



## *Telosticta iban* sp. nov. from Sarawak (Odonata: Zygoptera: Platystictidae)

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### Abstract

*T. iban* sp. nov. is described from the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary in Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo. Both sexes can be distinguished from all other species of *Telosticta* by the form of the antehumeral markings.

**Key words:** Odonata, Zygoptera, Platystictidae, *Telosticta*, *iban*, Borneo, Sarawak, new species

### Introduction

Dow & Orr (2012) erected the genus *Telosticta* Dow & Orr, 2012, for 15 species from the Platystictidae; one of these is from Palawan and the remainder from Borneo. In August 2013 I collected a small series of a uniquely marked new species of *Telosticta* at the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary; this new species is described here as *T. iban* sp. nov. *T. iban* is the twelfth species of *Telosticta* to be found in Sarawak. The holotype male is shown in Fig. 1.

Special terminology for the posterior pronotal lobe, the genital ligula and the male anal appendages of *Telosticta* was introduced in Dow & Orr (2012) and is used here. Terminology for wing venation follows that in Watson & O'Farrell (1991); other terminology follows Westfall & May (1996). The code SMSM is used below for the Sarawak Museum, Kuching. All material collected by the author and at least initially in coll. Dow has a reference code; this code is stated for type material.

### *Telosticta iban* sp. nov.

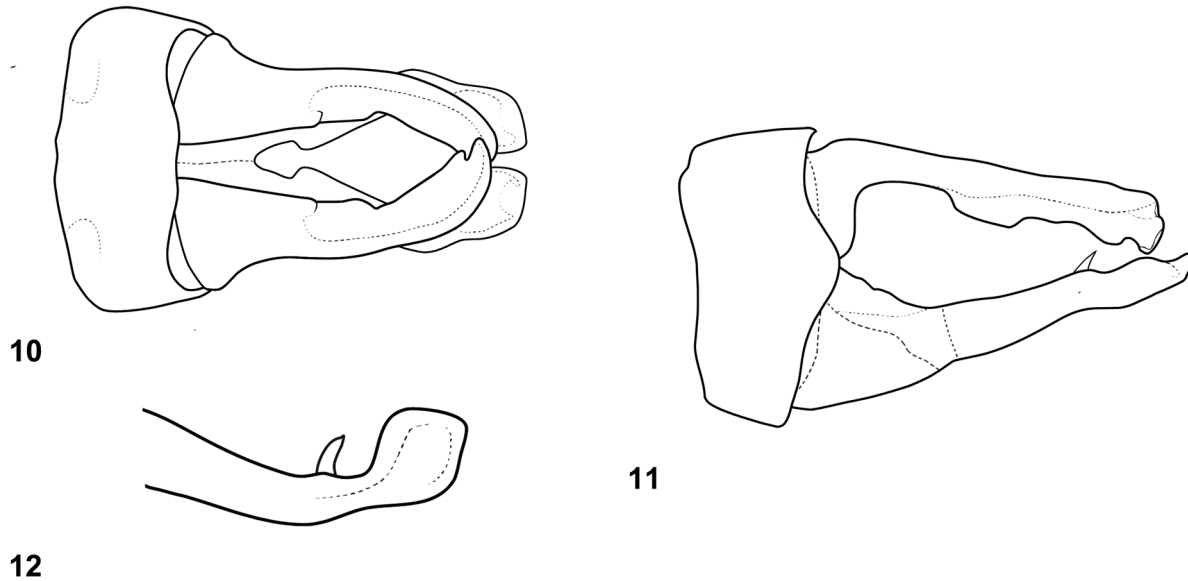
(Figs. 1–12)

**Type material: Holotype:** ♂ (SAR13\_14\_PST87), Malaysia, Sarawak, Kapit Division, Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Nanga Bloh Field Station, seepage at head of high gradient tributary to Sungai Kelimau, N 1.640°, E 112.262°, 24 viii 2013, leg. R. A. Dow, to be deposited in SMSM. **Paratypes:** ♀ (SAR13\_14\_PST88), data as holotype, 23 vi 2013, in coll. R. A. Dow; ♂ (SAR13\_14\_PST95), same area, tributary to Sungai Bloh, N 1.630°, E 112.282°, 24 vi 2013, leg. R. A. Dow, in coll. R. A. Dow.

**Etymology.** *iban*, a noun in apposition. Named for the Iban people, the majority Dayak race in Sarawak, and the inhabitants of the area around the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary where this new species was discovered.

**Description of holotype male.** Head: Labium pale. Basal 2/3 of labrum pale blue, black along free margin. Anteclypeus blue, postclypeus shining black. Mandible bases blue in corner by clypeus, black below. Vertex and frons bronzy black, occiput shining black. Ratio of width of compound eye to width of vertex measured at level of lateral ocelli slightly less than 9/10. Transverse occipital carina with lateral extremities angulated and prominent. Ocelli yellowish. Antenna with scape and pedicel pale yellowish, dark at top of pedicel, remainder black.

Thorax: Prothorax yellow except to rear of propleuron where there are irregular dark markings; a few brown patches at rear of middle pronotal lobe and whole posterior pronotal lobe, where black centrally, brown laterally and becoming greyish brown on lateral process, which is moderately long (Fig. 2) with the tip not reaching the level of the lower margin of the propleuron. Synthorax: Mesepisternum bronzy black, with a pair of blue antehumeral stripes, each divided into a longer part near the prothorax and a short part near the wing bases (Fig. 5).



**FIGURES 10–12.** *Telosticta iban* holotype male anal appendages: (9) dorsal view; (10) lateral view; (11) apical part right paraproct in ventral view.

Of the provisional species groups defined in Dow & Orr (2012), *T. iban* fits best into the *feronia*-group; using the key in Dow & Orr (2012), *T. iban* would key out as *T. dayak* Dow & Orr, 2012, or break the key, depending on how liberally couplet 7 was interpreted. The key could most easily be modified to accommodate *T. iban* by introducing a new first couplet distinguishing between species with interrupted antehumeral stripes (e.g. *T. iban*) and those with uninterrupted antehumeral stripes (e.g. all of the rest). Another unique feature of *T. iban* is the lack of a dorsal projection on the cerci; however, this character is so poorly developed in some species that it is easily overlooked, so it may not be a good character for use in identification.

Although the posterior pronotal lobe (Figs 3–4) of the female is distinctive, given the variation known to exist in the same structure in *T. longigaster* (Dow & Orr 2012: 393 and Fig. 15), it may not prove to be reliable for identification. However, the distinctive antehumeral markings will serve to separate both sexes from the other known members of the genus.

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