BRAUERIA (Lunz am See, Austria) 35:25-27 (2008)

Orthotrichia biokrotta sp. n.
Material: Holotype male, Loc. 1; Paratype: 2 males, Loc. 2.

Oxyethira bogambara SCHMID, 1958
Material: 1 male, Loc. 1; 17 males, Loc. 2.

Ugandatrichia kerdmuang MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1991
Material: 1 female, Loc. 2

Trichoptera from Chang island, southeastern Thailand, with the description of three new species

Stanislav MELNITSKY & Hans MALICKY

Introduction

Chang island (Koh Chang) is the second largest island of Thailand, located on the Thai east coast 310 km away from Bangkok near the border to Cambodia in the Gulf of Thailand. Koh Chang is the largest among the 52 islands of Trat Province, covering an area of 425 square km, about 30 km long and 14 km wide. The interior of the island is mountainous and covered with tropical rainforest. The highest elevation is Khao Salak Phet, which is 743 m above sea level. More than 900 species of caddisflies are known from Thailand. However data on the Trichoptera of eastern Thailand are very limited. The material described here was collected in Chang island in February 2007. All holotypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia, some of the paratypes are deposited in the collection of the second author.

Locality 1:
Thailand, Trat Province, Chang island, river Khlong Plu, over the Khlong Plu Waterfall, h=126 m, 12°03'56.74"N, 102°18'51.30"E, at UV light trap, 21 February 2007, leg. Melnitsky.

Locality 2:
Thailand, Trat Province, Chang island, river Khlong Plu, downstream from Khlong Plu Waterfall, h=95 m, 12°03'46.42"N, 102°18'43.69"E, at UV light trap, 16 February 2007, leg. Melnitsky.

Locality 3:
Thailand, Trat Province, Chang island, river Khlong Chab, downstream from Python Waterfall, h=192 m, 12°06'22.07"N, 102°17'56.27"E, at UV light trap, 19 and 23 February 2007, leg. Melnitsky.

Locality 4:
Thailand, Trat Province, Chang island, river Prao Thalay Waterfall, h= m, 11°59'05.21"N, 102°19'34.37"E, 18 February 2007, leg. Melnitsky.

List of material

Rhyacophilidae
Rhyacophila inaequalis DENNING & SCHMID, 1971
Material: 4 males, Loc. 1.

Rhyacophila sp.

Glossosomatidae
Glossosoma sp.
Material: 6 larvae, 1 pupa (female)

Hydroptilidae
Chrysotrictia vulcanus MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 2007
Material: 15 males, Loc. 2; 2 males, Loc. 1.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Hellyethira tros MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 2007
Material: 1 male, Loc. 1.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Philoptamididae
Chimarra pipake MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: 9 males and 11 females, Loc. 1.

Chimarra okathorum MEY', 1998
Material: 65 males and 1 female, Loc. 1.

Chimarra sp.
Material: 4 larvae, Loc. 4.

Stenopsychidae
Nyctiophylax khaoysaiensis MAL. & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: male, Loc. 1.

Nyctiophylax zadok MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: 2 male, 2 females, Loc. 1; 4 males, Loc. 2.

Pakamunaya akontios MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1997
Material: male, Loc. 1.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Polyplectropus alkyone MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1997
Material: male, Loc. 1.

Psychomyiidae
Psychomyia amphitaraos MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1997
Material: 11 males, 5 females, Loc. 2; male, Loc.3.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Tinodes kuchlik sp. n.
Material: Holotype male, Loc. 2; Paratype: male, Loc. 1.

Tinodes ragu MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: male, Loc. 1; 6 males, Loc.2.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Ecnomididae
Ecnomus totio MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: male, numerous females, Loc. 2; 3 males, numerous females, Loc. 3.

Ecnomus veninar MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: male, Loc. 2; male, Loc. 3, 23.02.2007; 1 pupa (male), Loc. 3, 19.02.2007.
Southernmost point of distribution.

Ecnomus vibenus MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: male, Loc.1; male, Loc. 3, 23.02.2007.
Southernmost point of distribution.
Hydropsychidae
*Cheumatopsyche chrysothemis* MAL. & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1997
Material: 11 males, 4 females, Loc. 1; 6 males, numerous females, Loc. 2.

*Hydromanicus serubabel* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 1993
Material: 1 male, 9 females, Loc. 1.
Southernmost point of distribution.

*Hydropsyche cacus* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL, 2000
Material: male, Loc. 1.
Southernmost point of distribution.

*Hydropsyche sp.*
Material: 13 larvae, Loc. 1; 6 larvae, Loc. 3.

*Macrostemum cf. similior* (BANKS, 1931)
Material: 2 males, 15 females, 4 pupae, Loc. 1; 5 males, Loc. 2.
If correctly identified, first record for Thailand, the northernmost point of distribution. Type revision was not possible.

*Potamyia sp.*
Material: 3 larvae, Loc. 1; 1 larva, Loc. 3.

Lepidostomatidae
*Lepidostoma abruptum* (BANKS, 1931)
Material: 10 males, 4 females, Loc. 3, 23.02.2007

*Lepidostoma sp.*
Material: 2 larvae, Loc. 3, 19.02.2007

Goeridae
*Goera* sp.
Material: 2 larvae, Loc. 1; 1 larva, Loc. 3, 19.02.2007.

Helicopsycheidae
*Helicopsyche nastia* sp. n.
Material: Holotype male, Loc. 1

Leptoceridae
*Oecetis hyperion* MALICKY, 2005
Material: 2 males, 1 females, Loc. 1
First record for Thailand, the northernmost point distribution.

*Oecetis sp.*
Material: 1 pupa (female), Loc. 1

*Setodes thoneti* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL 2006
Material: 16 males, 4 females, Loc. 2

**Descriptions of new species**

*Orthotrichia biokrotta* MALICKY & MELNITSKY, new species
(Hydroptilidae)
Brown, fore wing length 1.8 mm. Male genitalia highly asymmetric, as usual in the genus. A member of the *litoralis* group. The shape of the structures must be taken from the figures. The species is easily recognized by the shape of the big inner spine which is different from all other species: it is moderately long, sabre - shaped with a thickened base. This is similar to *O. thyone* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL 2007 from Thailand which corresponds in the slender form of the inferior appendages and their upper branches, but in
**Tinodes kuchlik:**
Yellowish brown, forewing length 3.5 m. Male genitalia; Sternite 9 in lateral view slender, rectangular; lateral arms starting from its anterior upper corner and somewhat extending anteriorly. Tergite 9 in dorsal view mushroom shaped. Inferior appendages oval, with two distal teeth and a short finger-like second segment; in ventral view these appendages are fused over almost their entire length. Inner basal appendage with a large, thick, and caudally directed impair spine. Upper appendages rather broad, with a slender stalk. Phallic apparatus in lateral view long and broad, with rows of large bristles along the middle of the ventral edge and in its distal part. This species is similar to *T. physetes* MALICKY 1995 from Vietnam, but the distal structures of the inferior appendages are longer in *physetes*, and there are various differences in the proportions of the structures.

Holotype ♂: Loc. 2; paratype ♂: Loc. 1.

**Helicopsyche nastia** MALICKY & MELNITSKY, new species (Helicopsychidae)
Pale brownish, length of a forewing 3 mm. Maxillary palps with four segments. Male genitalia as in *H. chrysothoe* SCHMID 1993 from Kameng and Bhutan with the typical form of the inferior appendages, but the two long ends of segment 10 are in dorsal view much thinner and pointed in *chrysothoe*. The phallic apparatus has two distal spines which are slightly bent inwards, and a rounded sclerite.

Holotype ♂ and 1 ♀ paratype: Loc. 1.

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**CORRECTION**

to: *Rhyacophila cabrankensis* nov. spec. from Croatia
(Braueria 34:14, 2007)

The name of the second author is correctly written:
Ana Previšić