

***Forcepsioneura machadorum* (Coenagrionidae: Protoneurinae) sp. nov. from the Cerrado Biome of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil**

Diogo Silva Vilela ^{a*}, Henrique Venâncio ^b and Jean Carlos Santos ^c

^aRua Jaime Bilharinho, 575, CEP 38065-280, Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brazil; ^bPrograma de Pós-Graduação em Entomologia, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil; ^cDepartamento de Ecologia, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, São Cristóvão, Sergipe, Brazil

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The Neotropical genus *Forcepsioneura* is composed of 11 species that inhabit almost exclusively the Brazilian Atlantic Forest domain, with *F. sancta* (Hagen in Selys, 1860) being the only species of this genus known to occur in the Cerrado biome. Here we describe a new species of *Forcepsioneura* from the Cerrado of Minas Gerais State, Brazil. This new species is morphologically closer to *F. sancta* and can be separated from this and other species of *Forcepsioneura* mainly by the rectangular shape of male prothoracic hind lobe and cerci morphology

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Introduction

The genus *Forcepsioneura* was proposed by Lencioni in 1999 to include species with male cercus presenting an internal apophysis (mediobasal process) and a vertically directed branch (ventrobasal process), a character combination which he proposed to differentiate *Forcepsioneura* from *Phasmoneura* species.

Since its recognition, *Forcepsioneura* has received much attention in relation to its taxonomy, with two species being transferred from *Phasmoneura* (Lencioni, 1999), a recently published revision (Pimenta, Pinto, & Takiya, 2019), and many recently described species to the genus, which now is composed by 11 valid taxa: *Forcepsioneura gabriela* Pimenta, Pinto & Takiya, 2019, *F. garrisoni* Lencioni, 1999, *F. grossiorum* Machado, 2005, *F. haerteli* Machado, 2001, *F. itatiaiae* (Santos, 1970), *F. janeae* Pimenta, Pinto & Takiya, 2019, *F. lopii* Pinto & Araujo, 2020, *F. lucia* Machado, 2000, *F. regua* Pinto & Kompier, 2018, *F. sancta* (Hagen in Selys, 1860) and *F. serrabonita* Pinto & Kompier, 2018.

Of these 11 species, only *F. sancta* is hitherto known to occur in the Cerrado Biome of Brazil, and all 10 other species are restricted to the Brazilian Atlantic Forest domain

*Corresponding author. Email: deegoo@gmail.com