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First record of *Limnephilus affinis* Curtis 1834 (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae) in the Azores

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The Macaronesian Islands (the Azores, Madeira, the Canary and the Cape Verde Islands) are recognized as an important hotspot of Mediterranean biodiversity (Myers *et al.* 2000). Among the archipelagos, the Azorean terrestrial fauna is characterized by a lower percentage of endemism, and less species richness in general; about half of that known for the Canary Islands and 80% of that known for Madeira and the Selvagens (Borges *et al.* 2010). While in the Canary Islands and Madeira, 18 and 13 species have been respectively recorded (Hughes & Barnard 2008; Báez & Oromí 2010), the number of species of the trichopteran fauna of Azores Islands is very short. Up to now it has included only four species: Two Paleartic species, *Hydroptila vectis* Curtis 1834 and *Oxyethira falcata* Morton 1893; a Macaronesian endemic, *Hydroptila fortunata* Morton 1893; and an Azorean endemic, *Limnephilus atlanticus* Nybom 1948. Information on island occurrence of *H. fortunata* is not available, but the other three species are known to be well distributed in the archipelago (Borges 2010; Raposeiro *et al.* 2012).

FIGURE 1. View of Lagoa do Landroal on Pico Island (Azores). Photograph by A. Cordero.

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With this new record, the number of species inhabiting in the Azores increases (Table 1). The low macroinvertebrate species richness found in the Azores archipelago can be explained as a combination of remoteness and geological youth (Borges & Hortal 2009). However, knowledge of the species diversity of the Azorean freshwater fauna is still far from complete (Raposeiro *et al.* 2012). The observation of two flying individuals in subsequent days implies that they could belong to the same species and to a well-established population in the Azores archipelago, instead of being vagrants. However, more samplings of water bodies of Pico and nearby islands should be performed to know whether this is a rare species or it reaches a high density of individuals.

Studied material: Lagoa do Landroal (Lajes do Pico, Pico, Azores), 26 S 389570 4257630 [38.4601, -28.2657], 790 m, 28.viii.2013, 1 female, A. Cordero leg. Forewing length: 11 mm.

The specimen is deposited in the C. Zamora Collection, University of Granada, Spain (UGR).

TABLE 1. Updated list of Azorean Trichoptera, distribution and colonization status, as in Borges *et al.* (2010). Abbreviations: WP= West Palearctic; EP = East Palearctic; OL = Oriental; AZ = no information is available concerning occurrence on one or more specific islands; COR = Corvo; FLO = Flores; FAI = Faial; PIC = Pico; SJG = São Jorge; TER = Terceira; SMG = São Miguel, and SMR = Santa Maria; END = Azorean endemic species; MAC = Macaronesian endemic species; n = native species.

SPECIES	General distribution	Azorean distribution	Colonization Status
Hydroptilidae			
Hydroptila fortunata Morton 1893	WP (Canary Islands)	AZ	MAC
Hydroptila vectis Curtis 1834	WP, EP, OL	FLO, FAI, PIC, TER, SMG	n
Oxyethira falcata Morton 1893	WP, EP	COR, FLO, PIC, SJG, SMG, SMR	n
Limnephilidae			
Limnephilus atlanticus Nybom 1948	WP (Azores Islands)	COR, FLO, FAI, PIC, SJG, TER, SMG	END
Limnephilus affinis Curtis 1834	WP, EP	PIC	n

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