

Revision of the New Caledonian genus *Mecynostomella* (Trichoptera, Kokiriidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Mecynostomella* Kimmins, 1953 is revised. Six new species are described: *Mecynostomella sigma* sp.n., *M. hollowayi* sp.n., *M. brevis* sp.n., *M. caledonia* sp.n., *M. spinosa* sp.n., and *M. flinti* sp.n. The diagnosis of *Mecynostomella* is modified due to the new findings and distribution maps of the *Mecynostomella* species are presented. A key to males of all species of Kokiriidae is presented.

Key words: Trichoptera, Kokiriidae, *Mecynostomella*, New Caledonia, new species, key, maps

Introduction

The first Kokiriidae described, the Chilean species *Pangullia faziana* Navas, 1934, was originally classified within the Limnephilidae. It was subsequently given uncertain family status by Schmid (1955a). The same year, Schmid (1955b) described *Rhynchopsyche fusca* within the family Brachycentridae. The two genera were later considered synonyms by Flint et al. (1999). The second described Kokiriidae species was the New Caledonian *Mecynostomella fusca* Kimmins, 1953, originally placed within the Sericostomatidae. McFarlane (1964) described a third species, *Kokiria miharo* McFarlane, 1964, from New Zealand as a Plectrotarsidae in a new subfamily Kokiriinae. This species was subsequently given family status by Ross (1967), who also included *Rhynchopsyche* in the family. Neboiss (1974) recorded the family from Australia, represented by the species *Tanjistomella verna* Neboiss, 1974. In subsequent publications, Neboiss (1977, 1984) described four more Australian species, three in the genus *Taskiria* Neboiss, 1977, and one in the genus *Taskiropsyche* Neboiss, 1977. Six additional species within *Mecynostomella* are herein described, raising the number of species within Kokiriidae to fourteen, and making the New Caledonian endemic genus *Mecynostomella* the richest, with seven species.