

**TELEBASIS LUIZAE SPEC. NOV. FROM BRAZIL
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

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The new sp. is described and illustrated based on a single specimen from the state of Bahia. Holotype ♂: Brazil, Bahia, São Desidério, 17-I-2004; deposited in author's collection. It can be separated from all other known congeners by the long and strongly sclerotized carina on the dorso-posterior margin of abdominal segment 10, which is much larger than the almost vestigial carina in *T. dominicana*, *T. filiola* and *T. willinki*.

INTRODUCTION

Telebasis was briefly defined by SELYS (1865) without including any species, although later he described *T. boucardi* SELYS, 1868, which is the type of the genus.

In 1995, BICK & BICK revised male specimens of 29 known species and described eight as new. Later, BICK & BICK (1996) reviewed the females of all 37 species and described one new species. Unfortunately, as stated by GARRISON (2009), the outline illustrations provided by the Bicks do not allow for correct specific diagnosis.

GARRISON (2009) revised all 50 known species and described six new species, providing detailed illustrations of both sexes of all species. He considered *Helveciagrion* MACHADO, 1980 as a junior synonym of *Telebasis* and also relegated *T. coccinata* as a junior synonym of *T. coccinea* and *T. limoncocha* as a junior synonym of *T. griffinii*.

A new species from Brazil is described here.

TELEBASIS LUIZAE SP. NOV.

Figures 1-4

Material. – **Holotype** ♂: Brazil, Bahia, São Desidério, Rio Roda Velha (12°47'13.3" S & 45°57'03.9" W, alt. 781 m a.s.l.), 17-I-2004, P.S.F. Peruquetti & R.C. Peruquetti leg., deposited in author's collection under number 4120.

Etymology. – I name this species *luizae* (noun in the genitive case) in honor of my dear mother Luiza Maria de Atayde Lencioni.

MALE (holotype). – **Head.** – Reddish brown except for the flagella and an irregular band connecting both compound eyes passing over the ocellus matte black; labrum orange and labium pale ochre (Fig. 2).

Thorax. – Prothorax reddish-brown; pterothorax brownish except for the following areas: thoracic carina, medial 0.30 of mesepisternum and a stain over interpleural suture black; lateral 0.70 of mesepisternum, mesinfraepisternum, proximal 0.30 of mesepimeron and a stain over the metapleural fossa reddish brown (Fig. 2). Legs ocher, tibial spurs longer than interval between them.

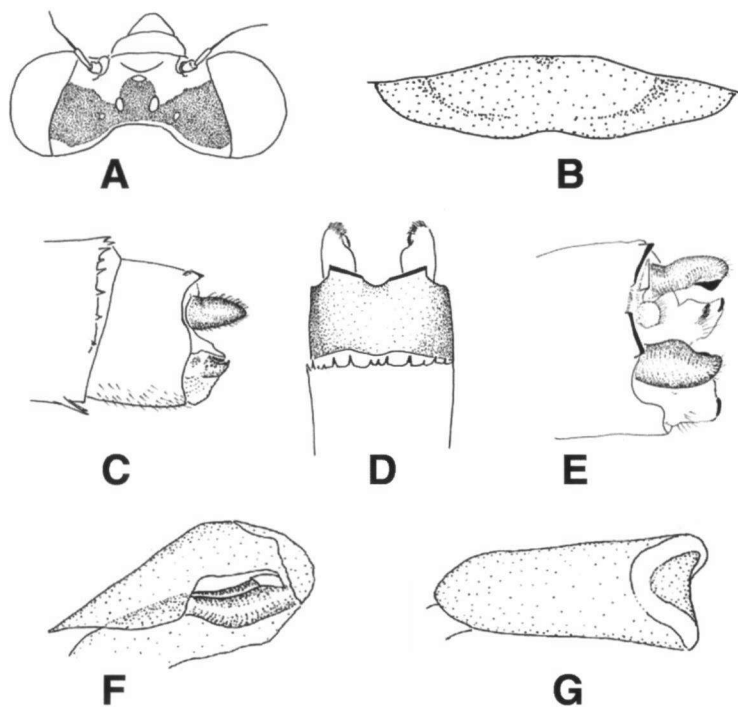
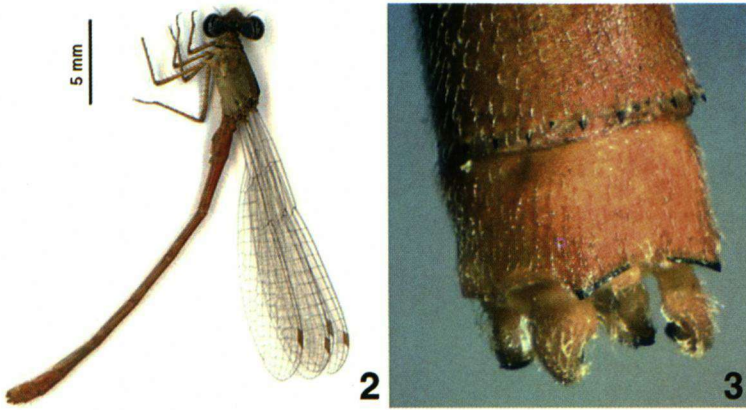


Fig. 1. *Telebasis luizae* sp. n.: (A) head, dorsal view; – (B) prothorax, dorsal view; – (C) appendages, lateral view; – (D) same, dorsal view; – (E) same, medio-dorsal view; – (F) genital ligula, lateral view; – (G) same, ectal view.



Figs 2-3. *Telebasis luizae* sp. n.: (2) holotype, habitus; – (3) abdominal segments 9-10, including appendages, medio-dorsal view.

Wings hyaline, Px Fw 9 (left)/ 10 (right); Px Hw 8; RP2 originating at Px 5 in Fw, just before Px 5 in Hw; pterostigma reddish surrounded by a pale line, rhomboidal, surmounting 1.5 cell (Fig. 2).

A b d o m e n. – S1-10 red dorsally, paler ventrally (Fig. 2), dorso-posterior margin of S10 with a strongly sclerotized carina on each side of the medial cleft, appendages reddish (Fig. 3). Genital ligula (Fig. 1F-G) longer than wide, apical segment rounded, lateral margin simple, lacking specialized lobes. Cercus in lateral view (Fig. 1C) oval, slightly longer than paraproct; medial margin of cercus gently concave and with prominent black apical tooth directed medially and not visible in lateral view; paraproct rounded and dorsally concave with tip directed dorsoposteriorly (Fig. 1C-E).

Measurements (mm). – Total body length (with appendages) 28, abdomen 22, forewing 17, hindwing 16.

FEMALE. – Larva and biology unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. – Known only from the type locality (Fig. 4).

DIAGNOSIS. – *Telebasis luizae* sp. nov. can be easily separated from all known congeners by the large and strongly sclero-

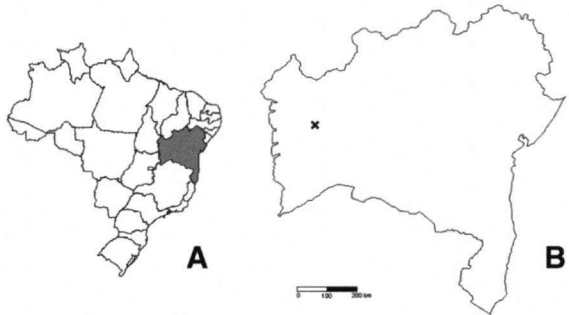


Fig. 4. *Telebasis luizae* sp. n. (A) : Brazilian map showing Bahia State; – (B) position of the type locality.

tized carina on the dorso-posterior margin of abdominal segment 10, which is present but almost vestigial in *T. dominicana*, *T. filiola* and *T. willinki*.

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