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Associations, new records, and a new species of *Atopsyche* from northwestern Argentina and southern Bolivia (Trichoptera: Hydrobiosidae)

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Abstract

The larva, pupa, and the adult male of a new species of *Atopsyche* (Trichoptera: Hydrobiosidae) from northwestern Argentina and southern Bolivia are described and illustrated. *Atopsyche (Atopsaura) yunguensis* new species, is close to *A. (Atopsaura) lobosa* Ross and King 1952 and *A.(Atopsaura) spinosa* Navás 1930. In the new species the parapods are large, broadened at the tip, and dorsally curved toward the midline, the apical segment of the inferior appendages is curved toward the midline, and the phallotheca bears a dorsal bilobed lobe with lateral spines. Preimaginal stages of *A. spinosa* and *A. callosa* are described and illustrated and represent new records from Bolivia. In addition, *A.* (*Atopsyche*) *kamesa* is newly recorded from Argentina.

Key words: Trichoptera, Hydrobiosidae, *Atopsyche*, new species, associations

Introduction

Subtropical mountain forest (Yungas or Boliviano-Tucumano) extends along discontinuous mountain ranges from southern Bolivia to Catamarca province in northwestern Argentina. The “Yungas forest” ranges in altitude from 300 m to over 3000 m, presenting an altitudinal stratification of the vegetation. The climate is warm and humid, with annual temperatures ranging from 14ºC to 26ºC and rainfall from 1000 mm to 2500 mm (Hueck 1978). Yungas forest in northwestern Argentina and the forest in northeastern Argentina contains 50% of the total species richness of the country (Brown *et al*. 2001). Nevertheless this area has not been well collected (Flint 1983) and the caddisfly fauna from northwestern Argentina and southern Bolivia is poorly known.

Atopsyche Banks 1905 is the largest genus in the family Hydrobiosidae and occurs throughout the Neotropical Region, except in the Chilean subregion. At present, there are

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