



Description of the larva of *Lauromacromia picinguaba* Carvalho, Salgado & Werneck-de-Carvalho 2004, with a key to the genera of Corduliidae larvae occurring in South America (Odonata: Anisoptera)

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Abstract

The ultimate stadium larva of *Lauromacromia picinguaba* Carvalho, Salgado & Werneck-de-Carvalho is described and illustrated based on reared specimens from Picinguaba, Ubatuba, São Paulo state, Brazil, some of which belong to the type-series. All material is deposited in the Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro. General notes on larval biology and the breeding habitat are provided. A generic key for South American Corduliidae larvae is appended.

Key words: Odonata, Corduliidae, *Lauromacromia*, larvae, identification key, South America

Introduction

The South American genus *Lauromacromia* Geijskes 1970 was composed until recently by only its type-species *L. dubitalis* (Fraser 1939) from French Guiana and Venezuela and *L. luismoojeni* (Santos 1967) from central Brazil. Three new species from Southeastern Brazil have been added: *L. flaviae* Machado 2002, *L. picinguaba* Carvalho, Salgado & Werneck-de-Carvalho 2004 and *L. bedei* Machado 2005. *Lauromacromia* specimens are rare in collections and most of the species is known only by their types (Machado 2005a). A series of larvae from Emerillon, French Guiana, tentatively assigned to *L. dubitalis* was described (Fleck 2002).

Between 1999 and 2002, collecting trips to the Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar, São Paulo state, Brazil, were made yielding several larvae similar to those studied by Fleck (2002). They were reared to adults, which were described as *L. picinguaba* (Carvalho *et al.* 2004). Here, we describe the larva based mainly on the exuviae of the type series. General notes on the larval biology and the breeding habitat are provided, and a generic key for South American Corduliidae is presented.

Methodology

Some of the field-collected larvae were preserved in 80 % ethanol. Other ultimate stadium larvae were reared in a shadowed outdoor area in an urban botanical garden where they were kept inside fine-meshed nylon bags