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***Prodasineura hoffmanni* sp. nov. (Odonata, Platycnemididae, Disparoneurinae) from eastern Cambodia**

OLEG E. KOSTERIN^{1,2}

¹*Institute of Cytology & Genetics SB RAS, Acad. Lavrentyev ave. 10, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia. E-mail: kosterin@bionet.nsc.ru*

²*Novosibirsk State University, Pirogova str. 2, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia*

Abstract

Prodasineura hoffmanni sp. nov. is described from Annamense Mountains in eastern Cambodia (holotype: Cambodia, Mondulkiri Province, 4.2 km SE of Dak Dam village, 12°23'10-18" N 107°19'22-30" E, 877-878 m asl, 14. VI. 2014, RM-NH). The species has a blue pattern, and the male is characterised by medium-broad blue stripes on synthorax and blue colour at the end of the abdomen confined to a tiny spot on S9, dorsum of S10 and cerci. A female of *P. doisuthepensis* Hoess, 2007 is described. Based on original descriptions, the following synonymy is proposed: *Prodasineura fujianensis* Xu, 2006 = *Prodasineura huai* Zhou et Zhou, 2007, syn. n.

Key words: damselfly, Odonata, Zygoptera, *Prodasineura*, Disparoneurinae, formerly Protoneuridae, Cambodia

Introduction

The genus *Prodasineura* Cowley, 1934 had been included in the family Protoneuridae until it was shown, using a molecular phylogenetic approach, that this family was not a natural monophyletic group but an artificial amalgamation of the Old World representatives proved to be related to Platycnemididae and the New World representatives related to Coenagrionidae (Dijkstra *et al.* 2014). These two constituents were hence re-attributed to the mentioned families where they formed subfamilies of their own. So the genus *Prodasineura* is now considered to belong to the subfamily Disparoneurinae of Platycnemididae (Dijkstra *et al.* 2014). The generic subdivision of this subfamily in turn utmostly needs revision, as there is evidence that presently recognised genera are not monophyletic. Thus, the current separation of *Prodasineura* and *Elattonneura* Cowley, 1935, based on the degree of the anal bridge development (Cowley 1934, 1936) appears discordant with phylogeny, with relationships between the numerous Asian species currently attributed to these two genera poorly understood (Dijkstra *et al.* 2014). Therefore it would be useless to count the number of known species in *Prodasineura* at present.

It is worth mentioning, however, that for Continental Asia, including the Indian and Malay Peninsulas but excluding islands, the following species and subspecies are presently considered as valid and belonging to *Prodasineura*: *P. auricolor* (Fraser, 1927) (China, Myanmar, Thailand, China, Laos), *P. autumnalis* (Fraser, 1922) (China, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, possibly a synonym or subspecies of *P. humeralis* (Selys, 1860), see Kosterin 2014a), *P. coerulescens* (Fraser, 1932) (Thailand, Cambodia), *P. doisuthepensis* Hoess, 2007 (Thailand, Laos), *P. collaris* (Selys, 1860) (Thailand, lower Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia), *P. croconota* (Ris, 1916) (China, Taiwan, Laos), *P. fujianensis* Xu, 2006 (China), *P. hanzhongensis* Yang et Li, 1995 (China), *P. humeralis* (Selys, 1860) (Malaysia), *P. interrupta* (Selys, 1860) (Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia), *P. laidlawi* (Förster, 1907) (Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam), *P. logjingensis* (Zhou, 1981) (China), *P. nigra* (Fraser, 1922) (China, Nepal, Myanmar, China, probably a synonym of *P. autumnalis* (Fraser, 1933) and hence a synonym or subspecies of *P. humeralis*), *P. notostigma* (Selys, 1860) (Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia), *P. odoneli* (Fraser, 1924) (Nepal, India, Bangladesh; another probable synonym/subspecies of *P. autumnalis* (Fraser 1933, Wilson & Zhou 2007) and hence of *P. humeralis*), *P. theebawi* (Fraser, 1922) (Myanmar), *P. verticalis annandalei* (Fraser, 1921) (India), *P. verticalis burmanensis* (Fraser, 1921) (Myanmar),