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The larva of *Parasetodes respersellus* (Rambur 1841) with notes on its habitat and European distribution (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae)

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Abstract

Two larvae collected from the River Tisza were recognized to belong to the genus *Parasetodes* according to the available generic description. The fact that *Parasetodes respersellus* is the only European/Western Palaearctic representative of the genus enabled us to describe the hitherto unknown larva of this species based on the collected specimens. Diagnostic features to distinguish the genus from other Central European genera are discussed. Possible species-specific characters are compared with those of other previously described species of the genus. Some notes on larval habitat and the European distribution of *P. respersellus* are given.

Key words: long-horned caddisflies, larval description, morphological characters, Hungary

Introduction

In the family of long-horned caddisflies (Leptoceridae), *Parasetodes* McLachlan 1880 is a small genus, which was included in Nectopsychini by Morse (1981) and was phylogenetically clustered weakly with *Leptocerina* Mosely 1932 and *Achoropsyche* Holzenthal 1984 and possibly with *Blyzophilus* Andersen et al. 1999 and *Nectopsyche* Müller 1879 by Malm & Johanson (2011). The genus is distributed in the Afrotropical, Palaearctic and Oriental Regions, represented by seven species and one subspecies (Morse 2014) which Malicky (2006, 2013b) was unable to differentiate. Among these species, *Parasetodes respersellus* (Rambur 1842) is the only species known from the Western Palaearctic Region (Graf et al. 2008; Malicky 2004, 2013b; Morse 2014).

Although the adults of *Parasetodes* species are well known, our knowledge of the larvae is more limited. A detailed generic description was given on the basis of larvae of *P. tumbanus* Marlier (Marlier 1962). Additionally, some characters of larvae of *P. maguirus* Mosely were mentioned and illustrated by de Moor (2002). Both species are distributed in the Afrotropical region (Morse 2014), and no information is yet available for larvae of species from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions. However, the above mentioned descriptions enable us to distinguish the larva of *Parasetodes* from those of other genera. At the same time, after the recent description of the larva of *Homilia leucophaea* (Forcellini et al. 2013), *Parasetodes respersellus* still represents the only Central European leptocerid genus with an unknown larva (Waringer & Graf 2011, 2013).

In 2013 two leptocerid larvae were collected along the River Tisza, Hungary, which were not identifiable according to currently used keys for Central European species (Lechthaler & Stockinger 2005; Waringer & Graf 2011, 2013). Notwithstanding, we were able to recognize that the specimens belong to the genus *Parasetodes* according to the generic description by Marlier (1962). The fact that *Parasetodes respersellus* is the only European representative of the genus enabled us to describe the hitherto unknown larva of this species based on the collected specimens.

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