



Checklist of the caddisflies of the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands (Trichoptera)

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Abstract

The first faunistic review of the caddisflies (Trichoptera) from the Iberian Peninsula, using as a reference the Limnofauna Europaea, was presented in 1987 and included 267 species. A comprehensive faunistic, nomenclatorial and systematically revised checklist of the Iberian caddisflies was given in 1992 and included 294 species for the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands.

Since 1992 our knowledge of the faunistic composition of some peninsular areas, especially of the meridional half and the Mediterranean region have considerably improved. It is now possible to update significantly the knowledge of caddisflies in the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands. We critically reviewed the literature data and supplemented these with our recent new records. We also take into consideration some unpublished collections of the authors from different Iberian regions.

The checklist now contains 342 species (327, 185, 60 and 18 species from the Spanish mainland, the Portuguese mainland, Andorra, and the Balearic Islands, respectively), belonging to 75 genera and 22 families. Together, 4 families, i.e., Limnephilidae (23.7%), Hydroptilidae (14.9%), Leptoceridae (10.5%) and Rhyacophilidae (9.3 %), comprise 57% of the Iberian fauna.

Key words: Caddisflies, checklist, Iberian Peninsula, Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Balearic Islands, new records

Introduction

The Iberian fauna is characterized by very high species richness and number of endemics, nearly 1/3rd of the total species (González *et al.* 1987), so this region can be recognised as a hotspot of biodiversity and endemism in the West Palaearctic (De Moor & Ivanov 2008). Most endemics have a limited distribution and are often known from only small and isolated populations. This increases their risk for extirpation and urgent conservation actions are needed to preserve these valuable species.

Investigation of the caddisfly (Trichoptera) fauna has a long tradition in the Iberian Peninsula. Scientific papers recording Iberian Trichoptera species began appearing in the middle of the 19th century mainly from Rambur, Pictet, and especially McLachlan. Further, the Jesuit Longinos Navás was very active collecting and describing caddisflies. Between 1900 and 1934, Navás published 80 articles with Iberian Trichoptera records. Following his death, and during and after the Spanish Civil War, there was an interruption in Iberian Trichoptera studies, until 1952 when F. Schmid published the most comprehensive contribution to the knowledge of the Spanish Trichoptera to date (Schmid