



The genera *Clematoscenea* and *Setopsocus* (Psocoptera: Psocidae) in Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract

Three new species of Psocidae with setae on the basal fore wing veins are described from Sumatra. They are referred to two closely related genera, as *Clematoscenea smithersi* **sp. nov.**, *Setopsocus clematoscenoides* **sp. nov.** and *S. leuserensis* **sp. nov.**. Two described species in these genera are also noted from Sumatra, and their affinities discussed.

Key words: Psocoptera, Psocidae, *Clematoscenea*, *Setopsocus*, biogeography

Introduction

Classification of the Psocidae, at present believed to be the richest family of Psocoptera in Indonesia, provides substantial problems in the region. In this paper, we deal primarily with four species that differ from all others in having setae on the basal veins of the fore wing, thus departing from the usual glabrous wing form predominant in the family. On this feature alone, they are referable to *Setopsocus* Smithers & Thornton (1981), described to contain a single such species from New Guinea, and placed currently within the Psocinae tribe Cerastipsocini. However, a related genus in this tribe, *Clematoscenea* Enderlein, although usually glabrous, contains one described species (*C. goilala* Smithers & Thornton 1981, from Papua New Guinea) with setae on the basal fore wing veins. One of the species described below is most clearly referable to *Clematoscenea* on the very distinctive narrow parallel-sided cell M3 in the fore wing, and two other new species are referred to *Setopsocus*, in which cell M3 is broader and widened at the wing margin. One thus represents a second species of *Clematoscenea* from Sumatra, and four species of *Setopsocus* are now known. However, *S. clematoscenoides* **sp. nov.** is very similar in general appearance to *Clematoscenea* and could be regarded as transitional between the two genera.

All species of these two genera appear to be rare in Indonesia but, despite the paucity of material, merit description as demonstrating further their variety in the Indonesian archipelago. The three new species described below are each known only from single individuals, despite extensive collecting in many parts of Sumatra (Endang & New 2004).

Methods

Specimen preparation and measurements were undertaken using standard techniques (New 1977). Measurements of body length were made from fresh specimens in alcohol; other body measurements are from slide-mounted material. Pearman's method as described by Ball (1943) was used in the measurement of the ratio of interocular distance to diameter of eye (IO: D). Illustrations were made using a camera lucida, from permanently slide-mounted specimens (in euparal). Scale lines to genitalic structures represent 0.1 mm. Only