

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Rhyacophila mosana*  
**COMMON NAME:** Bilobed rhyacophilan caddisfly  
**CLASS, FAMILY:** Spiny rhyacophilan caddisfly

**ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION:** Denning, D.G. 1965. New trichoptera from United States and Mexico. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 41(4):263, fig. 1,1A-D (lateral view of male genitalia, dorsal view of dorsum of tenth tergite, ventral view of ventral portion of tenth tergite, ventral view of clasper arms, lateral view of female genitalia).

**TYPE MATERIAL:** *Holotype:* Adult male - California: Shasta Co.; Castle Crags State Park, 20 Oct 1961, collected by D.G. Denning. Deposited in California Academy of Sciences, type # 16316. *Allotype:* Adult female – same data as holotype. *Paratypes:* One female, same data as holotype.

**RANKING/STATUS:** G1G2S1S2 (NatureServe – CNDDDB)

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** Both sexes about 9 mm in length, head and thorax brown, forewings fulvous with scattered translucent spots, antennae, palpi, and legs same color as wings, spurs 2-4-4 and dark brown.

**DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:** The original description describes and illustrates the male and female genitalia, which must be used to correctly identify the species. The larva is unknown. The state of the larval taxonomy of this genus is insufficient to give even generic diagnostic characters.

**OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS:** Because the larval taxonomy is so poorly understood, illustrations of other species in the genus may not be useful for indicating generic characters.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Known only from the type locality.

**HABITAT:** Unknown. This is the largest family of caddisflies, and species are known from a wide variety of running-water habitats, with a few even adapted to temporary streams.

**LIFE HISTORY/BEHAVIOR:** Unknown. Larvae of this genus are generally free-living and predaceous. Prior to pupation, the larvae construct a crude pupal enclosure from small stones, leaving spaces through which water currents pass.

**SELECTED REFERENCES:**

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

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