

**TEINOBASIS HAMALAINENI SPEC. NOV.
A NEW DAMSELFLY FROM LUZON, THE PHILIPPINES
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)***

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The new sp. is described and illustrated from 3 ♂ and 1 ♀, all from Quirino Prov., Maddela, Sulong R. (alt. 500-650 m), 26/27-IV-1991 (holotype ♂ to be deposited in SMF, Frankfurt/Main). It is related to *T. samaritis* Ris, 1915.

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the small paper by HAMALAINEN & MULLER (1989), describing *Teinobasis annamaijæ* from Mindanao and Dinagat, I have collected or received plenty of new *Teinobasis* specimens from different islands of the Philippines; at present my collection of Philippine dragonflies contains over 500 *Teinobasis* specimens belonging to at least 9 different species.

A distinct new species recently found from Sierra Madre mountains in northern Luzon is described here. Since it seems to be related to *T. samaritis* Ris, 1915, the present brief description mainly points out the differences of these two species.

The new species is dedicated to my friend and collaborator of many years, Dr Matti Hämäläinen (Department of Applied Zoology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland).

TEINOBASIS HAMALAINENI SPEC. NOV.

Figures 1-2

Material. — **Holotype** ♂: The Philippines, Luzon, Quirino Province, Maddela, Sulong River (alt. 500-650 m), 26/27-IV-1991, Th. Borromeo leg.; deposited at present in my collection, but it will be transferred to the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt/Main). — **Paratypes** 2 ♂, 1 ♀ from the same site and date as the holotype; 1 ♂ in coll. M. Hämäläinen, the rest in coll. Müller.

* Results of the Roland Müller Zoological Expeditions to the Philippines, No. 11.

MALE: Head. — Colouring as in *T. samaritis*, but margins of labrum more broadly ochreous.

Thorax. — Similarly coloured as in *T. samaritis*; dull olive green acquiring a whitish blue pruinescence lower on the sides. Ventral surface pale greenish yellow with whitish blue pruinescence.

Wings. — Stem of the veins R4+5 and IR3 completely fused for the length of one cell and the veins arising slightly distally to the subnodus exactly as in *T. samaritis*. Ac situated much nearer to Ax1 and Ax2.

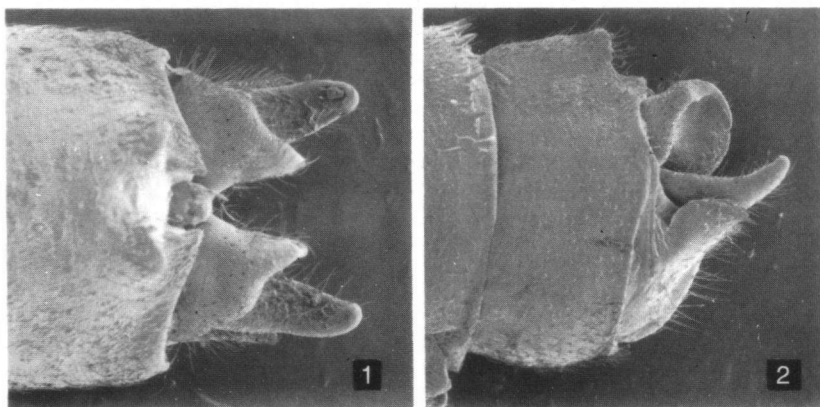
Abdomen. — The colour pattern on segments 1-7 resembles that of *T. samaritis*. However, the dorsal dark colouring is more intense, it extends somewhat more downwards on the sides, and the contrast with the lateral greenish blue on the sides of segments 1-2 is more profound. Segments 8-10 blue on sides. Dorsum of segment 8 with a peculiarly shaped black stripe, which gives an image of a candle being placed upside down in a candleholder. Apical ring on segment 9 broadening a little basalwards on dorsum. Dorsum of segment 10 broadly black.

Anal appendages shaped as in Figures 1-2. Upper branch of the superior appendages triangularly pointed in dorsal view and in lateral view resembling an ear lobe.

Measurements (mm). — Hind wing 24-25, abdomen 39-40.

FEMALE. — A much stouter insect than the male, which it resembles in colouring. Notable differences are the almost wholly ochreous labrum and the different colour pattern of segments 8-10, which are broadly black dorsally and pale coloured on the sides similarly to the more basal segments. The apical three segments are clearly stouter than in *T. samaritis* female.

Measurements (mm). — Hind wing 26, abdomen 40.



Figs 1-2. *Teinobasis hamalaineni* sp. n., paratype ♂: anal appendages in dorsal and lateral view, resp.

DISCUSSION

The different shape of the upper branch of the superior anal appendages enables an easy separation of the male of *T. hamalaineni* sp. n. from *T. samaritis*, which is the most widespread species of the genus in the Philippines. Male appendages of *T. samaritis* have been illustrated by RIS (1915), NEEDHAM & GYGER (1939) and in the most detailed form by LIEFTINCK (1974).

A complete revision of all Philippine species of the genus is necessary, especially to provide means to identify solitarily collected females correctly. So far 13 *Teinobasis* species have been described from the Philippines. *T. combusta* (Selys, 1877) was erroneously listed as a Philippine species by HÄMALAINEN & MÜLLER (1989). However, according to LIEFTINCK (1935), the type locality of *combusta* given in SELYS LONGCHAMPS (1877) as "Sulu" should in fact be Soela (Sula) Island. LIEFTINCK (1935) also puts *combusta* in synonymy of *T. lorquini* (Selys, 1877), a fact not taken into consideration in the recent world lists of Odonata.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I feel particularly happy to be able to take the advantage of this opportunity to acknowledge my cordial thanks to Dr MATTI HÄMÄLÄINEN (Helsinki) for his manyfold help and encouragement in my work on the Philippine dragonflies. I am also thankful to my friend Professor Dr BASTIAAN KIAUTA (Bilthoven) for having checked the specimens and an earlier version of the manuscript.

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