

Fifteen new Trichoptera (Insecta) species from Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract

The following new species are described from the west coast of Sumatra (Indonesia): *Dipseudopsis gabiana* and *Pseudoneureclipsis complexa* (Dipseudopsidae); *Psychomyia selatana* and *Tinodes kerinciana* (Psychomyiidae); *Nyctiophylax anryutah*, *N. kupirah*, and *N. tapan* (Polycentropodidae); *Diplectrona dimagaha*, *D. tiguna*, *Hydropsyche pulakita*, and *Cheumatopsyche urhpirdana* (Hydropsychidae); and *Oecetis barisan*, *Setodes pantangulil*, *S. trikuthia*, and *S. wirhal* (Leptoceridae). In addition, the following species are recorded from Sumatra for the first time: *Chimarra briseis* Malicky (Philopotamidae); *Ecnomus hendersoni* Mosely (Ecnomidae); *Diplectrona dulitensis* Kimmings and *Hydropsyche butes* Malicky & Chantaramongkol (Hydropsychidae); and *Ganonema ochraceellum* (McLachlan) (Calamoceratidae). Fourteen more species are recorded, but are previously known from Sumatra.

Key words: Trichoptera, Sumatra, Indonesia, new species, new species records

Introduction

The first species described from Sumatra was *Ganonema pallicorne* McLachlan, 1866 (Calamoceratidae), which was described together with 6 species from other Indonesian islands. Fifteen years later, Albarda (1881) published a work on the Neuroptera from Sumatra and described 5 Trichoptera species: *Dipseudopsis nebulosa* Albarda, 1881 (Dipseudopsidae), *Hydromanicus flavoguttatus* Albarda, 1881 (Hydropsychidae), *Stenopsyche ochripennis* Albarda, 1881 (Stenopsychidae), *Macronema fenestratum* Albarda, 1881 (Hydropsychidae), and *Asotocerus fuscipenne* Albarda, 1881 (Calamoceratidae), the 2 latter subsequently transferred to *Macrostemum* and *Ganonema*, respectively. Ulmer (1905) described 3 more Hydropsychidae and 1 Philopotamidae species from Sumatra, as well as 2 species from other Indonesian islands. Between 1905 and 1951, Ulmer dominated the work on the Sumatran Trichoptera, and with 2 highlights he (Ulmer 1930, Ulmer 1951) described 15 and 25 new species from the island, respectively. Malicky, alone and with co-authors, has dominated the Sumatran Trichoptera research since then. Malicky (2007) listed 327 species from the island and demonstrated that the diversity on Sumatra was high compared to surrounding mainland areas. With less than 100 species recorded (Morse 2009), the other large Indonesian islands of Sulawesi and Java, are less diverse. However, when taking land area into account we find that Sumatra has 1 species for every 1,437 km² while Java has nearly the same species density, with 1 species for every 1,597 km². The other islands in the archipelago are generally less rich, except Bali, which has 35 species recorded (Malicky 1995, Morse 2009), equal to 1 species for every 160 km². However, Malicky (1995) stated that the species diversity of Bali was probably higher, up to 60 species. The Trichoptera diversity of Sumatra is still insufficiently known, and there is a strong interest in increasing our knowledge and obtaining a better picture of the fauna.