



Protura (Hexapoda) from Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Chiang Mai, Thailand

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Abstract

Eight proturan species were collected from Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, northern Thailand. Among them, three species are new to science: *Baculentulus chiangmaiensis*, *Kenyentulus suthepicus*, and *Eosentomon chiangmaiense*. *Baculentulus ogawai* (Imadaté) is redescribed.

Key words: Acerentomidae, Eosentomidae, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

Only one contribution (Imadaté 1965) has been published on the proturan fauna of Thailand. That paper included 26 species: 2 protentomids, 12 acerentomids, and 12 eosentomids. Among them, 11 species were collected from Doi Suthep, northern Thailand, including 1 protentomid, 7 acerentomids, and 3 eosentomids.

During an ecological survey of soil microinvertebrates at Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Chiang Mai, the junior author collected a number of Protura, consisting of eight species, of which five were previously recorded from Thailand. The other three species are new to science and are described below.

Materials and methods

Specimens were collected at the following three localities in the Doi Suthep-Pui National Park (18°51'N, 98°54'E), Chiang Mai, Thailand: 1) mixed deciduous forest just below the Sirinthorn observatory, elevation 700–800m, formerly dominated by teak (*Tectona grandis*), now consisting of several deciduous dipterocarp species (*Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* var. *obtusifolius*, *D. tuberculatus* var. *tuberculatus*, *D. turbinatus*, etc.) and oak (*Quercus kerrii*, *Q. kingiana*, *Q. aliena*, etc.), with a ground vegetation of bamboo; 2) evergreen forest at Khun Chang Kean, elevation 1,350–1,500m, with a dense, two-layered canopy, the upper layer consisting of *Hopea ferrea*, *Shorea henryana*, *Irvingia oliveri*, *Lagerstroemia duppereana*, *Hydnocarpus ilicifolius*, *Walsura trichostenon*, *Memecylon caeruleum* and *Aglaia pirifera*, and the lower layer dominated by *Memecylo novatum*, *Ixora ebarbata*, and *Randia wittii*; 3) eight-year-old plantation of *Ficus subulata* at Mae Sa Mai village, elevation 1,350m. All specimens were collected by N. Likhitrakarn on 4 June 2004.

Specimens were cleared in lactophenol for one hour, then individually mounted in polyvinyl-lactophenol medium. In the descriptions, the holotype measurement is given first followed by the range of paratype measurements in parentheses. Holotypes and some paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Chulalongkorn University Museum of Zoology, Bangkok (CUMZ), and the remaining paratypes are in the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).