

BRAUERIA (Lunz am See, Austria) 43: 17 (2016)

## A new species of *Wormaldia* MCLACHLAN 1865 (Trichoptera, Philopotamidae) from Greece

HANS MALICKY & IOANNIS KARAOUZAS

**Abstract.** *Wormaldia karystia* nov. sp. from South Euboea (Greece) is described and illustrated.

**Key words:** *Wormaldia*, taxonomy, islands, Euboea, Greece

### Introduction

The genus *Wormaldia* MCLACHLAN 1865, one of the two genera of Philopotamidae in Greece, was represented by *W. asterusia* MALICKY 1972, *W. balcanica* KUMANSKI 1979, *W. bulgarica* KUMANSKI 1971, *W. charalambi* MALICKY 1980, *W. kakopetros* MALICKY 1972, *W. kimminsi* BOTOSANEANU 1960, *W. occipitalis* PICTET 1834, *W. pulla* MCLACHLAN 1878, *W. subnigra* MCLACHLAN 1865 (MALICKY 2005). In a recent revision, NEU (2015) has shown that *W. occipitalis* is replaced in Greece by *W. hellenica* JACQUEMART 1962 and *W. juliani* KUMANSKI 1979, so the number of Greek species was 10 until now.

New material collected from the region of Ochi Mountains in southern Euboea (Euboea is also written as Evvia) revealed the presence of an unknown *Wormaldia* species. In this contribution it is described and illustrated. Furthermore, distinguishing morphological characters for other European species are included, as well as some notes on ecology and habitat characteristics. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the second author in Athens, Greece.

*Wormaldia karystia* n.sp.

General appearance of the whole insect is yellowish brown (in alcohol). The basal quarter of the antenna is darker annulate. The forewing lacks fork 5. Forewing length 7,5 mm. Male genitalia: In lateral view, anterior and posterior edge of segment 9 broadly rounded; anterior edge of segment 9 slightly protruded in its basal third. Segment 10 slender in lateral view, distal half with long and deep dorsal excision. Distal part roughly quadrate, distally broadly rounded, with a minute dorsal point on its basal corner. Superior appendages shorter than segment 10, straight, long and slender, parallel edged, distally truncate, and its ventrodistal corner not bent inward. Lower appendages broad, basal segment in lateral view slightly convex, second segment broad, parallel edged and distally truncate. Phallic apparatus with the usual form, but its inner membranous tissue is multiple-folded so that it is difficult to see the sclerites inside. More specimens should be studied to become certain about the sclerites: in the present specimen we see only one double spine inside, and a small distal claw.

This species is easily distinguished from other species by the broad and parallel sided segment 2 of the inferior appendages. Several similar species have, in contrast, a fork 5 in the forewing. Most similar is *Wormaldia joosti* KUMANSKI 1980 from Bulgaria, in which however the caudal edge of segment 9 has a blunt projection, and the distal part of segment 10 is longer and dorsally slightly concave; the dorsal excision basad of it is shorter and shallower than in *W. karystia*. In addition, the dorsal edge of the basal segment of the inferior appendages is slightly bumpy.

Holotype ♂: Hellas, Evvia, Karistos, 24°28'E, 38°00'N, 221m, 4.5.2015, leg. & coll. Karaouzas. – In the same sample, there was a female which could also belong to the same species.

**Etymology:** The species is named after Karystia, which was one of the provinces of the Euboea Prefecture and included the city of Karystos, the locality of its discovery.

**Ecological notes.** The species was collected from a small stream a few kilometres south of Karystos city, in the Ochi Mountains region, southern Euboea. The stream is composed of calcareous substrate of boulders, cobbles and pebbles, with relatively cold waters and with coarse particulate organic matter (i.e. fallen leaves, twigs etc.). The topography as well as the caddisfly fauna of the locality resembles those of the Cycladic islands. Other caddisfly species collected from the locality were *Agapetus episkopi* MALICKY 1972, *Allotrichia pallicornis* EATON 1873, *Plectrocnemia conspersa* CURTIS 1834, *Polycentropus excisus* KLAPÁLEK 1894, *Tinodes horstaspoecki* MALICKY 1975 and *Hydropsyche peristerica* BOTOSANEANU & MARINKOVIĆ-GOSPODNETIĆ 1968.

**Acknowledgement.** Many thanks to Yannis Kapakos for his assistance in the field during the collecting of the caddisflies.

### References

MALICKY, H., 2005, Die Köcherfliegen Griechenlands. – Denisia 17:1-240.

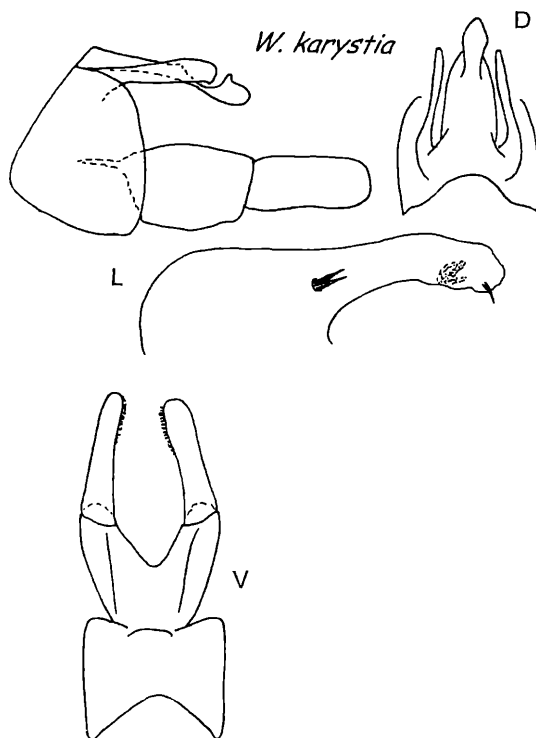
NEU, Peter J., 2015, Anmerkungen zu “*Wormaldia occipitalis* PICTET, 1834” (Trichoptera, Philopotamidae). – Lauterbornia 79:107-124.

### Authors:

Dr. Hans Malicky, Sonnengasse 13, A-3293 Lunz am See, Austria.

Dr. Ioannis Karaouzas, Institute of Marine Biological Resources & Inland Waters, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, 46.7 Athens-Sounio Av., GR-19013 Anavissos, Greece.

Email: [ikarz@hcmr.gr](mailto:ikarz@hcmr.gr)



# ZOBODAT - [www.zobodat.at](http://www.zobodat.at)

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Braueria](#)

Jahr/Year: 2016

Band/Volume: [43](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Malicky Hans, Karaouzas Ioannis

Artikel/Article: [A new species of Wormaldia McLachlan 1865 \(Trichoptera, Philopotamidae\) from Greece 17](#)