



## A new species of microcaddisfly genus *Flintiella* Angrisano (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae) from Amazonas State, Brazil<sup>1</sup>

ALLAN PAULO MOREIRA SANTOS<sup>2</sup> & JORGE LUIZ NESSIMIAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Publication number 11 of the Igarapés Project.

<sup>2,3</sup>Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Caixa Postal 68044, Cidade Universitária, 21941-971, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.

E-mail: <sup>2</sup>a.santos@ufrj.br; <sup>3</sup>nessimia@acd.ufrj.br

The genus *Flintiella* was erected by Angrisano (1995) for a species from Argentina and Uruguay. Harris *et al.* (2002b) reviewed the genus, and described eight species occurring throughout Central and South America. Adults of *Flintiella* are minute, ranging from 1.5 mm to 2.5 mm in length. The genus is assigned to the tribe Stactobiini and is closely related to *Orinocotrichia* Harris *et al.*, 2002a. *Flintiella* and *Orinocotrichia* share the absence of ocelli, the triangular posterior warts on the head, the elongate apodemes from the anterolateral margin of abdominal segment IX, and the keyhole-like vaginal sclerite of the bursa copulatrix (Harris *et al.* 2002a; 2002b). *Flintiella* is distinguished from *Orinocotrichia* by the structure of the subgenital plate, the presence of a diagonal row of short setae on the forewing, and the anterior position of the vaginal sclerite (Harris *et al.* 2002b).

Currently, only *Flintiella astilla* Harris *et al.*, 2002b and *Flintiella boracea* Harris *et al.*, 2002b are recorded from Brazil. Pes (2005) recorded the occurrence of larvae of the genus from Amazonas State. Now, a new species is described from Manaus municipality, Amazonas State, Brazil.

### Material and methods

The material was collected with light traps and preserved in 80% ethanol. To observe structures of genitalia, the abdomen was removed and cleared in 10% KOH. The terminology for male and female genitalia follows that presented by Harris *et al.* (2002b). The female association is presumptive, based on the co-occurrence with males. The illustrations were made under a microscope equipped with a camera lucida. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil (INPA), and paratypes are deposited in the same institution and also in the Coleção Entomológica Professor José Alfredo Pinheiro Dutra, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (DZRJ).

### *Flintiella manauara* sp. nov.

Figs. 1–7

**Description.** *Male.* Length from tip of head to end of wings 1.7–2.0 mm. General color, in alcohol, brown. Antennae each with 18 segments, and covered by short golden setae. Frontal area of head with pale yellowish setae. Dorsum of thorax with golden setae. Mesoscutellum divided by transverse suture. Metascutellum rectangular. Legs covered by short dark brown setae; tibial spur formula 0, 2, 3. Abdominal segment VII annular, with short posterior process on venter (Fig. 1). Segment VIII annular. *Male genitalia.* Segment IX reduced ventrally, dorsally with sclerotized hooks curved downward on posterolateral margin, anterolateral margins developed as thin rods extending through segment VII (Figs. 1, 2). Segment X rectangular in dorsal view, and lobate in lateral view (Figs. 2, 3). Inferior appendages each quadrangular in ventral view, with short round posterolateral projection and short projection on internal apical margin (Fig. 1). Subgenital plate, in ventral view, with short apicomeres incision, slightly projected posterolaterally, ventral process wide and strongly sclerotized, apex curved downward (Figs. 1, 3). Phallus tubular, long, slender, apex divided into 2 lobes, depressed and truncate distally, ejaculatory duct protruding between lobes (Figs. 4, 5).