

**TELEBASIS BICKORUM SPEC. NOV. FROM BOLIVIA  
(ZYGOPTERA: COENAGRIONIDAE)**

J.J. DAIGLE

2067 Little River Lane, Tallahassee, Florida, 32311-9400, United States

e-mail: jdaigle@nettally.com

*Received August 24, 2001 / Reviewed and Accepted September 17, 2001*

The new sp. is described from Bolivia (holotype ♂: Santa Cruz Dept., Ichilo Province, Buena Vista, February 2001; allotype ♀: same data as holotype). Holotype deposited in Universidad Autonoma "Gabriel Rene Moreno" (U.A.G.R.M.) in Santa Cruz, Bolivia; allotype deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods in Gainesville, Florida, USA. Both sexes differ by the long and narrow black mesopleural suture on the thorax and acuminate male cerci which are longer than the paraprocts.

**INTRODUCTION**

In their comprehensive paper, BICK & BICK (1996) listed 40 species in the New World genus *Telebasis*. GARRISON (1997) showed *T. fluviatilis* St. Quentin to be a synonym of *T. demararum* Williamson and described *T. milleri* as new. DAIGLE (2002) described *T. gigantea* from Bolivia, and TENNESSEN (2002) described *T. simulata*, a species that had been confused with *T. sanguinalis*, Calvert. The addition of *T. bickorum*, which is closely related to *T. erythrina* (Selys, 1876), increases the total to 43 species, mostly neotropical. The larva of *T. bickorum* is unknown.

**TELEBASIS BICKORUM SP. NOV.**

Figures 1-5

**Material.** — **Holotype** ♂: BOLIVIA, Santa Cruz Dept., Ichilo Province, Lagunas Curichi about 3.5 km S of Buena Vista (off powerline dirt road in forest), 12-II-2001, Jerrell J. Daigle leg. (taken in wheel position with allotype ♀); — **Allotype** ♀: same data as holotype; — **Paratypes** (13 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, 6 ♂ (JJD); same data but 9-II-2001, 6 ♂, 1 pair in wheel position (JJD). — The holotype and a paratype are deposited in the Departamento de Entomologia del Museo Noel Kempff Mercado under an agreement between the Universidad Autonoma "Gabriel Rene Moreno" (U.A.G.R.M.) in Santa Cruz, Bolivia and the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) in Gainesville, USA. The allotype is

deposited in the FSCA. Remaining paratypes are in the collections of Jerrell J. Daigle, Sidney W. Dunkle, Rosser W. Garrison, Kenneth J. Tennessen, the National Museum of Natural History (USNM) in Washington, D.C., USA, FSCA, and the International Odonata Research Institute (IORI) in Gainesville.

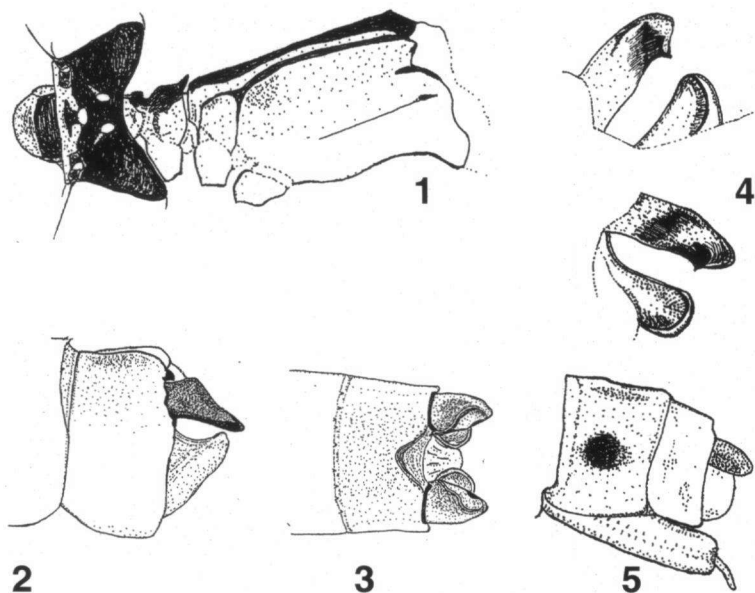
**E t y m o l o g y.** — It is named after *G e o r g e* and the late *J u a n d a B i c k* for their work on neotropical Odonata, especially the genus *Telebasis*.

**MALE (holotype).** — **H e a d.** — Eyes in life red above, carmine below. Entire face, frons, and genae reddish-brown with a black T-spot on the postfrons; top of postclypeus darker. Antennae mostly black, the basal segment reddish-brown. Top of head black. Vertex with a small pale dash anterior to each lateral ocellus. Occiput black with brassy reflections (Fig. 1). Rear of head black.

**T h o r a x.** — Prothorax black, propleuron reddish-brown. Hind lobe of prothorax fairly erect. Broad middorsal carina black; reddish-brown mesepisternum with distinctive (0.30 mm wide) black mesopleural suture. Mesinfraepisternum and mesepimeron reddish-brown; black mesothoracic cross suture present. Metepisternum, metinfraepisternum, and metepimeron light brown. Venter of thorax pale brown.

**Legs.** — Pale brown, thin brownish-black extensor line, armature brownish-black; claw teeth subequal.

**Wings.** — Venation typical of genus. Wings hyaline with 10 postnodal crossveins in forewings, 8 in hindwings. Venation black with small brownish-red pterostigma



Figs 1-5. *Telebasis bickorum* sp. n., holotype ♂ (1-4), and allotype ♀ (5): (1) dorsal view of head and left lateral view of thorax; — (2) lateral view of caudal appendages; — (3) dorsal view of caudal appendages; — (4) posterior and anterior oblique views of right cercus and paraproct; — (5) lateral view of ovipositor.

overlying less than 1 cell, its proximal side oblique.

**Abdomen.** — Mostly bright red. Segment 1 reddish-brown, darker brown dorsally. Segments 2-5 bright red. Segments 6-10 red, becoming brownish-red towards caudal appendages. Posterior tergal margin of segment 10 U-shaped, not V-shaped as in *T. erythrina*. Caudal appendages red with brownish dorsal tinges. Cercus about 0.20 times longer than paraproct. In lateral view (Fig. 2), cercus broadly inflated in basal half, narrowing toward apical half to a long rounded apex. Black decumbent tooth not visible as in *T. erythrina*. Paraproct wide at base, narrowing at midlength to rounded tip, a low tubercle just below apex. In dorsal view (Fig. 3), dorsal ridge of cercus sinuously curved rearward to blunt rounded apex, encompassing black obscure, barely visible, decumbent tooth situated at apical half. Paraproct crudely cup-shaped with the deep recessed area directed medially; apical side thick and slightly truncated. In oblique views (Fig. 4), cercus similar to *T. erythrina*. Black decumbent tooth best seen in any oblique view.

**Measurements (mm).** — Total length including appendages 26.0, abdomen 20.0, forewing 15.5, hindwing 14.5.

**FEMALE (allotype).** — Similar to holotype male but browner in coloration. Face light brown, top of postclypeus black. Postfrons black with two small brown spots. Basal antennae segments black (remainder missing). Middle lobe of pronotum with pale area laterally. Hind lobe with pair of blunt basal horns about as high as the erect posterior margin. Mesostigmal lobes black with pale area at distal edge. Brown abdomen washed with little or no red. Segments 6-10 darker brown, almost black dorsally. Segment 10 dark basally, pale apically. Brownish ovipositor reaching past posterior margin of segment 10; style brown (Fig. 5). Brownish-black cerci conical, slightly shorter than segment 10.

**Wings.** — As in holotype.

**Measurements (mm).** — Total length including appendages 26.5, abdomen 21.5, forewing 17.0, hindwing 16.0.

**VARIATION AMONG PARATYPES.** — Little significant variation was observed within paratypes. All specimens examined were mature.

The total length (mm) in males ranges from 24.5-27.0, in the paratype female, 26.5; abdomen 19.5-22.0, 20.0; forewing 14.0-16.5, 17.0; hindwing 13.5-15.5, 16.0. Postnodal crossveins in forewing 10-11, 10.0; hindwing 8-9, 8.0.

## DISCUSSION

*Telebasis bickorum* sp. n. is known only from Bolivia. Its nearest relative, *T. erythrina*, is known only from the type series from Minas Gerais, Brazil. In the field, this species is hard to separate from other small red *Telebasis*. Seen under the hand lens, the long cerci and shorter paraprocts separate it from *T. erythrina* which has subequal cerci and paraprocts. The reddish-brown thoracic coloration separates it from *T. willinki* which has some pale green thoracic coloration. The long black mesopleural suture stripe distinguish female *T. bickorum* from females of both *T. erythrina* and *T. willinki* which

lack or have incomplete mesopleural stripes.

It appears to be a late morning species that appeared in shaded areas underneath overhanging leafy branches along margins of several cuts in Lagunas Curichi. Here it sat on the thick mats of water fern (*Azolla* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), conducting periodic forays out into the middle of the lagunas. Common companion species were *Acanthagrion ascendens* Calvert, *Erythemis attala* Selys, and *Micrathyria laevigata* Calvert. A few *Telebasis willinki* Fraser and an undescribed species of *Calvertagrion* were also seen.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank SIDNEY W. DUNKLE, ROSSER W. GARRISON, DENNIS R. PAULSON, and KENNETH J. TENNESSEN for their reviews and comments. Special thanks go to JOHNNY RICHARDSON, FREDERICO LENCIONI, and JEROME CONSTANT who sent me drawings and photos of various *Telebasis* species.

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