TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN CADDIS-FLY SPECIES
FROM THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC-AUSTRALIAN REGION
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES
(INSECTA: TRICHOPTERA)

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Abstract


Three new species of Agapetus are described, A. abiusus sp. nov. and A. diacanthus sp. nov. from Victoria, Australia, and A. nokowoula sp. nov. from Vanuatu. Two New Guinea species—H. productus Kimmins and S. apalapsili Malicky, and one—S. solomonis Kimmins from Guadalcanal are transferred from Synagapetus McLachlan to Agapetus Curtis, but the New Guinea species S. anoclana Malicky is transferred to Chimaera Stephens. The generic name Sciops McLachlan (Sulawesi and Borneo) is removed from the Australian list by transfer of two species—S. spinata Banks and S. inermis Banks to the genus Dileptrona Westwood. Two other Dileptrona Westwood species—D. bifurcata Kimmins and D. bispiniosa Jacquemart are transferred to Austropsyche Banks. The New Guinea species Anisocentropus testaceus Navis is placed in the genus Hydropsyche Pictet. The genus Neureclipsis McLachlan is recorded from Australia with a new species N. napaea from Victoria; Tasiomma eremica sp. nov. is described from Lord Howe Island; Goera aneisymna sp. nov. is a new species from Vanuatu; two new species of Anisocentropus—A. lybonia sp. nov. and A. pictilis sp. nov. are described from New Guinea and Woodlark Island respectively and Synphitoneuria licemetica sp. nov. is described from New Caledonia.

Introduction

While accumulating information on the caddis-fly fauna of the South-west Pacific-Australian region a number of taxonomic discrepancies were noted which require amendments. There were also some undescribed species either of immediate interest to environmental studies, or which add important information to caddis-fly distributions. These changes and descriptions are presented in this paper.

The following abbreviations are used for repositories of material: ANIC—Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra; BMNH—British Museum (Natural History), London; BPBM—Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu; IRSN—Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels; MCG—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Giacomo Doria, Genoa; MCZ—Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; NMV—Museum of Victoria, Melbourne; SAM—South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

All dissected and figured specimens are identified by the author’s notebook number with the prefix "PT-". Where available, museum type registration numbers are included.

Systematics

Glossosomatidae

Only the subfamily Agapetineae is known to occur in the South-west Pacific-Australian region, however, it is absent from New Zealand and from the western half of Australia. The classification of this group is rather unsettled.
Some species appear under the generic name *Agapetus* Curtis, others as *Synagapetus* McLachlan. The latter was reduced to subgeneric level by Ross (1956) but some authors (Kimmins, 1962; Malicky, 1978) still continue to use *Synagapetus* McLachlan as a valid genus. Comments on classification were made in a paper by Schmid (1959). He agreed with Ross (1956) in subdividing *Agapetus* into three subgenera: *Tagapetus* Ross, *Agapetus* s. s. and *Synagapetus* McLachlan. Schmid (1959) also regarded that all the Australian species are closest to *Agapetus* s. s. in all their features, but has an additional cross-vein sc-r near anastomosis in hindwing. Recent observations show that the cross-vein sc-r is not present in all species. In accordance with Schmid's arguments the South-west Pacific species described as *Synagapetus*-S. *salomonis* Kimmins, 1957 (Guadalcanal). *S. productus* Kimmins, 1962 (Papua New Guinea) and *S. apalapsili* Malicky, 1978 (Irian Jaya) should be referred to *Agapetus* s. s.

The uniting characters for the South-west Pacific-Australian *Agapetus* s. s. species is a blister-like protuberance on the lateral margin of sternite 5, present in both sexes (not in males only as stated by Ross, 1956), and the widened midleg tibiae and tarsi in females.

**Agapetus nokowoula** sp. nov.

*Figures 1-4*

**Type material.**


**Description.** Wing colour uniform dark brownish-black. Abdominal sternite 5 with blister-like protuberance small, oval, domeshaped; strong ventral process on sternite 6, a small one on sternite 7; anterior margin of segment 9 broadly triangular, broad dorsally, superior appendages short and broad, almost rectangular; tergite 10 short, in lateral view broadly triangular; inferior appendages robust, apically with horizontally orientated triangular mesal lobe. Phallus with sclerotized internal rods.

Female unknown.

Length of forewing: ♂ 4.2 mm.

**Distribution.** Vanuatu (known from the type locality only).

**Remarks.** This is the first record of the genus from Vanuatu (New Hebrides). The species identity is based on male genital characters.

**Agapetus diacanthus** sp. nov.

*Figures 5, 6*

**Type material.**

Holotype ♂, Australia, Victoria. O'Shanassy River, 20 Jan 1983. A. Neboiss (NMV T-8161); paratypes 30 ♂&♀ collected with holotype (Genitalia prep. PT-1246 figured) (ANIC; BMNH; NMV).

**Description.** Blister-like protuberance on sternite 5 small, oval, somewhat flattened; sternite 6 with moderately large ventral process; middle of anterior margin of segment 9 extended, broadly triangular; superior appendages elongate, slightly expanded distally; tergite 10 elongate, broad at base, distinct dorso-lateral spine near distal end; inferior appendages short, robust, with two mesally directed spines near apex; one situated at dorsal, the other at ventral margin, the lower one distinctly shorter. Phallus with long, selerotized internal spines.

Female not positively associated.

Length of forewing: ♂ 4-5 mm.

**Distribution.** Central Victoria.

**Remarks.** Dark, blackish species, separated from *A. monticolus* Banks by distinct male genitalia.

**Agapetus ablusus** sp. nov.

*Figures 7-12*

**Type material.**


**Figures 1-4.** *Agapetus nokowoula* sp. nov.: 1. male genitalia lateral; 2. male sternites 6 and 7 with ventral processes; 3. phallus lateral; 4. male genitalia ventral.

**Figures 5, 6.** *Agapetus diacanthus* sp. nov.: 5. male genitalia lateral; 6. male genitalia ventral.

**Figures 7-12.** *Agapetus ablusus* sp. nov.: 7. male genitalia lateral; 8. male sternite 6 with ventral process; 9. male genitalia dorsal; 10. male genitalia ventral; 11. male wing venation; 12. female abdomen lateral.

Paratypes 2♂♂, collected with holotype (Genitalia prep. PT-1312 figured); 2♂♂, Cement Creek nr Warburton, 22 Feb 1953, A. Neboiss; 4♂♂, 1♀, same loc., 5 Feb 1955, A. Neboiss; 1♂, Millgrove, 9 Jan 1957, A. Neboiss; 3♂♂. Britanni Creek nr Warburton, 27 Jan 1976, A. Neboiss; 2♂♂, 3 km W. of Beenak, 7 Jan 1972, A. Neboiss; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 3 km SW. of Tamji Brcn, 13 Jan 1981, A. Neboiss; 6♂♂. Upper Acheron River (Acheron Gap), 9 Jan 1977, A. Neboiss (ANIC: BMNH; NMV).

Other material examined. Australia. Victoria-Dandenong Mts, Sassafras Creek; Yea River nr Toolangli; Tarra River, National Park.

Description. The blister-like protuberance elongate-oval; sternite 6 with long, slender ventral process; segment 9 in lateral view narrow, lateral lobe at the base of inferior appendage; superior appendages short, very broad, somewhat triangular; segment 10 short; inferior appendages elongate, dorso-apical angle extended into long, curved, distally pointed process, lower apical section wide with short triangular mesal spine.

Female with distinctly widened and flattened tibiae and tarsi of midlegs, short ventral process on sternite 6; abdomen terminates with a pair of slender, two segmented cerci.

Length of forewing: ♂ 4-5 mm; ♀ 3.8-4.6 mm.

Distribution. Central Victoria.

Remarks. Dark, brownish species, positive identification by distinct male genitalia.

Agapetus productus (Kimmins) comb. nov.

Synagapetus productus Kimmins, 1962:102, fig. 3.

Type material.
Holotype ♂, New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Kokoda (8°52'S., 147°45'E.), 400 m, Sep 1933, L.E. Cheesman (BMNH). Type not examined.

Material examined. Papua New Guinea, Mt Lamington, 500 m, June 1966, P. Shanahan (BPBM).


Remarks. This species, according to Kimmins (1962), is closely related to Agapetus jafii Ross.

Agapetus salomonis (Kimmins) comb. nov.

Synagapetus salomonis Kimmins, 1957:291, fig. 3.

Type material.
Holotype ♂, Guadalcanal (9°32'S., 160°12'E.), Tapenanje, 10-15 Dec 1953, L.E. Cheesman (BMNH). Type not examined.

Remarks. Kimmins (1957) suggested that this species is nearest to Agapetus cralus (Mosely) but differs in more quadrate superior appendages and narrower inferior appendages.

No new material is available.

Agapetus apalapsili (Malicky) comb. nov.

Synagapetus apalapsili Malicky, 1978:163, fig. 4A-E.

Type material.
Holotype ♂, New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Apalapsili, 900 m, 15-17 Nov 1971, E. Diehl (Collection Malicky). Type not examined.

Remarks. The description and figures of this species show similarities to Agapetus latosus Ross.

No new material is available.

Philopotamidae

Chimarra anoaclana (Malicky) comb. nov.

Synagapetus anoaclana Malicky, 1978:163, fig. 4F-J.

Type material.
Holotype ♂, New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Apalapsili 900 m, 15-17 Nov 1971 (Collection Malicky). Type not examined.


Remarks. The author has informed me (in litt. June 1984) that this species has been wrongly included in the genus Synagapetus instead of the genus Chimarra and asked me to rectify this error.

No new material is available.
Hydropsychidae

Hydropsyche testacea (Navas) comb. nov.

Figures 13, 14

Anisocentropus testaceus Navás, 1933:104, fig. 93.

Type material.
Holotype ♀, New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Moroka (9°25'S., 147°35'E.), 1300 m, Jul-Nov 1893, Loria (MCG) (Genitalia prep. PT-1411 figured)


Distribution. New Guinea (known from type locality only).

Remarks. The original figure of forewing clearly indicates that the species does not belong to the genus Anisocentropus, but is a member of the family Hydropsychidae. Examination of the holotype confirmed its placement in the genus Hydropsyche.

The wing venation is Hydropsyche-like, with short discoidal cell in both wings, cross-vein cu in forewing situated well basad of cross-vein m-cu; the posterolateral angle of abdominal tergite 8 slightly extended downward and covered with group of hairs; a distinct inferior appendage receptacle on tergite 9.

Male unknown.
Length of forewing: ♀ 19.5-20.5 mm.

Diplectrona inermis (Banks) comb. nov.

Figures 15, 16

Sciops inermis Banks, 1939:494, figs. 9, 11.

Type material.

Other material examined. New South Wales–Katoomba, Cascades (Feb.); Leura (Dec).

Distribution. New South Wales (Blue Mts.).

Remarks. Banks (1939) described two Australian species Sciops inermis and S. spinata. Both species are characterised by having abdominal segments 6 and 7 with reticulate internal membranous sags and lateral filaments on sternite 5. These structures are not found in the genus Sciops McLachlan but are present and similar to all other Australian species in the genus Diplectrona Westwood. Both species were therefore transferred to the latter genus and Sciops McLachlan is removed from the Australian faunal list.

The species D. inermis (Banks) is recognized by the details of male genitalia, particularly the position of phallic spines as illustrated in Fig. 16.

Female unknown.
Length of forewing: ♂ 6.5 mm.

Diplectrona spinata (Banks) comb. nov.

Figures 17, 18

Sciops spinata Banks, 1939:493, fig. 31.

Diplectrona bourina Mosely, in Mosely & Kimmins, 1953:345, fig. 239, syn. nov.

Type material.
Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland. McPherson Range, 1000 m, 13 Mar (1932), P.J. Darlington, Harvard Exped. (ANIC). Type examined.

Other material examined. Queensland–Springbrook (Oct); Killarney, Queen Mary Falls (Oct).

Distribution. Queensland (south-east).

Remarks. The synonymy was already suspected by Mosely (1953) and is here confirmed by comparison of the two types. Species identity based on details of male genitalia.

Female unknown.
Length of forewing: ♂ 6-7 mm.

Austropsyche hispinosa (Jacquemart) comb. nov.

Figure 19


Type material.
Holotype ♂, Australia, Victoria, Sassafras, 20 Oct (1922), A.Tonnoir (IRSN). Type mounted on three microscope slides. Type examined.

Remarks. The species has all the characteristics of the genus *Austropsyche*, particularly the shape of segment 9 and the inferior appendages.

Female unknown.
Length of forewing: ♂ 12 mm.

Specimens collected in the Dandenong Ranges, Victoria (Sassafras Creek) confirms previously expressed opinion that the type locality is in Victoria (Neboiss, 1974) and not Tasmania as originally recorded by Jacquemart (1965).

*Austropsyche bifurcata* (Kimmins) comb. nov.

Figures 20, 21

*Diplectrona bifurcata* Kimmins, in Mosely & Kimmins, 1953:344, fig. 238.

Type material.

Holotype ♂, Australia, New South Wales, Mt Kosciusco, 1500 m, 24 Jan 1914, R.J. Tillyard (BMNH). Type examined.

Other material examined. New South Wales–Dead Horse Gap (Jan); Australian Capital Territory–Bendora (Dec), Mt Gingera (Jan); Victoria–Kanuka Creek (Mar).

Distribution. South-eastern Australia.

Remarks. The examination of the holotype and several other specimens of this species confirms that it is a member of the genus *Austropsyche*, typified by the shape of segment 9 and the inferior appendages.

Female unknown.
Length of forewing: ♂ 11 mm.

**Polycentropodidae**

*Neureclipsis* McLachlan

*Neureclipsis* McLachlan 1864:30.

Type species. *Phryganea binaculata* Linnaeus, 1758.

Diagnosis. The genus is diagnosed by slender maxillary palpi; segments 1 and 2 short, segment 3 long, slender, segment 4 shorter, segment 5 about as long as first four together; antennae stout, basal segment short, bulbous; head with large postero-lateral setal warts.

Forewings elongate, venation complete; forks 1, 2, 3 and 5 in hindwing; discoidal cell present and closed in both wings; cross-vein c-sc present in Australian species.

Spurs 3:4:4; midleg tibiae and tarsi dilated in females.

Remarks. The genus *Neureclipsis* McLachlan is here recorded for the Australian fauna for the first time, otherwise it is widely distributed through Nearctic and Palearctic regions. The general form of male genitalia and the wing venation is characteristic of the genus, except that in the Australian species the cross-vein c-sc is present in forewing and the cross-vein m-cu in hindwing is positioned more basally.

*Neureclipsis napaea* sp. nov.

Figures 22-25

Type material.

Holotype ♂. Australia, Victoria, Mitta Mitta River 8 km NE of Benambra, 5 Feb 1974, A. Neboiss (NMV T-8198).

Paratypes 30♂, 20♀ collected with holotype (ANIC; BMNH; NMV).

Other material examined. Victoria–Gibbo River nr Omeo; Albert River nr Hiawatha; Tanjil River nr Willow Grove; Howqua River nr Merrijig; Cobungra River nr Anglers Rest; Thomson River at Cowwarr, Knapings Clearing and Bells Clearing; Wellington River nr Licola; Macalister–Barkley River junction; Aberfeldy River at Walhalla road bridge; Dargo River nr Dargo (dates range from mid-November to early March).

Diagnosis. Details as in generic description. Male genitalia with inferior appendages moderately robust, slightly curved; apex of phallos curved downward. Female abdominal tergite 9 with narrow sclerotized transversal ridge at basal margin. Other male and female genitalia structures as illustrated in figures 22, 25.

Length of forewing: ♂ 5.5-6 mm; ♀ 6.5-7 mm.


**Tasimiidae**

*Tasiagma eremica* sp. nov.

Figures 26-28

Type material.

Holotype ♂, Lord Howe Island (31°33'S., 159°05'E.),
Erskine Valley Station, 10 Nov 1983, G.W. Gibbs (NMV T-8220).

Paratype ♂ collected with holotype (Genitalia prep. PT-1330 figured) (NMV).

Description. Colour greyish-brown, wings without colour pattern and without scale-like setae on main longitudinal veins, otherwise similar to the Australian species. Abdominal segments without processes; distal margin on tergite 9 produced into sharply bicipited lobe; segment 10 raised mid-dorsally to a distinct keel; superior appendages short, rounded; inferior appendages short, broad, darkly pigmented, inner surface densely spinose; phallos short, broad, lower distal margin extended downward into a distinct lobe.

Female unknown.

Length of forewing: ♂ 6 mm.

Distribution. Lord Howe Island (known from type locality only).

Remarks. This species is distinguished from the Australian species Tasiaguna ciliata Neboiss by details of the male genitalia.

Goeridae

Goera aneityuma sp. nov.

Figures 29-32

Type material.

Holotype ♂, Vanuatu (New Hebrides). Aneityum (20°10'S, 160°45'E.), Red Crest, 400 m, 5 km NE. of Aneigliuhat, May 1955, (BMNH) (Genitalia prep. PT-1352 figured).

Paratypes ♂♂, 10♀; collected with holotype (female prep. PT-1353 figured) (BMNH, NMV).

Description. General appearance dark brown, except for head, pronotum and antennae which are pale reddish-brown to ochreous.

Male genitalia, although basically similar to G. fijiana, differ in details. Ventral processes of sternites 6 and 7 small, both branches of inferior appendages bluntly rounded at apex, distal margin of sternite 9 extended into broad triangular lobe, however, not reccessed on either side, segment 10 in lateral view depressed apically.

Female abdomen terminates with segment 10 formed by laterally somewhat flattened lobes, separated mesally by deep, narrow excision.

Length of forewing: ♂ 5.5-6 mm; ♀ 7.5 mm.

Distribution. Vanuatu (known from type locality only).

Remarks. A group of specimens from Vanuatu (New Hebrides) was noted by Kimmins (1958) as being darker than the specimens of Goera vunidala(G. fijiana) from Fiji. He also commented that there are no significant differences in the male genitalia. The cleared preparations, however, show differences regarded as sufficient for species separation.

Goera fijiana Banks

Goera fijiana Banks, 1924:444.

Goera vunidala Mosely, 1941:362, figs. 1-4, syn. nov.

Type material.

Holotype ♂, Fij. Viti Levu, Nandarivatu (17°34'S., 177°38'E.), W.M. Mann (MCZ 14819). Type examined.

Holotype of Goera vunidala Mosely. Viti Levu, Vunidawa (17°49'S., 178°19'E.). 31 Mar 1933 (BMNH); paratypes ♂♂, ♀, collected with holotype, examined.

Distribution. Fiji.

Remarks. The examination of cleared abdominal preparation of the holotype of G. fijiana confirmed that G. vunidala is indeed synonymous with G. fijiana, a possibility already expressed by Mosely (1941).

Calamoceratidae

Anisocentropus hyboma sp. nov.

Figures 33-35

Type material.

Holotype ♂, New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby (9°30'S., 147°10'E.), Mt Lawes, 400 m, 5 Mar-12 May 1963, W.W. Brandt (ANIC).

Calamoceratidae

Anisocentropus hyboma sp. nov.

Figures 33-35

Type material.

Holotype ♂, New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby (9°30'S., 147°10'E.), Mt Lawes, 400 m, 5 Mar-12 May 1963, W.W. Brandt (ANIC).

Anisocentropus pictilis sp. nov.: 30, male genitalia lateral; 31, female genitalia lateral; 32, female genitalia ventral.

Figures 33-35. Anisocentropus hyboma sp. nov.: 33, male genitalia lateral; 34, male genitalia dorsal; 35, female, vaginal sclerite ventral.

Figures 36, 37. Anisocentropus pictilis sp. nov.: 36, male genitalia lateral; 37, male wing pattern: c-cream; dg-dark grey; g-light grey with metallic blue sheen; r-russet.

Figures 38-43. Symphitoneuria liemetica sp. nov.: 38, male genitalia lateral; 39, male genitalia dorsal; 40, male genitalia ventral; 41, male wing venation; 42, female genitalia lateral; 43, female genitalia dorsal.
Paratypes 2♂, collected with holotype (ANIC, NMV) (genitalia prep. PT-1215 figured).

Description. Head dorsally dark brown, highly shiny with only a few black setae, antennae slender, segments dark brown basally becoming paler distally, each with a narrow ring of snow-white scales; maxillary palpi densely covered with black, erect setae giving a 'bottle brush' appearance.

Forewings dark brown, wing membrane highly shiny, costal half covered with blackish hairs to vein M; wing portion between M and A. particularly distal area, densely covered with short coppery coloured hairs; hindwings dark brown with light sprinkling of coppery coloured hairs.

Male genitalia with distal margin of tergite 9 extended into robust triangular hood-shaped projection, slightly incised mesally, inferior appendages very short.

Female similar in colouration to the male; vaginal sclerite as illustrated in Fig. 35.

Length of forewing: ♂ 8-8.5 mm; ♀ 8.7 mm.


Anisocentrops pictilis sp. nov.

Figures 36, 37

Type material.
Holotype ♂, Woodlark Island, Kulumadau (9°03'S., 152°43'E.), 20 Jan-6 May 1957, W.W. Brandt (ANIC) (genitalia prep. PT-1216 figured).

Description. Forewings with distinct colour pattern of grey with light metallic blue sheen, dull dark grey, russet and cream; an obvious dark grey round marking at basal half of forewing; hindwing uniformly grey.

Antennae about twice the length of forewings, cream, gradually becoming darker near the base.

Female unknown.

Length of forewing: ♂ 10.5 mm.

Distribution. Woodlark Island (known from type locality only).

Remarks. This species closely resembles the New Guinean species A. io Kimmins, but differs from the latter by large unicolorous grey circular spot near the base of forewing.

Leptoceridae

Symphitoneuria icmecetica sp. nov.

Figures 38-43

Type material.
Holotype ♂, New Caledonia, Mandjelic (20°24'S., 164°32'E.), above Poucho, 600-750 m, 11-13 May 1984, G. Monteith and D. Cook (NMV T-8222).

Paratypes 1♂, collected with holotype (genitalia prep. PT-1332 figured); 1♀ Aoupicin (21°10'S., 165°18'E.), 20 km NE. of Poya, 650 m, 18-19 May 1984, G. Monteith and D. Cook (genitalia prep. PT-1333 figured); 1♂ Grottes d'Adio (at light), 25 Dec 1965, Biospel. Exped. (SAM).

Description. Wings pale greyish brown with irregular pale spots. Some characters resemble those of the genus Lectrides. Forewing venation differs between sexes; in male most of R₁ +₅ and M forms a longitudinal fold at midwing; in female venation normal; hindwing venation similar in both sexes, fork 1 absent.

Male genitalia with lateral lobe of segment 9 bluntly bilobed; superior appendages moderately long, rounded apically; segment 10 long, upcurved apically, deeply incised mesally; inferior appendages three-branched, the lower branch large, strongly bipointed, almost as long as the upper branch Phallus short with distinct lateral lobes near the apex.

Female abdominal segment 9 forms laterally extended lobes; a pair of somewhat triangular processes dorsally above segment 10.

Length of forewing: ♂ 11 mm; ♀ 10 mm.

Distribution. New Caledonia.

Acknowledgments

The author is indebted to the curators in charge of the collections of the various institutions for loan of valuable specimens, particularly to Dr R. Poggi, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa, to Dr P. C. Barnard, British Museum (Natural History) London and to Dr A. F. Newton, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. for the loan of type material, to Mr I. Henderson of Wellington for presenting the two Lord Howe Island specimens and to Dr G. B. Monteith of Brisbane, for the donation of New Caledonian specimens to the Museum of Victoria collection.
References
