

## The Genus *Trichadenotecnum* (Insecta: Psocoptera: Psocidae) in Sumatra, Indonesia, With Description of Thirteen New Species

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**ABSTRACT.** Records of 20 species of *Trichadenotecnum* Enderlein (Psocidae) from Sumatra, including 13 species described here as new, are provided. Keys are given to the 33 species of the genus now known from Indonesia, and their relationships and distribution discussed. Most species are known from few individuals and appear to be scarce. Several new species are referable to species groups designated by Yoshizawa for Japanese taxa, but others are anomalous.

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Endang *et al.* (2002) summarized information on the Psocoptera of Indonesia, and emphasized that some major parts of this complex archipelago have scarcely been investigated for these small insects. Their summary implied that the family Psocidae may be especially well represented in the region, with a few genera particularly complex and therefore important to clarify as tools to appraise the diversity and geographical relationships of the fauna. This paper is a further contribution to knowledge of the family Psocidae in Indonesia and deals with a regionally complex and diverse genus of the family, *Trichadenotecnum* Enderlein, in the large western island of Sumatra, which has hitherto been poorly surveyed. In this paper, we supplement information on the genus from more eastern parts of Indonesia (Endang *et al.*, 2002) to provide a more complete appraisal of *Trichadenotecnum* in Indonesia.

Sumatra is geographically important in indicating possible transitional faunal relationships with both West Malaysia and eastern Indonesia: indeed, it has been described as “the gateway to Indonesia” from Asia, and was

last connected to the Asian mainland only some 10 000 years ago. The second largest island in the archipelago (after Borneo), Sumatra has an area of about 475 000 km<sup>2</sup>, and the Bukit Barisan Mountain Range extends for much of the length of the island. Psocoptera were collected by beating vegetation in the four most important National Parks in Sumatra (Fig. 1) (Way Kambas National Park [WKNP], Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park [BBSNP], Kerinci Seblat National Park [KSNP], Gunung Leuser National Park [GLNP or LRNP]), and from numerous areas outside the national parks. Latitude/longitude data for all localities are given to the nearest minute. Way Kambas is in the southeast lowlands, much of the area in and around the park being cultivated land, and the other three parks are founded on montane forest in the major range. Extensive areas of kebun cultivation (involving perennial crops in areas recently cleared of forest for cultivation) occur within and around these parks, so that varying levels of disturbance have occurred. Considerable information on these changes is provided by Laumonier (1997).

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