



Five new species of *Cernotina* Ross (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae) from Central Amazonia, Brazil¹

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¹Publication number 10 of the Igarapés Project

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Abstract

Five new species of *Cernotina* Ross, 1938—*Cernotina odonta* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina lobisomem* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina pesae* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina aruma* **sp. nov.**, and *Cernotina flexuosa* **sp. nov.**—are described and figured from specimens collected in Central Amazonia, Amazonas State, Brazil. With the addition of these new species, 31 species of the genus are now known from Brazil and 22 in Amazonas State.

Key words: caddisflies; Central Amazonia; *Cernotina*; Neotropical; Polycentropodidae; taxonomy

Introduction

The Polycentropodidae are a large and diverse family of caddisflies represented in all biogeographic regions of the world, except for the most remote oceanic islands (Flint *et al.* 1999). Six genera occur in Neotropics, five in Brazil: *Cernotina* Ross, *Cyrnellus* Banks, *Nyctiophylax* Brauer, *Polycentropus* Curtis, and *Polyplectropus* Ulmer. In *Cernotina*, 59 species were described from the New World. This genus was originally established for three North American species by Ross (1938), but a large number of species has recently been discovered in South America. A high diversity of *Cernotina* has been recorded from Amazon region (Flint 1971, Sykora 1998). Currently, 26 species are recorded in Brazil, of which 23 are in the Amazon basin, from the states of Amazonas, Pará and Roraima (Flint 1971, Sykora 1998).

Adults of *Cernotina*, particularly the females, come in large numbers to light traps. They are very similar in general structure, but are remarkable for their wide variation in male genitalic morphology. The Amazon species have forewings each 2.5–4.0 mm long, and are pale to dark brown in color. Flint (1971) presented a key to previously known species of *Cernotina* occurring in Amazon basin, but more species have since been described and many others probably have not yet been discovered.

Material collected in Amazonas State revealed five new species of *Cernotina*, described in this paper: *Cernotina odonta* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina lobisomem* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina pesae* **sp. nov.**, *Cernotina aruma* **sp. nov.**, and *Cernotina flexuosa* **sp. nov.**

Material and methods

The material was collected with Pennsylvania light traps (Frost, 1957) and preserved in 80% ethanol. For genitalic examination, the abdomens were removed and cleared in 10% KOH. The terminology for male genitalia