



## *Heteropodagrion croizati* sp. nov. (Odonata: Megapodagrionidae) with a key to the known species of the genus

LEÓN A. PÉREZ-GUTIÉRREZ<sup>1</sup> & JENILEE M. MONTES-FONTALVO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Grupo de investigación en Biodiversidad del Caribe colombiano. Departamento de Biología, Universidad del Atlántico, km 7 antigua vía Puerto Colombia, Barranquilla, Colombia. E-mail: talysker@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Postgrado en Entomología. Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola (MIZA), Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Apartado 4579, Maracay 2101-A, Venezuela.

### Abstract

*Heteropodagrion croizati* sp. nov. is described and illustrated on the basis of two males and one female (holotype ♂: Colombia, Putumayo Dept., Mocoa, PNN Churumbelos (1° 09'40.93'' N 76° 39'49.13'' W) alt. 1000m, 28 i 2010. The new species is characterized by male paraproct surpassing length of cercus, genital ligula distally bilobulate, trumpet-shaped, and with laterally expanding distal lobes, and female with basal pale rings on all abdominal segments. A key for the known species of *Heteropodagrion* and the closely related *Mesagrion leucorrhinum* is provided.

**Key words:** *Heteropodagrion*, Damselfly, Megapodagrionidae, Colombia, León Croizat, Putumayo

### Introduction

*Heteropodagrion* (Selys, 1885) is a New World genus with two species known to date, viz. *H. sanguinipes* (Selys, 1885) and *H. superbum* (Ris, 1918). Garrison & von Ellenrieder (2005) showed *Neuragrion mysticum* (Karsch, 1891) to be a junior synonym of *H. sanguinipes*. *Heteropodagrion* is a poorly known megapodagrionid with special habits, found in tropical rainforest along small streams. The genus is known from the Pacific mountain chain in Panamá, and from the Colombian and Ecuadorian Andes. Its phylogenetic relationships are unclear, but it is probably related to *Mesagrion* (Selys 1885). Recently Tennessen (2010) described the larva of *H. sanguinipes*.

### Material and methods

The illustrations were made with the help of a camera lucida coupled to a Wild M-8 stereoscope (not to scale). Fw = forewing, Hw = hindwing, Ax = antenodal, Px - postnodal. Abdominal segments expressed as Sn. Wing vein nomenclature follows Riek & Kukalová-Peck (1984), general terminology adopted from Westfall & May (1996). The specimens are deposited at Universidad del Atlántico, Region Caribe (UARC), Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia; and Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola (MIZA), Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela.

### *Heteropodagrion croizati* sp. nov.

Figures 1, 2a–k

**Etymology.** The species is named in honor of León Croizat, the father of panbiogeography.

**Specimens examined.** Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA, Putumayo Dept., Mocoa, PNN [National Park] Churumbelos (1° 09'40.93'' N 76° 39'49.13'' W) alt. 1000m, 28 i 2010, L. A. Pérez & J. M. Montes (UARC). Paratype ♂, same data (MIZA). Allotype ♀, COLOMBIA: Putumayo, Mocoa, PNN Churumbelos alt. 1000m, 28 i 2010, L. A. Pérez (UARC).