

## New records of *Himalopsyche* genus from Asia (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae)

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**Abstract.** The genus *Himalopsyche* was established and described by Banks (1940). The study relates the newest proliferation of nine *Himalopsyche* species from Asia: *H. agnorbui*, *H. amitabba*, *H. biansata*, *H. digitata*, *H. dolmasampa*, *H. maitreya*, *H. melananda*, *H. tibetana* and *H. todma*. These species belong to the Oriental Biogeographic Region. The *Himalopsyche biansata*, *Himalopsyche agnorbui*, *Himalopsyche todma* are described and illustrated with drawings of the genitalia.

**Keywords.** Trichoptera, caddisflies, distribution, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan.

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### Introduction

Banks (1939) gives us a taste of the *Himalopsyche* genus based the striking colouration and different structure of the genitalia. Ross (1956) gives an encompassing revision of the *Himalopsyche* species. Schmid (1966) segregates the species into 5 separate groups i.e.: *H. kuldschensis* Group, *H. agnorbui* Group, *H. tibetana* Group, *H. anomala* Group and *H. navasi* Group. He documented the spread range of these species in the Oriental Biogeographical Regions. Morse (2011, 2016) the presently known number of species belonging to *Himalopsyche* is 46; The documentation attributes 37 to Schmid (1959, 1963), Schmid & Botosaneanu (1966), 1 Oláh (2013), 1 Mey (1996), 1 Malicky and Chantaramongkol (1989), 5 Malicky (1971, 2000, 2010, 2011), 1 Sun and Yang (1994). Saini & Kaur (2011) give a revision of the Indian *Himalopsyche* Banks genus type analysis. Mattern (2015) relates the new appearance of *Himalopsyche bhagirathi* Schmid 1963 in Nepal. Graf & Sharma (1994) also made ecological notes on the genus *Himalopsyche* Banks, 1940 from Nepal.

**Material and methods.** The specimens in this study were captured with light traps and are stored in 75% ethanol. The posterior half of the abdomen of the types male was cleared in 20% lactic acid and the phallic apparatus everted (Blanik & Holzenthal 2004). Then they were placed in ethanol for examined under a stereomicroscope (Nikon, SMZ-10-2x) and sketched. For the identification of specimens the following works by Kimmins (1952), Malicky (1971, 2000, 2006, 2011, 2010), Mey (1996), Oláh (2013), Ross (1956), Schmid (1959, 1963) and Schmid & Botosaneanu (1966). The terminology follows that of Kimmins (1952), Ross (1956), Schmid & Botosaneanu (1966) and Oláh & Johanson (2008).

## Rhyacophilidae

### *Himalopsyche biansata* Kimmins 1952 | Figs 1–4.

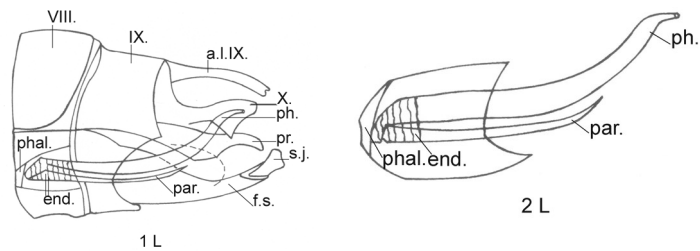
*Himalopsyche biansata* Kimmins 1952, Holotype male, China (Tibet, Yatung), 351–352, fig. 4; Schmid 1966 (148–149, pl. III, fig. 18–23, Sikkim, 156, India), placed in the *Himalopsyche tibetana* Group; Yang, L.-f, Sun, C.-h, Wang, B.-x. & Morse, J.C. 2005, Listed from China (Tibet); Malicky 2007a, reported from Bhutan, *Linzer biol. Beitr.*, 39(1): 494.

**Distribution.** China, India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, Tseram, 27°32'N, 87°57'E, 3900 m elevation by light trapping, 22 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 3 male (1 male, gen. prep. No 128, coll. Ottó Kiss).

**Description – Male** (in ethanol). Similar to *Himalopsyche tibetana* Martynov but rather larger and a paler yellow. The body length is 27.0 mm, head is yellow, the feelers are long approx.: 14–17 mm, feeler joints are yellow, the feeler joints are bordered by thin grey rings. The thorax orange, the legs are yellow, the length of the forewings is 25.0 mm, the width is 7.5 mm. The width of the wings in *H. tibetana* is 5.6 mm. The veins of the wing membrane are fine, short, topped with grey hairs, the wings are without patches, the width of the abdomen is 3.4 mm, segment IX is yellow in colour.

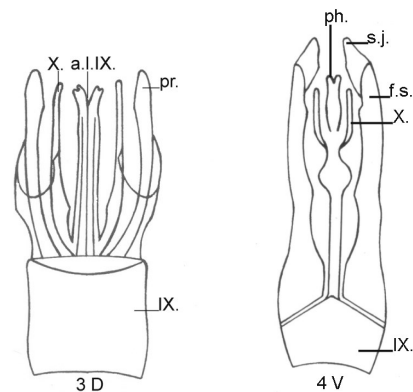
**Male genitalia** (Figs 1–4). Segment IX (IX., Figs 1, 3, 4) wide on dorsal surface, narrowing to a V-form, in lateral view. The apicodorsal lobe of segment IX (a.l. IX., Figs 1, 3) narrow, elongated, surface broadly notched, peak point V-etched in lateral and dorsal views. Segment X (X., Figs 1, 3, 4) sternum membra-



**Figures 1–4.**

*Himalopsyche biansata* Kimmins, 1952 specimen male genitalia. 1L, left lateral view; 2L, phallic apparatus, left lateral view; 3D, apicodorsal lobe of segment IX, segment X, dorsal view; 4V, phallic apparatus, ventral view.

Abbreviations: a.l.IX. = apicodorsal lobe of segment IX; end. = endotheca; f.s. = first segment of paired inferior appendages; par. = paired parameres; ph. = phallicata; phal. = phallicata; pr. = preanal appendages; s.s. = second segment of paired inferior appendages; VIII. = segment VIII; IX. = segment IX; X. = segment X.



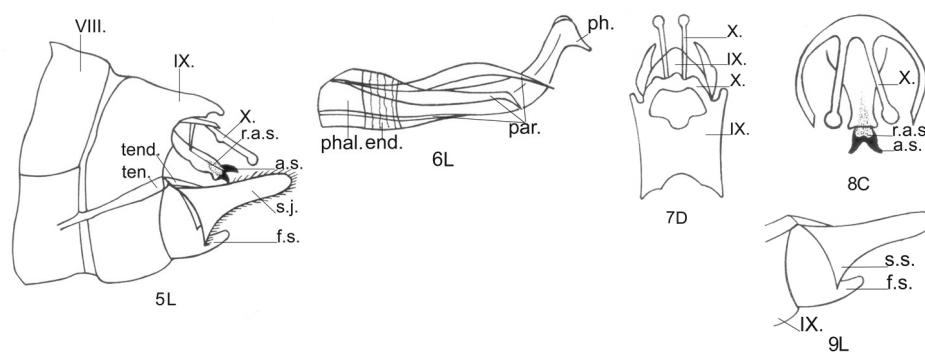
nous, mid-section is larger than with *H. tibetana*, ventrally in the centre it has a peaked plate in lateral view. The paired preanal appendages (pr., Figs 1, 3) underside of distal plates are rather flexible /or arched and narrowing towards the back, these two plates resemble the handles of a wheel barrow in lateral view. Anal sclerites not evident. Phallicata (ph., Figs 1, 2) basically lightly sclerous, finger like distant part is long, directed upwards then uniformly arched, shortly before the peak the corner bends bluntly and gradually narrows at the peak in lateral view. Paired parameres (par., Figs 1, 2, 3) are a long spike, significantly shorter, than the phallicata in lateral view. First segment of paired inferior appendages (fs., Figs 1, 4) widens like a funnel from the base in lateral and ventral views; second segment of paired inferior appendages (s.s., Figs 1, 4) are short triangular, the upper corner of the distant part narrows spherically, edge of the short side is way, the nearer pointed peak is moveable in lateral view.

***Himalopsyche agnorbui* Schmid 1963 | Figs 5–9.**

*Himalopsyche agnorbui* Schmid 1963, 206–207, figs 1–4, Holotype male and paratype (“allotype”) female, India (Pauri Harhwal, Binaik Chatti, 7.000 ft) 1-2 July 1958, India (Garhwal, Sikkim); Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche agnorbui* Group.

**Distribution.** India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, Kambachen, 25°44'N, 87°59'E, 4150 m elevation, by light trapping, 28 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 3 male, 2 female (1 male, gen, prep. No 129, coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 1 km N of Yamphudin, 2000 m elevation by light trapping, 19 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay, and Balázs Benedek, 1 male, 5 female (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga



**Figures 5–9.** *Himalopsyche agnorbui* Schmid, 1963 specimen male genitalia. 5L, left lateral view; 6L, phallic apparatus, left lateral view; 7D, IX, X. segment, dorsal view; 8C, anal sclerite, X. segment, caudal view; 9L, first segment of paired inferior appendages, IX. segment, lateral view; Abbreviations: a.s. = anal sclerite; end. = endotheca; f.s. = first segment of paired inferior appendages; par. = paired parameres; ph. = phallicata; phal. = phallosome; r.a.s. = root of anal sclerite; s.s. = second segment of paired inferior appendages; ten. = paired tanons of the phallosome; tend. = tendon of first segment of inferior appendage; VIII. = segment VIII; IX. = segment IX.; X. = segment X.

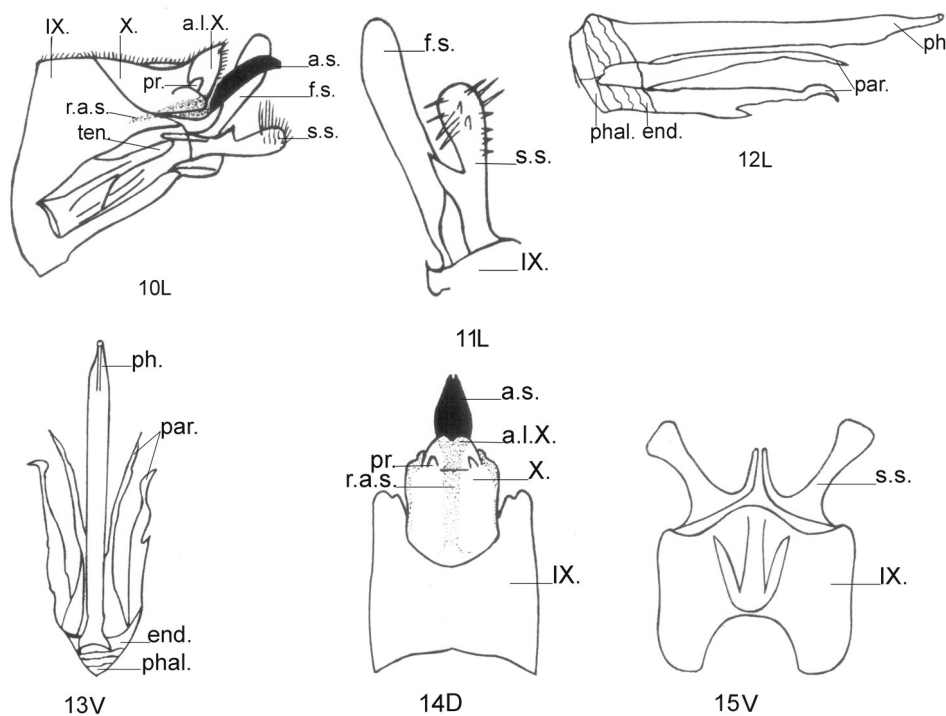
Himal, Lhonak, 4650 m elevation, by light trapping, 26-27 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, 6 km S of Ghunsa, 4165 m elevation, by light trapping, 23. June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 8 male, 21 female (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Jyandra Danda, Amjilassa, 2450 m elevation, by light trapping, 30 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, Rhampuk Kharka, 3885 m elevation, by light trapping, 15 August 2000, leg. Tibor Csóvári and Márton Hreblay, 1 male, 1 female (coll. Ottó Kiss).

**Description – Male** (in ethanol). Body length is 13.2 mm. The head is dark brown, the feelers are brown, yellow rings near the feeler joints, the pleura: the sides of the thorax are yellowish brown, the base of the abdomen is yellowish brown, the sides of the V–VIII. segment central area are light yellow, the IX. profile is brown with fine blackish hairs. The brown legs are not thick. The length of the forewings is 22 mm, width 7 mm, relatively narrow. The back edge of the forewing membrane has whitish, brick-shaped patches in rows on a dark brown base, under the leading edge there are mainly circular white patches in rows. The membrane of the wing is fine, the hairs are short and black, in the apical zone venation next to the wing membranes there is plenty of hair. The membrane of the hind wing is light brown, at the peak there smaller and larger circular whitish patches with fine hairs.

**Male genitalia** (Figs 5–9). Segment IX. (IX., Figs 5, 6) extended square-shaped, apically elongated, it forms a short, rounded tongue in latera and dorsal views. Segment X. (X., Figs 5, 7, 8) long, ending on the edges with two side-plates, elongated on the apical part and with a long finger-like appendix which, at the end, thicken slightly spherically in lateral, dorsal and caudal views. Anal sclerites (a.s., Figs 5, 8) two small, separated, angled claws, with short roots in lateral and caudal views. Paired tenons of the phallosome (ten., Fig. 5) showing thickened sclerous side; tendon of first segment of inferior appendage; (tend., Fig. 5) thin lobelike in lateral view. Phallicata (ph., Fig. 6) large, chitinous, long and narrow with curvature directed upward which resembles an ostrich head in lateral view. The cavity of the phallic apparatus is cylindrical. Paired paremeres (par., Fig. 6) thin, chitinous, the three pieces are of different lengths, ends are pointed, they lack small spikes in lateral view. First segment of paired inferior appendages (f.s., Figs 5, 9) single jointed, slanting, elongated extension reaching upwards, basal, distal section deeply cut; second segment of paired inferior appendages (s.s., Figs 5, 9), edges densely haired, the ends are crooked, basally with small spikes in lateral and ventral views.

***Himalopsyche todma* Schmid 1963 | Figs 10–15.**

*Himalopsyche todma* Schmid 1963, 213–215, figs 15–18, Holotype male and paratype (“allotype”) female, India (Pauri Garhwal, Phurkia, (10.510 ft). 13 October 1958, Sikkim, Tangshing (12800 ft) 15 April 1959, India, (Garhwal, Sikkim, Kameng), Nepal; Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche kuldshensis* Group; Oláh 1994, reported from Pakistan, Folia Ent. Hungarica 55: 281–286; Oláh 2013, Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici 102: 82.



**Figures 10–15.** *Himalopsyche todma* Schmid, 1963 specimen male genitalia. 10L, left lateral view; 11L, first segment of paired inferior appendages, left lateral view; 12L, phallic apparatus, left lateral view; 13V, phallic apparatus, ventral view; 14D, IX, X segment and anal sclerite, dorsal view; 15V, IX segment and second segment of paired inferior appendages, ventral view.

**Abbreviations:** a.l.IX = apicodorsal lobe of segment IX; a.s. = anal sclerite; end. = endotheca; f.s. = first segment of paired inferior appendages; par. = paired parameres; ph. = phallicata; phal. = phalotheca; pr. = praeanal appendages; r.a.s. = root of anal sclerite; s.s. = second segment of paired inferior appendages; ten. = paired tenons of the phalotheca; IX. = segment IX.; X. = segment X.

**Distribution.** India, Nepal, Pakistan.

**Material examined** (in ethanol). Pakistan, Gilgit-valley, 2250 m elevation, by light trapping, 27 July 1998, leg. Tibor Csővári, László Mikus, 1 male, 2 female (coll. Ottó Kiss).

Pakistan, Kagan valley, Naran, 3100 m elevation, light trapping, 16 July 1998, leg. Tibor Csővári and László Mikus, 6 male, 1 female, (1 male, 1 female, 130. gen. prep.), (coll. Ottó Kiss).

**Description – Male** (in ethanol). Length of body is 19.2 mm, head is dark brown, the pleura are yellowish brown, length of the feelers is 14.4 mm, colouration is yellowish brown, the joints of the feelers show narrow lighter rings. Legs are thin and yellow. The length of the forewings is 21.1 mm, width is 5.3 mm. The leading edge of the forewing membrane has widely separated white patches, the lower edge has variable whitish patches near the base, patches become scarcer

away from base. The membranes of the back pair of hind wings are yellowish in colour, with sparse white patches, well defined venation. Venation of wings is fine, covered in short hairs. The base colour of the abdomen is yellowish brown, sides are centrally yellow, the IX segment is brown, the genitalia are dark brown.

**Male genitalia** (Figs 10–15). Segment IX (IX., Figs 10, 14) very much extended especially in ventral and caudal directions, form is quadrangle, ventrally loose in lateral view, apical part is cup-shaped, deeply hollowed, allowing admittance of the X. segment in dorsal view. Segment X (Figs 10, 14) quite large and does not appear right-angled because the bottom part is semi-circular shaped, the back side is flat in dorsal and in lateral views. Paired praeanal appendages (pr., Figs 10, 14) appear as two small triangles in an apical position, which are distant from each other in dorsal view. Apicodorsal lobe of segment X (a.l.X., Figs 10, 14) is well developed, it is directed upwards askew, it is wider than its length in lateral and dorsal view. Anal sclerites (a.s., Figs 10, 14) is a large, finger-like extension, its narrows backwards from its base in lateral view, side wards it widens greatly, before the end near the middle at its peak the dorsal view is split. Phallicata (ph., Figs 12, 13) vertically skewed, thin chitinous tube, slightly serpentine at the peak, proximately of moderate thickness, sclerotic in lateral view. Endotheca (end., Figs 12, 13) strong, thick tube, with grasping extensions, in lateral and ventral views; the phalotheca is a shorter tube. Parameres (par., Figs 12, 13) 2 pairs, chitinous spike-shaped, variable in lengths, it extends beyond the phallicata side in lateral and ventral views. The tenon (ten., Fig. 10) is membranous, without supporting structure in lateral view. First segment of inferior appendages (f.s., Figs 10, 11, 15) moderate sized, basal part slim, thin more distantly extended finger-like; second segment of inferior appendages lobe becomes rounded, terminates in a knob, with irregular sized spikes, on the upper side the spikes are longer, lobe is medium-sized, on the dorsal edge there is a large triangular extension, the lobe is half the length of the first segment of inferior appendages in lateral view.

### ***Himalopsyche amitabha* Schmid 1966**

*Himalopsyche amitabha* Schmid 1966, Holotype male, 148, figs 4–5, India, (Sikkim, Tanggu), 19 June 1959; paratype ("allotype") female, (Sikkim, Kalep), 18 June 1959; Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche agnorbui* Group.

**Distribution:** India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol): Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, Yalung, 3920 m elevation, by light trapping, 12 August 2000, leg. Tibor Csóvári and Márton Hreblay, 2 male (coll. Ottó Kiss).

### ***Himalopsyche dolmasampa* Schmid 1963**

*Himalopsyche dolmasampa* Schmid 1963, Holotype male and paratype ("allotype") female: India, (Sikkim, Tangshing, 12.800ft.), 15 April 1959, 212–213, figs 11–14. reported from Nepal, Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche kuldschensis* Group. Kiss & Malicky 2003, reported from Nepal, Malicky 2006, reported from Nepal.

**Distribution.** India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal,

3880 m elevation, by light trapping, 12 August 1998, leg. Tibor Csővári and Márton Hreblay, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss).

***Rhyacophila tibetana*** Martynov, 1930

*Himalopsyche tibetana* Banks, 1940, lxxxviii. p.197; *Himalopsyche tibetana* (Martynov); Schmid 1966, reported from India and Nepal (Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Chumbi), Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche tibetana* Group; Schmid 1975, reported from Bhutan, Kiss & Malicky 2003, reported from Nepal; Xang, L.-f., Sun, C.-h., B.-x. Wang, B.-x. & Morse, J.C. 2005, reported from China (Tibet), Malicky 2006 reported from Nepal.

**Distribution.** Bhutan, China, India; Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol): Nepal, East-Nepal, Jyandra Danda, Phere, 3150 m, elevation, by light trapping, 29 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda 10 km NEE of Chitre, 4120 m, elevation, by light trapping, 11 August 2000, leg. Tibor Csővári and Márton Hreblay, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, Rampuk Kharka, 3885 m, elevation, by light trapping, 15 August 1998, leg. Tibor Csővári and Márton Hreblay, 1 male, 1 female (coll. Ottó Kiss).

***Himalopsyche melananda*** Schmid 1963

*Himalopsyche melananda* Schmid 1963, Holotype 1 male, 15 April 1959, India (Sikkim, Tangshing, Garhwal, Kameng), 210–212, figs 8–10; Schmid 1966 placed in the *Himalopsyche kuldschensis* Group; Kiss & Malicky 2003, reported from Nepal, Malicky 2006, reported from Nepal.

**Distribution:** India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol): Nepal, West-Nepal, Nagma, 2000 m, elevation, by light trapping, 04 October 1996, leg. Márton Hreblay, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss).

***Himalopsyche digitata*** (Martynov) 1935

*Rhyacophila digitata* Martynov 1935: 102–103, 204, figs 8a–8c, India, (West Bengal), 6 male, (Darjeeling district); Ghost & Chaundhry 1998, reported from India (West Bengal, Lynch); *Himalopsyche digitata* (Martynov); Kimmins 1952, reported from India, Bahkri Kharka, 5,500 ft., 23 April 1954 (JQ), Previously recorded from E. Himalayas, Darjeeling district; Schmid 1966, reported from India and Nepal, placed in the *Himalopsyche anomala* Group; Kiss & Malicky 2003 reported from Nepal, Malicky 2006, reported from Nepal, Malicky 2007a, reported from Bhutan, Kiss 2016 reported from Taiwan.

**Distribution.** Bhutan, India, Nepal, Taiwan.

**Material examined** (in ethanol): Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW of Yamphudin, 2900 m elevation, by light trapping, 8 August 2000, leg. Tibor Csővári and Márton Hreblay, 2 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, Mt. Kalinchok, 3 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 2900 m elevation, by light trapping, 30 June 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Krisztina Csák, 22 male, 1 female (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, Mt. Kalinchok, Tinsang Pass, 3300 m elevation, by light trapping, 04 July 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Krisztina Csák, 1 male, 2 female (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, West-Nepal, 2 km N Dailekh, 1500 m elevation, by light trapping, 03 May 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Lajos Szécsényi, 2 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m elevation, 27° 24'N, 86°01'E, light trapping, 13

October 1995, leg. Márton Hreblay and László Bódi, 7 male (coll. Ottó Kiss) Nepal, Mt. Kalinchok, 5 km W of Bigu, 2300 m elevation, by light trapping, 03 July 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Krisztina Csák, 13 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak 3000 m elevation, 27° 24'N, 86°01', by light trapping, 13 October, 1995, leg. Márton Hreblay and László Bódi, 11 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, Mt Kalinchok, 2 km N of Tarebhir, 2600 m elevation, by light trapping, 02 July 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Krisztina Csák, 14 male, 1 female (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW of Yamphudin, 2900 m elevation, by light trapping, 13 May 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Lajos Széchenyi, 4 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW of Yamphudin, 2900 m elevation, by light trapping, 20 June 1998, leg. Márton Hreblay and Balázs Benedek, 3 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, Mt. Kalinchok, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m elevation, by light trapping, 27 June 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Krisztina Csák, 12 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m elevation, 27°N, 85°58'E, by light trapping, 14 October 1995, leg. Márton Hreblay and László Bódi, 5 male (coll. Ottó Kiss).

***Himalopsyche maitreya* Schmid 1963**

*Himalopsyche maitreya* Schmid 1963, Holotype male and paratype ("allotype") female, **India**, Pauri Garhwal, Akrotkoti (5.700ft.) 17/18 May 1958, 220–212, figs 25–26; Schmid 1966, placed in the *Himalopsyche anomala* Group; Kiss & Malicky, 2003 reported from Nepal, Malicky, 2006 reported from Nepal.

**Distribution.** India, Nepal.

**Material examined** (in ethanol). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW of Yamphudin, 2900 m, elevation, by light trapping, 13 May 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Lajos Szécsényi, 2 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 1 km N of Yamphudin, 1850 m, elevation, by light trapping, 12 May 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Lajos Szécsényi, 2 male (coll. Ottó Kiss). Nepal, East-Nepal, Deorali Danda, 3 km NW of Yamphudin, 2520 m, elevation, by light trapping, 15 May 1997, leg. Márton Hreblay and Lajos Szécsényi, 1 male (coll. Ottó Kiss).

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