

2019

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INSECTA MUNDI

A Journal of World Insect Systematics

0718

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to *Plectrocnemia* Stephens (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae)

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Date of issue: July 26, 2019

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Insecta Mundi 0718: 1–2

ZooBank Registered: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:5D3B1AC7-6F8A-4A06-B525-8C6B0F77A026

Published in 2019 by

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.

P.O. Box 141874

Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 USA

<http://centerforsystematicentomology.org/>

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Electronic copies (Online ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362) in PDF format

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Layout Editor for this article: Robert G. Forsyth

Transfer of *Polycentropus harpi* Moulton and Stewart to *Plectrocnemia* Stephens (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae)

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Abstract. *Polycentropus harpi* Moulton and Stewart (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae) is transferred to *Plectrocnemia* Stephens, resulting in the name *Plectrocnemia harpi* (Moulton and Stewart, 1993), **new combination**.

Key words. Annulipalpia; new combination; taxonomy; *Polycentropus* sensu lato; *Polycentropus* sensu stricto; trumpet-net caddisflies.

In his treatment of Illinois Trichoptera, Ross (1944) placed members of *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878 and *Plectrocnemia* Stephens, 1836 in the genus *Polycentropus* Curtis, 1835 (Trichoptera: Polycentropodidae). Despite the decision to transfer the species of the genera *Holocentropus* and *Plectrocnemia*, Ross failed to render these genera as junior synonyms of *Polycentropus*. In addition, the inclusion of all species of the three genera under *Polycentropus* was done with little justification other than mentioning marginal differences between the various life stages of members of each genus. Since 1944, North American taxonomists adopted Ross' classification scheme while European taxonomists have opted to ignore the classification and instead maintain the pre-1944 scheme distinguishing between the three genera (Nimmo 1986; Armitage and Hamilton 1990).

Until recently, little phylogenetic evidence existed to fully evaluate the rival classification schemes. In 2011, Chamorro and Holzenthal generated a robust phylogeny of the polycentropodids based on larval, pupal, and adult morphological characters. To rectify the conflicting placement of species within the three genera, Chamorro and Holzenthal (2011) reinstated the pre-1944 placement of *Holocentropus* and *Plectrocnemia* species. Those species described in *Polycentropus* post-1944 in North America as listed by Fischer (1962, 1972) under *Plectrocnemia* or in Nimmo's (1986) species groups 'A', 'B', 'D' and 'G', were also transferred to *Plectrocnemia*.

Included in the new designation of species were *Plectrocnemia cinerea* (Hagen 1861) and *Plectrocnemia sabulosa* (Leonard and Leonard 1949) (both originally placed in *Polycentropus*). In combination with *Polycentropus harpi* Moulton and Stewart, 1993, these three species form the cinerea species group based on morphological similarity of the male genitalia (Armitage and Hamilton 1990; Moulton and Stewart 1993). Despite transferring *Polycentropus cinerea* and *Polycentropus sabulosa* to *Plectrocnemia*, Chamorro and Holzenthal (2011) overlooked *Polycentropus harpi*. Therefore, I transfer *Polycentropus harpi* to *Plectrocnemia*, resulting in *Plectrocnemia harpi* (Moulton and Stewart, 1993), **new combination**.

Little is known of the natural history of *Plectrocnemia harpi*, and the immature stages and female have yet to be described (Moulton and Stewart 1993). The species has been recorded from Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia (Rasmussen and Morse 2018).

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Andrew Rasmussen (FAMU) for his helpful comments. I am also grateful to Stephen Moulton and Lourdes Chamorro for reviewing the manuscript. This work was supported by the McIntire-Stennis Program from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

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Received June 10, 2019; accepted June 11, 2019.

Review editor David E. Bowles.