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First records of *Ochrotrichia* Mosely, 1934 (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae) in Northeastern Brazil: Five new species and two new geographical records

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Abstract

About 170 species have been assigned to the New World genus *Ochrotrichia*, only two of which were previously recorded from Brazil. Material collected in Bahia and Ceará states represent the first records of this genus from Northeastern Brazil and reveal five new species of *Ochrotrichia*. These are described and illustrated in this paper: *O. caatinga* sp. nov. (*O. aldama* group, from Ceará), *O. priapo* sp. nov. (*O. aldama* group, from Bahia); *O. limeirai* sp. nov. (*O. aldama* group, from Ceará), *O. constricta* sp. nov. (undetermined group, from Bahia), and *O. igrapiuna* sp. nov. (*O. xena* group, from Bahia). *Ochrotrichia manuensis* Flint & Bueno-Soria 1999 is firstly recorded from Brazil and *O. patulosa* (Wasmund & Holzenthal 2007) is firstly recorded from Northeastern Brazil.

Key words: Ochrotrichiinae, taxonomy, Neotropical, microcaddisflies

Introduction

The Trichoptera family Hydroptilidae, comprising 75 genera and over 2,100 species, is the most diverse of all caddisfly families (Holzenthal *et al.* 2011; Morse 2014). Six subfamilies are recognised here: Hydroptilinae, Leucotrichiinae, Neotrichiinae, Ochrotrichiinae, Orthotrichiinae, and Stactobiinae, all occurring in the Neotropical Region (as tribes of Hydroptilinae in Holzenthal *et al.* 2007). Ochrotrichiinae is distributed exclusively in the New World and includes five genera, namely *Angrisanoia* Ozdikmen, 2008, *Metrichia* Ross, 1938, *Rhyacopsyche* Müller, 1879, *Ragatrichia* Oláh & Johanson, 2011, and *Ochrotrichia* Mosely, 1934.

Ochrotrichia was established based on a Jamaican species, *O. insularis* Mosely 1934, and later some species in *Hydroptila* Dalman, 1819 and *Ithytrichia* Eaton, 1873 were transferred to this genus (Flint 1972). Currently, *Ochrotrichia* comprises over 170 species known throughout North, Central and South America, including the larger islands of the West Indies (Bueno-Soria & Holzenthal 1998; Morse 2014). Based on adult morphology, Flint (1972) divided the genus into seven species groups: The *O. xena*, *O. aldama*, *O. arranca*, *O. cruces*, *O. lometa*, *O. tenaga*, and *O. tarsalis* groups. To these, Bueno-Soria (2009) added the *O. blanca* group.

In Brazil, the genus is represented by only two species: *Ochrotrichia concha* Bueno-Soria & Santiago-Fragoso, 1992, known from Amazonas State (Northern Brazil), and *Ochrotrichia patulosa* (Wasmund & Holzenthal, 2007), known from Rio de Janeiro State (Southeastern Brazil). Nevertheless, material in entomological collections from different regions of Brazil indicates that many species remain to be identified and described.

Based on specimens from Bahia and Ceará States, Brazil, we describe and illustrate five new species in this paper: *Ochrotrichia caatinga* sp. nov., *O. priapo* sp. nov., *O. limeirai* sp. nov., *O. constricta* sp. nov., and *O. igrapiuna* sp. nov. Additionally, we provide the first record of *O. manuensis* Flint & Bueno-Soria, 1999 from Brazil (Bahia State) and of *O. patulosa* in Northeastern Brazil (Ceará State). These collections and the new species represent the first records of the genus *Ochrotrichia* in Northeastern Brazil.

Holotype. 1 male, **BRAZIL: Bahia:** Igrapiúna, Reserva Ecológica Michelin, Mata da Vila 5, 13°49'22.9"S, 39°12'6.5"W, 87 m, 2–4.iv.2012, D.M. Takiya, R. Ale-Rocha, R.A. Carvalho, and M.L Monné cols., Malaise trap (DZRJ).

Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 1 males (DZRJ).

New geographical records

Ochrotrichia manuensis Flint & Bueno-Soria, 1999

Previous known distribution: Peru.

Material examined. BRAZIL: Bahia: Wenceslau Guimarães, Estação Ecológica Wenceslau Guimarães, afluyente do Rio das Almas, 13°35'43.50"S, 39°43'11.90"W, 531 m, 3 males, 1-30.v.2011, A.R. Calor col., Malaise trap (MZUFBA).

Ochrotrichia patulosa (Wasmund & Holzenthal, 2007)

Previous known distribution: Brazil: Rio de Janeiro: Teresópolis Municipality.

Material examined. BRAZIL: Ceará: Ubajara, Parque Nacional de Ubajara, 03°50'31.70"S, 40°53'55.5"W, 2 males, 13-17.xi.2012, D.M. Takiya col., Malaise trap (DZRJ).

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