

A new genus of long-horned caddisfly from the Amazon basin (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae: Grumichellini)

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Abstract

Amazonatolica hamadae, new genus, new species (Leptoceridae: Grumichellini), is described from the Amazon basin of Brazil. The adult male and female, larva, pupa and case are described and illustrated. The biology and habitat of the new species is unusual for members of its tribe in that it occurs attached to vegetation in acidic, lowland streams.

Key words: Trichoptera, Leptoceridae, Grumichellini, new genus, new species, Brazil, South America, Amazon, Neotropics, caddisfly, larva, pupa

Introduction

The Leptoceridae, or long-horned caddisflies (named for the very long, slender adult antennae), is the second largest family in the order Trichoptera, with a total of 1,567 species worldwide (Morse 2003), 148 in the Neotropics (Flint et al 1999), and 41 in Brazil (Paprocki et al. 2004) (the latter figures represent a fraction of the actual fauna as many new species are known from the Neotropics). The family contains two subfamilies, the largely southern hemisphere Triplectidinae and the more cosmopolitan Leptocerinae (Morse 1981, Morse & Holzenthal 1987), containing 14 and 30 genera, respectively. The Grumichellini, one of 3 triplectidine tribes, has its greatest diversity in the Neotropics, where two genera are known, *Atanatolica* Mosely 1936, with 17 described species and *Grumichella* Müller 1879, containing 4 described species (Holzenthal 1988). Two other grumichelline genera, comprising a total of only 3 species, are known from the Australasian Region. *Triplexa villa* Mosely 1953 (in Mosely & Kimmins 1953), occurs in southeastern Australia and *Gracilipsodes psocopterus* Sykora 1967, and *Gracilipsodes similis*