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# The Trichoptera of Panama IV. New records for caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera) from the Republic of Panama

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New records for caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera)  
from the Republic of Panama

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**Abstract.** The Republic of Panama currently has 300 recorded species of Trichoptera distributed among 14 families. Herein we add 42 new country records for Panama, including one new family (Anomalopsychidae) and three new genera (Anomalopsychidae: *Contulma*; Hydroptilidae: *Byrsopteryx* and *Cerasmatrichia*). The newly recorded caddisfly taxa increase Panama's total known fauna to 342 species, distributed among 15 families and 50 genera. These results are part of an ongoing effort to characterize the caddisfly fauna of Panama, and to evaluate that country's major watersheds (cuencas).

**Key Words.** Anomalopsychidae, Philopotamidae, Glossosomatidae, Hydroptilidae, Hydrobiosidae, Leptoceridae, new country record, cuenca.

## Introduction

Until the last 25 years, the insect order Trichoptera (caddisflies) was poorly known in Panama, both in terms of diversity and distribution. In general, repeated collections were made in a relatively few locations. Aguila (1992) published the first list of caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera) from Panama, listing 168 species in 39 genera and 13 families. Through 2014, 6 genera and 78 additional species were recorded by other researchers, bringing the total to 246 species distributed among 13 families and 45 genera. In 2015, Armitage et al. (2015b) and Harris and Armitage (2015) added 32 new country records, 10 new species to science, one new family and two new genera. Muñoz-Quesada and Holzenthal (2015) added a net total of 11 *Wormaldia* species, and Bueno-Soria and Barba-Alvarez (2015) added one species of *Plectropsyche*. Except for the latter species, the entire fauna of Panama was summarized in Armitage et al. (2015a). Thus, at the end of 2015, 300 species were known from Panama,

distributed among 14 families and 47 genera. Even so, neighboring Costa Rica boasts over 500 species, suggesting there is much yet to learn about Panama's caddisfly diversity.

There is also much to be learned about the distribution of caddisflies among Panama's administrative units (provinces and indigenous comarcas) and major watersheds (cuencas). Armitage and Cornejo (2015; in Spanish) clearly demonstrated the concentrated aspect of historical collections in this country. Currently, caddisflies are known from only 20 of 52 major watersheds (ten of these with 6 or fewer species known) and 8 of 14 administrative units (six of these with 37 or fewer species known).

Based on specimens collected primarily by the first author and personnel of the Colección Zoológica Dr. Eustorgio Méndez (CoZEM) of the Gorgas Institute, we herein add 42 new Panamanian country records. Thus, the new total of known caddisflies from the Republic of Panama is 342 species, a 14% increase. In addition, one family, Anomalopsychidae, and three genera (Anomalopsychidae: *Contulma*; Hydroptilidae: *Byrsopteryx* and *Cerasmatrixia*), are now recorded from Panama for the first time.

## Materials and Methods

Single-night collections were made, in general, using UV light and alcohol traps (Calor and Mariano 2012). Multiple-night collections were made with this same method or employing Malaise traps, as indicated. Specimens listed in this publication will be deposited in the University of Panamá Museo de Invertebrados (MIUP), CoZEM, or the authors' reference collections. The order of families below follows the classification presented by Holzenthal et al. (2015).

## Results

Figure 1 (A-C) displays the major watersheds (cuencas) in which the new country records are found, the number of new country records per watershed, and the new total number of species known from the involved watersheds. There was one new family (Anomalopsychidae) added to known caddisfly fauna of Panama, and three new genera (Anomalopsychidae: *Contulma*; Hydroptilidae: *Byrsopteryx* and *Cerasmatrixia*). The 42 newly recorded caddisfly taxa for the Republic of Panama increase Panama's total known fauna to 342 species (Fig. 2), distributed among 15 families and 50 genera. Their collection details follow.

### Family Philopotamidae

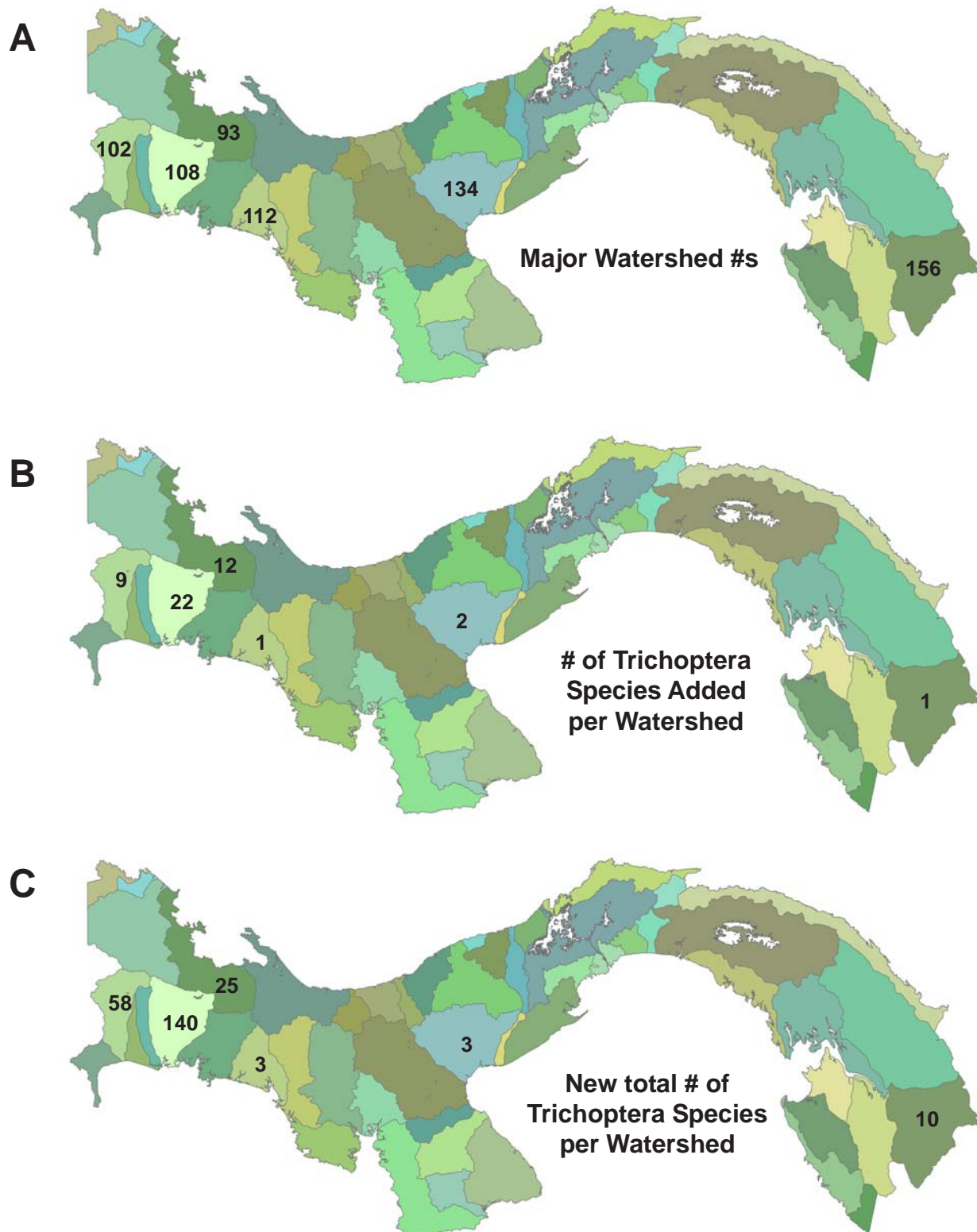
#### *Chimarrhodella costaricensis* Blahnik and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Honda, N Fortuna Dam, 8.74985°N and 82.23885°W, 1132 m asl, CoZEM, 22.vi.2015, 1 male; afluente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

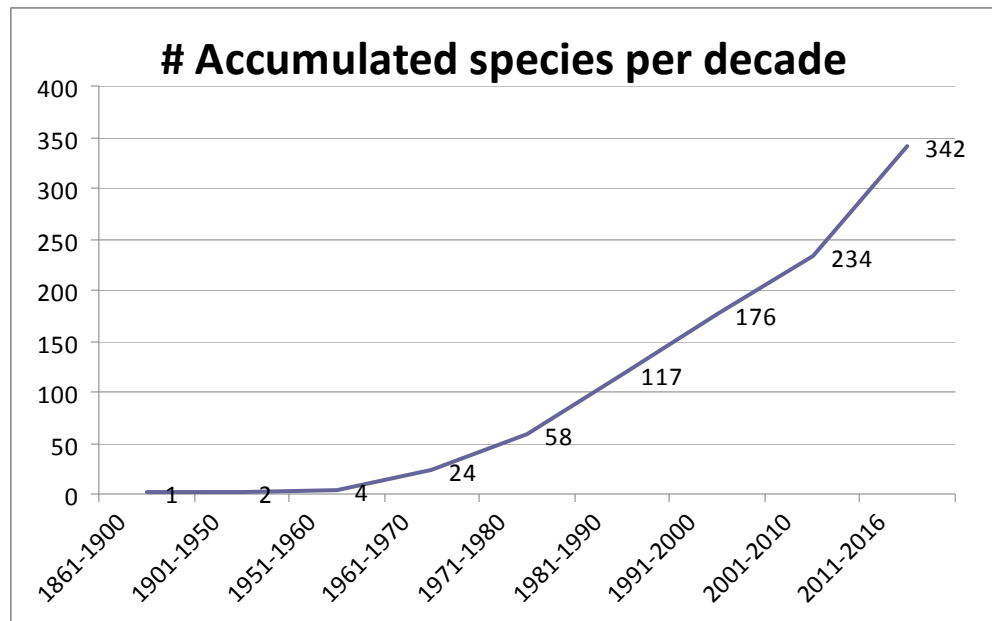
**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

#### *Wormaldia buenorum* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 1920 m asl, 14.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, trib. to Quebrada Jaramillo, Jaramillo Alto Rd. Bridge, 8.76671°N and 82.41519°W, 1300 m asl, 11.xi.2014, B. Armitage, 1 male;



**Figure 1.** Major watersheds (cuencas) of the Republic of Panama. **A.** New country records were present in the watersheds indicated as follows (watershed #–major river–watershed area): **93**–Río Guariviara–2,121 km<sup>2</sup>; **102**–Río Chiriquí Viejo–1,376 km<sup>2</sup>; **108**–Río Chiriquí–1,905 km<sup>2</sup>; **112**–Río Felix–1,168 km<sup>2</sup>; **134**–Río Grande–2,493 km<sup>2</sup>; and, **156**–Río Tuira–3,017 km<sup>2</sup>. **B.** Number of new country records added for each watershed indicated in A. **C.** New total number of species known from each watershed indicated in A.



**Figure 2.** Species accumulation graph for species reported from Panama per decade.

ibid., Quebrada Aserrio, platanal; nr Boquete, 8.79472°N and 82.44968°W, 1157 m asl, 15.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Río Brazo Prieto, E Guayabal, 8.65689°N and 82.56153°W, 797 m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Primer Brazo del Río David, Ruta 103; Potrerillos Arriba, 8.64414°N and 82.49408°W, 696 m asl, 21.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; **Coclé Province: Cuenca 134**, afluyente Las Yayas, Toma de agua Barringón, 8.66307°N and 80.58908°W, 709.4 m asl, 26.ii.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Panama

*Wormaldia hedamafera* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, afluyente Río Colorado, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.88472°N and 82.68408°W, 1920 m asl, 14.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; ibid., 25.vi.2016, 1 male; ibid., 31.viii.2015, 1 male; ibid., Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 80.69051°W, 1920 m asl, 14.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; ibid., small waterfall, 8.88267°N and 82.68446°W, 1920 m asl, 25.vi.2016, 1 male; ibid., Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 80.69051°W, 1920 m asl, 26.vi.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; ibid., 30-31.viii.2015, 1 male; ibid., Río Colorado, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.873556°N and 82.689993°W, 1920 m asl, 26.vi.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, trib. to Quebrada Jaramillo, Jaramillo Alto Rd. Bridge, 8.76671°N and 80.41519°W, 1300 m asl, 11.xi.2014, B. Armitage, 1 male; ibid., 10.ii.2015, 1 male; ibid., Jaramillo Alto Rd. Bridge (upper), 8.774267°N and 80.406993°W, 1470 m asl, 11.xi.2014, B. Armitage, 1 male; ibid., Jaramillo Centro Rd. Bridge (lower), 8.75454°N and 80.41848°W, 1075m asl, B. Armitage, 14.xii.2015, 1 male; ibid., Quebrada Aserrio, cafetal; nr Boquete, 8.80105°N and 80.45608°W, 1348 m asl, 17.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Quebrada Aserrio, platanal; nr Boquete, 8.79472°N and 80.44968°W, 1157 m asl, 15.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Primer Brazo del Río David, Ruta 103; Potrerillos Arriba, 8.64414°N and 80.49408°W, 696 m asl, 21.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Río Brazo Prieto, E Guayabal, 8.65689°N and 80.56153°W, 797 m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; ibid., Quebrada Honda, N

Fortuna Dam, 8.74985°N and 80.23885°W, 1132 m asl, CoZEM, 22.vi.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 80.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua, SW Rt.103, 8.66172°N and 80.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Palo Alto, Tree Trek Lodge, 8.80949°N and 82.39575°W, 1673 m asl, 2.vi.2016, T. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama

*Wormaldia imberti* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737 m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Wormaldia monsonorum* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, nr Rambala Jungle Lodge, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, 120 m asl, 31.iii.2015, E. Carlson, 1 male; **Coclé Province: Cuenca 134**, afluyente Las Yayas, Toma de agua Barringón, 8.66307°N and 80.58908°W, 709.4 m asl, 26.ii.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Wormaldia paprockevi* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua; SW Rt.103, 8.66172°N and 82.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737 m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Wormaldia tocajoma* Munoz-Quesada and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, afluyente Río Colorado, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.88472°N and 82.68408°W, 1920 m asl, 14.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, 7-13.xii.2015 (Malaise trap), J. Dietrich, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

## Family Polycentropodidae

*Cernotina taeniata* Ross

**Material examined—Darién Province: Cuenca 156**, Río Tuira, 8.01750°N and 77.72417°W, 147 m asl, 19.xi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama



*Polyplectropus denticulus* Bueno-Soria

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737 m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Primer Brazo del Río David, Ruta 103, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.4414°N and 82.43408°W, 696 m asl, 21.vi.2015, CoZEM, 4 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

## Family Glossosomatidae

*Mortoniella carinula* Blahnik and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 30-31.viii.2015 (Malaise trap), J. Dietrich, 5 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

## Family Hydroptilidae

*Bredinia emarginata* Harris, Holzenthal, and Flint

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Honda, nr Fortuna Dam, 8.74985°N and 82.23885°W, 1132 m asl, 22.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Byrsopteryx cuchilla* Harris and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—Bocas del Toro Province: **Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.7 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15649°W, 9.viii.2014, E. Carlson, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Brazil, Panama

*Cerasmatrixia wirthi* (Flint)

**Material examined**—Bocas del Toro Province: **Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, B. Armitage, 28.iii.2015 (Malaise trap), B. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, 31.iii–11.iv.2015 (Malaise trap), E. Carlson, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Dominica, Panama, Venezuela

*Costatrixia venezuelensis* Flint

**Material examined**—Bocas del Toro Province: **Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Cañaza, at Pipeline Road nr El Guabo, 8.86685°N and 82.16688°W, 300 m asl, 18.v.1985, R. Flowers, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Panama, Venezuela

*Flintiella heredia* Harris, Flint, and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, 31.iii–11.iv.2015 (Malaise trap), E. Carlson, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.7 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15649°W, 9.viii.2014, E. Carlson, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua; SW Ruta 103, 8.66172°N and 82.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 13 males; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 3 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru

*Hydroptila maza* Harris and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.7 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15649°W, 29.xi.2014, E. Carlson, 230 males; *ibid.*, 9.viii.2014, 71 males; *ibid.*, Quebrada Rambala, above main lodge, 28.iii.2015, B. Armitage, 16 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Hydroptila mexicana* Mosely

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.7 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15649°W, 9.viii.2014, E. Carlson, 13 males; *ibid.*, 29.xi.2014, 2 males; *ibid.*, above falls nr Rambala Jungle Lodge, 28.iii.2015, 44 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

*Hydroptila paradenza* Harris and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Cañaza, at Pipeline Road nr El Guabo, 8.86685°N and 82.16688°W, 300 m asl, 18.v.1985, R. Flowers, 8 males; *ibid.*, 19.v.1985, 2 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama

*Hydroptila singri* Harris and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Collier Property upstream, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 13.xi.2014, B. Armitage, 2 males; *ibid.*, Collier Property at cascade, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 22.iv.2015, 10 males; *ibid.*, Jaramillo Centro Rd, 8.754536°N and 82.418475°W, 20.iii.2015, 6 males; *ibid.*, Alto Jaramillo Rd, 8.76625°N and 82.41341°W, 10.ii.2015, 4 males; *ibid.*, Alto Jaramillo Rd. bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.406993°W, 2.iii.2015, 6 males; *ibid.*, Primer Brazo del Río David, Ruta 103, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.4414°N and 82.43408°W, 696 m asl, CoZEM, 21.vi.2015, 21 males; *ibid.*, Río Brazo Prieto, E Guayabal, 8.6563°N and 82.56153°W, 797m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 10 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Platanal, W Majagua 8.65452°N and 82.54255°W, 825m, 18-vi-2015, CoZEM, 8 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 71 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua; SW

Ruta.103, 8.66172°N and 82.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 21 males; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 21 males; Río La Cruz, NNW Potrerillos Abajo, 8.70268°N and 82.48445°W, 935 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 20 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Leucotrichia melleopicta* Mosely

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, 28.iii.2015 (Malaise trap), B. Armitage, 6 males; *ibid.*, E. Carlson, 31.iii–11.iv.2015, 68 males.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Panama, Venezuela

*Metrichia avon* (Bueno-Soria)

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.7 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15649°W, 29.xi.2014, E. Carlson, 1 males.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama

*Metrichia picuda* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined**— **Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91543°N and 82.15527°W, 29.xi.2014, E. Carlson, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 26.iv-10.v.2015 (Malaise trap), J. Dietrich, 8 males; *ibid.*, 18-23.v.2015, (Malaise trap), 8 males; *ibid.*, 30-31.viii.2015 (Malaise trap), 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Colorado, 8.884713°N and 82.68408°W, 7-13.xii.2015 (Malaise trap), 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Alto Jaramillo Rd. Bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.406993°W, 2.iii.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Metrichia sacculifera* (Flint)

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, 31.iii–11.iv.2015 (Malaise trap), E. Carlson, 4 males.

**Distribution:** Colombia, Panama

*Metrichia savegra* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río Palo Alto, Tree Trek, 8.80949°N and 82.39575°W, 1673 m asl, 6/2/2016, T. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Metrichia separata* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Quebrada Grande, 8.78291°N, 84.44579°W, at waterfall, Valle Escondido, 25.vi.2013, B. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, Quebrada Jaramillo, Alto Jaramillo Rd. bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.406993°W, 2.iii.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Metrichia spica* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Alto Jaramillo Rd. bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.406993°W, 2.iii.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Neotrichia esmalda* (Mosely)

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 112**, Las Lajas, Río San Felix, 29.v.1983, P. Spangler, R. Faitoute, W. Steiner, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama

*Neotrichia hiaspa* (Mosely)

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Cañaza, at Pipeline Road nr El Guabo, 8.86685°N and 82.16688°W, 300 m asl, 19.v.1985, R. Flowers, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Río Caldera, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, S Boquete, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 1,000 m asl, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Brazo Prieto, Guayabal, 8.65630°N and 82.56153°W, 797m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

*Neotrichia tuxtla* Bueno-Soria

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Collier property at cascade, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 22.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Panama

*Neotrichia unamas* Botosaneanu

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91627°N and 82.15469°W, 9.viii.2014, E. Carlson, 67 males; *ibid.*, 29.xi.2014, 58 males; *ibid.*, 31.iii–11.iv.2015 (Malaise trap), 5 males; *ibid.*, above main lodge, 28.iii.2016, 2 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, 29.xi.2014, 1 male; *ibid.*, 22.i.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, 28.iii.2016, 1 male; *ibid.*, above falls nr Rambala Jungle Lodge, 28.iii.2015, 32 males; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Río Caldera, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, S Boquete, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 15 males; *ibid.*, Quebrada Jaramillo, Jaramillo Centro

Rd. bridge, 8.754536°N and 82.418475°W, 20.iii.2015, 6 males; *ibid.*, 14.xii.2015, 14 males; *ibid.*, Collier Property at cascade, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 13.xi.2014, 6 males; *ibid.*, 22.iv.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, Collier Property upstream, 13.xi.2014, 6 males; *ibid.*, Alto Jaramillo Rd, 8.76625°N and 82.41341°W, 11.xi.2014, 3 males; *ibid.*, 10.ii.2015, 6 males; *ibid.*, 2.iii.2015, 4 males; *ibid.*, Río Caldera Boquete, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 1,000 m asl, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 14 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua; SW Ruta. 103, 8.66172°N and 82.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Brazo Prieto, Guayabal, 8.65630°N and 82.56153°W, 797m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 4 males; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 4 males.

**Distribution:** Panama, Tobago

*Neotrichia xicana* (Mosely)

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Jaramillo Centro Rd, 8.754536°N and 82.418475°W, 20.iii.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, 14.xii.2015, 2 males; *ibid.*, Río Caldera Boquete, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 1,000 m asl, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 14 males; *ibid.*, Quebrada Asserio, at cafetal nr Boquete, 8.80105°N and 82.45608°W, 1348 m asl, 17.vi.2015, CoZEM, 2 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Platanal, W Majagua 8.65452°N and 82.54255°W, 825m, 18-vi-2015, CoZEM, 6 males; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 19 males; *ibid.*, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Primer Brazo del Río David, Ruta 103; Potrerillos Arriba, 8.64414°N and 82.49408°W, 696 m asl, 21.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

*Ochrotrichia arranca* (Mosely)

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Alto Jaramillo Rd. bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.406993°W, 2.iii.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama

*Ochrotrichia avis* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 26.iv-10.v.2015 (Malaise trap), J. Dietrich, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Ochrotrichia moselyi* Flint

**Material examined—Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, Río Colorado, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87356°N and 82.68999°W, J. Dietrich, 15.iv.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W,

26.iv-10.v.2015 (Malaise trap), B. Armitage, 1 male; **Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río La Cruz, Potrerillos Arriba, 8.70985°N and 82.47848°W, 925 m asl, 20.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama

*Ochrotrichia ramona* Bueno-Soria and Holzenthal

**Material examined**—**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 18-23.v.2015 (Malaise trap), J. Dietrich, 1 male; *ibid.*, afluyente Río Colorado, 8.884713°N and 82.68408°W, 7-13.xii.2015 (Malaise trap), 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Oxyethira (Oxytrichia) culebra* Holzenthal and Harris

**Material examined**—**Bocas del Toro Province: Cuenca 093**, afluyente Quebrada Rambala, Rambala Jungle Lodge, 3.74 km SSE Rambala, 8.91543°N and 82.15527°W, 13.iii.2015, E. Carlson, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

*Oxyethira (Loxotrichia) janella* Denning

**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Río Caldera Boquete, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 1,000 m asl, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 4 males.

**Distribution:** Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, USA

*Oxyethira (Loxotrichia) parazteca* Kelley

**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Jaramillo, Collier property at cascade, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 13.xi.2014, B. Armitage, 21 males; *ibid.*, Collier property, upstream, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 13.xi.2014, 7 males; *ibid.*, Alto Jaramillo Rd. bridge, 8.774627°N and 82.40699°W, 2.iii.2015, 2 males; *ibid.*, Río Caldera Boquete, Wilson Bridge, road to Lucero, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 1,000 m asl, 18.xi.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Brazo Prieto, Guayabal, 8.65630°N and 82.56153°W, 797m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male; *ibid.*, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Ecuador, Panama

*Oxyethira rareza* Holzenthal and Harris

**Chiriquí Province: Cuenca 108**, Río Chirigagua, SSE Guayabal, 8.64102°N and 82.55780°W, 737m asl, 19.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

**Family Hydrobiosidae***Atopsyche pachacamac* Schmid

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 102**, Quebrada Norte, Mount Totumas Cloud Forest and Biological Reserve, 8.87361°N and 82.69051°W, 14.iv.2015, B. Armitage, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama

**Family Calomoceratidae***Phylloicus nigripennis* (Banks)

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, afluyente Río Majagua, nr Majagua; SW Ruta.103, 8.66172°N and 82.53818°W, 837 m asl, 18.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

**Family Leptoceridae***Trienodes nicaraguensis* Holzenthal and Andersen

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, Río Caldera, at Wilson Bridge on road to Lucero, 8.74228°N and 82.42160°W, 18.ix.2013, B. and T. Armitage, 1 male; *ibid.*, Quebrada Jaramillo, Collier Property at cascade, 8.76320°N and 82.41383°W, 22.iv.2015, 1 male; *ibid.*, Quebrada Asserio, at cafetal nr Boquete, 8.80105°N and 82.45608°W, 1348 m asl, 17.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Nicaragua, Panama

**Family Anomalopsychidae***Contulma* n. sp.

**Material examined**—Chiriquí Province: **Cuenca 108**, Quebrada Honda, nr Fortuna Dam, 8.74985°N and 82.23885°W, 1132 m asl, 22.vi.2015, CoZEM, 1 male.

**Distribution:** Panama

**Note:** This new species, as yet undescribed, was not included in the 42 new country records recorded in this paper. Only the family and genus are recorded as new to Panama.

**Discussion**

Following the addition of 54 taxa in 2015 to Panama's list of caddisflies, it was not expected that so many more would be added so soon. Additionally, we have more than 24 new species to science that will be added to this list in separate, forthcoming publications. The diversity of caddisflies in Panama, at this point in time, appears unlimited. Costa Rica and Mexico, each with 500+ species known, are, of course, potential reasons to expect that Panama's numbers will increase. However, as evidenced in this paper, we are also starting to see more taxa

that were previously known only from South America and the Caribbean Islands. Indeed, the Caribbean side of Panama is poorly collected, as is Darién Province, adjacent to Colombia. We suggest more thorough collecting in those regions, as well as other areas, will significantly add to the caddisfly fauna of Panama in the near future.

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