



Research article

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Description of three new species of *Caledomina* (Insecta, Trichoptera, Ecnomidae) from New Caledonia

Kjell Arne JOHANSON

Zoology Department, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Box 50007, 104 05 Stockholm, Sweden.

Email: kjell.arne.johanson@nrm.se

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:F2A38CF6-59EB-4F88-BFEB-761DBEA7B01A](https://zoobank.org/author:F2A38CF6-59EB-4F88-BFEB-761DBEA7B01A)

Abstract. Three new species of *Caledomina* Johanson, 2011 are described and illustrated for the first time: *C. paniensis* sp. nov., *C. dorsospina* sp. nov. and *C. kohensis* sp. nov. A key to the males of the four known species in the genus is given, as well as a map indicating their geographical distribution. When examining a phylogenetic hypothesis comprising the four species, we see an increased complexity in younger species compared to older species.

Keywords. Caddisflies, endemic, Annulipalpia, New Caledonia, Oceania.

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Introduction

In total, about 470 extant species have been described in the family Ecnomidae, now divided into 11 extant genera and one fossil genus (Morse 2016). Seven of the genera (i.e., *Absensomina* Cartwright, 2010, *Agmina* Ward & Scheffer, 2000, *Daternomina* Neboiss, 2002, *Ecnomina* Kimmins, 1953, *Neboissomina* Cartwright, 2011, *Wellsomina* Cartwright, 2010 and *Caledomina* Johanson, 2011) are endemic to the Australasian plus Oceania biomes, representing 18.5% of the species diversity of the family. Of these, two genera (*Agmina* and *Caledomina*) are endemic to New Caledonia (Espeland & Johanson 2010, Johanson & Espeland 2010, Johanson 2011). In addition, 64 species in the genus *Ecnomus* McLachlan, 1864 are known from the Australasian biome, mainly described from Australia and Papua New Guinea. The classification of Ecnomidae of the Australasian biome was never fully understood and Espeland & Johanson (2010) noted that the genus *Ecnomina* represented a polyphyletic group, partly resolved taxonomically by Cartwright (2010, 2011), who established three new genera for exclusively Australian species. Despite the improved classification of the Australian taxa, the genus *Ecnomina* still appears to be polyphyletic. The genus *Caledomina* was described to include a monophyletic group of four New Caledonian species, of which one, *C. noumea* Johanson, 2011, was described together with the genus. Below, the three other species are described in order to expand the knowledge of the morphological diversity within the group and the diversity of New Caledonian Trichoptera.

Material and methods

The specimens in this study were collected in 80% ethanol using Malaise traps in November 2001 and November–December 2003. In the laboratory, the abdomens of the specimens were macerated by ProteinaseK for DNA sampling and mounted according to the method described by Johanson & Ward (2009). Illustrations were produced using a drawing tube mounted on a Leitz Ortholux II light microscope. After illustrating, each abdomen was transferred to ethanol together with the rest of the animal. The nomenclature applied to morphological features follows that of Ward & Scheffer (2000). All material is deposited at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN). DNA vouchers are deposited in Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm (NHRS).

Results

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Trichoptera Kirby, 1813
Superfamily Hydropsychoidea Curtis, 1835
Family Ecnomidae Ulmer, 1903
Genus *Caledomina* Johanson, 2011

Caledomina paniensis sp. nov.

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Figs 1–5, 16, 19

FI4 *Caledomina* sp. 2 – Espeland & Johanson 2010: 2116.

Diagnosis

Caledomina paniensis is distinguished from other species in the genus by the presence of a pair of sternal processes of sternite IX reaching about as long posteriorly as the inferior appendages.

Etymology

The specific epithet is derived from the type locality, Mount Panié.

Type material

Holotype

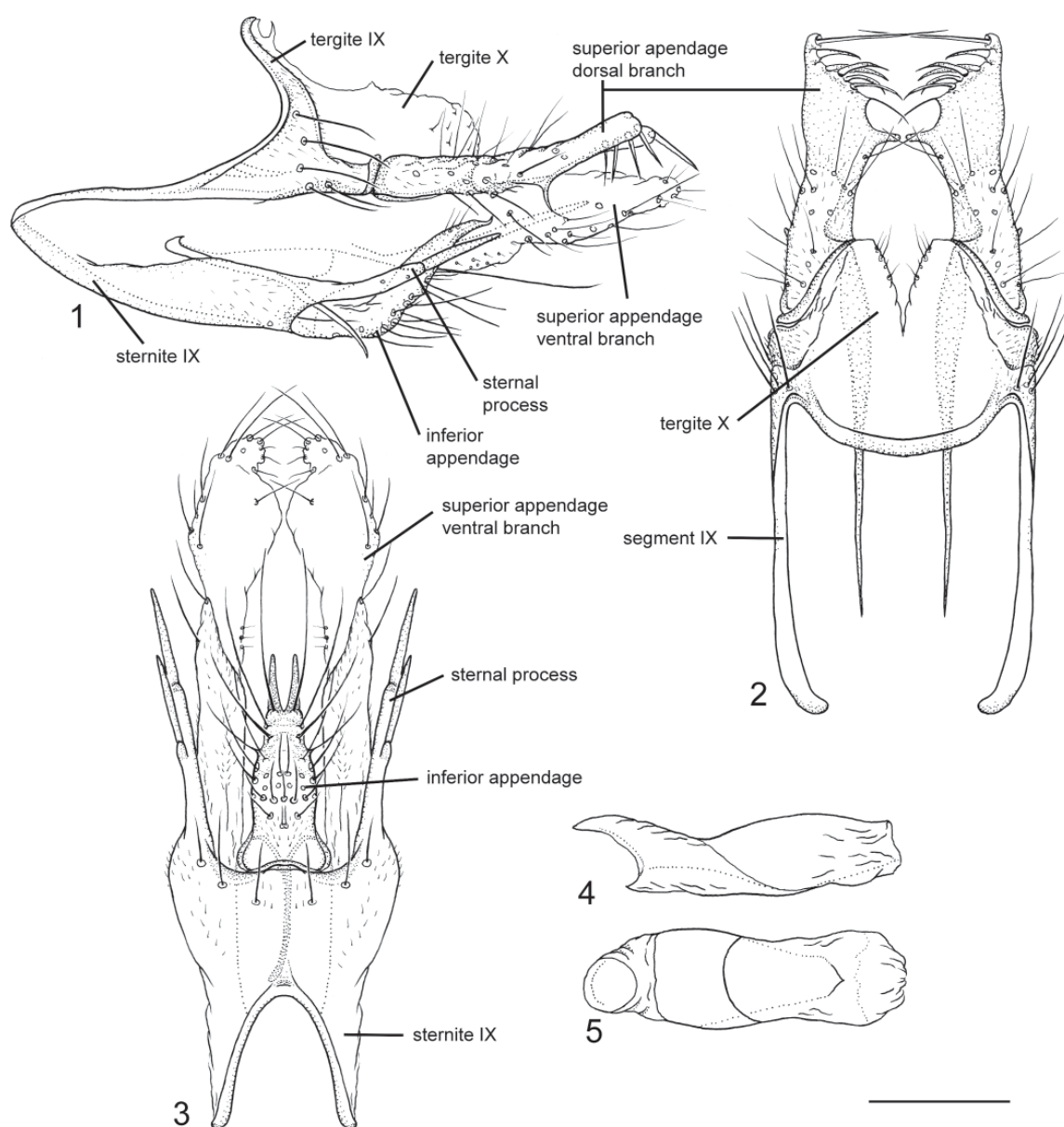
NEW CALEDONIA: ♂, Province Nord, Mt Panié, river below waterfall, 20°35.864' S, 164°49.780' E, 350 m, loc #16-2001, Malaise trap, 22–28 Nov. 2001, Johanson, Pape and Viklund leg. (MNHN, DNA voucher: NHRS-FI4).

Description

WINGS. Fore wing length 2.2 mm, hind wing length 1.6 mm.

GENITALIA. Total length about 0.5 mm. Segment IX divided into pair of strong, anteriorly pointed ridges in lateral view (Fig. 1); sternite IX originating from anterior ridge at mid-height; broadening posterad into pair of nearly parallel-sided plates with postero-dorsal sternal process (Fig. 1); smooth, except few ventral setae. Sternal processes short, slender, slightly curving dorsally, each with large apical and subapical spine nearly as long as sternal process (Figs 1, 3); orienting posterad along their length in ventral view (Fig. 3); almost reaching point of bifurcation of superior appendages (Fig. 1). Tergite IX Y-shaped in lateral view (Fig. 1), anterodorsal corners strongly curving anterad before bending posterad at apex; with long setae on lateral faces; in dorsal view (Fig. 2) with anterior-most part fused mesally; posterior part divided into tapering branches. Tergite X membranous, present above posterior apex of

tergite IX in lateral view (Fig. 1); in dorsal view divided into two lobes associated with branches of tergite IX; with minute setae along mesal margins (Fig. 2). Superior appendages large; each divided into posterior dorsal and ventral lobes (Fig. 1), with setae basally of bifurcation (Figs 1–2). Dorsal lobes smooth, except with long row of hook-like spines oriented ventro-mesad (Figs 1–2). Ventral lobes nearly straight along their length; ventral margin with minute spines; posterior apex narrowly rounded, covered with small setae; slightly exceeding dorsal lobe in length (Fig. 1). Inferior appendages completely fused into small, mesal process, connected to central part of sternite IX by vaguely defined sclerotized ridges; dorsal margin slightly sigmoid; ventral margin convex except curving at apex; apex long, narrow in lateral view (Fig. 1); in ventral view (Fig. 3) with broad basis; narrowing slightly at one quarter its length, apex smooth, bifurcated. Phallic apparatus without processes (Figs 4–5); tube-shaped; dorsal margin weakly narrowing at anterior one-third; posterior apex membranous.



Figs 1–5. *Caledomina paniensis* sp. nov., holotype, adult ♂. 1. Genitalia, lateral view. 2. Genitalia dorsal view. 3. Genitalia, ventral view. 4. Phallus, lateral view. 5. Phallus ventral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Remarks

This species was referred to as “FI4 *Caledomina* sp. 2” in Espeland & Johanson (2010).

Caledomina dorsospina sp. nov.

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Figs 6–10, 16–17, 19

GS8 *Caledomina* sp. 3 – Espeland & Johanson 2010: 2116.

Diagnosis

Caledomina dorsospina is distinguished from other species in the genus by the absence of a prominent sternal process of sternite IX, the dorsal branch of the superior appendages is oriented dorsally, and the ventral branch of the superior appendages is drop-shaped.

Etymology

Dorsospina, after the presence of a prominent dorsally oriented megaseta on each superior appendage.

Type material

Holotype

NEW CALEDONIA: ♂, Province Sud, 1.0 km NW of Pont des Japonais, on road between Noumea and Yaté, 22°11.421' S, 166°42.840' E, 114 m, loc #038, Malaise trap, 22 Nov.–4 Dec. 2003, Johanson leg. (MNHN, DNA voucher: NHRS-GS8).

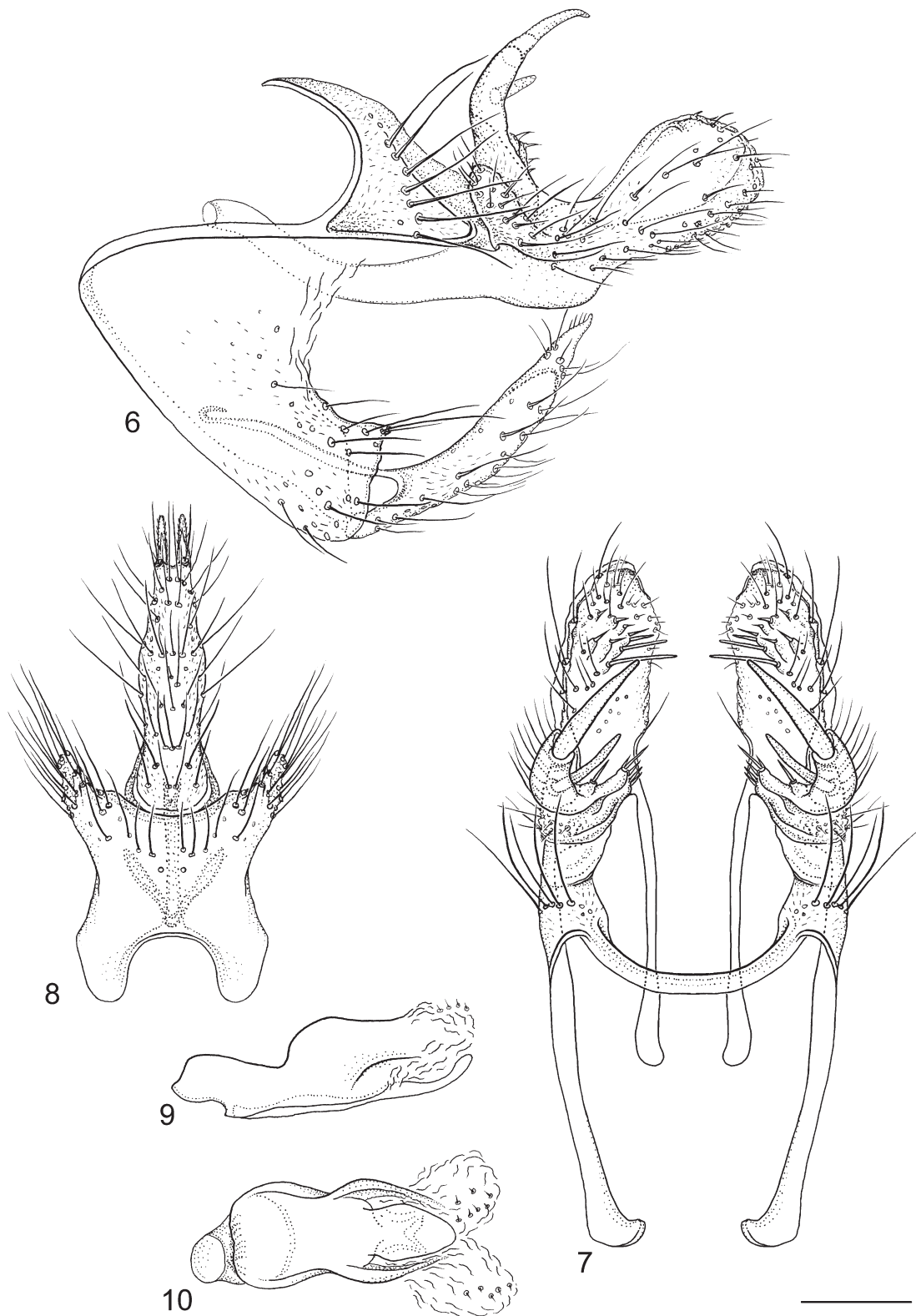
Description

WINGS. Fore wing length 3.0 mm, hind wing length 2.3 mm.

GENITALIA. Total length about 0.6 mm. Segment IX divided into pair of strong, antero-dorsally pointed ridges in lateral view (Fig. 6); sternite IX originating from anterior ridge below mid-height; anteriorly membranous, gradually more sclerotized posteriorly, posteriorly forming pair of nearly rectangular plates without postero-dorsal sternal process (Fig. 6); with ventral and lateral setae. Tergite IX almost U-shaped in lateral view (Fig. 6), anterodorsal corners strongly curving anterad and strongly pointed at apex; with long, strong setae in lateral row; in dorsal view (Fig. 7) with anterior-most part fused mesally; posterior part fused into superior appendages. Tergite X not visible (Fig. 6). Superior appendages very large; each divided into posterior dorsal and ventral lobes (Fig. 6), with setae basally of bifurcation (Figs 6–7). Dorsal lobes each with pair of very large megasetae, one at each apex and one sub-apically; mesal, finger-like branches present ventrally of megasetae, with sharp setae at each apex (Figs 6–7). Ventral lobes large, oval, oriented posterad, each with lateral face covered by large setae; mesal face with straight spines oriented mesally; ventral margin with minute setae; ventral branch strongly exceeding dorsal lobe posteriorly (Fig. 6). Inferior appendages completely fused into small, mesal process, connected to central part of sternite IX by well defined sclerotized ridges; dorsal margin smoothly sigmoid; ventral margin convex; apex long, narrow in lateral view (Fig. 6); in ventral view (Fig. 8) with broad basis; narrowing stepwise, apex smooth, bifurcated. Phallic apparatus without processes (Figs 9–10); tube-shaped; posterior two-thirds about twice as thick as anterior part in lateral view (Fig. 9); posterior apex membranous, with minute setae at dorsal membrane.

Remarks

This species was referred to as “GS8 *Caledomina* sp. 3” in Espeland & Johanson (2010).



Figs 6–10. *Caledomina dorsospina* sp. nov., holotype, adult ♂. **6.** Genitalia, lateral view. **7.** Genitalia dorsal view. **8.** Genitalia, ventral view. **9.** Phallus, lateral view. **10.** Phallus ventral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Caledomina kohensis sp. nov.

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Figs 11–16, 18–19

GV5 *Caledomina* sp. 1 – Espeland & Johanson 2010: 2116.

Diagnosis

Caledomina kohensis is distinguished from all other species in the genus by the almost straight sternal process of sternite IX and the dorsal branch of the superior appendage with a row of spines on the mesal face.

Etymology

Kohensis, named after the village Koh near the type locality.

Type material

Holotype

NEW CALEDONIA: ♂, Province Nord, W slope of Kugüö Mt, Xwé Wida Di Stream, 2 km E of Koh, 21°35.474' S, 165°50.776' E, 154 m, loc #036, Malaise trap, 20 Nov.–12 Dec. 2003, Johanson leg. (MNHN, DNA voucher: NHRS-GV5).

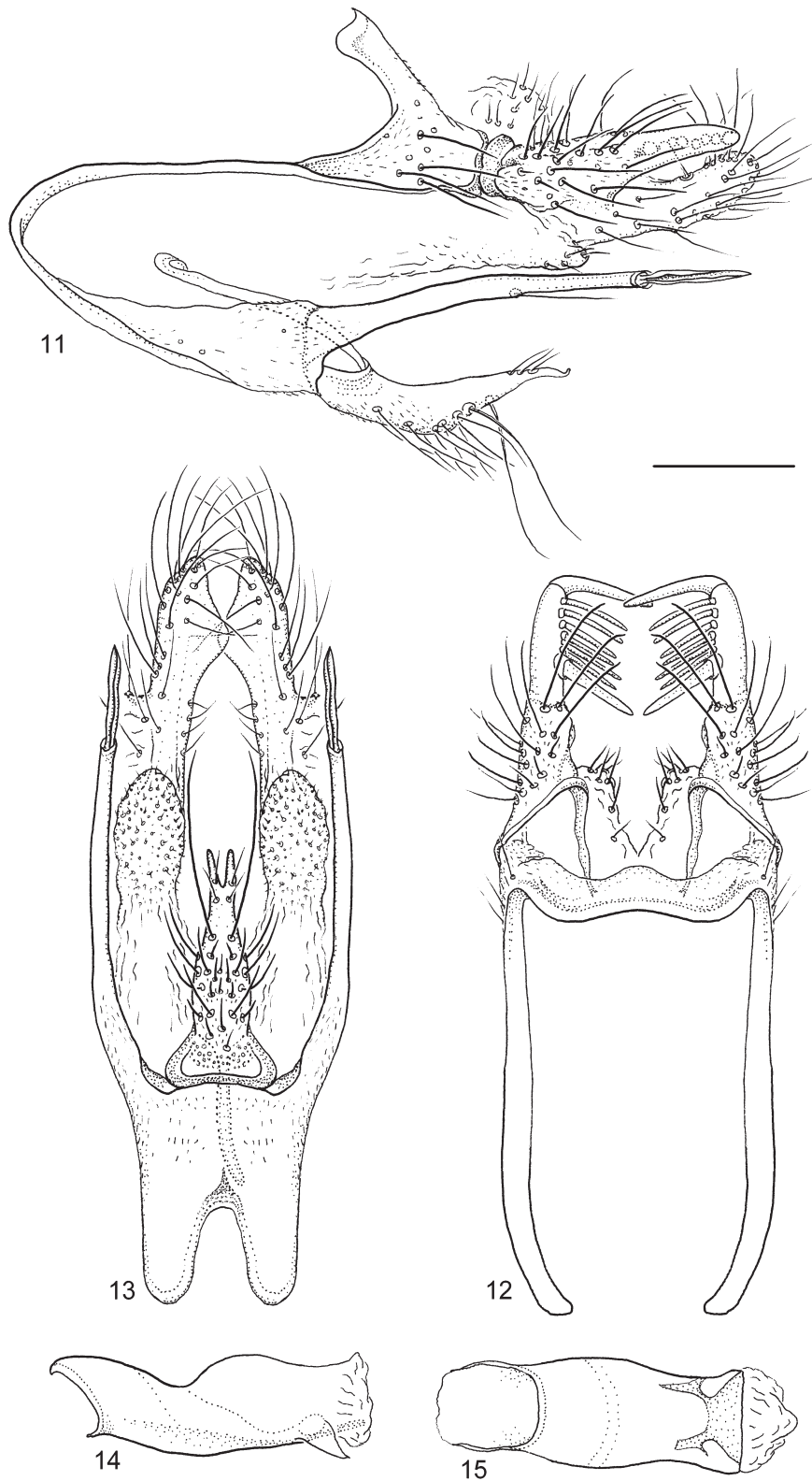
Description

WINGS. Wing length unknown as body is lost.

GENITALIA. Total length about 0.5 mm. Segment IX divided into pair of strong, anteriorly rounded ridges in lateral view (Fig. 11); sternite IX originating from anterior ridge below mid-height; broadening gradually posterad into sharply triangular plates with postero-dorsal sternal process (Figs 11, 13); smooth. Sternal processes slender, almost straight, with large apical spine nearly one-fourth as long as sternal process (Figs 11, 13); oriented posterad along their length in ventral view (Fig. 13); reaching slightly beyond point of bifurcation of superior appendages (Fig. 11). Tergite IX horseshoe-shaped in lateral view (Fig. 11), anterodorsal corners almost straight, oriented antero-dorsally; central part with long setae on lateral faces; in dorsal view (Fig. 12) with anterior-most part fused mesally, forming an undulating band; posterior part divided into broad branches (Fig. 11). Tergite X small, membranous, present above posterior apex of tergite IX in lateral view (Fig. 11); in dorsal view divided into two lobes associated with branches of tergite IX; with posterior and mesal setae (Fig. 12). Superior appendages large; each divided into posterior dorsal and ventral lobes (Fig. 11). Dorsal lobes oriented posteriorly, smooth except with series of long spines oriented mesally (Fig. 12). Ventral lobes originating gradually from anterior part of each tergite IX; nearly straight along their length; basal half of ventral face covered by minute spines (Fig. 13); each with posterior half slightly curving mesally and partly overlapping near apices; covered with setae; slightly exceeding dorsal lobe in length (Fig. 11). Inferior appendages completely fused into small, mesal process, connected to central part of sternite IX by sclerotized ridges (Fig. 11); dorsal margin slightly sigmoid; ventral margin convex; apex long, narrow in lateral view (Fig. 11); in ventral view (Fig. 13) with broad basis; narrowing strongly at one quarter its length, apex smooth, bifurcated. Phallic apparatus (Figs 14–15) with weakly developed ventrally pointed lobe (Fig. 14); irregularly tube-shaped; dorsal margin strongly narrowing at anterior one-third; posterior apex membranous.

Remarks

This species was referred to as “GV5 *Caledomina* sp. 1” in Espeland & Johanson (2010).



Figs 11–15. *Caledomina kohensis* sp. nov., holotype, adult ♂. **11.** Genitalia, lateral view. **12.** Genitalia dorsal view. **13.** Genitalia, ventral view. **14.** Phallus, lateral view. **15.** Phallus ventral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

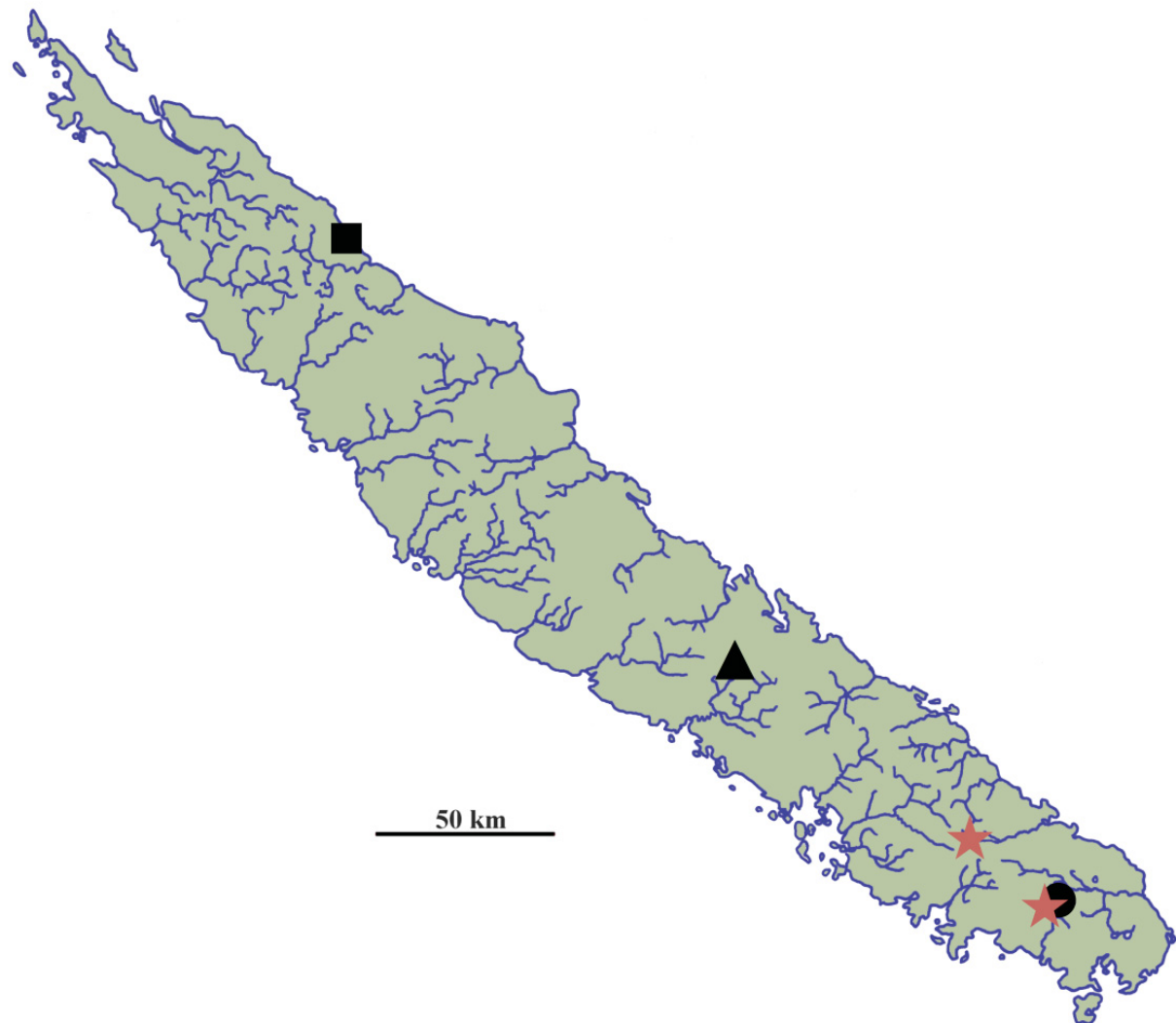


Fig. 16. Map of New Caledonia with collecting sites of *Caledomina* indicated. *Caledomina paniensis* sp. nov. (black square), *C. dorsospina* sp. nov. (black triangle), *C. kohensis* sp. nov. (black filled circle), *C. noumea* Johanson, 2011 (red stars).



Figs 17–18. Type localities with Malaise traps. **17.** Type locality of *Caledomina dorsospina* sp. nov.
18. Type locality of *Caledomina kohensis* sp. nov.

Key to males of *Caledomina*

1. In genitalia, sternite IX without sternal process (Fig. 6); dorsal branch of superior appendage oriented dorsally (Fig. 6); ventral branch of superior appendage drop-shaped (Fig. 6) *C. dorsospina* sp. nov.
– In genitalia, sternite IX with long sternal process (Figs 1, 11); dorsal branch of superior appendage oriented posteriorly (Figs 1, 11); ventral branch of superior appendage parallel-sided (Fig. 11) or tapering (Fig. 1) 2
2. In genitalia, tergite IX weakly produced dorsally (*C. noumea* in Fig. 19); dorsal branch of superior appendage apically curving ventrally and with ventrally oriented spines *C. noumea* Johanson, 2011
– In genitalia, tergite IX strongly produced dorsally (Figs 1, 11); dorsal branch of superior appendage apically oriented posteriorly and with ventrally or mesally oriented spines 3
3. In genitalia, sternite IX with sternal process exceeding inferior appendage posteriorly (Fig. 11); dorsal branch of superior appendage with mesally oriented spines (Fig. 12) *C. kohensis* sp. nov.
– In genitalia, sternite IX with sternal process shorter than inferior appendage (Fig. 1); dorsal branch of superior appendage with mesally and ventrally oriented spines (Figs 1–2) *C. paniensis* sp. nov.

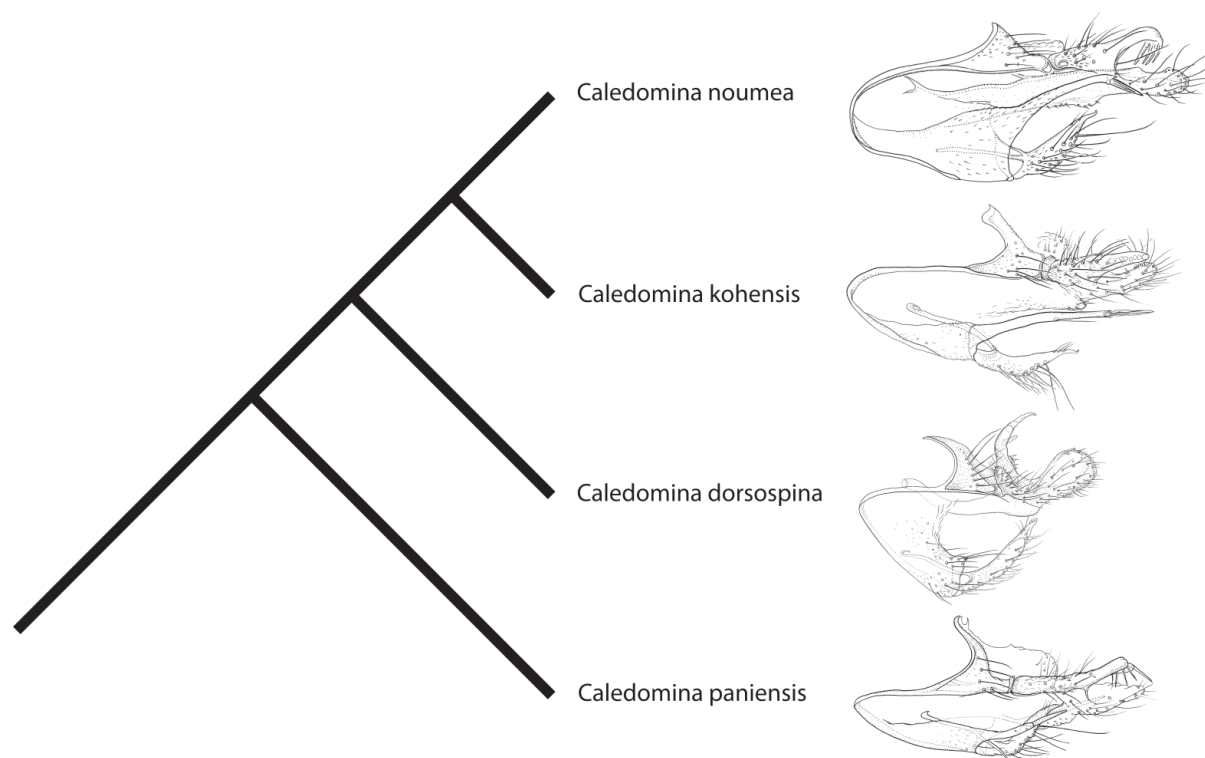


Fig. 19. Phylogenetic relationship among species of *Caledomina*, with morphology of male genitalia in lateral view to the right.

Discussion

The phylogeny of *Caledomina* (Espeland & Johanson 2010) demonstrates that the four species branch off sequentially from the first common ancestor to *Caledomina* and *Ecnomina legula* Neboiss, 1977. The complex genitalia were present in the oldest species (*C. paniensis* sp. nov.), involving a long sternal process of sternite IX including an apical spine; a pair of superior appendages bifurcated into about equally long dorsal and ventral branches, and strong spines present on each of the dorsal branches. An evolutionary trend apparently involves longer sternal processes, more complex spines on the dorsal branch of the superior appendages, and the sternite more strongly rounded anteriorly in the more derived species.

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