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A synopsis of the genus *Amphipteryx* Selys 1853 (Odonata: Amphipterygidae)

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Abstract

The Mesoamerican damselfly genus *Amphipteryx* includes one already described and three more undescribed species: *Amphipteryx agrioides*, Selys 1853, *A. chiapensis* (Mexico, Chiapas, 5 mi E Rayón), *A. meridionalis* (Honduras, 10 mi SW Siguatepeque) and *A. nataliae* (Verapaz, Guatemala). Here I include keys and diagnostic illustrations of all species.

Key words: Zygoptera, Amphipterygidae, Mesoamerica, *Amphipteryx agrioides*, *Amphipteryx chiapensis*, *Amphipteryx meridionalis*, *Amphipteryx nataliae*, synonymy

Resumen

El género mesoamericano *Amphipteryx* incluye una especie descrita y tres mas no descritas: *Amphipteryx agrioides* Selys, 1853, *Amphipteryx chiapensis* (Mexico, Chiapas, 5 mi E. Rayón), *A. meridionalis* (Honduras, 10 mi SW Siguatepeque) y *A. nataliae* (Verapaz, Guatemala). En este trabajo se incluyen claves e ilustraciones diagnósticas para todas las especies del género.

Introduction

A history of the tangled nomenclature surrounding misapplication of the name *Amphipteryx agrioides* Selys 1853 including its type locality, was recently documented by González-Soriano & von Ellenrieder (2009). They applied the name, based on examination of the female holotype in the IRSNB, to material later named *Amphipteryx longicaudata* González -Soriano 1991 from southern Mexico. These authors also considered more northerly populations from Hidalgo, Puebla and Veracruz States, Mexico, to represent true *A. agrioides* despite slight cercal morphological differences. Specimens determined as *A. agrioides* by Calvert (1901) proved to represent an undescribed species and was left without a name. Further examination of specimens from Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras along with comments of my colleague D. R. Paulson revealed the existence of two more undescribed species raising the total number of species in this genus to four. My purpose here is to describe these three species supported by diagnostic illustrations, and provide keys for the separation of all species within the genus.

Material and methods

Nomenclature follows Riek & Kukalovà-Peck (1984) for wing venation, and Westfall & May (2006) for body morphology. All measurements are given in mm; total length and length of abdomen for up to 10 specimens of each sex include cerci; means (in parenthesis) are given for more than two specimens. All drawings were made with the aid of a camera lucida coupled to a Nikon SMZ1500 stereoscope and are not to scale. Wings were scanned from specimens. Maps represent distribution records from collections and reliable literature

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