



The subfamily Amphigerontiinae (Insecta: Psocoptera: Psocidae) in Sumatra, Indonesia, with descriptions of nine new species

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Abstract

Sixteen species of the subfamily Amphigerontiinae (Psocoptera: Psocidae) known from Sumatra are noted, and nine are here described as new. New taxa represent the genera *Neoblaste* (*N. cochleata*, *N. torquata*, *N. katambiense*, *N. piscata*), *Anomaloblaste* (*A. sudaryantoi*), *Javablaste* (*J. junithai*, *J. ramonai*, *J. darmayasai*) and *Blaste* (*B. jambiense*). The male of *Anomaloblaste* is described for the first time. The genus *Kaindipsocus* is recorded for the first time from Indonesia, represented by *K. splendidus* Lienhard, described from Vietnam.

Key words: Psocoptera, Psocidae, Indonesia, *Neoblaste*, *Anomaloblaste*, *Javablaste*, *Blaste*, *Kaindipsocus*

Introduction

This paper is a taxonomic treatment of a major subfamily of Psocidae in Sumatra, the major western island of Indonesia and of considerable biogeographical interest as an area of faunal transition between peninsular Malaysia and more easterly islands. It complements earlier treatment of these insects in Java and eastern Indonesia (Endang *et al.* 2002) as basic documentation of a complex fauna. Psocidae is the richest family of Psocoptera in extensive collections from Sumatra and, as indicated by the most diverse genus in the region (*Trichadenotecnum* Enderlein: Endang & New 2005), the Sumatran fauna contains many taxa not yet found further east.

Most species of Amphigerontiinae have been captured only in very small numbers in Sumatra, and 16 species are now known from this island (Appendix 1). Nine of these are described as new species in this paper, all referred to described genera, separable by the key in Endang *et al.* (2002). A notable addition to the regional fauna is a species of *Kaindipsocus* Smithers & Thornton previously known from Vietnam, and separable from all other amphigerontiine genera by the tapered scutellar projections on the mesonotum and metanotum, rather than the usual unelaborated rounded form.

Methods

All species treated in this paper are from extensive collections of Psocoptera made in Way Kambas National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Kerinci Seblat National Park, Gunung Leuser National Park, and many non-protected areas in Sumatra. Collections were made by ESK over 66 days in December 1995, January 1996, January 1997 and June–July 1997, mainly by beating vegetation. Details of sites are summarised by Endang & New (2004), and efforts were made to collect not only in the lowlands but also on the slopes of the mountains up to around 1500 m. Vegetation sampled thus included remnants of undisturbed rain forest, lowland secondary forest and other secondary forest (agroforestry), as well as shrubs and cultivated trees.