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PHILOGENIA MARINASILVA SPEC. NOV. FROM THE STATE OF ACRE, BRAZIL (ZYGOPTERA: MEGAPODAGRIONIDAE)

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The new sp. is described and illustrated from a single specimen, representing the second unquestionable *Philogenia* record from Brazil. Holotype ♂: Brazil, state of Acre, Mancio Lima, 11/15-VII-1996; deposited in author's collection. It is close to *P. schmidti*.

INTRODUCTION

Philogenia Selys, 1862 is a genus of neotropical forest zygopterans, with 35 species, most of which occur in South America. Although surrounded by countries rich in *Philogenia* species, Brazil had so far a single unquestionable record, i.e. *P. margaritae* Selys, 1862, from Tefé, Amazonas (LENCIONI, 2005). Here a new Brazilian species, *P. marinasilva* sp. n., is described from the state of Acre.

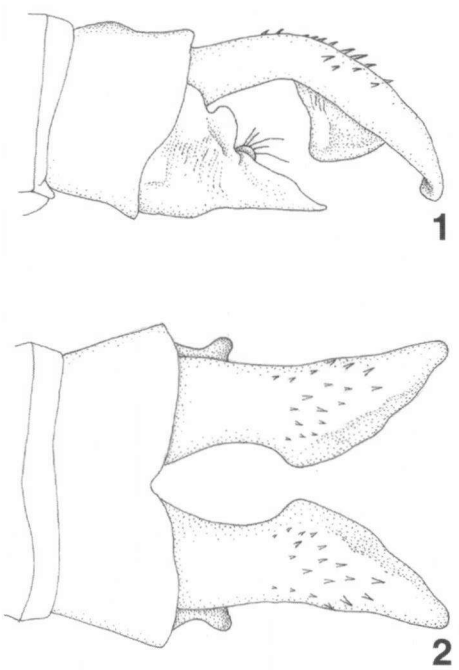
PHILOGENIA MARINASILVA SP. NOV.

Figures 1-2

M a t e r i a l. – **Holotype** ♂: Brazil, State of Acre, Mancio Lima (7°21'23'' S / 73°40'41'' W), Terra firma forest at the left bank of the Moa river, Dionisio leg.; 11/15-VII-1996.

E t y m o l o g y. – Named in honor of senator M a r i n a S i l v a, the former Minister of Environment of Brazil in recognition for her outstanding contribution to the protection of the Amazonian forest, especially that of the state of Acre.

MALE (**holotype**). – H e a d. – Labium brownish except for median lobe that is black. Base of mandibles, genae, labrum and anteclypeus yellow, antefrons black, upper part of head brownish with a fine transverse stripe between the eyes and a



Figs 1-2. *Philogenia marinasilva* sp. n., holotype: (1) cerci, lateral view; – (2) same, dorsal view.

postocular transverse band that are black. Rear of head pale.

T h o r a x. – Prothorax: pronotum brown, propleuron black. Pterothorax: mesepisternum brownish with middorsal carina and a narrow stripe anterior to humeral suture black. Other parts of mesopleuron yellowish with 3 black stripes at the mesepimeron, metepisternum and metepimeron, respectively. Legs yellow. Wings hyaline with an apical brown area distal to the level of pterostigma, broader on the hindwings. Pterostigma brown. Venation as described for the genus (CALVERT, 1924).

A b d o m e n. – S1 dorsally yellow, laterally black. S2 dorsolaterally black with a lateral yellow stripe, ventrally yellow. S3-7 black with a basal yellow ring, S8-10 and appendages black.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERS. – Hind prothoracic lobe smoothly rounded. Cercus in lateral view (Fig. 1) 3 times longer than S10, dorsal margin smoothly rounded, ventral margin raised until about 1/3 of its length then sloping ventrally, apex turned ventroanteriorly. Meso-ventral process large, subtriangular, projecting ventrally more than the width of cerci (Fig. 1). In dorsal view (Fig. 2) cercus divaricate with lateral margins slightly concave, medial margin strongly concave to about the proximal half, slightly convex at distal half, then tapering to the apex that is slightly directed laterad. Paraprocts in lateral view (Fig. 1) straight tapering into a fine tip, with a strong basal tubercle also visible in dorsal view (Fig. 2).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (mm). – Hw 32.7; abdomen 40.0.

DISCUSSION

Philogenia marinasilva sp. n. belongs to the *cassandra* species-group. In BICK & BICK (1988) it keys out to *P. schmidti* Ris, from which it differs in characters shown in Table I, all related to the anal appendages. A comparison with a *P. schmidti* specimen from Bolivia shows that the pleuron in the latter is much darker

Table I
Characters separating *P. marinasilva* sp. n. from *P. schmidti*

Characters	*marinasilva*	*schmidti*
Upper margin of cercus in lateral view	Smoothly convex	Straight with distal third concave
Apex of cercus in lateral view	Turned ventro-anteriorly	Straight
Meso-ventral process in lateral view	Projecting ventrally a distance slightly longer than width of cercus	Projecting ventrally a distance twice longer than width of cercus
Paraprocts in lateral view	Distally straight with a prominent basal tubercle	Distally slightly upcurved with no basal tubercle
Cercus in dorsal view	Outer margin concave. Apex fine, directed laterad	Outer margin convex. Apex broad directed mediad

than that in *P. marinasilva* holotype. This difference is most likely ontogenetic; as pointed out by RIS (1918), in *P. schmidti* the thoracic colour is age-dependent. *P. marinasilva* was collected in the northern part of the state of Acre and represents the second unquestionable record of the genus in Brazil. The first record is that of two *P. margarita* Sel. males, listed by SELYS (1862).

The same author (SELYS, 1886) listed also two *P. cassandra* Sel. males from the MacLachlan collection, collected at "Haut-Amazone: Pebas; Tefé". The possible significance of the information on this label, used also in several other species studied by Selys, was discussed by MACHADO (1985). The problem is that Pebas is located in Peru and Tefé in Brazil, both on the Amazon. While the country of provenance of the single *Forcepsioneura ephippigera* (Sel.) specimen studied cannot be identified, the two countries could be represented by one each of the two *P. cassandra* specimens. RACENIS (1959) interpreted the Selysian 1886 *P. cassandra* record as an indication the species occurs in Brazil. TSUDA (2000) questioned its country provenance, whereas LENCIONI (2005) and HECKMAN (2008) do not regard *P. cassandra* as a member of the Brazilian fauna.

With only two known species, *P. margarita* and *P. marinasilva*, the Brazilian *Philogenia* fauna is poor compared to that of Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia – all countries with Amazonian Forest. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that many more Brazilian congeners are still to be discovered and described, particularly so from the Amazon Forest.

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