

THE LARVA OF THE GENUS PISULIA MARLIER AND ITS AFFINITIES

by G.Marlier

Among an important collection of larvae and pupae of Trichoptera made in Zaire by Prof.Malaisse, I found several specimens of larvae and mature pupae of a new species of Pisulia Marlier, as well as some adults. They will be described in a later paper under the name P.shabae n.sp.

In his "Evolution and Past Dispersal of Trichoptera" Dr.H.H.Ross (1967) tentatively put Pisulia in a new family Pisuliidae and assigned to it a place at the base of his Leptocerid branch (Ancestor 13). From the examination of the larvae we can conclude at the very close relationship of Pisulia with other Lepidostomatinae (They thus descend from the Limnephilid branch). This larva (see cover page) has the habitus of a Goerodes larva, with a well developed prosternal horn and a small dorsal hump on the first abdominal segment. But it is different from Goerodes by the gills on abdominal segments II to VIII which are in tufts of 2 to 4 filaments. The case is also different being more similar to that of Dyschimus, made of pieces of leaves and bark imbricated like tiles on a roof.

The genus Pisulia seems to be very close to Dyschimus Barnard as well in the young stages as in the adults and it does not seem advisable to create a new family for it.

Bibliography: Ross,H.H., 1967, Evolution and past dispersal of the Trichoptera. Ann.Rev.Ent.12:169-206.

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MEETING IN THE U.S.A., 1976

Following the 15th International Congress of Entomology last summer, 19 caddisfly workers and their families from 7 different countries attended an informal gathering at Smith Mountain Lake, Virginia, U.S.A., from August 28 to 30, 1976. The meeting was organized by O.S.Flint and J.C.Morse and included discussions of current interests, local collecting opportunities, a guided tour of the native flora for the ladies, and various recreational activities. The participants seemed especially pleased to be able to relax in the quiet, refreshing, mountain air and to talk with old friends and new acquaintances. Informal presentations at the meeting included those of N.H.Anderson on the biology of Clistoronia magnifica (Banks); T.K.Crosby on colonization of a new stream channel by aquatic insects in New Zealand; O.S.Flint on faunistics of Neotropical caddisflies; N.E.Hickin on the terrestrial caddisfly Enoicyla pusilla in Wyre Forest, Worcestershire, Great Britain; E.P.McElravy on caddisfly species distributions in a stream in northeastern Ohio, U.S.A.; J.C.Morse on terminology

of male caddisfly genitalia; A.P.Nimmo on the status of his bibliography of Trichoptera; C.Otto on the dynamics and energetics of *Potamophylax cingulatus* larvae; V.H.Resh on caddisflies in thermal springs of northern California, U.S.A., and on long chain fatty acid catabolism in *Ceraclea* spp.; G.A.Schuster on taxonomy of larval Hydro-
psychidae from eastern North America; J.Solem on the behavior of adult phryganeids and the biology of *Nectopsyche albida*; J.B.Soria on taxonomic investigations on Mexican Trichoptera; J.Sykora on caddisflies from Powdermill Nature Reserve in western Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; J.B.Wallace on net-spinning behavior and resource partitioning by larvae of Hydropsychidae; W.Wichard on chloride epithelial cells in aquatic insects; and G.B.Wiggins on current efforts with his forthcoming text on North American caddisfly genera and a philosophical perspective on the future of aquatic entomology. J.W.Chapin, D.A.Etnier, and C.Parker were also in attendance.

O.S.Flint

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SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TRICHOPTERA

The 2nd International Symposium on Trichoptera was held at the University of Reading, England, 25-29 July 1977. It attracted 68 participants from 22 countries, which was a gratifying response to the circulation of about 250 workers on caddisflies.

The volume of Proceedings includes 38 papers; all except one were presented and discussed in the sessions listed in the programme. The papers were given in a lecture theatre of the Palmer Building, and demonstrations were laid out in a laboratory of the Department of Zoology where members met for their morning and afternoon breaks. Members were accommodated in St.Patrick's Hall, one of the University Halls of Residence. They were the guests of the University at an informal reception on 25 July. On the afternoon of 27 July an excursion was made to the River Lambourn at Bagnor near Newbury. This chalk stream has been the subject of an ecological study by a team from the Department of Zoology since 1970. The excursion was also an opportunity to see something of the local caddis fauna, and to do some collecting.

The final session on 29 July, under the chairmanship of G.B.Wiggins, was followed by a discussion on future plans. There was a unanimous wish to hold further symposia, and the majority opinion was that three years was a suitable interval. North America was considered an appropriate region for a symposium, but it was clear that not enough workers from Europe would be able to find the necessary funds. The same problem ruled out acceptance of an offer from A.Neboiss to hold the next symposium in Australia.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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