



New species and records of *Antillocladius* Sæther and *Litocladius* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther from Brazil and Costa Rica (Chironomidae: Orthoclaadiinae)

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Abstract

Antillocladius anandae sp. n., *A. itatiaia* sp. n. and *Litocladius neusae* sp. n. from Brazil, and *L. chavarriai* sp. n. from Costa Rica are described and illustrated as males. In addition, new records of *A. antecalvus* Sæther, *A. arcuatus* Sæther, *A. brazuca* Mendes *et* Andersen, *A. folius* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther, *A. musci* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther and *Litocladius floripa* Mendes *et* Andersen are given. Including the new species described below *Antillocladius* Sæther now comprises 27 species from the Neotropical, Nearctic and Oriental zoogeographical regions, while *Litocladius* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther comprises 5 species from the Neotropical region.

Key words: Chironomidae, Orthoclaadiinae, *Antillocladius*, *Litocladius*, new species, new records, Brazil, Costa Rica, Neotropical region

Introduction

The genus *Antillocladius* was described by Sæther (1981) based on *A. antecalvus* Sæther from Saint Vincent, British West Indies. Since then 24 species from the Neotropical, Nearctic and Oriental zoogeographical regions have been described or transferred to the genus (Sæther 1982, Wang & Sæther 1993, Andersen & Contreras-Ramos 1999, Mendes *et al.* 2004, Yamamoto 2004, Mendes & Andersen 2008). The immatures are described for a few species (Sæther 1984, Mendes *et al.* 2004).

The genus *Litocladius* was described by Mendes *et al.* (2004) based on male, female and pupa of *L. mateusi* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther from São Paulo State in Brazil. Recently, Mendes & Andersen (2008). described two additional Brazilian species, *L. confusus* and *L. floripa*, both as males only.

Spies *et al.* (2009) presented a key to the chironomid genera of Central America. The genus *Litocladius* was not included and will key to *Antillocladius* Sæther, from which it can be separated based on the presence of lateral lamellae on the virga and by having three types of acrostichals, strong decumbent close to the antepnotal lobe followed by a few weak hair-like acrostichals and with several scalpellate acrostichals in mid-scutum.

Recent collecting in Brazil and Costa Rica have yielded two new species of *Antillocladius*, *A. anandae* and *A. itatiaia* from Brazil and two new species of *Litocladius*, *L. chavarriai* from Costa Rica and *L. neusae* from Brazil, as well as new records for *A. antecalvus* Sæther, *A. arcuatus* Sæther, *A. brazuca* Mendes *et* Andersen, *A. folius* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther, *A. musci* Mendes, Andersen *et* Sæther, and *L. floripa* Mendes *et* Andersen.

Material and methods

The specimens were mounted on slides in Canada balsam or Euparal following the procedures outlined by Sæther (1969). The terminology follows Sæther (1980).