, at least one more probable new species is known to the authors (see Pessacq 2014). *Epileoneura* was formerly placed in Protoneuridae, a family that until recently included a Neotropical component, now sunk within Coenagrionidae, and a Palearctic component, now sunk within Platynemididae (Dijkstra *et al.* 2014). The results of a morphological cladistic analysis, based on a limited outgroup sampling, supports the monophyly of the Neotropical counterpart of “Protoneuridae” (Pessacq 2008), as well as recent molecular phylogenies (e.g. Dijkstra *et al.* 2014, Bybee *et al.* 2021) although based on a few representatives of the group.