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***Notalina roraima* Holzenthal 1986 (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae), male genitalia variability and larval description**

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Abstract

Notalina roraima Holzenthal 1986 was described on the basis of a single holotype specimen from the Pantepui Region. The species is a member of the endemic Neotropical long-horned caddisfly (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae) subgenus *Notalina* (*Neonotalina*) Holzenthal 1986. We present new records of this species and describe some morphological variation in the male genitalia. Moreover, we describe and illustrate the larva of this species and include information of its habitat. We also differentiate it from *N. morsei*, the only larva of the subgenus *Neonotalina* described until now.

Key words: Caddisflies, larva, Neotropics, Pantepui, taxonomy, Venezuela

Introduction

The genus *Notalina* has a trans-Antarctic distribution between Australia and the Neotropics (Holzenthal *et al.* 2007). It was erected by Mosely (1936) for three Australian species. Since then, 25 species have been described in two subgenera, *N.* (*Notalina*) and *N.* (*Neonotalina*) Holzenthal, from the Australasian and Neotropical regions, respectively. In South America the subgenus *Neonotalina* contains 11 described species: *N. brasiliانا* Holzenthal 1986, *N. cipo* Holzenthal 1986, *N. froehlich* Calor & Holzenthal 2006, *N. goianensis* Calor 2008, *N. hamiltoni* Holzenthal 1986, *N. jordanensis* Henriques-Oliveira, Spies & Dumas 2012, *N. morsei* Holzenthal 1986, *N. nanay* Holzenthal 1986, *N. matthiasi* Holzenthal 1986, *N. paulista* Calor & Holzenthal 2006, and *N. roraima* Holzenthal 1986. Holzenthal (1986) divided the Neotropical subgenus into two species groups, the *N. brasilianna* Group (in southeastern Brazil) and the *N. roraima* Group (near the Brazilian-Venezuelan border). This hypothesis was corroborated by the phylogenetic analysis by Calor *et al.* (2006). Immature stages of *N.* (*Neonotalina*) had remained unknown until Calor & Froehlich (2008) described the larva and pupa of *N. morsei*.

The species *N. roraima*, from the Mt. Roraima plateau (Holzenthal 1986; Derka & Zamora-Muñoz 2012), is the only record of the genus from Pantepui. Pantepui is a discontinuous biogeographical province (Mayr & Phelps 1967) formed by the ecological communities of summits of table-top mountains called tepuis from the Guayana region of Venezuela and adjacent areas of Brazil and Guyana. Records of Trichoptera in Pantepui are mostly based on material collected at Cerro de la Neblina expeditions in the 1980s (Flint 1998; Flint *et al.* 1987; Holzenthal 1988; Schmid 1989; Blahnik 1997; Johanson & Holzenthal 2004; Hamilton & Holzenthal 2005; Chamorro & Holzenthal 2010). Moreover, species findings and descriptions have been published from four other tepuis: Mt. Roraima (Ross & King 1952; Holzenthal 1986), Auyán-tepui (Flint *et al.* 1987), Ptari-tepui (Schmid 1989) and Cerro Duida (Flint *et al.* 1987). Altogether 23 species belonging to 8 genera and 6 families have been published from Pantepui (Derka & Zamora-Muñoz 2012).

Notalina roraima is known only from the holotype specimen (Holzenthal 1986). Here we present new records