

Zandis Spuris

Zandis Spuris died of heart attack in his sleep on 15 november 1998 at home in Salaspils, Latvia, at the age of 75 years.

He was known as one of the versatile latvian biologists who devoted his life to a variety of biological fields – ornithology, hydrobiology, odonatology and trichopterozoology, and in latter years with deep interest to find correct latvian terms for animals and insects. His biography and summary of Trichoptera publications appeared in Braueria 21 in 1994 and does not need to be repeated. Often outspoken critics, but always with sound background of his arguments. His life and work regulated by the Soviet political system restricted his participation at international symposia, for which he was bitter. The changes in 1990 came too late for him to become more widely known.

He was laid to rest in Riga cemetery next to his first wife and daughter who died some 30 years ago in a tragic train accident.

Our sympathy goes to his wife and daughter.

Arturs Neboiss.



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Two new Trichoptera species (Polycentropodidae, Ecnomidae) from Thailand

Pongsak LUADDEE & Hans MALICKY

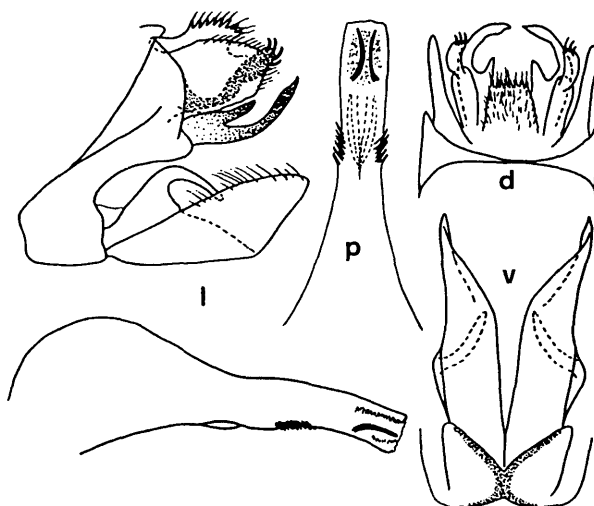
Abstract. *Pseudoneureclipsis arimaspos* (from Tung Saleng and Nam Nao National Parks) and *Ecnomus argonautos* (from Pang Seeda National Park) are described and figured.

Pseudoneureclipsis arimaspos n.sp. (Polycentropodidae)

General appearance like in the relatives, brown. Length of a forewing 4,5-5 mm. Male genitalia: Segment 9 short. The dorsal complex includes a pair of lateral sheaths which are broad oval, inside of which is a structure of two segments which are arranged in the manner of an Opuntia plant, the distal segment with several upturned claws. Ventrally is a forked structure with a short and straight dorsal branch and a long ventral branch which is upward and inward curved. The dorsal branch is lacking in the specimens from Nam Nao NP. In the centre of the complex is a bulky structure with many dorsal bristles, each arising from a long basal cylinder, and with a ventral membranous continuation. Inferior appendages triangular in lateral view, with the blunt point in the middle of the ventral edge. Their dorsal edge is straight, and the base of the dorsal claw occupies the first 2/5 of ist length. The claw is bent ventro-caudally with the tip near the upper edge of the segment. Phallus with a pair of slender, relatively small spines, and with many very fine needles distally, outside ventrolaterally with a few short spines. In the ventral view, the inferior appendages are parallel-edged, and in their distal half gradually tapered to the point in the continuation of the outer edge.

A similar species is *P.locutius* MAL. & CHANT. 1997 from Thailand which has many small spiniform sclerites in the distal part of the phallus, but no long sclerites nor fine needles, and the central body of segment 10 is distally bifid. The dorsal claw of the inferior appendage has an enlarged basal lobe.

Material: Thailand, Tung Salaeng National Park, 550m, 30.3.1998, leg.Pongsak Luadee: 4♂ (Holotypus, paratypes). – 2♂ paratypes from Nam Nao NP, 800m, 16.-17.4.1996, leg.Malicky & Chantaramongkol.



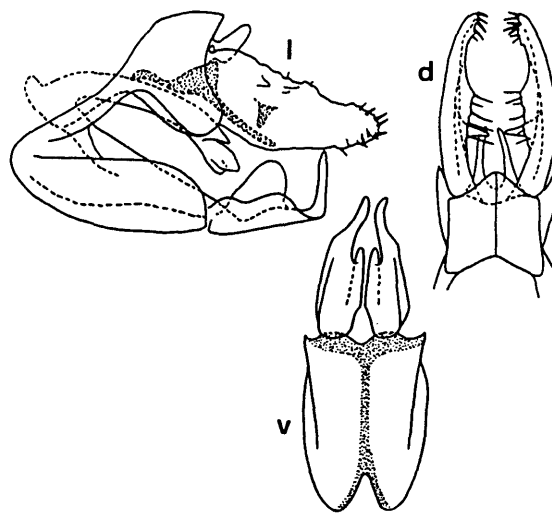
P.arimaspos: male genitalia lateral (L), dorsal (D), ventral (V), Phallus ventral (P)

Ecnomus argonautos n.sp. (Ecnomidae)

General appearance as usual, pale greyish brown. Length of forewing 3 mm. Male genitalia: Sternite 9 egg-shaped, Tergite 9 short with a round ventrodistal lobe. Preanal appendages of medium length, oval; the uneven dorsal edge in lateral view is almost straight. From the centre of their inner surface arises a long, slender projection. Inferior appendages short, in lateral view with a straight ventral edge and a striking round inner lobe; distally with a long and slender finger which stands in a rectangular angle from the ventral edge. Phallus slightly bent downward, equally broad over its length and obtuse.

Among the many Asiatic species of the genus, only *E.tjurupensis* ULMER 1951 from Java and Sumatra is somewhat similar, but the inner lobe of its inferior appendage is closer to the base, and the distal finger is not suddenly bent upward but evenly curved, and the phallus has a long and sharp dorsal spine.

Material: Thailand, Pang Seeda National Park, 120m, 6.4.1998, leg.Pongsak Luadee: 1♂ (Holotype).



E.argonautos: male genitalia lateral (L), dorsal (D), ventral (V)

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