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Studies on West African Trichoptera. 7. Two New *Catoxyethira* from Guinea (Hydroptilidae)

by

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The genus *Catoxyethira* is new for Guinea. Two species, *C. elouardi* and *C. leynarti* are described for the first time. Seven other species are reported from this country.

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INTRODUCTION

In a recent article (Gibon 1985), aided by Marshall's excellent revision of the Hydroptilidae (1979), we demonstrated that the genus *Catoxyethira* is much richer and more widely distributed than was previously thought. Ten species were thus recorded for the first time in West-Africa (Ivory Coast), from the Bandama, the Sassandra and the Cavally river sytems. A faunistic survey undertaken since then on the Upper Niger Basin in Guinea has produced nine species, two of which are described here for the first time.

Catoxyethira elouardi sp.n. (Figs. 1, 2)

Material examined: the holotype and one paratype, both males, from a light trap on a small affluent of the Milo, near Konsankoro on the track to Beyla, 21.X.1984. This material is currently in the author's collection, at the Laboratoire d'Hydrobiologie in Bamako, and will in the future be deposited at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris (MNHNP).

The general aspect and morphology of this species conform to the description of the genus. It is a brown, pubescent very small caddisfly with the characters of the genus (transverse suture on the mesoscutellum; presence of three ocelli; spur formula: 1/3/4) and the following distinctive characters:

Size, forewing: 1.5-1.6 mm, hindwing: 1.2-1.4 mm.

Male genitalia: the eighth abdominal sternite is subtriangular (lateral view). It is characterized by a long median ventral extension, directed dorso-distally and slightly sinusoidal (lateral veiw) and by a pair of spiniform processes inserted ventro-laterally on the posterior edge of the sternite. These processes are ini-

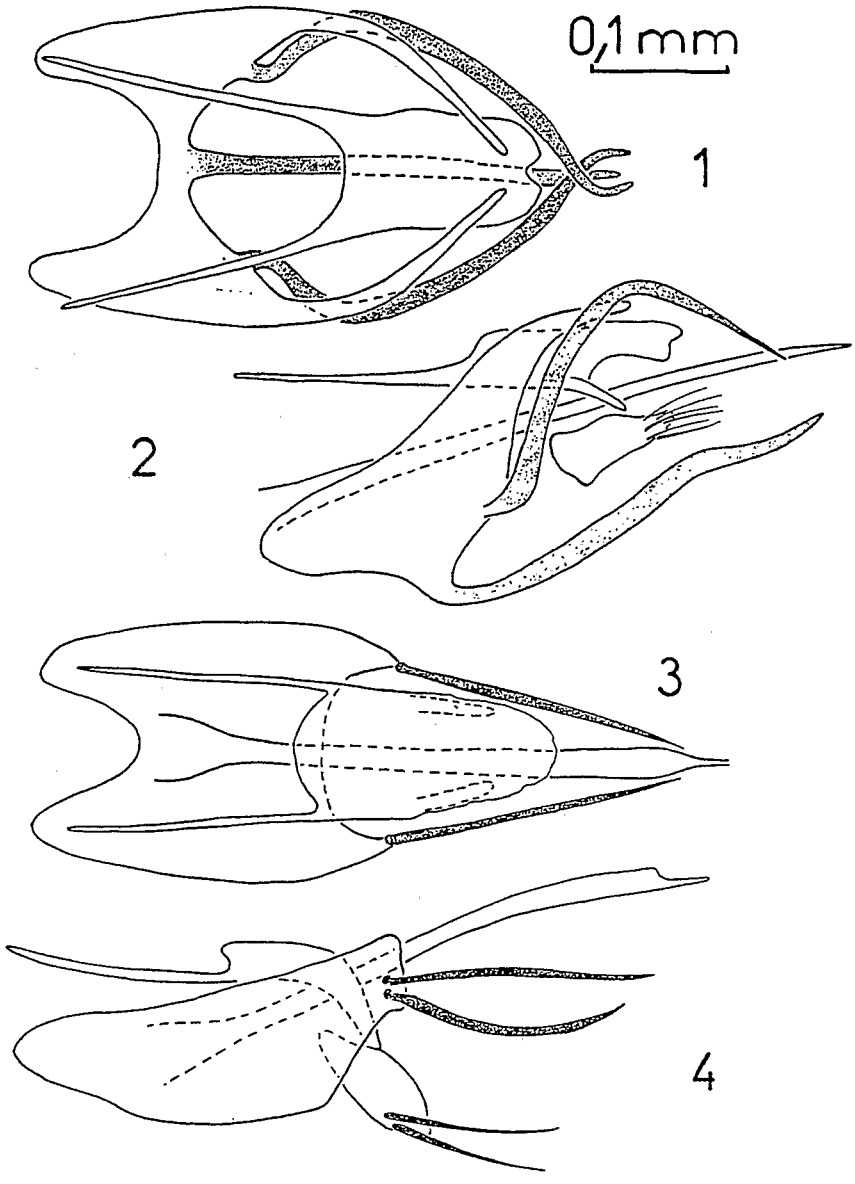

Fig. 1, 2 *Catoxyethira elouardi*, male genitalia: 1, dorsal view; 2, lateral view.

Fig. 3, 4 *Catoxyethira leynarti*, male genitalia: 3, dorsal viw; 4, lateral view.

tially directed dorsally, then arch strongly at mid-length; viewed dorsally they cross each other close to their extremity. The posterior dorsal edges of the sternite are prolonged dorso-distally and almost meet dorsally. The ninth abdominal segment is of the shape characteristic of the genus; its long thin

anterior prolongations and short posterior ones form a very obtuse angle. The tenth abdominal segment is membraneous, its exterior rounded edge presents a small V-shaped median incision. The inferior appendages, short and wide, carry numerous setae. The aedeagus is long and straight, narrowing distally.

Related species: *C. fasciata* Ulmer may be distinguished by the absence of a ventral median prolongation of the eighth sternite. The most closely related species is *C. veruta* Morse, and particularly the sub-species *septentrionalis* Gibon described from the Ivory Coast, which is common in Guinea. The distinction, however, is readily made: 1) the ventral elongation of the eighth sternite of *C. elouardi* is greater and slightly directed dorsally; 2) the latero-ventral spiniform processes are straight in *C. veruta veruta*, slightly curved in *C. veruta septentrionalis* and strongly curved in *C. elouardi*, initially directed dorsally, i.e. parallel to the latero-posterior edge of the sternite; 3) the elongated postero-dorsal edges of the eighth sternite are a characteristic trait of *C. elouardi.*

Catoxyethira leynarti sp.n. (Figs. 3, 4)

Material examined: the holotype, male, from a light trap on the Niger, upstream of the Kissidougou-Faranah road, 6.II.1985: two paratypes, both male, from the Niandan at Sassambaya, 2.III.1985 (Niger river system, Guinea) and one paratype, male, from the Amou, near the road Atakpame-Kpalime, 8.XII.1981 (Mono river system, Togo). Types presently in the author's collection, to be later deposited in MNHP.

General morphology characteristic of the genus, general appearance similar to the precedent species.

Size, forewing: 1.35-1.45 mm, hindwing: 1.2-1.3 mm.

Male genitalia: the eighth abdominal segment is elongated, with a pair of strong black spines, directed distally and inserted on each dorso-distal edge; the dorsal spine is straight and the ventral one slightly curved. The ninth abdominal segment is poorly developed and forms a slightly obtuse angle. Easily distinguishable on the inferior appendages are two thick black setae. The aedeagus is typical of the genus and characterized by an abrupt decrease in diameter, shortly before its extremity.

Related species: in the key to the species of the Ivory Coast (Gibon 1985), *C. leynarti* keys out to the fourth paragraph, along with *C. graboensis.* Both species are characterized by the presence of two spines on either side of the eighth sternite. They may be distinguished in the following manner:

4bis	the two spines inserted dorsally:	*C. leynarti* sp.n.
	one spine inserted dorsally, the other, longer, inserted ventrally:	*C. graboensis.*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

Several additional species of *Catoxyethira* have also been taken in Guinea, their known distributions are here tabulated. The collecting stations are:

A: affluent of the Dion at Katakoro (Beyla region)
B: affluent of the Milo at Konsankoro (Beyla region)
C: Milo at Boussoule (Kankan region)
D: Niandan at Sassambaya (Kissidougou region)
E: Niandan at Bambaya (Kissidougou region)
F: Niger, a few kilometers upstream of the road from Kissidougou to Faranah.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
C. veruta septentrionalis Gibon	X	X	X	X		X
C. hougardi Gibon	X				X	X
C. graboensis Gibon				X	X	
C. taiensis Gibon			X	X		
C. spinifera Gibon	X					
C. elouardi Gibon		X				
C. mali Marlier						X
C. leynarti Gibon						X
C. nzoi Gibon				X		

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