World wide, the genus *Tinodes* Curtis, 1834 includes 205 described species, and approximately 48% of the species within the Psychomyiidae. The majority of the species is found in the Holarctic and Oriental regions, of which the western part of the Palearctic (91 species) and Oriental (78 species) regions are the richest. Three species are recorded from the Australian region: two in New Guinea and one in Australia. Ten species are known from the Afrotropical region, including the southern, western and eastern parts of the continent. Eleven species are recorded from the Eastern Palearctic region, fourteen species from the Nearctic region, and one species from Neotropical region (Brazil). In the Oriental region, the highest species number is recorded respectively from India (21 species), the Philippines (12 species) and Thailand (11 species).

Five *Tinodes* species were previously known from Malaysia: *Tinodes anakkunci* Malicky, 1995 and *T. multispinosus* Schmid, 1972 from West Malaysia (fig. 3); *Tinodes igok* Kimmins, 1955, *T. silvicolus* Kimmins, 1955 and *T. tricalcaratus* Kimmins, 1955 from Sarawak (fig. 3) (Malicky 1995, Schmid 1972, Kimmins 1955). In this paper, two more East Malaysian species are described.

**Methods**

The terminology on morphological structures follows Nielsen (1957). The type material is deposited at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.

**Description**

*Tinodes malickyi* sp. n.

(fig. 1)

Type material. – Holotype male: Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Sipitang Mendolong Nursery, 6.iv.1986, light trap [Stig Adebratt leg.]

**Diagnostic characters**

Male *T. malickyi* sp. n. can be distinguished from other *Tinodes* in the genitalia: the shape of segment IX; the harpago with long, slender, dorsally bent, tapering ventral branch, and tuboid, ventrally curved dorsal branches; the median spine which is strong, needle-shaped, laterally curved; the proximal process which is slender and strongly ventrally curved; and segment X which is smoothly and slightly posteriorly curved.

**Etymology**

*T. malickyi*, from Prof. Dr. Hans Malicky, in recognition of his valuable work on Oriental Trichoptera.

**Correspondence:** K. A. Johanson, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Box 50007, 104 05 Stockholm, Sweden. Email: kjell.arne.johanson@nrm.se

**Key words.** – *Tinodes malickyi*; *Tinodes fulvus*; new species; Psychomyiidae; Trichoptera; Borneo; Malaysia.
corner; anal veins well developed. Hindwing 2.35 mm; with seven, long, substraight hamuli in row of approximately 0.2x hindwing length; R, fuses with wing margin at 0.6 wing length; R2, as long as R, and M; fork 2 with nygma at posterior part; crossvein R-M present; M, about as long as M+; Cu1 more than 2x length of Cu2; Cu1, proximal part parallel with Cu2; A, and A, present. Genitalia (figs 1b-d): segment IX, lateral view, with concave ventral margin (fig. 1b); expanded into anteroventral rounded process; dorsal part slender, tapering towards phallus (fig. 1b); in ventral view (fig. 1d), parallelogram-shaped, slightly broader than long; with undulated posterior margin (fig. 1d). Superior appendage (fig. 1b), long, curved and with parallel dorsal and ventral margins, covered by long setae; in dorsal view (fig. 1c) slightly curving medially. Proximal process, lateral view (fig. 1b), with proximal part directed dorsally, median part curves strongly posterovertrally, forming a U-shaped needle; in ventral view (fig. 1d) with short basal arms attached to gonocoxites. Basal plate with anterior part needle-shaped, about 1.2x longer than length of IXth sternite (fig. 1d). Coxopodite, lateral view (fig. 1b), proximal part with dorsal and ventral margins strongly and slightly convex, respectively; dorsal branch of harpago tuboid, setose, curved ventrally; ventral branch of harpago tapering and curved dorsally; ventral branch longer than dorsal branch; coxopodite, ventral view (fig. 1d), with median margin V-shaped, ending in slightly laterally curved median spine; median margin shortly incised immediately basally to ventral branch of harpago; both dorsal and ventral branches of harpago curved medially. Segment X, lateral view (fig. 1b), club-shaped, slightly curved posteriorly; in dorsal view (fig. 1c), distally with parallel lateral margins and convex posterior margin. Phallus, lateral view (fig. 1b);
slightly curved ventrally, with two, median, internal processes; phallic processes originate about medially on phallus, run nearly parallel with phallus; in dorsal view (fig. 1c), cigar-shaped, phallic processes slightly tapering, with lateral, stout setae on distal half.

Female. – Unknown.

*Tinodes fulvus* sp.n.  
(fig. 2)

Type material. – Holotype male: Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Sipitang Mendolong Nersery, 5.iv.1988, light trap [Stig Adebratt leg.]

**Diagnostic characters**

Male *T. fulvus* sp. n. can be distinguished from other *Tinodes* in the genitalia: the shape of segment IX; the substraight dorsal margin of coxopodite; the harpago with stout, dorsally bent, tapering ventral branch, and tuboid, slightly dorsally curved dorsal branches; the absence of a median spine; the proximal process which is basally thick and strongly ventrally curved; and posteriorly right angled segment X.

**Etymology**

From Latin, *fulvus*, meaning reddish yellow, and refers to the color of the body and wings.
Description

Male (holotype). – Wings (fig. 2a): forewing 2.70 mm long; Sc straight, ends in wing margin at 0.6 wing length; R, bent at crossveins; crossvein between Sc and R present; crossvein between R and R<sub>2,3</sub> present; Dc apparently open; fork 2 with nygma present in posterior part; crossvein R-M fuses with stalk of fork 2; M<sub>1</sub> approximately 1.1x longer than M<sub>3</sub>; M<sub>3</sub> about as long as Cu<sub>1b</sub>; Cu 2 not parallel with Cu 1; Tc about 0.15x forewing length, with nygma near anterodistal corner; anal veins well developed. Hindwing 2.18 mm; with four long, substraight hamuli in row of approximately 0.15x hindwing length; R, fuses with wing margin at 0.7 wing length; R<sub>2,3</sub> as long as R, and M<sub>1</sub>; fork 2 with no obvious nygma; crossvein R-M present; M<sub>1</sub> about as long as M<sub>3</sub>; Cu<sub>2</sub> more than 3x length of Cu<sub>1b</sub>; Cu<sub>2</sub> diverges from Cu<sub>1</sub>; A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> present. Genitalia (figs 2b-d): Segment IX, lateral view (fig. 2b), with substraight ventral margin; expanded anteroventrally into pointed process; dorsal part broad towards phallus, parallel along its length, (fig. 2b); in ventral view (fig. 2d), paralelogram-shaped, 1.4x broader than long; with slightly convex posterior margin (fig. 2d). Superior appendage (fig. 2b), long, curved, with subparallel dorsal and ventral margins, covered by setae; in dorsal view (fig. 2c) straight. Proximal process, lateral view (fig. 2b), with proximal part directed dorsally and bent strongly posteriorly into a broad, pointing process curving ventrally at apex (fig. 2d); with long, broad basal arms attached to gonocoxites. Basal plate anteri- orly needle-shaped, about 1.4x longer than IXth sternite (fig. 2d). Coxopodite, lateral view (fig. 2b), with dorsal and ventral margins substraight and convex, respectively; dorsal branch of harpago broad, tuboid and substraight, covered by setae; ventral branch of harpago tapering and with dorsally curved apex; ventral branch as long as dorsal branch; coxopodite, ventral view (fig. 2d), with inner margin U-shaped, without median spine; inner margin with deep incision immediately basally to ventral branch of harpago; both dor- sal and ventral branches of harpago curved medially. Segment X, lateral view (fig. 2b), club-shaped, strongly bent posteriorly; in dorsal view (fig. 2c), tongue- shaped, and with rounded posterior margin. Phallus, lateral view (fig. 2b); slightly sigmoid, with two, medi- an, curved processes; phallic processes originate distally on phallus and curves ventrally (fig. 2b); in dorsal view (fig. 2c), cigar-shaped.

Female. – Unknown.

Key to *Tinodes* of Malaysia based on male genitalia

1. Segment X, lateral view, with posterodorsal part strongly concave .............................................. 2
   – Segment X, lateral view, with posterodorsal part convex ........................................................... 3
2. Proximal process about as long as the superior appendage; coxopodite, in ventral view, with medi- an margins parallel and ending in prominent, pointed median spine ........................................... *T. tricalcaratus*
   – Proximal process much shorter than the superior appendage; coxopodite, in ventral view, with median margins forming a V and without median spine ......................................... *T. anakkunci*
3. Coxopodite, in lateral view, broader than long; with long, thick setae in row along posterior mar- gin; both dorsal and ventral branches of harpago longer than the coxopodite ........ *T. multispinosa*
   – Coxopodite, in lateral view, longer than broad; without setae in row along posterior margin; both dorsal and ventral branches of harpago shorter than the coxopodite ........................................ 4
4. Coxopodite with dorsal margin substraight (as in fig. 2b); superior appendage reaches far beyond the harpago ..................................................... 5
   – Coxopodite with dorsal margin strongly convex (as in fig. 1b); superior appendage reaches about the end of the harpago ............................................ 6
5. Phallic process with three, long, broad, apical setae; coxopodite, in ventral view, with V-shaped posteromedian incision; proximal process, in lateral view, divided into pointed dorsal and ventral branches ........................................... T. silvicola
   – Phallic process without apical setae; coxopodite, in ventral view, with U-shaped posteromedian incision (fig. 2d); proximal process, in lateral view, undivided ........................................... T. fulvus sp. n.
6. Phallus with a single, thin, posteriorly oriented, dorsal process; proximal process short, broad in lateral view, with dorsomedian knob; coxopodite, in ventral view, posteromedian incision with sigmoid margins; median spine bent laterally ........
   ................................................................. T. igok
   – Phallus without dorsal process; proximal process long, thin, without dorsomedian knob; coxopodite, in ventral view, posteromedian incision with substraight margins (fig. 1d); median spine slightly curved laterally .......... T. malickyi sp. n.

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REFERENCES