



Neocordulia pedroi sp. nov. (Odonata: Corduliidae) from southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

Neocordulia (*Mesocordulia*) *pedroi* sp. n. is described and illustrated based on a reared adult male from Tapinuã stream, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa municipality, Espírito Santo State, Brazil. The holotype is deposited in the Museu Nacional, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This new species can be separated of the other species of the genus by the following characters: cerci strongly convergent and vesica spermalis with shorter flagellum.

Key words: Odonata, Corduliidae, *Neocordulia* sp. n., larva, taxonomy, Brazil

Introduction

Neocordulia was established by Selys (1882), based on *Gomphomacromia androgynis* (Selys, 1871) including *G. batesi* (Selys, 1871) and *G. setifera* (Hagen in Selys, 1871) and has 14 species, all occurring in Neotropical region (Garrison *et al.* 2006; Costa & Machado 2007; Costa *et al.* 2008; Santos *et al.*, 2010). Out of these, eleven occur in Brazil: *N. androgynis*; *N. batesi* (only *N. batesi batesi*); *N. carlochagasi* Santos, 1967; *N. fiorentini* Costa & Machado, 2007; *N. gaucha* Costa & Machado, 2007; *N. machadoi* Santos, Costa & Carriço, 2010; *N. mambucabensis* Costa & Santos, 2000; *N. matutuensis* Machado, 2005; *N. santacatarinensis* Costa, Ravanello & Souza-Franco, 2008; *N. setifera* and *N. volxemi* (Selys, 1874). We describe a new species *Neocordulia* that differs from all other congeners by having cerci strongly convergent and apparently lacking a conical or biconical process on sternite S8 (shared with *N. batesi*, *N. campana* May & Knopf, 1988 and *N. griphus* May, 1992).

The presence of this new species in Santa Teresa, constitutes the first record for this genus for Espírito Santo State

Methodology

During 2008 on a trip to Santa Teresa municipality, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Espírito Santo State, we collected 15 male larvae of this species, but only one emerged in the laboratory. Specimens were collected with sieve (500 µ) from shallow riffles. All drawings were made with the aid of a camera lucida attached to a stereomicroscope; measurements (mm) were made with the aid of a Starrett digital caliper. Terminology for wing venation follows Riek & Kukalová-Peck (1984), S1–10 refers to abdominal segments, Fw to fore wing and Hw to hind wing, pt for pterostigma.

The reared adult male is deposited in the Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MN/UFRJ). The exuviae was preserved in 80% ethanol, and the adult in envelopes. The appendages were prepared with KOH (10%) to confirm the character of species