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New species of the caddisfly genus *Alterosa* Blahnik 2005 (Trichoptera: Philopotamidae: Philopotaminae) from Brazil

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Abstract

Alterosa Blahnik 2005 contains 23 described species distributed in southern and southeastern Brazil. Twelve new species in the caddisfly genus *Alterosa* are described from Brazil: *Alterosa affinis* sp. nov., *A. bandeira* sp. nov., *A. bilanceolata* sp. nov., *A. caissara* sp. nov., *A. capixaba* sp. nov., *A. catarinae* sp. nov., *A. graciosa* sp. nov., *A. inappendiculata* sp. nov., *A. morato* sp. nov., *A. paranaensis* sp. nov., *A. ruschii* sp. nov., and *A. spiesae* sp. nov. Illustrations of the male genitalia, descriptions, and diagnosis are provided for each of the new species. In addition, new distribution records in Brazilian states are given for *A. caparaonensis*, *A. flinti*, *A. intervalles* and *A. marinonii*.

Key words: Atlantic Forest, distributional notes, Neotropical Region, taxonomy

Resumo

Alterosa Blahnik 2005 contém 23 espécies descritas, distribuídas no Sul e Sudeste do Brasil. Doze espécies novas de tricópteros do gênero *Alterosa* são descritas para o Brasil: *Alterosa affinis* sp. nov., *A. bandeira* sp. nov., *A. bilanceolata* sp. nov., *A. caissara* sp. nov., *A. capixaba* sp. nov., *A. catarinae* sp. nov., *A. graciosa* sp. nov., *A. inappendiculata* sp. nov., *A. morato* sp. nov., *A. paranaensis* sp. nov., *A. ruschii* sp. nov. e *A. spiesae* sp. nov. Ilustrações da genitália do macho, descrições e diagnoses são fornecidas para cada uma das espécies novas. Além disso, novos registros de distribuição para estados brasileiros são fornecidos para *A. caparaonensis*, *A. flinti*, *A. intervalles* e *A. marinonii*.

Palavras-chave: Mata Atlântica; notas de distribuição; Região Neotropical; taxonomia

Introduction

Philopotamidae is a large caddisfly family with 20 extant genera comprising about 1000 described species worldwide, divided into three subfamilies (Holzenthal *et al.* 2007). Rossodinae contains only the monotypic genus *Rossodes* Özdikmen & Darilmaz 2008, which is limited to Madagascar (Ross 1956, as *Paulianodes*). Chimarrinae includes the cosmopolitan genus *Chimarra* Stephens 1829, with nearly 600 species, *Chimarrhodella* Lestage 1925, with 11 Neotropical species, and *Edidiehlia* Malicky 1993, a monotypic and poorly known genus endemic from Sumatra (Blahnik 2004). The subfamily Philopotaminae contains 16 genera, most of relatively restricted distribution (Holzenthal *et al.* 2007). Only three genera of Philopotaminae are recorded from the Neotropics: *Sortosa* Navás 1918, with 20 described species from the Chilean subregion; *Wormaldia* McLachlan 1865, with approximately 150 species worldwide; and *Alterosa* Blahnik 2005, with 23 species endemic in southern and southeastern Brazil (Flint *et al.* 1999; Blahnik 2005; Muñoz-Quesada & Holzenthal 2008; Jardim & Dumas 2012).

Ross (1956) established a classification for philopotamid caddisflies. However, his pre-Hennigian taxonomic system was made without strict implementation of cladistic criteria. Some of the taxa he recognized were not monophyletic, based on his own assessment of relationships (Blahnik 2005). This is the case in the genus *Dolophilodes* Ulmer 1909. Ross placed most of the genera of Philopotaminae into a single genus, *Sortosa* Navás