Revision of the genus *Devadatta* Kirby, 1890 in Borneo based on molecular and morphological methods, with descriptions of four new species (Odonata: Zygoptera: Devadattidae)

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Abstract

Species of *Devadatta* from Borneo are studied using both morphological and molecular methods. As well as *D. podolestoides* Laidlaw, four new species are recognised from the island: *D. aran* spec. nov. (holotype ♂, from Pulong Tau National Park, Miri division, Sarawak, Malaysia, deposited in RMNH), *D. clavicauda* spec. nov. (holotype ♂, from Bukit Mina, Bukit Mina Wildlife Corridor, Sarawak Planted Forest Project, Bintulu division, Sarawak, Malaysia, deposited in RMNH), *D. somoh* spec. nov. (holotype ♂, from the Sungai Kahei area, Ulu Balui, Kapit division, Sarawak, Malaysia, deposited in RMNH) and *D. tanduk* spec. nov. (holotype ♂, from Poring Hot Springs, Kinabalu National Park, West Coast division, Sabah, Malaysia, deposited in RMNH). The Philippine taxon *D. basilanensis* Laidlaw is considered a good species rather than a subspecies of *D. podolestoides*. The Bornean species plus *D. basilanensis* are provisionally considered to form a species group, the *podolestoides*-group, within *Devadatta*. The species of the *podolestoides*-group are so similar in morphology and colouration that they are close to truly cryptic species. Two species appear to exhibit character displacement where their ranges overlap with other *Devadatta* species. A molecular analysis using four markers (COI, 16S, ITS and 28S) is presented. This analysis includes specimens of all species from the *podolestoides*-group and two *Devadatta* species from mainland Asia.

Key words: Odonata, *Devadatta*, Borneo, Philippines, new species, near cryptic species, character displacement, COI, 16S, 28S, ITS

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