A new species of *Setodes*: *S. yalaensis* (Leptoceridae, Trichoptera) from southern Thailand.

SARUNEE ESOR, PONGSAK LAUDEE & HANS MALICKY

Abstract. A new species *Setodes yalaensis* is described and figured based on adult male characters.

Key words: Leptoceridae, *Setodes*, new species, Thailand.

Introduction

The biodiversity of caddisflies in Thailand has been studied for almost 30 years. At the moment, more than one thousand species have been found (CHANTARAMONGKOL & al. 2010), and now the number of newly detected species has become low. However, there are some areas where collecting was not intensive, such as the forest areas near the border with Malaysia where the biodiversity is also rich.

The genus *Setodes* RAMBUR 1842 is one of the 12 genera of Leptoceridae found in Thailand where 63 species have been found (MALICKY 2010). In southern Thailand, LAUDEE & PROMMI (2011) reported that 105 species of Trichoptera were collected from the Tapi River, Surat Thani Province. MALICKY & PROMMI (2006) published 21 new species from the south of the country.

The authors are studying the biodiversity of caddisflies in the forest area near the border with Malaysia, and describe a new species here as a first result of this research.

The new species was collected by a UV pan light trap (12 V, 10 W) near a stream. The specimen is preserved in 70% ethanol. The male genitalia were drawn using a compound microscope with a drawing tube. The holotype is deposited in the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum (PSUNHM), Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai Campus, Hat Yai district, Songkla Province, Thailand.

*Setodes yalaensis* n.sp.

Holotype male: Thailand, Yala Province, Banlang Sa Ta Subdistrict, 6°27'N, 101°23'E, ca. 250 m asl., 10 October 2014, leg. Sarunee Esor.


The new species is similar to *Setodes fluvialis* KIMMINS, 1963, *S. imperfectus* ULMER, 1951, and *S. gangaya* GORDON & SCHMID, 1987. It is distinguished by the shape of phallus, with the aedeagus of the new species bifurcate subapically and crossing each other subapically in dorsal view. The ventral basal lobe of inferior appendage bent slanted 45 degrees subapically. In contrast to the other species, the apex of the aedeagus is curved and not branched, and the ventral basal lobe of the inferior appendage is curved.

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by Prince of Songkla University. We would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seppo Karrila and Dr. James P. O’Connor for correcting our English.

References


MALICKY, H., 2010, Atlas of Southeast Asian Trichoptera. – Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, 346 pp.


Authors:

S.E., Faculty of Environmental Management, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai Campus, Songkla Province, Thailand.
P.L., Department of Fishery and Costal Resources, Faculty of Science and Industrial Technology, Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani Campus, Muang distruct, Surat Thani Province, Thailand.

H.M., Sonnengasse 13, A – 3293 Lunz am See, Austria.

Figures: Male genitalia of *Setodes yalaensis* n.sp.: L lateral view; V ventral view.
A new species of Setodes: S. yalaensis (Leptoceridae, Trichoptera) from southern Thailand