New species of *Chimarrhodella* from Venezuela and Ecuador (Trichoptera: Philopotamidae)

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Abstract

Two new species of *Chimarrhodella* (Trichoptera: Philopotamidae) are described and placed within the current phylogenetic framework for the genus. New species described (with their corresponding distribution) are *Chimarrhodella paria* (Venezuela) and *C. ornata* (Ecuador).

Key words: Trichoptera, Philopotamidae, Chimarrinae, *Chimarrhodella*, caddisfly, new species, Neotropics

Introduction

Chimarrhodella is a small caddisfly genus endemic to South America and the southern part of Central America. It is significant in being the sister taxon to the very large and nearly cosmopolitan genus *Chimarra*. The genus was revised by Blahnik and Holzenthal (1992), who recognized nine species in the genus (four newly described) and proposed a hypothesis for relationships among the species. Additionally, the monophyly and close phylogenetic relationship of *Chimarrhodella* and *Chimarra* was established. Relative monophyly of the two genera has also been confirmed by recent DNA sequence data (Kjer et al. 2001, 2002). The only other genus included in the subfamily Chimarrinae is the monotypic and poorly known genus *Edidiehlia*, described from Sumatra by Malicky (1993). Precise phylogenetic placement of *Edidiehlia* remains uncertain. Like *Chimarra* it has foretibial spurs reduced to one, but seems to have the anal veins of the hind wing more complete, and hence more primitive, than either *Chimarra* or *Chimarrhodella*.

Recently accessioned material has revealed two additional species of *Chimarrhodella*, described in this paper. Terminology used in the paper follows that in general use for Trichoptera and as used by Blahnik and Holzenthal (1992) for other *Chimarrhodella* species, except that the term endothecal spine is used instead of paramere and the more general