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***Mortonagrion megabinluyog* spec. nov. from Brunei (Odonata: Zygoptera: Coenagrionidae)**

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Abstract

M. megabinluyog spec. nov. is described from a location in Brunei on the island of Borneo. Additional illustrations of its sister species *M. astamii* are provided.

Key words: Odonata, Zygoptera, Coenagrionidae, Borneo, Brunei, Philippines, Balabac, *Mortonagrion*, *astamii*, *megabinluyog*

Introduction

Depending upon the authority consulted, from 13–15 species are considered to belong to *Mortonagrion* Fraser, 1920. See Dow (2011) for a discussion of issues surrounding *Mortonagrion* and the related genera *Argiocnemis* Selys, 1877, and *Argiocnemis* Selys, 1877. For clarity, here we consider the following species to fall within *Mortonagrion sensu stricto* (s.s.): *M. amoenum* (Ris, 1915), *M. appendiculatum* Lieftinck, 1937, *M. arthuri* Fraser, 1942, *M. astamii* Villanueva & Cahilog, 2013, *M. ceylonicum* Lieftinck, 1971, *M. falcatum* Lieftinck, 1934, *M. forficulatum* Lieftinck, 1953, *M. Hirosei* Asahina, 1972, *M. indraneil* Dow, 2011, *M. martini* (Ris, 1900), *M. selenion* (Ris, 1916) and the genotype *M. varralli* Fraser, 1920. Within *Mortonagrion* s.s., a number of species are known to have a preference for coastal sites: *M. arthuri*, *M. Hirosei* and *M. martini*; the recently described *M. astamii*, from Balabac in the Palawan region of the Philippines, also appears to fall into this category (see Villanueva & Cahilog 2013). Here we describe another apparently coastal species, found in *Rhizophora* mangrove in the Rassau area of the Sungai Belait in Brunei during surveys conducted as part of the Belait Biodiversity Action Plan for Wetlands International Malaysia and Environmental Resources Management. This new species is closely allied to *M. astamii*, and is described here as *M. megabinluyog* spec. nov. It is the fourth species of *Mortonagrion* s.s. to be found in Borneo, and the seventh from Sundaland.

Terminology used here for wing venation follows that in Watson & O'Farrell (1991); other terminology mostly follows Westfall & May (1996). The code RMNH is used below for the collection of the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.

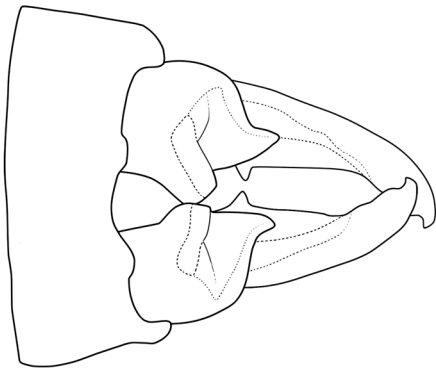
***Mortonagrion astamii* Villanueva & Cahilog, 2013**

(Figs. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12)

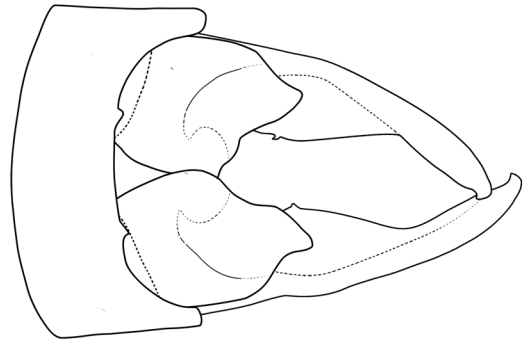
Mortonagrion astamii Villanueva & Cahilog 2013: 27–29.

Type material examined. ♂ (RMNH.INS.509549, paratype), ♀ (RMNH.INS.509548, paratype), both teneral, in ethanol in RMNH, Balabac, Philippines, March 2013, leg. H. Cahilog.

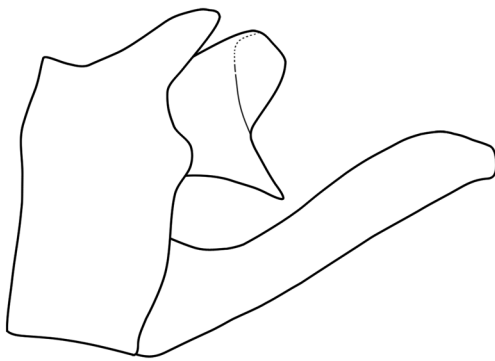
The original description of *M. astamii* in Villanueva & Cahilog (2013) is illustrated only with rather unclear photographs. As *M. astamii* is clearly closely related to *M. megabinluyog*, with similar anal appendages in the male, some additional illustrations, based on a teneral male and teneral female, are provided here.



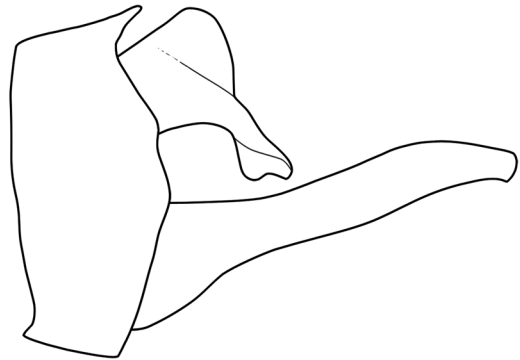
11



12



13



14

FIGURES 11–14. Male anal appendages: (11) *M. astamii* male dorsal; (12) *M. megabinluyog* holotype dorsal; (13) *M. astamii* male lateral; (14) *M. megabinluyog* holotype lateral.

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