

MISSION SCIENTIFIQUE DE L'OMO

TOME V. — FASCICULE 54.

Publié le 1^{er} juin 1939.

TRICHOPTERA

BY

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Through the courtesy of Professor R. JEANNEL, I have been permitted to work out the *Trichoptera* taken on the Expedition and have been much interested in this small collection.

Although few in numbers, nearly all the *Trichoptera* are new to science, only one already described species being represented.

Of main importance are the *Sericostomatidae*; there are three species in the genus *Goerodes*. There is much confusion in this genus, many African species belonging here having been incorrectly placed in the genera *Crunociella* and *Crunobiodes*.

The *Leptoceridae* are represented by three species, one new, a second already described by BARNARD in 1934 while the third which is a ♀ *Triainodes* is left unnamed as there are no very well-defined characters in this sex to render a description really intelligible.

Of the *Hydropsychidae* and the *Philopotamidae*, there is a new *Hydropsyche* in the former family and a *Chimarrha* in the latter; there are also two more *Chimarrha* species which have been left unnamed, the one, a ♀ presenting no particularly distinctive characters and the other in too mutilated a condition for description.

Fam. SERICOSTOMATIDAE

Goerodes oma, n. sp.

Head fuscous; oculi deep black; palpi fuscous, two-jointed, terminal joint bearing a tuft of broad, black scales; wings fuscous, anterior somewhat rounded along the costal margin; discoidal cell long and narrow, about one

and a half times as long as its footstalk, membrane covered with small black scales; posterior wing with fuscous hairs intermingled with a few narrow black scales; legs fuscous; spurs 2, 4, 4.

Genitalia ♂. — Ninth segment produced at the centre of its dorsal margin in two pairs of processes, the inner, slender and finger-like, narrow from the side, the outer from above, broad at the apices with twisted stems; from

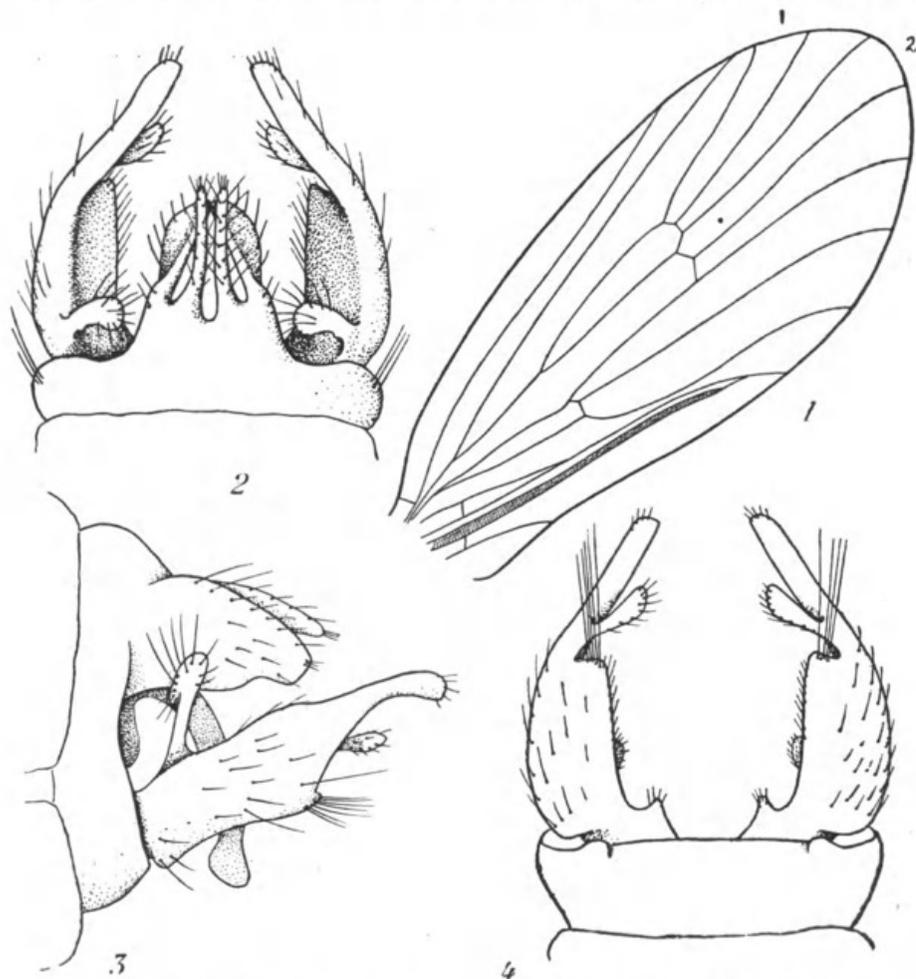


Fig. 1-4. *Goerodes oma*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 1. Anterior wing.
Fig. 2. Genitalia, dorsal. — Fig. 3. Lateral. — Fig. 4. Ventral.

the side, deep, upper margin convex, lower, sinuous; penis rather long, arching downward, apex dilated; inferior appendages three-branched, with a wide basal portion both from beneath and from the side, the apex being produced in a slender finger with a slightly dilated apex as seen from the side; about midway up the wide basal portion, there is a sharp angular excision, but the outer angle, which is slightly bent under, is scarcely produced enough to make a branch; between this angle and the apex, arises a second branch which is short with a slender stem and dilated apex; the third branch from the side, is long and slender as in *caffrariae* Barnard, with a dilated,

inturned apex; a small angular projection at the base of the appendage represents the fourth branch which is usually found in the genus.

Length of anterior wing ♂ 8 mm.

KENYA: Elgon Saw Mill, Mt. Elgon, vers. est, 2.470 m., 1932-33.

Type ♂ and two ♂ paratypes, all from the same locality, in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Goerodes turka, n. sp.

Head dark fuscous, clothed with black hairs; oculi black; basal joint of the antenna rather longer than the width of the head with oculi, dark ochraceous;

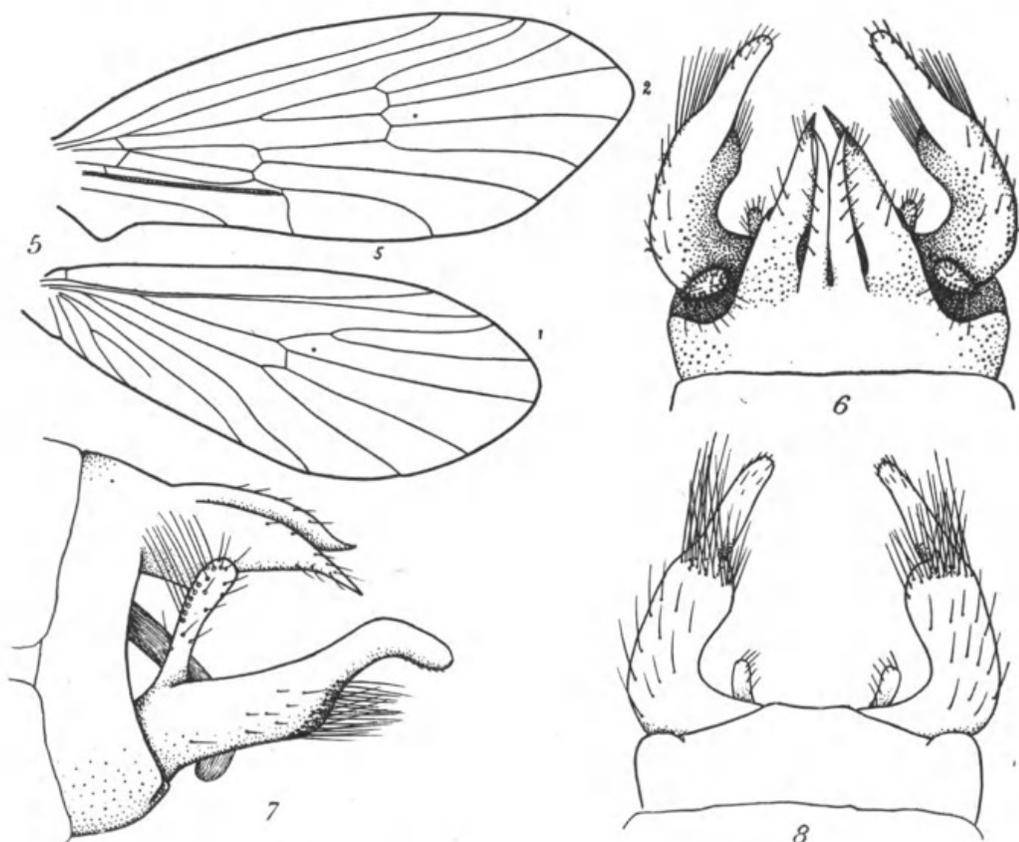


Fig. 5-8. *Goerodes turka*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 5. Wings.
Fig. 6. Genitalia, dorsal. — Fig. 7. Lateral. — Fig. 8. Ventral.

maxillary palpi very densely clothed with thick hairs; wings ♂ black with dark pubescence with which are intermingled a few scattered, narrow, whitish scales, only visible under a high magnification; anterior wing ♂ with the fold in the post-costal region very short owing to the breadth of the fork n° 5 (?); the neuration of the posterior wing abnormal, there being no discoidal cell.

Genitalia ♂. — Ninth segment produced at the centre of its dorsal margin in two pairs of processes, the inner slender and slightly shorter than the

outer; the outer processes have broad bases and apices terminate in acute, strongly chitinized and asymmetrically directed; penis short and arched with a dorsal groove at the apex; inferior appendage three-branched, main branch very stout at the base with a heavily fringed shoulder about midway along the under margin; beyond the shoulder, the branch narrows and is arched downward as seen from the side; from the same aspect, the second branch arises from the upper margin of the appendage towards the base and is somewhat stout and only slightly dilated at its apex; the third branches seen from beneath, very short, situated at the extreme bases of the appendages on their inner margins; from beneath, the appendages are separated from each other by a wide U-shaped excision with a dilated and flattened base.

Length of anterior wing ♂ 8 mm.

KENYA: Turkana, 800-1,000 m., mission de l'Omo, 1932-33.

Type ♂ in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Goerodes grana, n. sp.

Head, oculi and antennae, deep black; basal joint of the antenna about as

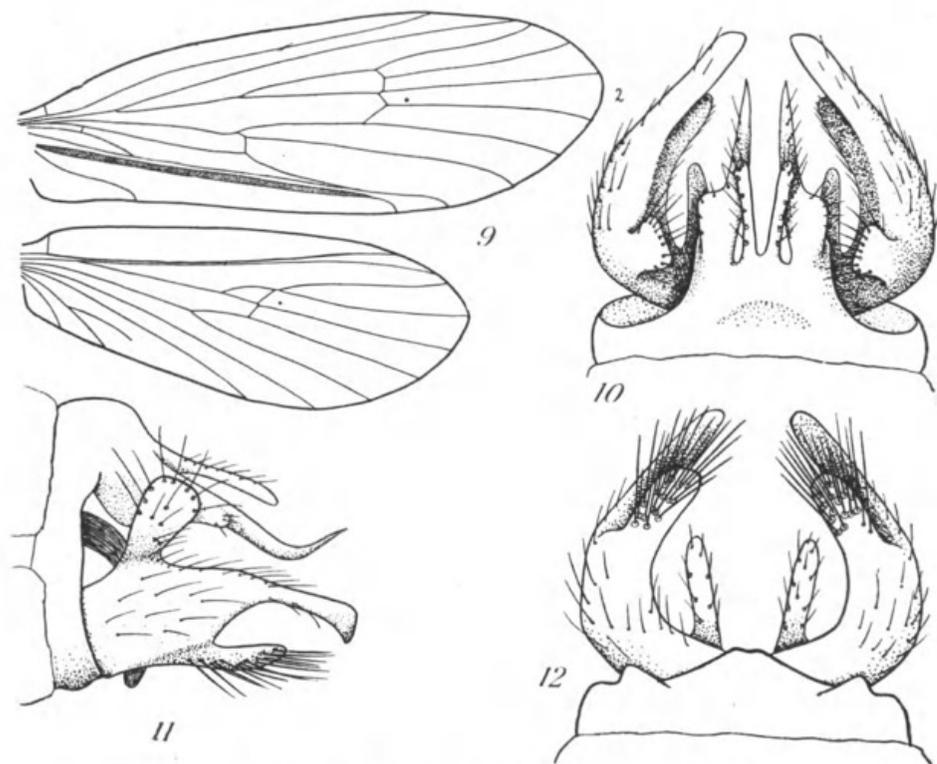


Fig. 9-12. *Goerodes grana*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 9. Wings.
Fig. 10. Genitalia, dorsal. — Fig. 11. Lateral. — Fig. 12. Ventral.

long as the breadth of the head and oculi together; maxillary palpi ♂, membranous, covered with black scales, number of joints doubtful; wings of the

♂ black, covered with black hairs and black scales, the scales on the posterior wing less abundant than on the anterior, being also longer and more narrow; female wings without scales; anterior ♂, with forks nos 1, and 2; discoidal cell long and narrow, slightly longer than its footstalk; posterior wing with fork n° 1 only; fourth apical cellule extending further inward than the base of the discoidal cell; legs dark fuscous, spurs 2, 4, 4.

Genitalia ♂. — Ninth dorsal segment produced at the centre of its margin in two pairs of processes, the inner, shorter than the outer, slender, apices obliquely truncate, outer margin slightly serrate; the outer, with wide bases produced from about midway in slender upcurving and strongly chitinized spines; penis short, arching downwards; inferior appendages four-branched; the appendages is broad at the base both from beneath and the side; from about midway, it narrows and is produced to make the first branch; the second branch, which is densely clothed with broad, dark hairs as seen from beneath, arises midway up the main branch; it is broad and rounded and separated from the main branch by a wide rounded excision; the third branch, arising from the upper margin towards the base, is short and broad, with a broad stem; apex from above truncate, directed inwards; the fourth branch, from beneath, is finger-like, about half the length of the main branch; margin of the ninth ventral segment produced at its centre.

Length of anterior wing: ♂ 7 mm.; ♀, 7 mm.

KENYA: Elgon Saw Mill, Mt. Elgon, vers est, 2.470 m., Mission de l'Omo. 1932-33.

Type ♂ and paratypes ♂ and ♀, in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Fam. LEPTOCERIDAE

Potamoryza modesta Barnard

Potamoryza modesta Barn., Trans. R. Soc. S. Afr., 21, pp. 352-353, fig. 33, 1934.

KENYA: one ♂ example of this species was taken in Suam Fishing Hut, Mt. Elgon, 2.400 m.

The type of the species was described from an example taken in South Africa.

Triaenodes, sp.

A ♀ species of this genus was taken in Kenya, Suam Fishing Hut, Mt. Elgon, 2.400 m.

Setodes gona, n. sp.

Head chocolate with chocolate mixed with cream-coloured hairs; antennae white with pale clouds of chocolate spreading from darker chocolate

annulations; anterior wings chocolate, with numerous interrupted linear white streaks; posterior wings pale chocolate, long chocolate fringes to both wings.

According to neuration, the species falls between Mc Lachlan's two groups. There is a false fork or fold above fork no. 5 of the posterior wing, but the fourth apical cellule of the anterior wing does not extend to the anastomosis. Subcosta and radius confluent towards their distal half.

Genitalia ♂. — The genitalia are formed somewhat after the pattern

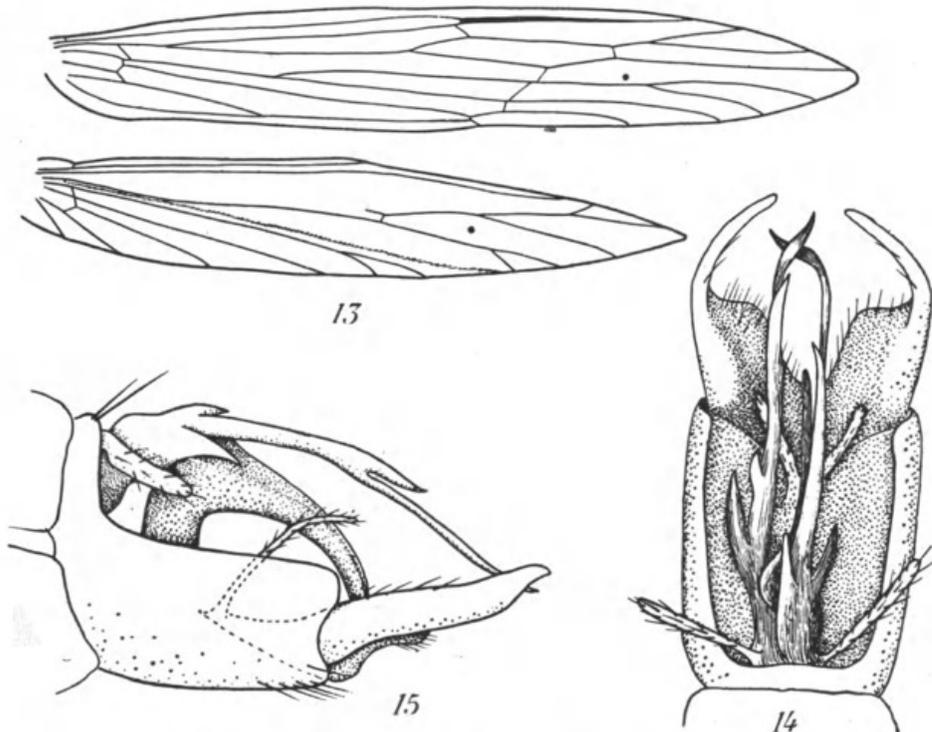


Fig. 13-15. *Setodes gona*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 13. Wings.
Fig. 14. Genitalia, dorsal. — Fig. 15. Lateral.

of that of the European species *interrupta* and the African species *Neavei*. The ninth segment is very narrow dorsally but greatly produced ventrally; from above, there is a pair of rather short, widely diverging superior appendages, between which the dorsal margin of the ninth segment is produced in a pair of strongly chitinized processes these, no doubt, correspond with processes which, in *Neavei*, I have, perhaps wrongly, termed intermediate appendages and dorsal plate; the processes are asymmetric and four-branched, beneath them is the penis, which is narrow, arching downward with a pair of closely adpressed sheaths; the penis is asymmetric, the margin being outwardly dilated at its base on the left; inferior appendages, from beneath, broad at the bases, with shoulders at

the inner margins midway; beyond these shoulders, the appendages narrow to caliper-like fingers; at the extreme bases of the appendages, on their inner upper margins, are narrow, upwardly and tailwardly directed fringed processes; inner margins of the appendages fringed; ventral margin of the ninth segment with a central rounded excision.

Length of anterior wing : ♂ 7 mm.; ♀ 6 mm.

Kenya : Suam Fishing Hut, Mt. Elgon, vers est, Mission de l'Omo.

Type ♂ and two paratypes ♀ in the collection of the Paris Museum; also one example with only one anterior wing remaining.

Fam. **HYDROPSYCHIDAE**

Hydropsyche Jeanneli, n. sp.

Head very dark fuscous with black and a few cream-coloured hairs; oculi

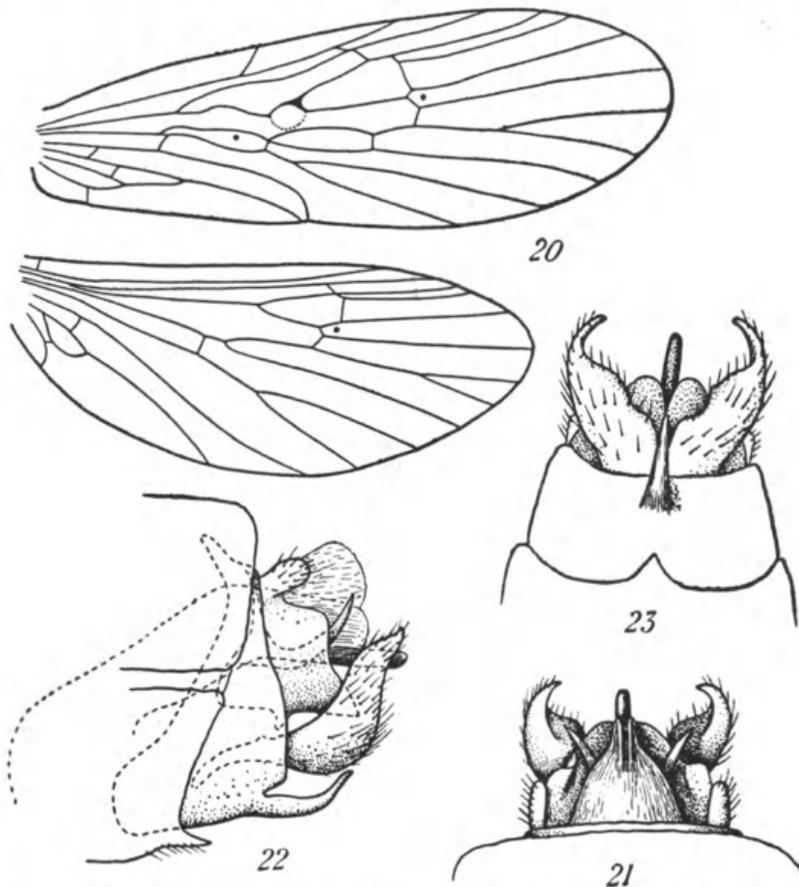


Fig. 16-19. *Hydropsyche Jeanneli*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 16. Genitalia, lateral. Fig. 17. Dorsal. — Fig. 18. Apex of the penis, dorsal. — Fig. 19. Ventral.

the same colour; antennae dark ochraceous with fuscous annulations extending across the joints to give a suggestion of diagonal streaks;

maxillary palpi with the first joint very short, second, third and fourth approximately equal, fifth slightly longer than the third and fourth together; wings of a purple-brown shade with yellow irrorations.

Genitalia ♂. — Ninth segment with a rather rounded side-piece and a raised upper part divided in two rounded lobes; the segment is produced in a bifurcate dorsal plate, the forks terminating in slender incurving fingers separated by a wide, rounded excision; from above, there are two fringed warts situated about midway towards the lateral margins; from the side, the plate is broad at the base, the upper and lower margins parallel and with an obliquely truncate apical margin which is extended towards its lower angle in a downcurved finger with a deep notch on its lower surface; penis with a branch arising from its under surface; this branch is bifurcate at its apex, with the two forks curving upward and slightly outward beyond the apex of the main stem; at the origin of this lower branch are two short, fringed side-branches, directed outward and towards the base; the apex of the main stem is suddenly dilated and carries on its upper surface towards the base of the dilated part, a bifurcate spine, directed upwards and tailwards: apical margin of the main stem concave with a minute excision at the centre; inferior appendages two-jointed, basal joint with a strongly pigmented apical dorsal area and a slightly dilated apex; towards the base of the pigmented area is a well-indicated transverse groove; terminal joint very short, very broad from the side, narrowing abruptly to a subacute, inturned apex; from above, sinuous.

Length of anterior wing: ♂, 10 mm.; ♀, 14 mm.

KENYA: Suam Fishing Hut, Mt. Elgon, vers. est, 2,400 m., Mission de l'Omo 1932-33.

Type ♂, paratypes ♂♂ et ♀♀, all from the same locality, in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Fam. PHILOPOTAMIDAE

Chimarrha elga, n. sp.

The single example of this species is much damaged. The colour generally is ochraceous; oculi back; frons, prothorax and mesothorax clothed with dense golden hairs; legs ochraceous, spurs rather darker.

Genitalia ♂. — There is a membranous dorsal process, cleft longitudinally at its centre, and beneath it, a membranous tube; from above there are two short processes which, from the side, are seen to form the upper part of a deep trough with a sinuous outer margin encircling the penis; from beneath, the lower margin of this trough is cleft to form two adjacent lobes; penis straight and rod-like, sheaths curving upward and

from above, divergent; inferior appendages broad at their bases, tapering sinuously to acute apices, caliper shaped; there is a strong, upcurving

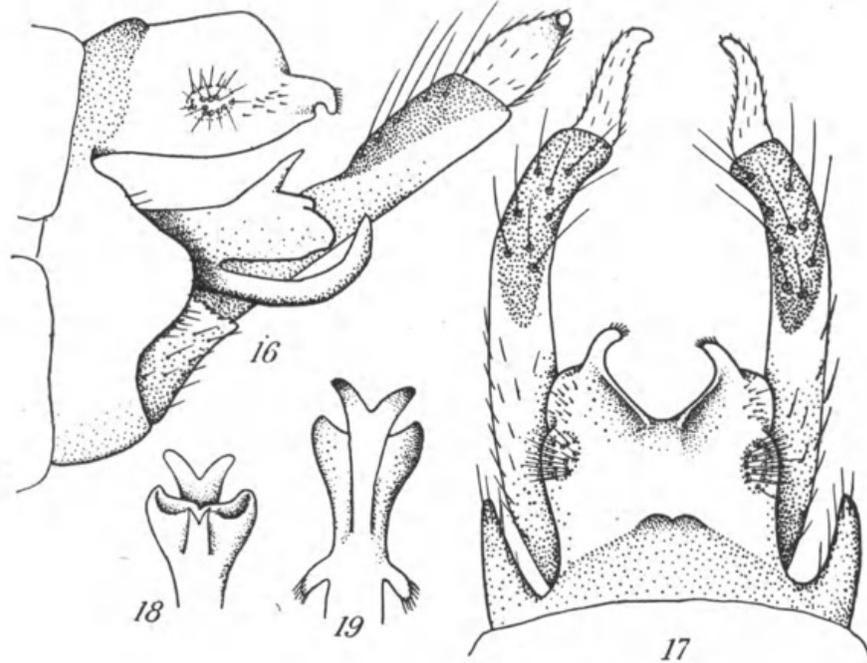


Fig. 20-23. *Chimarrha elga*, n. sp., ♂. — Fig. 20. Wings.
Fig. 21. Genitalia, dorsal. — Fig. 22. Lateral. — Fig. 23. Ventral.

process to the ninth ventral segment and a short, pointed process to the eighth.

Length of anterior wing : ♂, 8 mm.

KENYA : Elgon Saw Mill, Mt. Elgon, vers est, camp II, 2.470 m., Mission de l'Omo.

Type ♂ in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Chimarrha, sp.

Two unnamed species in this genus were taken in addition to *C. oma*, the one a ♀ presenting no distinguishing characters and the other, unfortunately too mutilated for description. The former was captured in Kenya, Naivasha, Rift Valley, 1.900 m. and the latter in Kenya, Kacheliba, West Suk, Turkana, 1.300 m.



Mosely, Martin E. 1939. "Mission Scientifique de l'Omo. Tome V. Fascicule 54: Trichoptera." *Mémoires du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle* 9(1), 293–301.

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