



Larval redescription of *Microstigma maculatum* Hagen in Selys, 1860 (Odonata: Pseudostigmatidae) from Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

ULISSES GASPAR NEISS¹, FREDERICO A. A. LENCIONI², NEUSA HAMADA¹ &
RUTH LEILA FERREIRA-KEPPLER¹

¹Coordenação de Pesquisas em Entomologia, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia/INPA, Caixa Postal 478, CEP 69011-970 Manaus, AM, Brazil. E-mail: ulisses.neiss@gmail.com; nhamada@inpa.gov.br; ruth@inpa.gov.br

²Pesquisador autônomo. Rua dos Ferroviários, 55 – Jardim Mesquita, BR – 12300-000 Jacareí, SP, Brazil. E-mail: odonata@zygoptera.bio.br

Abstract

The last-instar larva of *Microstigma maculatum* Hagen in Selys, 1860 is redescribed and illustrated based on a reared larva collected in a water-filled hole of a fallen tree trunk within an urban forest fragment in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Key words: Aquatic insects, damselfly, Odonata, phytotelmata

Resumo

A larva de último estágio de *Microstigma maculatum* Hagen in Selys, 1860 é redescrita e ilustrada a partir de uma larva criada em laboratório coletada em um tronco de árvore caído em um fragmento de mata em Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil.

Palavras-chave: Fitotelmata; insetos aquáticos; Odonata, Zygoptera

Introduction

Family Pseudostigmatidae is exclusive to the Neotropical region, and in Brazil it is represented by 10 species in two genera: *Mecistogaster* Rambur, 1842; and *Microstigma* Rambur, 1842 (Lencioni 2005). All species in this family with known larvae breed in phytotelmata. Examples of these habitats are bromeliads, bamboo internodes, fallen palm bracts, holes or depressions in trees and fallen fruits such as those of the Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. & Bonpl., Lecythidaceae) (Calvert 1911; Santos 1981; De Marmels 1989; Ramírez 1995; Melnychuk & Srivastava 2002; Lencioni 2006). *Microstigma* is endemic to South America and includes three described species: *Microstigma anomalum* Rambur, 1842; *Microstigma maculatum* Hagen in Selys, 1860; and *Microstigma rotundatum* Selys, 1860; which have been reported from the northern region of Brazil (Schmidt 1958; Lencioni 2005). Larvae of *Microstigma rotundatum* were described by De Marmels (2007) and those of *M. maculatum* by Mesquita (1992), who collected five larvae in water retained in fallen palm bracts of *Oenocarpus bacaba* Martius (Arecaceae) in the Adolfo Ducke forest reserve in Manaus, Amazonas and who reported the presence of four setae on the labial palp. Since the larval description of *M. maculatum* was incomplete, the objectives of our study were to redescribe and illustrate it here based on larval exuviae, providing information on mandibles, maxillae, male gonapophyses and labial palp.