



Argia angelae (Odonata: Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae) sp. nov. from Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil

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Abstract

Argia angelae sp. nov. (Holotype ♂, BRAZIL, Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães, Rio Salgadeira (15°21'25" S, 55°49'51" W, 305 m), 1 xi 2015, D. S. Vilela leg., in LESTES, Cod. ACR 8173A) from Chapada dos Guimarães, Brazil is described, illustrated and diagnosed based on comparison with other known sympatric species of the genus. This species inhabits streams throughout the National Park and a map of its known distribution is provided.

Key words: Damselfly, Brazil, Neotropical

Introduction

The genus *Argia* was erected by Rambur (1842) to include *Argia impura*, *A. quadrimaculata* (now *Disparoneura quadrimaculata* (Rambur, 1842)), *A. obscura* (now synonym of *A. fumipennis* Burmeister, 1839) and *A. australis* (now *Argiolestes australis* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1830)). After several revisions and new descriptions which were made over the past 170 years, *Argia* became one of the most speciose genus among the Coenagrionidae, with over 130 described species (Selys 1865; Calvert 1902, 1907, 1909; Fraser 1946; Gloyd 1968a, b; Garrison 1994, 1996; Garrison & von Ellenrieder 2013, 2015, 2017).

In Brazil *Argia* comprises almost 50 species and at least four more are yet to be described (Rosser Garrison pers. comm.). We made a collection within Chapada dos Guimarães National Park, Mato Grosso State, Brazil, in late 2015 (October–November), the same area where Calvert (1909) described several *Argia* species. Our aim was to collect some of Calvert's species, some of which were presently known only from the type series (*A. botacudo* Calvert, 1909) or others that were poorly known (e. g. *A. bicellulata* Calvert, 1909 and *A. tupi* Calvert, 1909). We found over 100 species of Odonata, ten species of *Argia*, including the new species described here, rediscovered *A. bicellulata* and collected the female of *A. tupi*, both of which will be treated in a further study. We failed to find *A. botacudo* that is thus far known only from the type series.

Materials and methods

We follow Garrison *et al.* (2010) for body morphology nomenclature. All measurements are in mm; total length and length of abdomen include cerci. Laboratory photographs were taken with a Canon Eos M and Eos M5 with a