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Description of seven new caddis species from Myanmar (Trichoptera: Glossosomatidae, Polycentropodidae, Psychomyiidae, Leptoceridae).

HANS MALICKY & PONGSAK LAUDEE

Abstract. The following new species from Myanmar are described and figured: *Padunia jehudiel*, *Poeciloptila nedriel*, *Pseudoneureclipsis molael*, *Pseudoneureclipsis dubilon*, *Psychomyia cassiel*, *Psychomyia rarideris*, *Tinodes phounebiel*.

The holotypes of the new species are in the collection of the first author. The names are from the list of angels by Umberto Eco. This work was supported by the Higher Education Research Promotion and National Research University Project of Thailand, Office of Higher Education Commission and Prince of Songkla University.

Padunia jehudiel n.sp. (Glossosomatidae)

A yellow insect with black eyes. Forewing length 3 mm. The forewing has a costal fold with dense pilosity inside. Intersegmental membranes of the abdomen without expandable membranous warts. Male genitalia: Segment 9 in lateral view with a long and pointed extension of the anterior edge. Dorsal edge of segment 9 long, and in dorsal view distally triangular. Ventral edge short. Middle of the caudal edge with a blunt hook and a narrow point. Upper appendages short, rounded in dorsal view. The inferior appendages have the form of narrow, straight sticks. Phallus with a mainly membranous dorsal part and a shorter, slightly sclerotised ventral part. The dorsal part includes a pair of long, narrow and pointed sclerites. We are not aware of any other very similar species.

Holotype ♂ and 1♂ Paratype: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, Tajaew stream, 670m, 20°59'N, 99°51'E, 13.1.2015, leg. Pongsak Laudee.

Poeciloptila nedriel n.sp. (Glossosomatidae)

The insect is yellowish brown with dark eyes. Forewing without a costal fold. Length of forewing 2,5 mm. The intersegmental membrane between abdominal tergites 6 and 7, and between tergites 7 and 8 each include a lateral pair of membranous warts which may be expanded. Additionally, there is another but larger wart between tergite 7 and 8. Male genitalia: Anterior edge of segment 9 in lateral view triangular with a large cephalad lobe; caudal edge with some irregular teeth (see the figure), in dorsal view with a pair of protruding broad and short appendages which are distally denticulate. These are probably the upper appendages, but details are difficult to see. Phallus long and membranous, with a dorsal pair of long, straight and pointed sticks. A similar species is *P. maculata* TIAN & LI 1986 from China, but this one has a much longer and thinner, distally slightly furcated pair of sticks on the phallus.

Holotype ♂: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, Salawin River, Naw-awn, 250m, 21°13'N, 98°43'E, 4.5.2015, leg. Sai Aye.

Pseudoneureclipsis molael n.sp. (Polycentropodidae)

Pale brown, underside of body whitish, antennae slightly annulated. Length of forewing 4,5 – 5 mm. Male genitalia: Segment 9 ventrally broad, but strongly narrowed dorsally so that it resembles a narrow clasp there. The dorsal complex includes a broad unpaired middle piece, a pair of large hooks which are bent caudally; a pair of plates with

some distal strong, straight spines; and on its ventral side another pair of large, caudally bent hooks. Inferior appendages large, in ventral view oval, in lateral view with a straight ventral edge and a convex dorsal edge. Its second segment originates from the base of segment 1 and is short and sturdy, bent and pointed. Phallus elongated, relatively thick, and with a pair of lateral rounded appendages in its middle. The exact form must be taken from the figures.

Holotype ♂ and 5♂ Paratypes: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, 440m, Nam Lab stream, Moung Ping, 21°21'N, 99°01'E, 3.5.2015, leg. Sai Aye.

Pseudoneureclipsis dubilon n.sp.

Pale brown, abdomen ventrally pale. Length of forewing 4 – 5 mm. Male genitalia: Segment 9 in lateral view moderately broad in its ventral half, and narrowed in the dorsal half so that the anterior edge forms a hook in its middle, and is concave from there to the dorsal end. The caudal edge has a concave invagination in its ventral third, and is slightly convex in the dorsal half. The dorsal complex includes a pair of dorsal blunt fingers; below it, there is a pair of protruding plates which appear oval in dorsal view; a pair of lateral plates with dense pilosity; and a pair of sclerotised hooks whose form must be taken from the figures. Inferior appendages in ventral view rectangular and broad, with rounded inner edge and straight outer edge. In lateral view, they have a straight ventral edge and a strongly convex dorsal edge which is broadest in its distal third. The second segment has a broad basis and is relatively narrow, bent caudally and ventrally, partly covered by the first segment, and slightly shorter than this one. Phallus basally bulbous, long and slender, subdistally with many fine prickles; in its middle is a pair of large hooks whose form must be taken from the figures.

Holotype ♂ and 6♂ paratypes: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, 440m, Nam Lab stream, Moung Ping, 21°21'N, 99°01'E, 3.5.2015, leg. Sai Aye.

Psychomyia cassiel n.sp. (Psychomyiidae)

Pale brown, body dorsally darker, eyes black. Forewing length 3 mm. Male genitalia: Segment 9 roughly quadrate, upper appendages oval in lateral view, but in dorsal view narrow and slightly bent inwards, distally slightly pointed. The inferior appendages have a short ventral part which appears bilobate in lateral view, but is more complicated in ventral view (see figure); and a very long dorsal part which runs in a wide curve dorsally and the caudal part which is very thin and pointed. Phallus: see the figure; it has a large basal appendage which is directed caudally. – We are not aware of any very similar species.

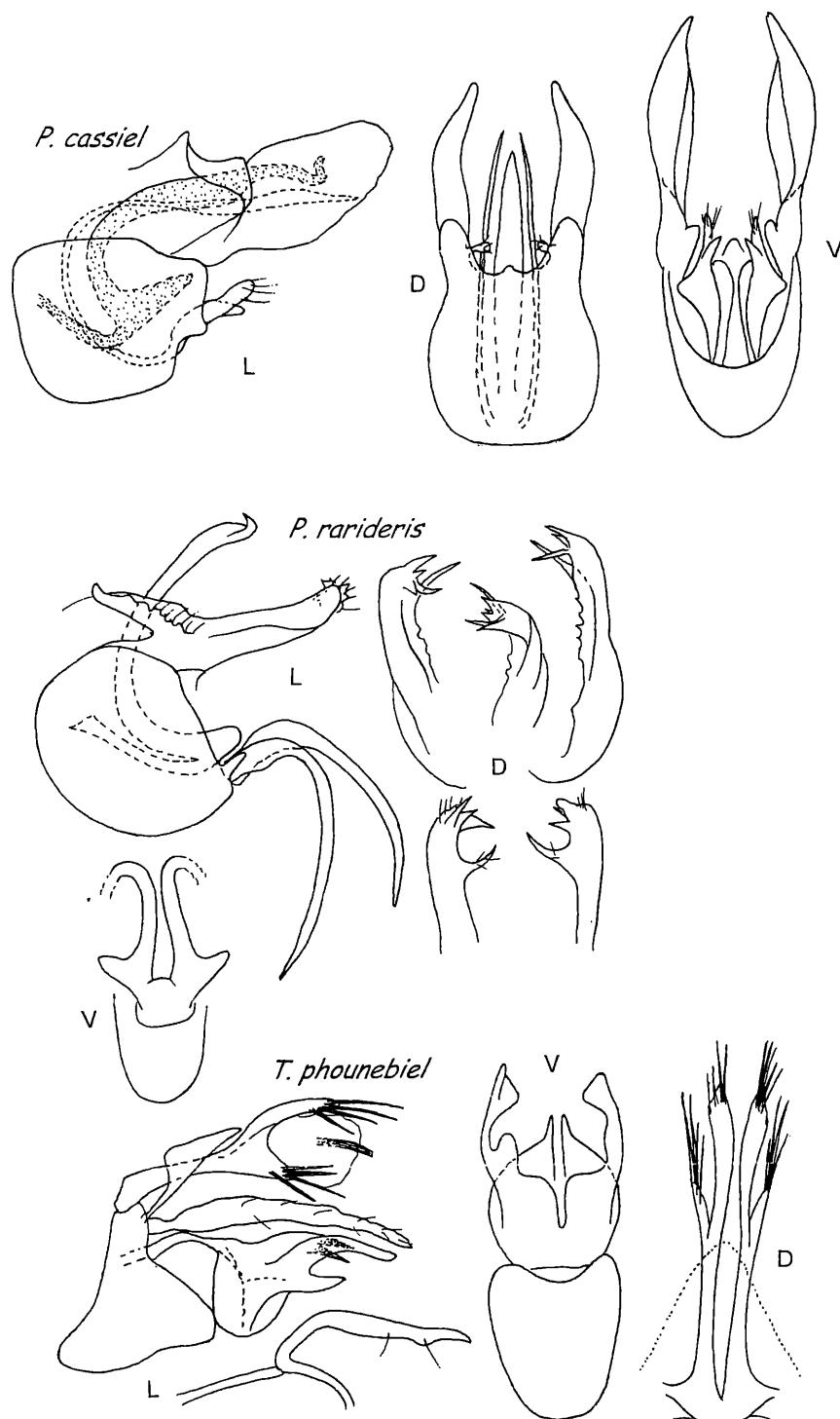
Holotype ♂ and 2♂ Paratypes: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, Nam Lab stream, Moung Ping, 440m, 21°21'N, 99°01'E, 3.5.2015, leg. Sai Aye.

Psychomyia rarideris n.sp.

Pale yellowish, thorax darker, eyes black. Forewing length 3 mm. Male genitalia: Segment 9 rounded in lateral view; upper appendages short and as long as the diameter of segment 9, in lateral view straight and rod-like, but in dorsal view with several relatively long distal spines which are directed inwards; and with some spines along the inner edge. Inferior appendages in lateral view with a very long and very slender claw which is bent downwards; basal of it is a short outwardly directed appendage. Phallus: see the figures. – *P. rarideris* n.sp. is similar to *P. adebratti* JOHANSON 2002 from Borneo, but is distinguished immediately by the distal sticks of the upper appendages. Judging from the modest drawing, *P. hamus* HWANG 1957 from China may be similar, but the description is in Chinese.



Male genitalia of *Poeciloptila nedriel*, *Padunia jehudiel*,
Pseudoneureclipsis molael, *Pseudoneureclipsis dubilon*.
 L .. lateral, D .. dorsal, V .. ventral.



Male genitalia of *Psychomyia cassiel*, *Psychomyia rarideris*, *Tinodes phounebiel*. L .. lateral, D dorsal, V ventral.

Holotype ♂: Myanmar, Shan State, Keng Tung province, Salawin River, Naw-awn, 250m, 21°13'N, 98°42'E, 4.5.2015, leg. Sai Aye.

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Tinodes phounebiel n.sp. (Psychomyiidae)

The specimen is pale yellow with black eyes. Forewing length 4,5 mm. Male genitalia: Ventral part of segment 9 triangular in lateral view, with long ventral edge and very short dorsal branch. Tergite 9 small, triangular and with short lateral branches. The dorsal parts of sternite 9 consist of a pair of very large ledges which are deeply furcated in lateral view, and bear several long, straight spines on both ends which are caudally directed. The distal part of the phallus is large and membranous, with a short straight tube. Inferior appendages with four pointed appendages of different shape (see the figures); basal half rectangular, distally with an appendage in a continuation of the outer edge; this appendage is asymmetric and differently shaped: see the figures. The inner basal appendages are unpaired, slender and pointed, basally bent backwards and then straight and directed caudally. Upper appendages long and slender, and of the usual shape. – Similar species are *Tinodes mogetius* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL 1993 and *Tinodes cincibilis* MALICKY & CHANTARAMONGKOL 1993 from Thailand, but they are easy to separate by the dorsal parts of sternite 9 which are not deeply furcated.

Holotype ♂: Myanmar, Shan State 2, Keng Tung Province, Pin Tao waterfall, 21°26'N, 99°34'E, 977m, 13.1.2015, leg. Pongsak Laudee.

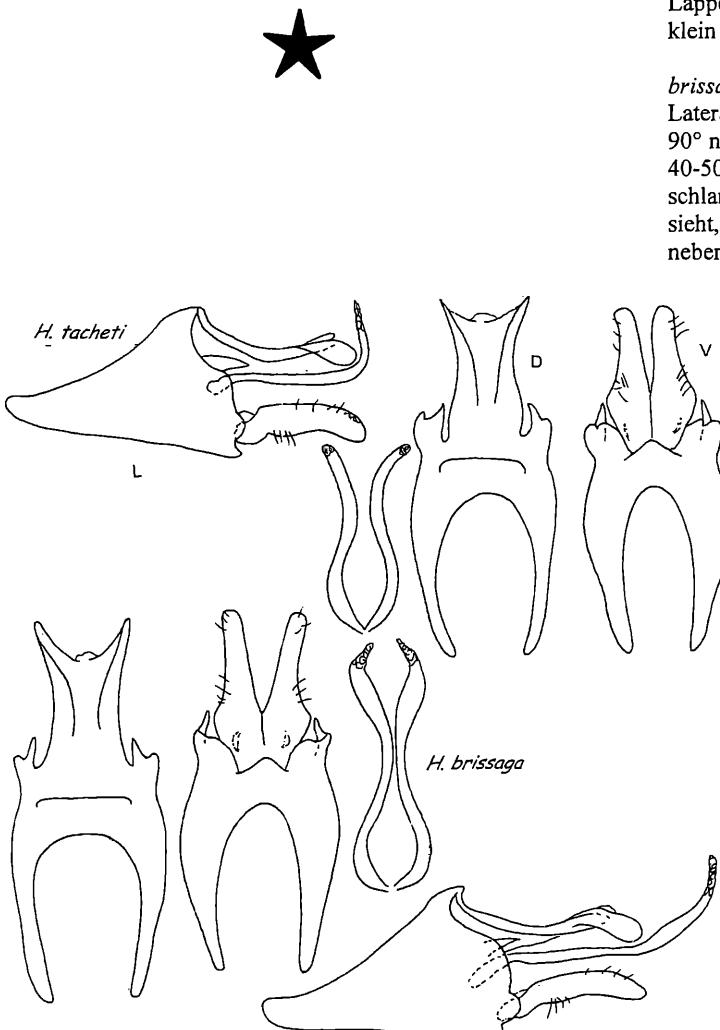
Zur Unterscheidung von *Hydroptila brissaga* MALICKY 1996 und *H. tacheti* COPPA & MALICKY 2005

Beide Arten sind sehr ähnlich *H. occulta* EATON 1873 und *H. martini* MARSHALL 1977 insofern, als sie einen weit nach vorne vorspringenden, in Lateralansicht schlanken Lappen der Vorderkante des 9. Segments und symmetrische einfache Lateralstäbe des 9. Segments haben. Bei *occulta* und *martini* sind die unteren Anhänge in Lateralansicht basal schlank, dann etwas bauchig und distal deutlich verschmälert; bei *brissaga* und *tacheti* sind sie über ihre ganze Länge ziemlich gleich breit. Bei *H. valesiaca* SCHMID 1947 und *H. fuentelarbola* SCHMID 1952 sind die Seitenlappen des 9. Segments viel kürzer.

Bei der Beschreibung von *tacheti* (COPPA & MALICKY 2005) wurde der große Zahn in der Mitte des Kaudalrandes des 9. Segments als Unterscheidungsmerkmal hervorgehoben. Eine neuerliche Prüfung zahlreicher Exemplare zeigte aber, daß dieser Zahn bei beiden Arten vorhanden ist, aber daß er oft schwer sichtbar ist. Der lange Vorderlappen des 9. Segments ist bei beiden Arten entweder gerade oder ganz wenig nach oben gebogen. Das 10. Segment hat bei beiden in Dorsalansicht zwei laterale Spitzen, dazwischen eine Einbuchtung, die in der Mitte einen häutigen Lappen von verschiedener Größe trägt. Manchmal ist er sehr klein und kaum sichtbar.

Das beste Unterscheidungsmerkmal zwischen *brissaga* und *tacheti* ist die Form der Lateralstäbe in Lateralansicht, die bei *tacheti* immer in einem Winkel von 90° nach oben gebogen sind, bei *brissaga* hingegen nur etwa 40-50°. Ferner sind die unteren Anhänge bei *brissaga* schlanker als bei *tacheti*, was man aber nur dann deutlich sieht, wenn man Exemplare beiden Arten unmittelbar nebeneinander legt.

Hydroptila tacheti kenne ich nur aus den Departements Drôme und Ardèche in Frankreich sowie aus dem Friaul (Friuli – Venezia Giulia, Italien), wo sie stellenweise häufig ist: Pordenone, Cordenons, Valle di Resia, Cornino. *Hydroptila brissaga* hingegen ist viel weiter verbreitet. Ich habe Belege aus der Südschweiz (Gordevio, Brissago), Italien (Rio Meri bei Alessandria, Francavilla di Sicilia, Cordenons (Friaul), Spanien (Teruel), Griechenland (Kalamas bei Neraida, Mornos bei Kato Musunitsa, Diakopion, Agia Paraskevi /Ioaninon, Lidoriki, Prokopion auf Euböa), Albanien (Vjosa) und der Türkei (Antalya) gesehen. In der Probe von Cordenons kommen beide Arten miteinander vor.



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Autor(en)/Author(s): Malicky Hans, Laudee Pongsak

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