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## *Adicella syriaca* Ulmer, 1907 not Occurring in the Afrotropical Region (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae)

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### Abstract

Records of *Adicella syriaca* Ulmer, 1907 from East Africa are apparently erroneous, as the specimen on which they all seem to be based proved to be a male of *A. silvestris* Kimmins, 1959. *A. syriaca* should thus no longer be listed as a member of the Afrotropical fauna.

**Keywords:** Trichoptera, Leptoceridae, *Adicella*, Tanzania, Africa.

### Introduction

The long-horned caddisfly genus *Adicella* Mac Lachlan, is distributed in the Eastern and Western Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical biogeographical regions. Of the 93 species included in the genus (Morse, 1999), six are described from the Afrotropical biogeographical region. In addition *A. syriaca* Ulmer (1907) has been recorded from East Africa. However, according to Scott (1986) and Botosaneanu (1992) these records are doubtful as other species might be involved.

Ulmer (1907) described *Adicella syriaca* based on material from Lebanon. Botosaneanu (1992) redescribed the species in detail. It is distributed in North Africa, southeastern Europe including the Balkans, Caucasus and Asia Minor (Botosaneanu & Malicky, 1978).

According to Fischer (1965) the first record of *A. syriaca* from the Afrotropical biogeographical region was given by Ulmer (1909) in an article on the Trichoptera of Madagascar and the Comoro Islands. In this article, Ulmer (1909) included a check-list of the species known from Africa at that time, and *A. syriaca* was listed in the column 'aus dem Osten.' Subsequent listings of *A. syriaca* from Africa (Ulmer, 1912; Lestage, 1919, 1936; Johanson, 1992; Morse, 1999) seem all to be based on Ulmer (1909) as there apparently are no other new records, although Lestage (1919) specifically mentioned Mt. Kilimanjaro as the locality.

Ulmer (1908) wrote an article based on the Trichoptera material collected by Dr. Yngve Sjöstedt in northern Tanzania in 1905 and 1906, at that time a German colony. However, in this article Ulmer did not mention *A. syriaca*. The material from Sjöstedt's expedition is lodged in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden, and among these is an *Adicella* specimen from Mt. Kilimanjaro identified to *A. syriaca*. The identification label (Fig. 1) is undoubtedly in Ulmer's handwriting. We can only speculate why Ulmer did not include *A. syriaca* in the 1908 article, and first listed it in the 1909 article. It might, however, just have been an accidental omission.

We have examined this specimen and it proved to be a male of *A. silvestris* Kimmins, a species described by Kimmins (1959) from the Ruwenzori Range in Uganda. As a consequence, it is our opinion that *A. syriaca* no longer should be listed as a member of the Afrotropical fauna.

#### *Adicella silvestris* Kimmins

*Adicella silvestris* Kimmins, 1959: 54, Figs. 26–28 [Type material: Uganda: Ruwenzori Range: Semliki Forest; British Museum (Natural History); male, female]; Corbet, 1961: 359; Fischer, 1972: 82 [catalogue]; Johanson, 1992: 129 [catalogue]; Morse, 1999 [electronic catalogue]; Andersen & Holzenthal (in press).

*Adicella syriaca* Ulmer; Ulmer, 1909: 362 nec Ulmer, 1907: 52; Ulmer, 1912:111; Lestage, 1919: 320; Lestage, 1936: 180; Fischer, 1965: 122 part [catalogue]; Scott, 1986: 237; Johanson, 1992: 129 [catalogue]; Morse, 1999 part [electronic catalogue].

#### Material examined

1 male (pinned), Tanzania: 'Kilimandjaro *Sjöstedt.* 1905–6 [printed on white, unbordered label]; Kibonoto Nieder [printed on white, unbordered label]; 7 sept. [written/printed on white, unbordered label]; *Adicella syriaca* Ulmer [written in black ink on double-black-bordered label]; 9555 E95 [printed on green label]; *Adicella silvestris* Kimmins Holzenthal & Andersen det. 2000 [written in black ink on white, unbordered label]', (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden).

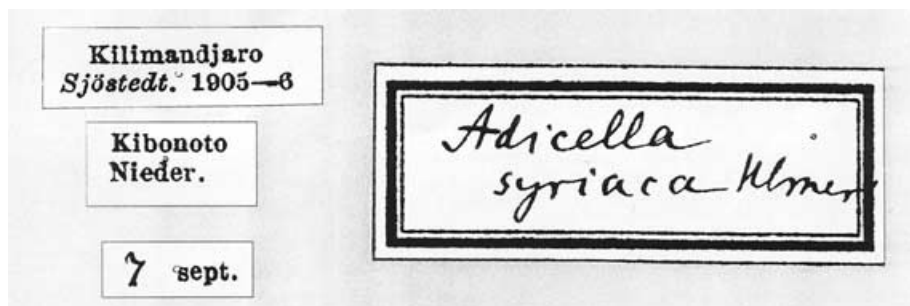


Figure 1. The labels of the misidentified *Adicella silvestris* Kimmins, 1959 specimen housed in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

## Diagnostic Characters

The shape of the upper part of tergum X, with paired, digitate, setose projections, separate the species from other Afrotropical *Adicella* species.

## Distribution

The species was described by Kimmins (1959) from the Ruwenzori Range in western Uganda, and was later recorded by Corbet (1961) from the Mpanga Forest in Uganda. The species was recently recorded from Ghana, West Africa by Andersen and Holzenthal (in press). The present paper adds a record from Mount Kilimanjaro in northern Tanzania.

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