A new species of Goera Stephens, 1829 (Goeridae: Trichoptera) from the Solomon Islands

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A new species of *Goera* Stephens, 1829 (Goeridae: Trichoptera) from the Solomon Islands

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Male and female of *Goera pitisopai* sp. nov. from the Solomon Islands are illustrated and described based on recently collected material. This is the first species of the family Goeridae reported from the Solomon Islands, and the sixth from the Australasian region.

**Keywords:** Trichoptera; new species; Goeridae; Goera; South-West Pacific; Solomon Islands

Introduction

The family Goeridae Ulmer, 1903 belongs to the superfamily Limnephiloidea Kolenati, 1848 within the suborder Integripalpia Martynov, 1924 (Weaver 1984; Kjer, Blahnik and Holzenthal 2001) and comprises 175 species distributed in all biogeographical regions, except the Neotropical Region. Most of the diversity, 168 species, is recorded in the subfamily Goerinae Ulmer, 1903. The largest genus in the subfamily, *Goera* Stephens, 1829, includes 141 described species, of which most are found in the Oriental Region (Morse 2010). *Goera* species in the Australasian Region have so far been described from Fiji (Viti Levu, three species), Vanuatu (Aneityum, one species) and Papua New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago, one species) (Banks 1924; Neboiss 1986; Malicky 1994; Johanson and Oláh 2008; Johanson, Wells, Malm and Espeland in press), and these represent the southernmost records of the genus. With a total of only 16 described species (Morse 2010), the Trichoptera fauna of the Solomon Islands is largely unknown, but several new species have recently been described (Johanson and Espeland 2010). The new species described here from Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group, Western Province, is the first record of the family Goeridae from the Solomon Islands.

Materials and methods

The examined material were collected by one of us (ME) in January 2008 using a UV light trap.

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Fore- and hind wings of the male and female were removed from the body and mounted on temporary slides in glycerol. They were examined and illustrated using a Leica MZ95 stereomicroscope with a drawing tube. The abdomina were macerated in hot 8% KOH for two hours, dehydrated in absolute alcohol and temporarily mounted on microscope slides in Euparal before examination and drawing using a Leitz Laborlux S light microscope. All material is stored in 80% ethanol and types are deposited at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (NHRS).

**Taxonomy**

*Goera pitisopai* sp. nov (Figures 1–10)

**Material examined**

*Holotype* male. SOLOMON ISLANDS: Western Province, Kolombangara island, N slope of Mt Veve, 2.5 km S end of road L57, 723 m, loc 12, 7°55.494’S, 157°02.986’E, light trap, 12.i.2008 [M. Espeland].

*Paratypes*. 2 females: same data as for holotype. 1 male, 1 female: same data as for holotype, except loc 11.

**Diagnosis**

This species is distinguished from the other *Goera* species in the male genitalia by the slender and tubular harpagones, approximately of same length as the coxopodites; the slender, tubular lateral processes of segment X, being straight and about twice the length of the superior appendages in lateral view; in dorsal view with apices of the lateral processes of segment X crossing each other; and by the short dorsomesal process of segment X. Females can be distinguished by the shape of the external parts of gonopods VIII and IX.

**Description**

*Male imago*

*Wings* (Figure 1). Forewing length 5.0 mm, hind wing length 4.0 mm.

*Genitalia* (Figures 2–6). Anteromesal margin of segment IX in dorsal view (Figure 2) and ventral view (Figure 4) emarginate; posteromesal margin trapezoid in dorsal view; deeply convex in ventral view. Superior appendages originating from dorsolateral part of segment IX; with long setae at apex; tubular, with irregularly rounded apex (Figure 2); straight in lateral view (Figure 3), about 0.5 × length of lateral processes of segment X; slightly diverging towards apex in dorsal view.

Dorsomesal process of segment X in lateral view less than half length of superior appendages (Figure 3); with apical setae; club-shaped in dorsal view. Lateral processes of segment X slender, tubular; straight in lateral view; converging and crossing each other near apex in dorsal view; apices pointed; basal 1/4th slightly widening. In lateral view (Figure 3) with proximal part of coxopodites about 2 times taller than distal part; anterior margin slightly convex; posterior margin irregularly concave, with long setae at ventral and dorsal ends; in ventral view (Figure 4) with posteromesal margin concave, mesally with deeply V-shaped notch; distal half with
long setae and microtrichia; lateral margins straight. Harpagones slender, tubular, each with rounded apex; in lateral view each about 1/5th width of distal margin of each coxopodite; in ventral view narrowing slightly distally; proximal half slightly converging, distal half slightly diverging.

Phallus (Figures 5–6): slightly curving along its length in lateral view (Figure 5), with large membranous posterior part; in ventral view (Figure 6) with posterior end narrowly triangular, with slightly rounded apex; posterior second quarter disk shaped, with pair of folded structures widely parallel posteriorly, strongly converging mesad, narrowly, parallel-sided anteriorly; anterior first quarter 2-lobed, with proximal lobe slightly shorter and narrower than distal lobe.
Female imago

Wings (Figure 7). Forewing length 6.1 mm, hind wing length 4.8 mm. Hind wings with tuft of long setae at base. Subcosta thickened in both wing pairs.

Genitalia (Figures 8–10). Segments IX and X fused, in dorsal view (Figure 8) with convex posterior margin, mesal part with irregularly rectangular notch; anterior margin concave; posterior part of lateral margins with aggregated setae; in lateral view (Figure 9) forming irregular lobe with rectangular, membraneous process at venteromesal margin; scattered setae located mesally and ventrally. External part of

Figures 7–10. Female of *Goera pitisopai*, new species. (7) Right wings, dorsal; (8) genitalia, dorsal view; (9) genitalia, left lateral view; (10) genitalia, ventral view.
gonopods IX setose, not clearly delimited in lateral view (Figure 9); in ventral view (Figure 10) forming lobe with rounded posterior margin. External part of gonopod VIII setose, triangular in lateral view, with rounded apex; in ventral view widely triangular, with emarginate apex. Spermatecal process forming membranous sack in ventral view (Figure 10), about two times wider than long, located at anterior end of segment VIII.

**Etymology**

*Pitisopai*, named after Mr Fred Pitisopa, Forestry Department, Honiara, for his invaluable help during fieldwork.

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**References**


