

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Diplectrona californica*  
**COMMON NAME:** California diplectronan caddisfly  
**CLASS, FAMILY:** Insecta, Hydropsychidae

**ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION:** Banks, N. 1914. American Trichoptera – notes and descriptions. Canadian Entomologist 46(5):253, fig. 63 (male genitalia).

**SYNONYM:** Flint (1966) synonymized *D. margarita* Denning 1965 with *D. californica* on the basis of the male genitalia.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** *Holotype:* Adult male - California: San Bernardino Co.; Claremont; collected by Baker, no date given; deposited at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. The adult male holotype of *Diplectrona margarita* Denning is deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, type #16168.

**RANKING/STATUS:** G1G2S1S2 (NatureServe-CNDDDB).

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult length about 7-10 mm. Head and thorax black with yellowish pubescence, palpi and antennae brown, forelegs brown, middle and hind legs pale yellowish. Wings broad, brownish yellow, with no pattern. Details of wing venation are given in original description. Females closely resemble males. The larva has not been described.

**OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS:**

Denning, 1965. Fig. 14, 14A-B (lateral view of male genitalia and fifth sternite, dorsal view of tenth tergite) and Fig. 15, 15A-B (lateral view of female genitalia and fifth sternite, dorsal view of tenth tergite).

Flint, 1966. Fig. 1D-E (lateral view of male genitalia and aedeagus).

Merritt and Cummins, 1996. Fig. 18.43 (ventral view of head of larval *D. modesta*) and Fig. 18.55 (dorsal view of pronotum).

Wiggins, 1996. Fig. 7.3A-F (larva, head capsule, and ventral view of segments VIII and IX of *D. prob. modesta*).

**DISTRIBUTION:** San Bernardino County, California. Known only from the type locality and Thurman Flats.

**HABITAT:** No information has been published on the larva of this species, but other larvae in the genus live in fast-flowing, cool streams.

**LIFE HISTORY/BEHAVIOR:** Adults have been collected in May. *Diplectrona* larvae live in fixed retreats made mostly from plant materials, and spin attached silken "capture nets" which filter food particles from the water.

**SELECTED REFERENCES:**

Denning, D.G. 1965. New Hydropsychidae (Trichoptera). Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society 38(1):75-84.

- Flint, O.S. 1966. Notes on certain Nearctic Trichoptera in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 118(3530):373-389.
- Merritt, R.W. and K.W. Cummins. 1996. An Introduction to the Aquatic Insects of North America. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., Dubuque. 862 pp.
- Wiggins, G.B. 1996. Larvae of the North American caddisfly genera. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 457 pp.
- Wiggins, G.B. 2004. Caddisflies: The Underwater Architects. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London. 292 pp.

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