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DAMSELFLY MORPHOLOGY

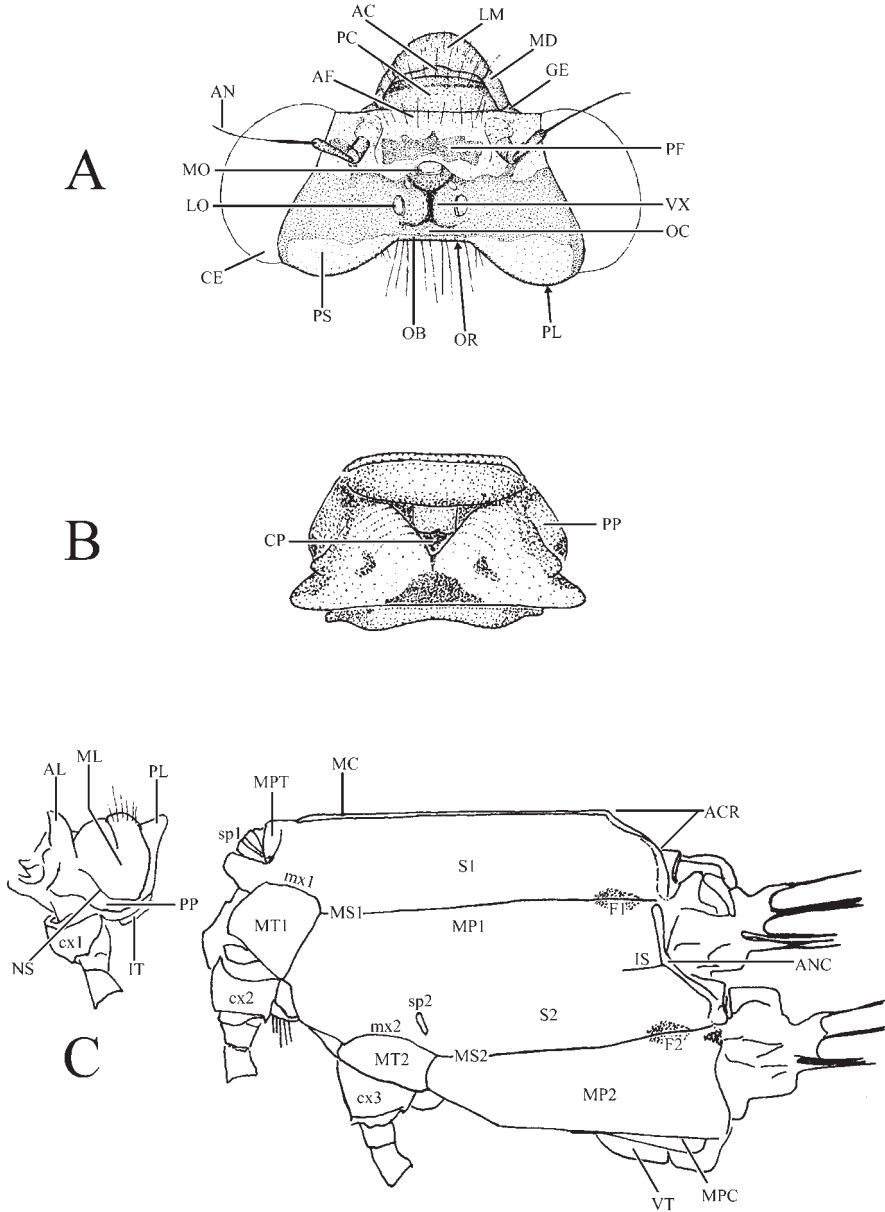


Fig. A3 – Structural features.

Fig A3(A) – Head of *Acanthagrion minutum*, dorsal view: **AC** – anteclypeus; **AF** – antefrons; **AN** – antenna; **CE** – compound eye; **GE** – genae; **LM** – labrum; **LO** – lateral ocellus; **MD** – mandible; **MO** – median ocellus; **OB** – occipital bar; **OC** – occiput; **OR** – occipital ridge; **PC** – postclypeus; **PF** – postfrons; **PL** – postocular lobe; **PS** – postocular spot; **VX** – vértex. **PF+VX+OC** = epicranium.

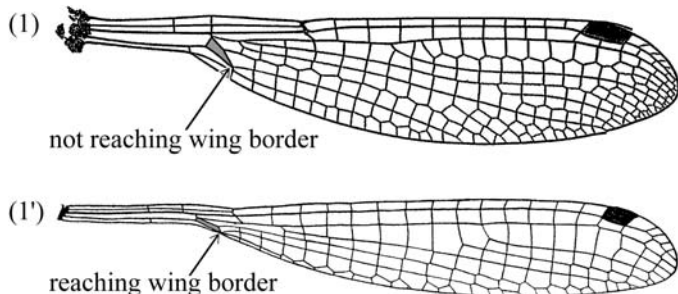
Fig. A3(B) – Prothorax of *Forcepsioneura garrisoni*, dorsal view: **CP** – central pit; **PP** – propleuron.

Fig. A3(C) – Thorax of *Heliocharis amazona*, lateral view (Prothorax and Pterothorax separated for clarity): **ACR** – antealar crest; **AL** – anterior lobe of prothorax; **ANC** – antealar carina; **cx1**, **cx2**, **cx3** – pro-, meso- and metacoxa; **F1** – mesopleural fossa; **F2** – metapleural fossa; **IS** – interpleural suture; **IT** – intersternite; **MPC** – metapleural carina; **MC** – middorsal carina; **ML** – middle lobe of prothorax; **MP1** – mesepimeron; **MP2** – metepimeron; **MPT** – mesostigmal plate; **MS1** – mesopleural suture; **MS2** – metapleural suture; **MT1** – mesinfraepisternum; **MT2** – metinfraepisternum; **mx1** – mesothoracic cross suture; **mx2** – metathoracic cross suture; **NS** – notopleural suture; **PL** – posterior lobe of prothorax; **PP** – propleuron; **S1** – mesepisternum; **S2** – metepisternum; **sp1**, **sp2** – first and second thoracic spiracle; **VT** – venter of metathorax;

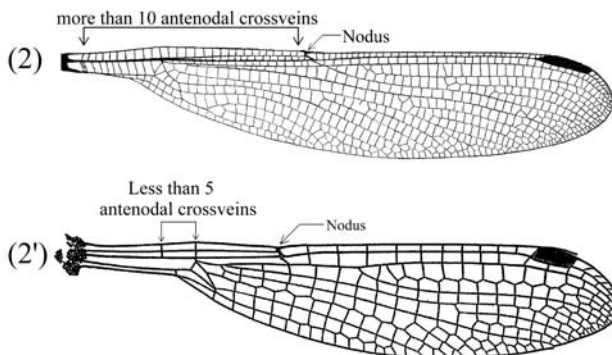
Key to families of Brazilian Zygoptera

(in parentheses in front of the drawing the item of the couplet which the illustration refers)

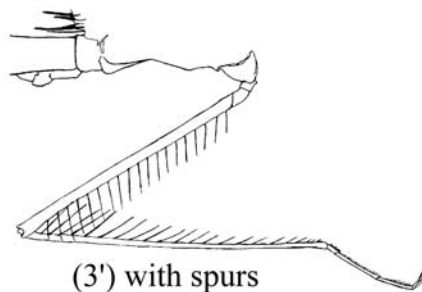
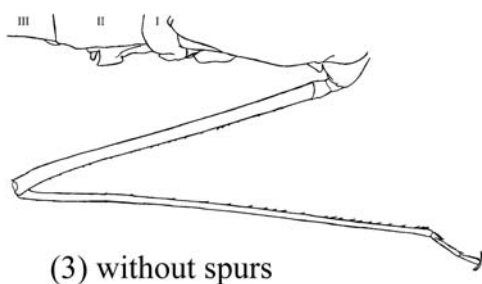
- 1 – Quadrangle not reaching wing border 2
- 1' – Quadrangle reaching wing border *Perilestidae* (page 101)

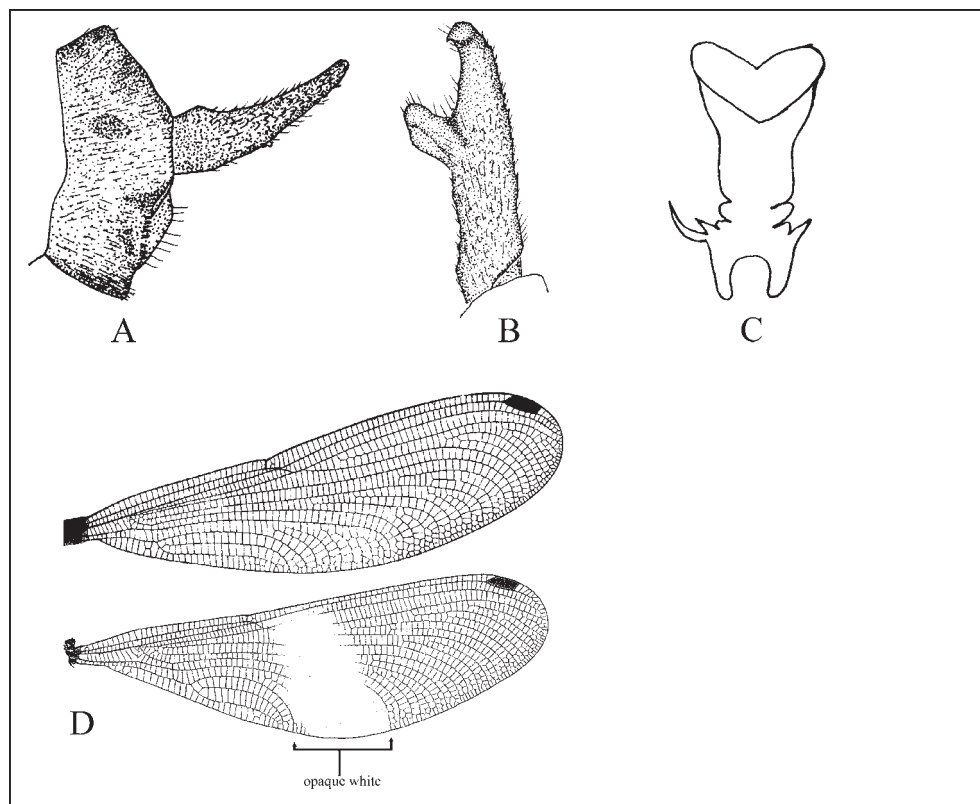


- 2 – More than 10 antenodal crossveins 3
- 2' – Less than 5 antenodal crossveins (often 2) 5



- 3 – Very long legs (metafemur surpassing the abdominal segment 2) and lacking spurs *Dicteriadidae* (page 21)
- 3' – Legs not as above (when long with spurs) 4



Polythore beata* (McLachlan, 1869)*Original genus:** Thore**Original description in:** Ent. mon. Mag. 6: 28**Male described:** Yes**Female described:** Yes**Type locality:** Pebas, upper Amazons**Types housed in:** BMNH – ht (designate by Montgomery, 1967)**Synonyms:** *Thore beata* race? *inaequalis* (Selys, 1869)**Distribution in South America:** Brazil, Colombia, Peru**Distribution in Brazil:** Amazonas**Larva described:** No**Revision:** Bick & Bick, 1986**Fig. 10:** A – Appendages – lateral view; B – Cercus – dorsal view; C – Genital ligula – ectal view; D – wings (male).

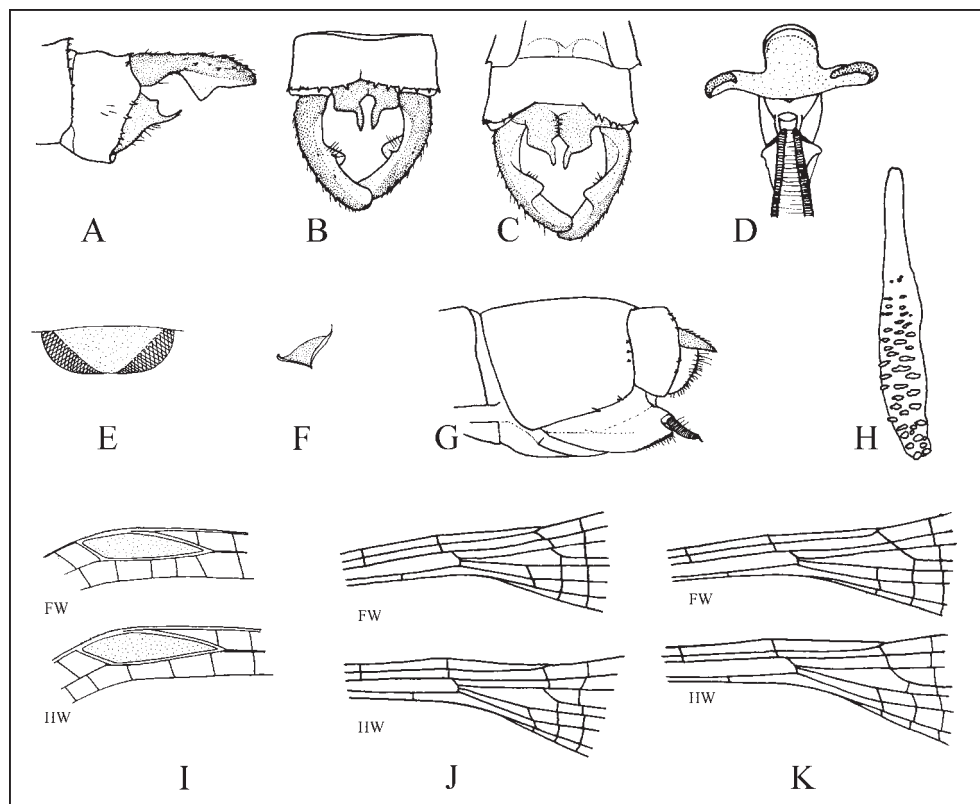
Oxystigma petiolatum (Selys, 1862)**Original genus:** Heteragrion**Original description in:** Bull. Acad. r. Belg. (2)14: 30**Male described:** Yes**Female described:** Yes**Type locality:** Brazil: Santarem, Amazon River**Types housed in:** IRSN – It (designated by Geijskes, 1976)**Distribution in South America:** Brazil**Distribution in Brazil:** Rondonia**Larva described:** No**Revision:** Geijskes, 1976

Fig. 91: A – Appendages – lateral view (all from Brazil: Pará, Santarem); B – Appendages – dorsal view; C – Appendages – ventral view; D – Genital ligula – ectal view; E – Hind lobe of female prothorax; F – Left mesostigmal lamina in female; G – Last abdominal segments of female; H – Right valve – ventral view; I – Male perostigma; J – Wing venation at base of male wings; K – Wing venation at base of female wings.

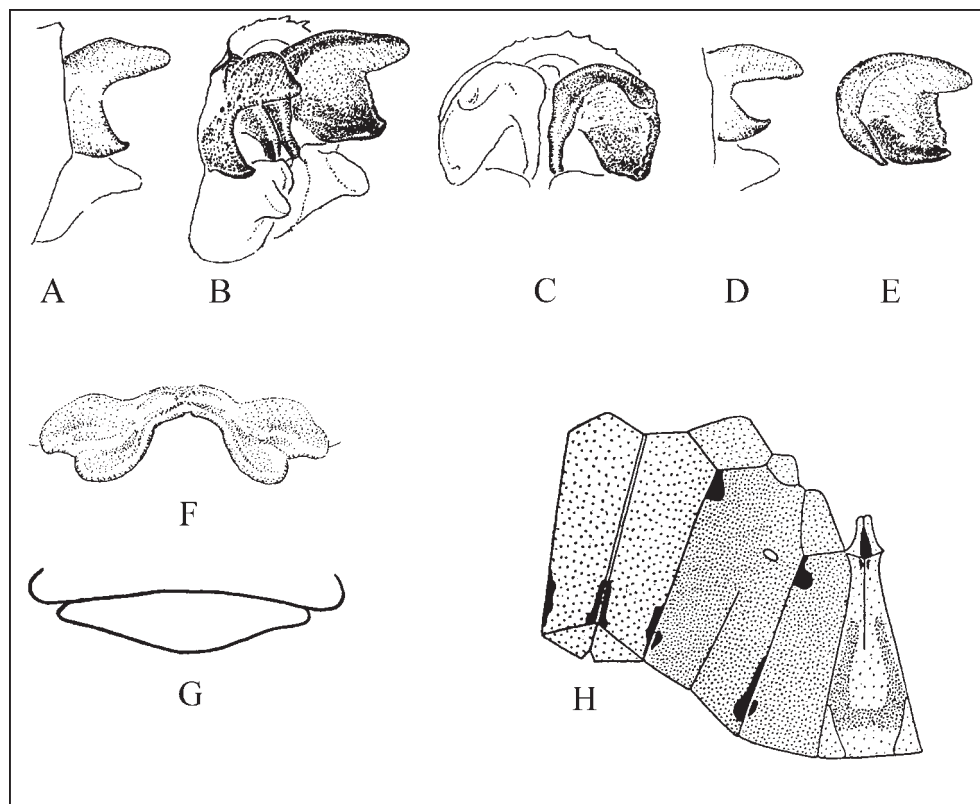
Neoneura fulvicollis Selys, 1886**Original description in:** Mém. cour. Acad. Belg. 38(4): 202**Male described:** Yes**Female described:** Yes**Type locality:** Brazil: Pará**Types housed in:** IRSN**Distribution in South America:** Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina**Distribution in Brazil:** Pará, Mato Grosso, São Paulo**Larva described:** No**Revision:** Garrison, 1999

Fig. 129: **A** – Appendages – lateral view (Argentina: Misiones Prov.); **B** – Appendages – mediodorsal view (same of A); **C** – Appendages – posterior view (same of A); **D** – Appendages – lateral view (Brazil: São José dos Campos – SP); **E** – Appendages – mediodorsal view (same of D); **F** – Hind lobe of female prothorax – dorsal view (same of A); **G** – Hind lobe of male prothorax – dorsal view; **H** – Thoracic color pattern – male.

GLOSSARY

Abdomen: The third or posteriormost division in Odonata consisting of ten segments which contain organs of reproduction, respiration, digestion and excretion.

Allotype: paratype of the opposite sex to the holotype.

Anal vein: the most posterior longitudinal wing vein, often partly fused to posterior wing margin.

Antealar carina: cuticular ridge on the meso – and metathorax just anterior to and beneath the wing bases.

Antealar crest: triangular group of carinae on the mesepisternum at the upper end of the middorsal carina, just anterior to the base of the forewings.

Anteclypeus: anteroventral, more or less vertical surface of the clypeus, immediately above the labrum and between the genae.

Antefrons: anteroventral, more or less vertical, surface of the frons, immediately above the postclypeus; see postfrons.

Antenna: inconspicuous (in Odonata), bristle-like sensory appendage arising laterally on the postfrons between the compound eyes and ocelli.

Antenodal crossveins: crossveins proximal to the nodus that connect the costa, subcosta, and radius.

Anterior gonapophysis: the first, more ventral, blade of the ovipositor, arising from the 8th abdominal segment.

Anterior hamules: hinged, platelike sclerites in Zygoptera at the anterolateral corners of the genital fossa, probably functioning to help maintain a grip on the female ovipositor during copulation.

Anterior lamina: plate-like sclerite forming anterior margin of the genital fossa.

Anterior lobe of prothorax: transverse, anterior most section of the prothorax.

Anterior: at the front; toward the front, relative to another feature.

Arculus: a transverse vein complex located at and just anterior to the base of the quadrangle, its upper branch consisting of the base of the medial vein (the radius or fused R+M in some schemes of vein nomenclature), the lower branch a crossvein to the cubitus.

Basal plate: sclerite at base of ovipositor valves in Zygoptera.

Carina: narrow cuticular ridge.

Caudal appendages: the male cerci and paraprocts collectively (= abdominal appendages).

GLOSSÁRIO

Para facilitar a compreensão dos trabalhos científicos em Inglês, eu apresento aqui, além de um glossário dos termos utilizados neste livro, o seu correspondente em Inglês (entre parênteses e itálico).

Abdômen (*Abdomen*): a terceira ou mais posterior divisão do corpo em Odonata, consistindo de 10 segmentos que contém os órgãos de reprodução, respiração, digestão e excreção.

Alótipo (*Allotype*): Parátipo do sexo oposto ao Holótipo.

Anteclípeo (*Anteclypeus*): superfície mais ou menos vertical e anteroventral do clipeo, imediatamente acima do labro e entre as genas.

Antefronte (*Antefrons*): superfície mais ou menos vertical e anteroventral da frente, imediatamente acima do pós-clípeo. Veja pósfronte.

Antena (*Antenna*): insignificante (em Odonata) apêndice sensorial proeminente e em forma de cerda, localizado lateralmente a pós-fronte e entre os olhos compostos e os ocelos.

Anterior (*Anterior*): à frente; para a frente, relativo a outra característica.

Apêndice inferior (*Inferior appendage*): veja paraprocto.

Apêndices Caudais (*Caudal appendages*): o conjunto formado pelos cerci e os paraproctus do macho (= apêndices abdominais, apêndices anais).

Apêndices superiores (*Superior appendage*): veja cercos.

Árculo (*Arculus*): nervura transversal anterior a base do quadrângulo. Seu ramo superior consiste da base da nervura medial (a radial ou a fusão R+M em alguns esquemas de nomenclatura de nervação). O ramo inferior é transversal à cubital.

Asa (*Wing*): são expansões cuticulares pares da porção dorsolateral do mesotórax e metatórax. São frequentemente membranosas e reticuladas. As asas anteriores (primárias) são presas ao mesotórax e as asas posteriores (secundárias) presas ao metatórax.

Barra occipital (*Occipital bar*): marca pálida transversal ao longo da estria occipital.

Cabeça (*Head*): o primeiro ou mais anterior tagma do corpo do inseto. A cabeça contém as estruturas bucais e antena e se articula com o tórax.

Caráter (*Character*): um termo geralmente utilizado em taxonomia para descrever características dos insetos ou de partes dele.

Carina (*Carina*): estreita elevação cuticular.