

A NEW SPECIES OF *TELEOPSIS* RONDANI FROM THE PHILIPPINES (Diptera : Diopsidae)¹

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Abstract : *Teleopsis shillitoi* n. sp. from the Philippines is described.

The family Diopsidae, with the exception of the genus *Centrioncus* Speiser, consists of flies with stalked eyes. The eyestalk varies in length from a short stub as in the genus *Sphyracephala* Say to as long as the entire body as in the genus *Teleopsis* Rondani. Nine species of these flies have been described from the Philippines. In this paper, a new species is described, thus giving a total of ten species of Diopsidae from the Philippines. The specimens used in this study are from the B. P. Bishop Museum collection in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Following Frey's (1928) and Shillito's (1940) classifications of the family, three genera are represented in the Philippines. They are as follows: *Pseudodiopsis* Hendel which is represented by *cothurnata* (Bigot); *Diopsis* Linnaeus by *subnotata* Westwood; and *Teleopsis* Rondani by *boettcheri* Frey, *discrepans* (Walker) = *belzebuth* (Bigot), *motatrix* Osten-Sacken, *pharao* Frey, *rubicunda* Frey (nec V. d. Wulp) (pers. comm. with J. F. Shillito), *selecta* Osten-Sacken, *sykesii* (Westwood), and a new species described below.

***Teleopsis shillitoi* Tenorio, new species**

This species resembles *T. boettcheri* Frey, differing by having the peduncle of the inner vertical bristle short, about as long as the diameter of the eyestalk; the mesonotum and mesopleura dusted with gray or white pollen; wing (fig. 2) with a wide brown band at about the apical 1/3, and 2 brown patches, 1 located at the apex of the anal cell and the other at about the mid section extending from the r-m crossvein to the posterior margin of the wing. Wing markings resemble that of *T. motatrix* Osten-Sacken.

♀. *Head* (fig. 1): Reddish brown. Face minutely pubescent, especially along lateral margin, with fine hairs scattered throughout. Eyestalk darker brown than face; combined length of eyestalks from eye tip to eye tip slightly over 2× as long as thorax including the scutellum. Inner vertical bristle is placed just short of mid-way between antenna and ocellar tubercle. Peduncle of bristle is a truncate cone, about as long as diameter of eyestalk; apical bristle black and over 2.5× as long as diameter of eyestalk. *Thorax*: Appearing matte gray dorsally with posterior margin, including scutellum, dark brown. Mesonotum and mesopleura dusted with white or gray pollen with sclerites, dark brown to black, barely showing through

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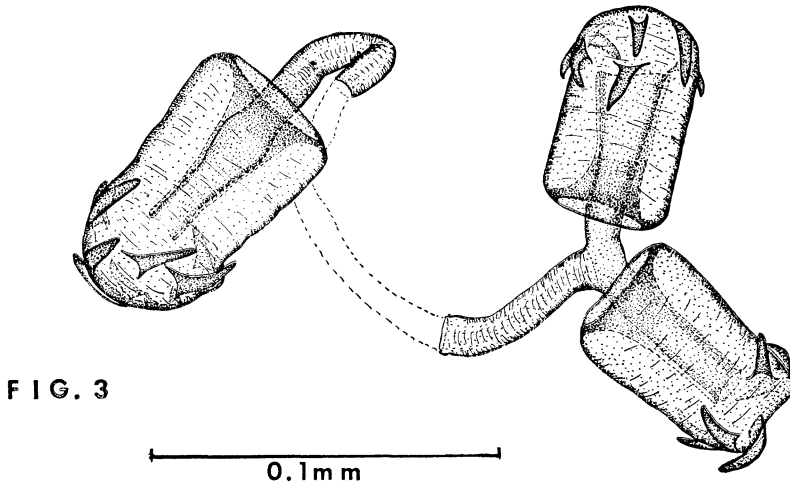
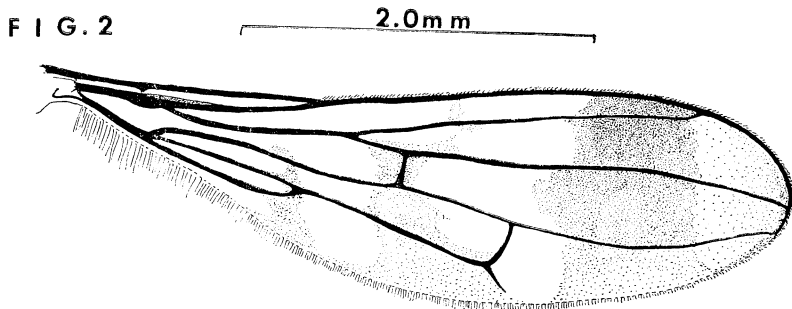
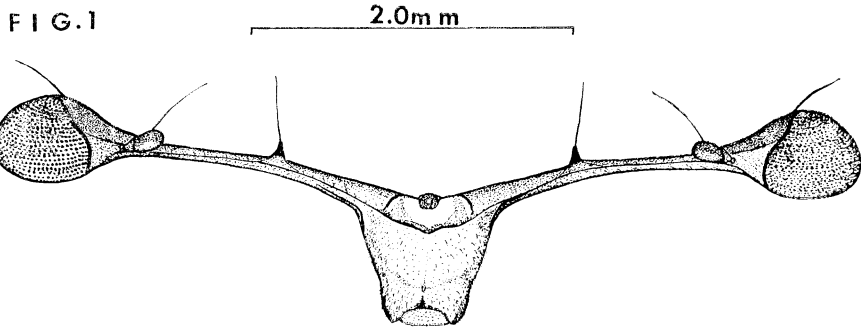


Fig. 1, head, anterior view; Fig. 2, wing; Fig. 3, spermathecae.

underneath. Sternopleura glossy, dark brown, rest of pleuron weakly dusted with brown pollen. Scutellum and infraalar region chocolate brown and dusted with brown pollen. Supraalar spine glossy brown to dark brown, straight, and about 1/2 as long as scutellar spine. The latter darker brown, diverging, arched, with inconspicuous hair-bearing warts along inner margin. *Legs*: Front leg with coxa, trochanter, base, and apex of femur, and tibia brown; remaining portion of femur same color as head, tarsi brown on dorsal surface. Middle and hind legs with similar markings; tibiae apical 1/3 of femora darker brown than remaining parts of legs. *Wings*: With a broad brown preapical band. A lighter brown, triangular patch at about middle section, extending from r-m crossvein to posterior margin, and a smaller and narrower patch extending diagonally from 1st basal cell passing through apex of anal cell and ending at posterior margin. Apex with brown infuscation, darkest along apical margin. *Abdomen*: With 1st 3 segments reddish brown, rest dark brown to black with fine hairs and white pollen scattered on terga. Three spermathecae as in fig. 3. Two with a common neck; 1 separated and slightly larger than the other two. All cylindrical in shape, about $1.5 \times$ as long as wide. Apical 1/3 bearing finger-like processes.

♂. 1 specimen with head missing resembles the holotype ♀, except for the usual differences in terminalia. Two other specimens with the abdomen broken have the eye stalks, from eye tip to eye tip, more than $2.5 \times$ as long as thorax including scutellum. The latter specimens differing in other characteristics from the holotype ♀ as discussed below.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7994), Philippines, Mindanao, Sulu, nr. base of Mt. Dahao, Jolo I., 150 m, 2.IX.1958, H. E. Milliron. Paratypes, 7 ♀♀ from the same locality as the holotype. Additional specimens, 3 ♂♂, same locality as holotype. Holotype ♀ and 3 paratypes in the B. P. Bishop Museum Collection, 2 paratypes each in the U. S. National Museum and British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

The holotype, 1 paratype ♀, and 1 paratype ♂ (head missing) are slightly different from the remaining paratypes. These latter specimens are smaller and lighter in color. The head is yellowish brown and the thorax light brown, instead of reddish brown and black, respectively, as in the holotype. The abdomen is collapsed or folded downward, and directed forward in all specimens examined, suggesting that it is weakly sclerotized. These differences are considered variations of the same species.

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