

## Four new species of *Contulma* from South America (Trichoptera: Anomalopsychidae)

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### Abstract

Four new species in the caddisfly genus *Contulma* Flint 1969 (Trichoptera: Anomalopsychidae) are described from Bolivia and southeastern Brazil: *C. boliviensis* n. sp. (Bolivia), *C. fluminensis* n. sp. (Brazil), *C. meloi* n. sp. (Brazil), and *C. tripui* n. sp. (Brazil). The Bolivian species represents the first record of the genus and family for Bolivia. The Brazilian species form a closely related group of species also including *C. tijuca* Holzenthal & Flint 1995.

**Key words:** Trichoptera, Anomalopsychidae, *Contulma*, South America, Neotropics, new species, Bolivia, Brazil

### Introduction

The caddisfly genus *Contulma* Flint, 1969, a member of the endemic Neotropical family Anomalopsychidae, was last revised by Holzenthal & Flint (1995) when they described 18 new species, reviewed the 3 previously described species, and presented a species phylogeny. Since 1995, no additional new species or new records have been added to the literature. Members of the genus and the family are rare and seldom collected; there is only 1 other genus, the monobasic *Anomalopsyche minuta* (Schmid, 1957). In fact, the 21 described species of *Contulma* are known from only 144 adult specimens; the 4 new species described here are known from only 5 specimens! The rarity of adult specimens is somewhat due to the fact that adults seldom come to blacklights, the standard method for collecting adult caddisflies, but primarily from the fact that these insects frequent small waterfalls, seeps, and small streams in lush, forested, usually remote, montane areas where they have to be netted during the day. They seem to display a high degree of local endemism throughout the mountainous regions of Central and South America. Species are known from Costa Rica (6 species), Colombia (7 species), Ecuador (7 species), Peru (1