













*Tinodes ventralis*, sp. n.

(Figures 1, 13 - 16)

Body brown. Body length with folded: male 3.8 mm.

**Male genitalia.** Tergum IX small, triangular, with posterior angle blunt, lateral arms slender. Sternum IX with anterior margin angled at middle, posterior margin straight. Superior appendages each slender basally, slightly thickening to middle, tapering to apex. Coxopodites fused mesally, with semicircular mesal excavation between them on posterior margin; in lateral view, each tapering to acute ventrad apex; in ventral view, ventral process short and broad, with small mesal teeth; harpago finger-shaped, arising from inner subapical margin of coxopodite; phallic guide acute at apex, curved ventrad; phallic guide apodeme straight and slender, extending anterad beyond anterior margin of sternum IX. Phallic sheath processes curved ventrad under phallobase, fused mesally to each other for most of their length, each forked only at apex, with two apical spines on each fork; reunited with ventral side of phallobase in middle; phallobase very large and complicated; apex compressed, transparent, each side with row of subapical spines; middle with pair of acute lateral processes (parameres ?) at each side of phallobase beneath phallicata; phallicata above middle of phallobase composed of oval plate with slender ejaculatory duct projection arising from middle.

Female unknown.

**Holotype male.** Fei-long River, Si-mian-shan, Jiang-jin-xian, Si-chuan, 7 July 1990, 800 m elevation, collected by L. Yang (deposited in NAU).

The species has been found only at the type locality in Si-chuan Province of China, Oriental Biogeographic Region.

The species is probably closely related to *Tinodes reuso* Malicky, 1993, as suggested by the very similar inferior appendages with the short and broad ventral process of the fused coxopodites and the finger-like harpagones. However, *T. reuso* has four phallic sheath processes which are not refused with the ventral side of the phallus and does not have rows of subapical spines on the phallus nor lateral spines of the phallobase.

*Tinodes wuyuanensis*, sp. n.

(Figures 2, 5-6, 17-19)

Body brown. Body length with folded wings: male 4.4 mm; female 4.6 mm.

**Male genitalia.** Tergum IX as narrow as phallus in dorsal view; lateral strip narrow, forming

small acute anterior spine after joining sternum IX. Sternum IX square in ventral view. Each superior appendage airy, long, slender, blunt at apex. Coxopodites fused mesally for two-thirds their length; in lateral view, each coxopodite directed obliquely dorsocaudad with slender posterior lobe as long as basal part. Harpagones sickle-shaped, each arising subapically from inner-posterior margin of its coxopodite and nearly as long as posterior lobe of coxopodite; phallic guide apodeme slender, as long as phallus, slightly expanded at anterior apex; phallic guide single, curved ventrad at middle, with dorsal groove at basal half, apical half compressed, rounded at apex in lateral view. Phallus long, fully sclerotized, expanded ventrad at middle; ejaculatory duct projection short, arising from dorsal socket at one-third length from base of phallus; median bridge arched; phallic sheath processes directed ventrad basally then arched caudad, long and slender, straight and acute at apex, extending beyond apex of phallus.

**Female genitalia.** Sternum VIII separated as two triangular sclerites. Segment X slender, 18 times as long as broad in middle in lateral view, tapering evenly to segment XI in dorsal or ventral view, without transverse row of setae dorsally and without pair of longitudinal sclerites ventrally.

**Holotype male.** Qin-hua-he, 57 KM, N. of Wu-yuan, Wu-yuan-xian, Jiang-xi, 25 May 1990, 250 m elevation, collected by J. C. Morse, L. Yang and C. Sun (deposited in NAU). Paratypes: 4 males, same locality as holotype (3 deposited in NAU, 1 in CUAC).

The species is similar to *Tinodes lebeli* Malicky, 1993, in the male genitalia with separated phallic sheath processes directed ventrad basally. However, the differences are obvious: the sheath processes are much longer, extending beyond the apex of the phallus in the new species; the sheath processes are slender, without any spines (broader at base and with several long setae in *T. lebeli*); and the harpagones are sickle-shaped and arise subapically (each forming a short, straight club in *T. lebeli*).

**Distribution.** The species is only found in the type location in Jiang-xi Province of China, Oriental Biogeographic Region.

*Tinodes chinchina* Mosely, 1942

(Figures 20-23)

*Tinodes chinchina* Mosely, 1942, p. 356.

Forewing length 3 mm.

**Male genitalia.** Tergum IX broadly rectangular with shallow, broad mesal excision on posterior

margin. Superior appendages long, slender and blunt apically. Phallic sheath processes fused at base, forming stem under phallus. Coxopodites mostly fused, with four apical processes; outer processes longer than others, acute; next inner processes (probably harpagones) hairy, round apically; next innermost ones sinuous, acute, arising from bases of next inner processes; ventral processes shortest, acute. Phallic guide broad at base, acute at apex. Phallus compressed, expanded apically; ejaculatory duct projection slender, one-third as long as phallus; pair of paramere spines beside phallus, reaching apex of phallus.

The following description was provided by Mosely (1942):

"Insect very small and yellow. Genitalia M. - Dorsal plate short, nearly square, with the apical margin excised; beneath it, attached to the upper penis-over, is a long slender, transparent spine; superior appendages long and rather stout, completely denuded of fringe on the upper surface in the example under description; penis and upper penis-cover obscure, as long as the superior appendages, wide from the side, with the upper margin curving over slightly to make a broad beak; a pair of fine, spine-like penis sheaths; inferior appendages branched; there is a very broad base from which the outer branch, a stout, curved spine, arises at the apex; the second and inner branch is slightly shorter than the outer and broad, with as obtuse apex; the third forms a short, very fine, curved spine, arching downward from the base of the second; the fourth arises from the inner margin of the appendage, below the other three as seen from beneath; inside the bases of the inferior appendages, and uniting them, is a single process, broad at the base with an acute, produced apex, curving downward, as seen from the side.

Length of the anterior wing M and F 3 mm."

This species is closely related to *Tinodes anibrita* Schmid, 1972, and *Tinodes higashiyama* Tsuda, 1942, as suggested by the compressed phallus, curved as a beak in lateral view. We have not yet studied the male genitalia of *Tinodes anibrita* and *Tinodes higashiyama*. However, from available information, it appears that the dorsal process of each inferior appendage is blunter from lateral

view and the ejaculatory duct projection arises closer to the apex of the phallus in *Tinodes anibrita* than in *Tinodes chinchina*. We are unable to distinguish *Tinodes chinchina* from *Tinodes higashiyama*; although we suspect that they are synonyms, we prefer to await making such a decision until we have seen variation in additional specimens.

The species is recorded only from the type locality in Fu-zhou, Fu-jian Province, China, Oriental Biogeographic Region.

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