

DESCRIPTION OF *TEINOBASIS ANNAMAIJAE* SPEC. NOV.
FROM THE PHILIPPINES
(ODONATA: COENAGRIONIDAE) *

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T. annamaijæ sp. n. (holotype ♂: Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte prov., Sindangan, Barili, 17-VI-1988; to be deposited at Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main) is described, figured and compared with *T. raneæ* Needham & Gyger.

INTRODUCTION

Teinobasis Kirby is a large coenagrionid genus (ca 60 described species), widely distributed over the Indo-Australian archipelago. LIEFTINCK (1962) considers the Philippine Islands and New Guinea its principal centres of dispersal. So far 12 species have been described from the Philippines, but according to LIEFTINCK (1957) a number of new species are already available in collections awaiting description.

The dragonfly material collected by the second author and his collaborators from various Philippine islands since 1985 contains nearly 300 specimens of *Teinobasis*, representing 7-8 species, one of which appears to be undescribed. The material of the new species comes from Zamboanga del Norte province in the western part of Mindanao and from Dinagat Island, just off the northern tip of Mindanao.

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Figures 1-2

M a t e r i a l. — (All from the Philippines). Holotype ♂: Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte prov., Sindangan, Barili, 17-VI-1988, W. Catal leg., deposited at present in coll. R.A. Müller (St Gallen, Switzerland), to be transferred to the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt/Main). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte prov., Upper Dorinog River, alt. 500-600 m, 10-X-1959, L. Quate leg. (in RMNH Leiden); — 4 ♂, Dinagat Is., Mt Tristan, II-1989, A. Buenafe leg.; — 9 ♂, Dinagat Is., Mt Canbinlio, II-1989, A. Buenafe leg.; — 3 ♂, Dinagat Is., Mt Redondo, II-1989, A. Buenafe leg.; — 2 ♂, Dinagat Is., Loreto, Balitbiton River, 24-IV-1989, A. Buenafe leg. — Paratypes from Dinagat deposited in coll. Müller, in coll. Hämäläinen and in RMNH (Leiden).

E t y m o l o g y. — The species is dedicated to Mrs ANNA-MAIJA MÜLLER-KALTULA, St Gallen, in appreciation of her continuous understanding of the second author's Philippine work.

MALE: H e a d. — Labium pale yellowish. Face grayish blue, with postclypeus and the basal margin of labrum shining black; the black area in labrum extending axially from the base to the middle of labrum. Rest of head mat black with a broad bronze-green belt on occipital area. Rear of head pale.

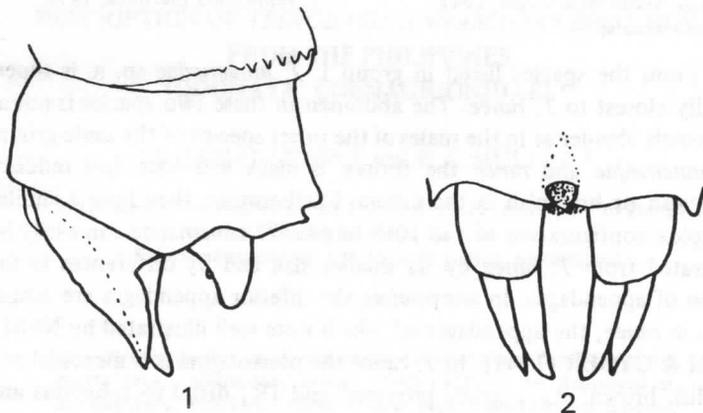
T h o r a x. — Dorsum of pro- and pterothorax black with metallic greenish tinge; lateral and ventral sides pale bluish, pruinose in older specimens. Posterior lobe of prothorax very short, evenly rounded; its apical border somewhat raised as seen in lateral view.

L e g s. — Legs brownish yellow. Coxae pruinose, extensor surface of femora dark brown. Spines black.

W i n g s. — R_{4+5} and IR_3 well separated at origin. R_{4+5} rising slightly distal to the subnodus, IR_3 further distad. R_3 arises at Px_{7-9} in fore wing and at Px_{6-7} in hind wing; IR_2 at Px_{11-12} in fore and at Px_{9-11} in hind wing. Postnodals number 14-17 in fore and 12-15 in hind wing. Ac situated much nearer to Ax_2 than Ax_1 , arculus distal to Ax_2 . Three postquadrangular antenodal cells. IA and Cu_2 long, IA reaching the hind wing margin at Px_{7-10} . Pterostigma with the anal side slightly longer than the costal side, more markedly so in hind wing; grayish brown, yellow in circumference.

A b d o m e n. — Long and slender, basal and terminal segments slightly expanded. Segments 1-7 black or dark brown on dorsum and bluish green on sides. In the apex of segments 3-7 the dorsal black extends ventrad forming a complete ring. The dorsal carina very narrowly yellow in segments 3-6. Segment 8 black with large blue ventrolateral mark in the basal half. Segment 9 with similar blue mark covering the

basal 3/4th of the otherwise black segment; the blue area encircling a black dot in the middle. Segment 10 black on dorsum and sides, blue ventrally. Its apical portion slightly raised dorsally. Configuration of the 10th tergite as in Figure 2; the posterior border hollowed out in the middle, the cavity being encircled by two acute teeth directed towards each other.



Figs 1-2. *Teinobasis annamaijæ* sp. n., holotype male: (1) anal appendages, lateral view; — (2) anal appendages, dorsal view.

Anal appendages black, shaped as in Figures 1-2. Upper branches of superior appendages globular, furnished with a small ventral spine. Lower branches of superior appendages narrower and considerably longer than the upper branches, slightly upcurved. Inferior appendages broad at the base, narrowing apicad, somewhat shorter than the lower branches of the superiors.

Measurements (in mm). — Hind wing 26-27.5, abdomen 43-44.

FEMALE unknown.

DISCUSSION

The Philippine species of *Teinobasis* can be divided into two groups on venational grounds: (1) species in which the veins R_{4+5} and IR_3 are separated at the origin and (2) species in which these veins are wholly or partly united from their origin for the length of one cell.

Group I

T. filiformis (Brauer, 1868)
T. filum (Brauer, 1868)
T. combusta (Selys, 1877)
T. filamentum Needham & Gyger, 1939
T. corolla Needham & Gyger, 1939
T. raneae Needham & Gyger, 1941
T. annamaijiae sp. n.

Group II

T. recurva (Selys, 1877)
T. olivacea Ris, 1915
T. samaritis Ris, 1915
T. nigra Champion, 1928
T. strigosa Needham & Gyger, 1939
T. rubricauda Lieftinck, 1974

From the species listed in group I, *T. annamaijiae* sp. n. is superficially closest to *T. raneae*. The abdomen in these two species is not as extremely slender as in the males of the other species of the same group. In *annamaijiae* and *raneae* the thorax is black and blue, but reddish, yellowish or brownish in the others. Furthermore, they have a similar complex configuration of the 10th tergite. *T. annamaijiae* can easily be separated from *T. raneae* by its smaller size and by differences in the shape of appendages. In *annamaijiae* the inferior appendages are longer than in *raneae*, the appendages of which were well illustrated by NEEDHAM & GYGER (1941). In *T. raneae* the pterostigma is trapezoidal and reddish brown; R_{4+5} arises proximal and IR_3 distal to subnodus and both quite near to each other.

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