

Systematic Position of *Trichadenotecnum enderleini* (Roesler) (Psocodea: “Psocoptera”: Psocidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Trichadenotecnum enderleini* (Roesler, 1943) is the only native species of the genus known from Australia to date. However, its exact systematic position is not firmly fixed mainly due to the lack of information on taxonomically and phylogenetically important morphological characters. In this study, *T. enderleini* is examined morphologically to clarify further its systematic position. The forewing markings and male terminal structures clearly show that the species lacks all apomorphies of *Trichadenotecnum* Enderlein, 1909 and is thus only distantly related to the genus. Therefore, *T. enderleini* is excluded from *Trichadenotecnum*. *Ptycta florensensis* Endang, Thornton & New, 2002 from Indonesia is considered to be the closest relative of *T. enderleini*, and *T. enderleini* is consequently transferred to the genus *Ptycta* Enderlein, 1925. As a result, Australia is excluded from the distributional range of *Trichadenotecnum*, except for *T. circularoides* Badonnel, 1955 considered to be introduced.

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The genus *Trichadenotecnum* Enderlein, 1909 (“Psocoptera”: Psocidae) has long been characterized by the superficial similarities of forewing markings and venation and has included a heterogeneous assemblage of species. Although recent morphological and molecular analyses provided a clear limit of the genus as a monophyletic group (Yoshizawa, 2001, 2003, 2004), further examination of some species placed currently in the genus is required to clarify their exact systematic position. In particular, the correct systematic placement of the only endemic Australian species of the genus, *T. enderleini* (Roesler, 1943) (Smithers, 1996), is needed to understand more clearly the distributional range

and biogeography of the genus. Morphological characters of *T. enderleini* have not been examined since its original description, in which only fore- and hindwing venation and coloration were illustrated; no information on genital structures has been provided.

The species was originally described as *Psocus conspurcatus* Enderlein, 1903. Subsequently, the species was transferred to the genus *Trichadenotecnum* by Enderlein (1925) based on the superficial resemblance of forewing venation and markings. The specific epithet, *conspurcatus*, was preoccupied by *Psocus conspurcatus* Rambur, 1842 and thus Roesler (1943) gave the new specific epithet,

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