



## ***Garrisonia aurindae* gen. and spec. nov. from the State of Bahia, Brazil (Anisoptera: Libellulidae)**

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### **Abstract**

*Garrisonia* gen. nov. is established for *Garrisonia aurindae* **sp. n.** (type species, holotype ♂ and allotype ♀: Brazil: Bahia, Salvador, in Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro). Diagnoses and illustrations are given for similar genera of the region.

**Key words:** Anisoptera: Libellulidae, Brazil, new genus, new species

### **Introduction**

Ten males and five females of Libellulidae were collected by the senior author in the state of Bahia, Brazil, which differed from any described genus. These specimens superficially resembled *Tauriphila* Kirby, but differed in both sexes by pronounced morphological characters in femoral spination and wing venation.

Here, we describe this new species, place it within a new genus, and provide diagnostic illustrations. Wing terminology follows Riek and Kukulová-Peck (1984) as modified by Bechly (1996); **anx** = antenodal crossveins, **pnx** = postnodal crossveins, **FW** = fore wing, **HW** = hind wing.

### ***Garrisonia* new genus**

Type species by present designation. — *Garrisonia aurindae* spec. nov.

**Etymology.** The new genus is named after our friend and Odonatologist Rosser W. Garrison, who first recognized these specimens as belonging to a new genus.

**Diagnosis.** Both sexes superficially resemble *Tauriphila* in general habitus but are at once separated primarily by the dimorphic condition of the meso- and metafemoral spines. The outer angle of mesofemur of the male has four stout spines, followed by a row of minute peg-like to obtusely pointed spines proximally (Fig. 6a) and the metafemur is similar but with six stout spines followed by a series of obtusely pointed spines proximally (Figs. 6b, c) (one large spine followed by a smaller row of spines proximally on both meso- and metafemur in *Tauriphila*, Fig. 7). In females, the mesofemur consists of six or seven large stout spines followed proximally by a decreasing series of smaller ones (Fig. 8a) and the metafemur is armed with nine to ten prominent spines followed by two three gradually smaller ones (Fig. 8b) (three to four large spines followed by row of graduating smaller row of spines proximally on mesofemur, Fig. 9a, and one large spine followed by a series of progressively smaller spines on metafemur in *Tauriphila*, Fig. 9b); lateral carina on