

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Limnephilus atercus*
COMMON NAME: Fort Dick limnephilus caddisfly
CLASS, FAMILY: Insecta, Limnephilidae

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: Denning, D.G. 1965. New rhyacophilids and limnephilids (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae and Limnephilidae). Canadian Entomologist 97(7):698, fig. 14 (lateral view of male genitalia).

TYPE MATERIAL: *Holotype:* Adult male – California: Del Norte Co.; Fort Dick, 1963, taken in fluorescent light trap, J. Anderson, collector. Deposited in California Academy of Sciences, type #16222.

RANKING/STATUS: G2?S1 (NatureServe – CNDDDB). Considered a USFW Species of Concern in Oregon.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The larva and female of this species are undescribed. Denning describes the males as relatively large (the holotype is 19 mm in length), with the general color dark brown. Wings are brown with many yellowish spots of varying sizes; antennae appear banded due to alternating black and brown pubescence; legs and body brownish-orange; tibial spur formula is 1-3-4. The front basitarsus is about twice as long as the second; eighth tergum simple.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS: Denning states in the original description that "the large quadrangular cerci and the distally forked lateral arm of the aedeagus will identify the species."

OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS: Wiggins, 1996, illustrates the larval case (Fig. 20.26F).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality and Waldo Lake, Lane Co., Oregon.

HABITAT: Unknown. Most *Limnephilus* larvae live in lentic habitats, but some are known from streams and cold springs.

LIFE HISTORY/BEHAVIOR: Little is known about the biology of this species. The larval case is a slightly curved and tapered tube constructed of pieces of bark.

SELECTED REFERENCES:

Wiggins, G.B. 1996. Larvae of the North American caddisfly genera. 2nd Edition. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 457 pp.

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