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ABSTRACT

Systematics of the genus *Banyallarga* are reviewed. Illustrations, a generic diagnosis, and descriptions are provided for males and females. A new subgenus, *Histricoverpa*, is recognized. Nine previously described species are recognized: *Banyallarga* (*Banyallarga*) *argentinica* (Flint), *B. (%B.)* *columbiana* (Navás), *B. (%B.)* *loxana* (Navás), *B. (%B.)* *vicaria* (Walker) *B. (%B.)* *villosa* (Navás), *B. (%B.)* *yungensis* Flint, *B. (%Histricoverpa acutiterga* (Denning and Hogue), *B. (%H.)* *fortuna* (Resh), and *B. (%H.)* *mollcula* (McLachlan). Eight species are described as new: *B. (%B.)* *penai* (Peru), *B. (%H.)* *echinata* (Peru), *B. (%H.)* *mexicana* (Mexico), *B. (%H.)* *rica* (Nicaragua), *B. (%H.)* *quincemil* (Peru), *B. (%H.)* *sanchezi* (Colombia), *B. (%H.)* *sylvana* (Costa Rica, Nicaragua), and *B. (%H.)* *tapanti* (Costa Rica). *Banyallarga testacea* is designated a synonym of *B. (%B.)* *vicaria* and a neotype of *B. testacea* is designated to clarify the identity of the genus. The genus *Loxinum*, formerly considered a synonym of *Banyallarga*, is designated a synonym of *Chimarrhodella* (Philopotamidae).

**Key words**: Trichoptera, Calamoceratidae, *Banyallarga*, caddisfly, Neotropical, taxonomy, systematics

INTRODUCTION

The Calamoceratidae are a cosmopolitan family of 8 extant genera, 1 fossil genus, and over 100 described species. Two endemic genera occur in the Neotropics, *Banyallarga* Navás and *Phylloicus* Müller. *Phylloicus* contains 55 species; *Banyallarga*, with 11 described species, is the second largest calamoceratid genus in the New World. The distribution of these species is more limited than that of *Phylloicus* species, which range from the southwestern United States throughout South America; *Banyallarga* species are restricted to Central America and northwestern South America. A new species from Oaxaca is the northernmost record, and *Banyallarga argentinica* the southernmost. Only the larva of *Banyallarga argentinica* is described. I have also seen material of *B. acutiterga*; the description will be published elsewhere. Unlike other calamoceratid genera, which exclusively use plant material in their cases, the larvae of *Banyallarga* build tubular cases primarily of mineral fragments with some plant material incorporated. They are found in slowly flowing areas on sandy-stony bottoms or among vegetation (Flint & Angrisano 1985). *Banyallarga* larvae appear to be omnivorous.

Navás established the genus *Banyallarga* in 1916, in the Hydropsychidae, Macroneematinae. The holotype of the type species, *B. testacea*, from Colombia, is lost. Subse-