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## A new species of *Neothripsodes* Holzenthal, 1989 (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae) with new generic and species records in Bahia State, Brazil

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### Abstract

Trichoptera is the most species-rich clade of exclusively aquatic insects. In Brazil, 645 species have been recorded, distributed in 70 genera and 16 families. In the Northeast Region of Brazil, 85 species have been recorded, including 56 in Bahia State. Sixteen of the Northeast Region species belong to the family Leptoceridae. Among these, the long-horned caddisfly genus *Neothripsodes* Holzenthal has been a monotypic genus since its erection more than 26 years ago. It is an endemic genus in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and only the male stage has been described for its only known species, *Neothripsodes anomalus*. In this paper, we describe a new species of *Neothripsodes*, with the first description of a female in this genus. Additionally, we present new records for the family Leptoceridae in Bahia, especially from the Serra Bonita Mountains, in order to help solve a long-term problem in Brazilian caddisfly research: An uneven proportion of studies in some regions of the country due to historical reasons. The Northeast Region of Brazil still remains a neglected area in which efforts to unearth its biodiversity should be focused. In this work, four species are recorded for the first time for Bahia State and its Serra Bonita Mountains: *Grumichella rostrata* Thienemann 1905, *Neothripsodes holzenthalii* n. sp., *Nectopsyche fuscomaculata* Flint 1983, and *Notalina cipo* Holzenthal 1986. *Neothripsodes* and *Notalina* are new generic records for Bahia State. The following four species are new records for Serra Bonita: *Atanatolica bonita* Costa & Calor 2014, *Oecetis martinae* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *O. furcata* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, and *Triplectides gracilis* (Burmeister 1839). Additional new distributional records for Bahia State are included in this study.

**Key words:** Aquatics insects, Atlantic Forest, biodiversity, caddisflies, description, taxonomy

### Introduction

Trichoptera Kirby 1813 is the most species-rich clade of exclusively aquatic insects, with around 15,000 described species worldwide (Morse 2014). In the Neotropical Region, 2,609 species have been recorded, with 645 in Brazil, distributed in 70 genera and 16 families (Santos *et al.* 2015; Vilarino & Calor 2015). In the Brazilian Northeast Region, 85 species have been reported, 56 of them in Bahia State. Among the species recorded from Bahia state, 18 of them belong to the family Leptoceridae: *Amazonatolica hamadae* Holzenthal & Pes 2004, *Achoropsyche duodecimpunctata* (Navás 1916), *Atanatolica bonita* Costa & Calor 2014, *Grumichella rostrata* Thienemann 1905, *Nectopsyche splendida* (Navás 1917), *Oecetis acanthostema* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *Oecetis amazonica* (Banks 1924), *Oecetis clavicornia* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *Oecetis connata* Flint 1974, *Oecetis excisa* Ulmer 1907, *Oecetis froehlichii* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *Oecetis furcata* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *Oecetis iguazu* Flint 1983, *Oecetis inconspicua* (Walker 1852), *Oecetis martinae* Quinteiro & Calor 2015, *Oecetis paranensis* Flint 1982, *Oecetis punctipennis* (Ulmer 1905), and *Triplectides gracilis* (Burmeister 1839).

Leptoceridae is the second largest family of Trichoptera (Holzenthal *et al.* 2011) with 2,060 described extant species divided into 48 genera. In the Neotropical Region there are 180 species of long-horned caddisflies recorded. In Brazil there are 63 recorded species in nine genera: *Achoropsyche* Holzenthal 1984, *Amazonatolica* Holzenthal & Pes 2004, *Atanatolica* Mosely 1936, *Grumichella* Müller 1879, *Nectopsyche* Müller 1879,