

Extract from the manuscript of the paper:

Yu, X., Xue, J., Hämäläinen, M., Liu, Y. & Bu, W. 2015. A revised classification of the genus *Matrona* Selys, 1853 using molecular and morphological methods (Odonata: Calopterygidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 174(3): 473–486. DOI: 10.1111/zoj.12253

(pp. 480–481)

Classification of the genus *Matrona*

Genus *Matrona* Selys, 1853

- de Selys Longchamps, 1853: 17. – *Matrona*, defined as subgenus of *Calopteryx* Leach [1815]. Type species: *Matrona basilaris* Selys, 1853, as the only species.
- Kirby, 1890: 100. – *Matrona* upgraded to genus.

Generic diagnosis: Rather large demoiselle damselflies with brilliant metallic green, slender body and long broad wings with rounded apices; male wings either wholly dark opaque or pale to medium brownish, lacking pterostigma; female wings brownish with creamy white pseudopterostigmata. Median space with partly reticulated cross-veins, a morphological synapomorphy that separates the genus both from *Calopteryx* Leach, 1815 and *Atrocalopteryx* Dumont *et al.*, 2005. Vein IA bifurcated, producing a branch basally. After diverging from RP3 (R4+5) the vein IR2 runs parallel to RA. Nodus situated nearer the base of wing than the apex. Wings with numerous intercalated veins. Legs long with slightly curved middle and hind tibiae.

Subgenus *Matrona* Selys, 1853

Generic diagnosis: Male wings uniformly dark blue opaque or reddish brown with a distinctive area of the wing base, of variable size, which appears milky when viewed from an oblique angle, owing to the presence of bluish white cross-veins. The reticulation of the wings is dense to very dense, especially in the hind wings (Fig. 6a, b). Median space usually with 5–7 reticulated cross-veins.

Subgenus *Divortia* Yu, Xue & Hämäläinen subgen. nov.

Type species: *Matrona oreades* Hämäläinen *et al.*, 2011.

Generic diagnosis: Male wings variably pale to medium brown without any milky reticulation at the wing base. Wing apices either slightly darkened or subhyaline. The wing reticulation (Fig. 6c, d) is distinctly sparser than in subgenus *Matrona*. Median space with 1–5 reticulated cross-veins. Species included: *M. oreades*, *M. corephaea* and *M. taoi*.

Etymology: *Divortia*, a noun derived from the Latin *divortium*, signifying the generic separation of these species from the remainder of *Matrona*.

Relevant references

- Dumont H.J., Vanfleteren J.R., De Jonckheere J.F., Weekers P.H.H. 2005. Phylogenetic relationships, divergence time estimation, and global biogeographic patterns of Calopterygoid damselflies (Odonata, Zygoptera) inferred from ribosomal DNA sequences. *Systematic Biology* 54: 347–362.
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- Kirby W.F. 1890. *A synonymic catalogue of Neuroptera Odonata, or dragonflies. With an appendix of fossil forms.* London: Gurney & Jackson.
- Selys Longchamps E. de 1853. Synopsis des Caloptérygines. *Bulletin de l'Académie royale de Belgique* 20(Annexe): 1–73.

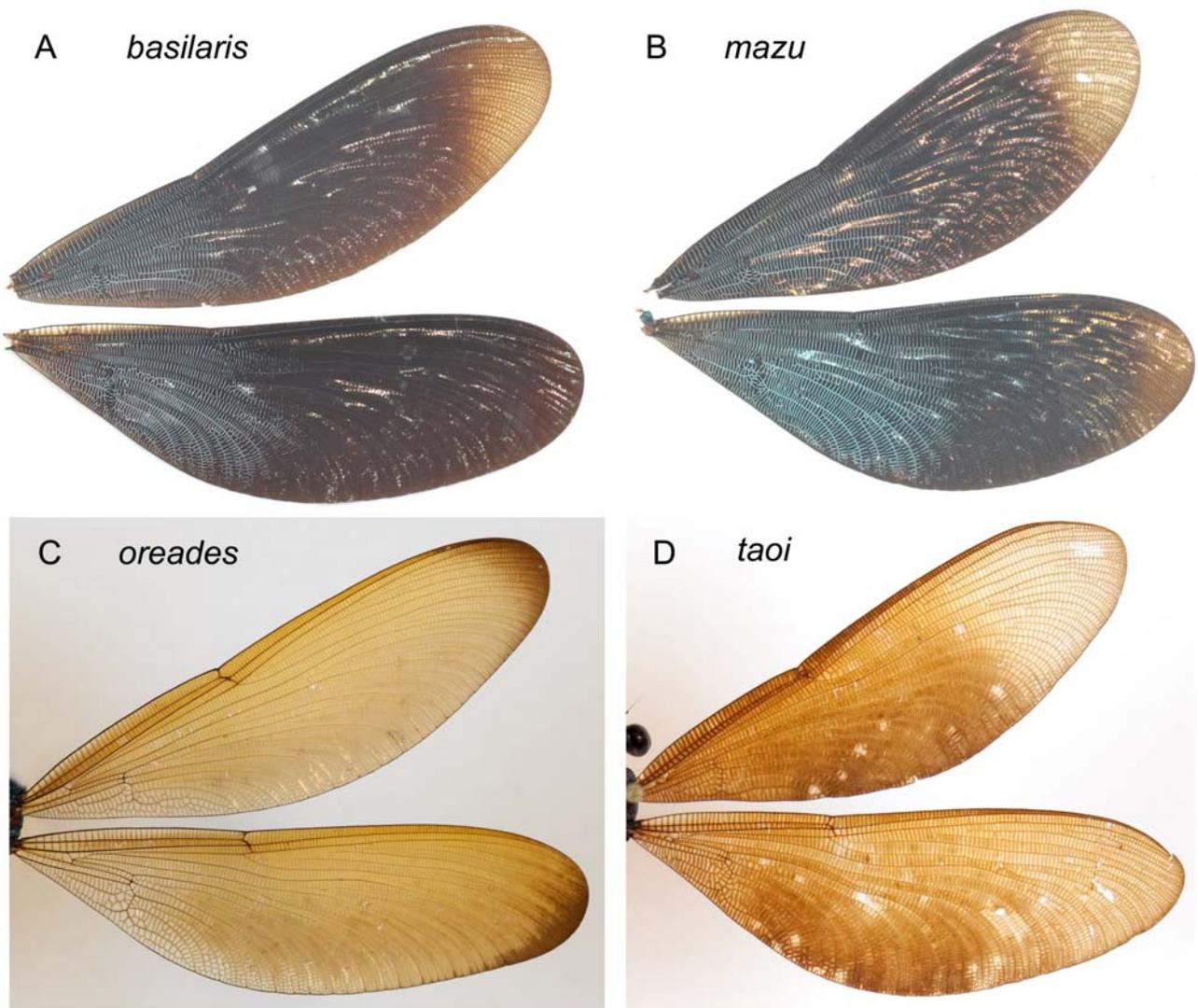


Figure 6. Right wings of males of *Matrona* species: a) *M. basilaris* (Qingliangfeng, Zhejiang); b) *M. mazu* sp. nov. (Baisha, Hainan; paratype, HaNBS02); c) *M. oreades* (Emeishan, Sichuan); d) *M. taoi* (Xuan Son, Vietnam; paratype).