



Six new species of *Cernotina* Ross, 1938 (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae) from Brazil

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Abstract

Six new species of *Cernotina* Ross are described from two Brazilian states: *Cernotina anhanguera* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina bispicata* **sp. nov.**, and *Cernotina falcata* **sp. nov.** from Goiás State (Cerrado biome) and *Cernotina lanceolata* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina longispina* **sp. nov.**, and *Cernotina sinuosa* **sp. nov.** from Espírito Santo State (Atlantic Forest biome). In addition, we report the first record of *Cernotina spinigera* Flint 1971 from Goiás State.

Key words: taxonomy, caddisflies, Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Neotropical Region

Introduction

The cosmopolitan family Polycentropodidae (Trichoptera: Annulipalpia) has about 650 extant species allocated in 15 genera (Chamorro & Holzenthal 2011). In the Neotropics, five genera are recorded: *Cernotina* Ross 1938, *Cynellus* Banks 1913, *Nyctiophylax* Brauer 1865, *Polycentropus* Curtis 1835, and *Polyplectropus* Ulmer 1905 (Chamorro & Holzenthal 2011).

The genus *Cernotina* includes 65 extant species and is found exclusively in the New World (Morse 2013). *Cernotina* reaches its highest diversity in the Neotropics (Holzenthal *et al.* 2007; Dumas & Nessimian 2011). Despite this great diversity in South America, there is no record of this genus in the Chilean subregion (Flint 1983). The richness of the genus will likely increase significantly with more surveys in areas with low sampling effort (Flint *et al.* 1999). Of the 32 species found in Brazil, 28 of them occur in the Amazon region and only four in the Atlantic Forest (Flint 1971, 1983, 1991; Sykora 1998; Holzenthal & Almeida 2003; Blahnik *et al.* 2004; Santos & Nessimian 2008; Dumas & Nessimian 2011). Although the genus has been reported from the Cerrado biome, in Goiás State (Barbosa *et al.* 2011), the immature specimens were not identified at the species level.

Larvae of *Cernotina* are commonly found in lentic habitats or slowly flowing streams and rivers, but also occur in streams with a wide variety of environmental conditions, such as water speed, river width and vegetation cover (Wiggins 1996). The adults of *Cernotina* can be distinguished from those of other Neotropical genera in the family by the absence of a preapical spur on each foreleg (Angrisano & Sganga 2009).

In this paper, six new species are described based on specimens collected in two Brazilian biomes: Atlantic Forest (Espírito Santo State) and Cerrado (Goiás State). Furthermore, the distribution of *Cernotina spinigera* Flint 1971 is updated.

Material and methods

The material was collected in two biomes, Atlantic Forest and Cerrado, respectively in the states of Espírito Santo and Goiás (Fig. 1). The specimens were collected using a Townes Style Malaise trap (Townes 1972), a Pennsylvania trap with white light (Frost 1952), and white light on a white sheet. The material was preserved in