

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE FROM THE USSR

Vladimir D.Ivanov

1978

Рожкова Н.А. Материалы к фауне ручейников (Trichoptera) Хамар-Дабана. - Насекомые Восточной Сибири. Иркутск: 73-78.

Rozhkova, N.A., 1978, Data to the fauna of caddisflies (Trichoptera) of Khamar-Daban. - In: Insects of East Siberia. Irkutsk: 73-78.

Some of the caddisflies which were collected in the Rivers Zun-Murin and Margasan (Irkutsk district) in 1976 are listed; 13 species were listed for these mountain rivers. Samples were made using UV-light; larvae were also collected at a height 700-800 m a.s.l. Most of the species collected in Khamar-Daban Mountains are typical of the Siberian fauna. Several species seem to be new ones. Hydroptilidae and some Limnephilidae were not included in the list. Notes on ecology and behaviour are added.

1988

Вшивкова Т.С. Продольное распределение зообентоса ритрали реки Комаровка /Южное Приморье/. - Фауна, систематика и биология пресноводных беспозвоночных. Владивосток: 76-85.

Vshivkova, T.S., 1988, Longitudinal distribution of the rhithral zoobenthos in River Komarovka (South Primorie). - Fauna, systematics and biology of freshwater invertebrates. Vladivostok: 76-85.

Distribution of the benthic invertebrates was investigated in the upper part of the River Komarovka from source for a distance of 36 km (total river length was 70 km). The region studied included rhithral localities only. Samples were taken monthly at 13 points along the river. Cluster analysis of samples was made; Sørensen coefficients were used to measure the similarity of these points. Zones in the river flow were described faunistically; a cumulative list of taxa included 39 species of Trichoptera.

1989

Z.Spuris, 1989, Latvijas kukainu katalogs. 7. Makstenes (Trichoptera). - Latvijas Entomologs 32:5-42. (In Latvian).

Z.Spuris, 1989, Catalogue of the insects of Latvia. 7. Caddisflies (Trichoptera). - Latv.Entomol. 32:5-42.

Two centuries of the Trichopterology in Latvia are summarized. Records of 188 species are listed. Lakes and large rivers are studied in more detail; nevertheless, the species composition and distribution of Hydropsyche are insufficiently known. Complete bibliography and remarks on distribution and ecology are added.

Спурис З.Д. Конспект фауны ручейников СССР. Рига, Зинатне, 83 стр. (Latvijas Entomologs suppl. IV).

Spuris, Z.D., 1989, Synopsis of the USSR fauna of Trichoptera. Riga, Zinatne. 83 pp. (Latv.Ent.Suppl. IV).

Investigations of the caddis fauna in the USSR are summarized. Short introduction includes a review of 200 years of Trichopterology in the USSR. The list includes 732 species with distribution and synonymy notes. Middle Asia is insufficiently studied. - A critical review of this book was published by I.M.Levanidova in TRICHOPTERA NEWSLETTER 17:36-38, but with reference to another work of Dr.Z.Spuris in the title (cf. numbers of the pages in the title and text of Levanidova's article).

Данко Н.Н. Новые и редкие виды ручейников для фауны СССР. - Латв.

Энтомолог, 32: 43-47.

Danko, N.N., 1989, New and rare caddisflies in the fauna of the USSR. - Latv. Ent. 32:43-47.

Four new species for the fauna of USSR (Synagapetus iridipennis McL., Silo graellsii Ed. Pict., Drusus brunneus Klap., Melampophylax mucoreus Hagen) and 14 rare species are included in the list. Philopotamus ludificatus McL. is new for the Ukrainian Carpathians. All species were collected during 1986-1987 in the Upper Dnjestr Basin. Zoogeographical and taxonomical remarks are added.

Корноухова И.И. Экология ручейников (Trichoptera) Кавказа. - В сб.:

Вопросы экологии ручейников СССР. Л. Чопикашвили /ред./.

Орджоникидзе, РИО СОГУ, 36 стр.: 4-7.

Kornoukhova, I.I., 1989, Ecology of caddisflies (Trichoptera) of Caucasus. - pp.4-7. In: L.Chopikashvili (ed): Questions of the ecology of caddisflies in the USSR. Ordzhonikidze, RIO SOGU, 36p.

Species distribution in different biotopes is summarized for the caddisflies in Caucasus. Rhyacophilidae, Limnephilidae, and Leptoceridae include most of the species in the region studied. Mountain brooks have the most numerous fauna. Lowland streams have relatively poor fauna. Endemic and subendemic species are 54% of the total fauna. Plain species have European origin (Volga and Don rivers etc.). History of the fauna is postulated, unsolved questions (larval taxonomy, parasites, trophical relations) are reviewed. The ecological peculiarities for this region are domination of mountain fauna, abundance of endemic and subendemic (autochthon) species in mountains, numerous rheophilous species, identical fauna in mountain and plain lakes, complicated processes of the faunogenesis.

Качалова О.Л., Корноухова И.И. Ручейники (Trichoptera) Аджарской ССР. - Там же: 8-17.

Kachalova, O.L., Kornoukhova, I.I., 1989, Caddisflies (Trichoptera) of the Adzharian SSR. - Ibid.:8-17.

Adzharia is situated in the South-West Caucasus near the Black Sea shore, including the West part of Little Caucasus. Published data and original research results, including partial treatment of collections of the Zoological Institute in Leningrad (Collection of Dr. A.K. Zagulyaev) are described. The list for this region includes 48 species, mainly Rhyacophilidae, Psychomyiidae, Hydropsychidae, Limnephilidae. The fauna of Adzharia is not studied completely. Annotated list of families, and list of newly treated material in the Zagulyaev collection are added.

Черчесова С.К. Ручейники (Trichoptera) ручьев бассейна реки Цраудон. - Там же: 17-18.

Cherchesova, S.K., 1989, Caddisflies (Trichoptera) of brooks in Tsraudon River Basin. - Ibid.:17-18.

Small brooks with flow velocity 0,8-1 m/s, depth 0,1-0,3 m, summer temperature 8-10°C, stony and sandy bottom, and minimal levels in hot summer and in winter, are studied faunistically and ecologically. Caddis larvae are represented by 11 species from 7 families; this fauna is more diverse in brooks than in the River Tsraudon (tributary of River Ursdon, N.Caucasus), but in the river mentioned larvae are more abundant. Glossosoma capitatum Mart. and Potamophylax latipennis Curt. are dominant species in the brooks. Hydroptilids are found in the rivers only; Wormaldia, Potamophylax, and Dinarthrum species in the brooks only.

Бязырова А.Т. Вертикальная поясность ручейников реки Урсдон /бассейн реки Терек/. - Там же: 18-20.

Byazyrova, A.T., 1989, Vertical stratification of caddisflies in Ursdon River (Terek River Basin). - Ibid.:18-20.

River Ursdon, the left tributary of Terek (Caucasus), arises from the numerous springs on the Skalisty mountain chain. Caddisflies were collected at heights 350-750 m a.s.l.; river bottom was stony, maximal flow was recorded in June. Immatures were collected from the undersides of stones, 12 species from 5 families were recorded. Hydropsychidae and Rhyacophilidae were the most diverse; Hydroptilidae, Limnephilidae, and Glossosomatidae were also found. Species inhabiting mountain and piedmont regions of this river are listed.

Гогичаева Т.В. Ручейники в бентосе реки Хаталдон /бассейн реки Терек/. - Там же: 20-21.

Gogichaeva, T.V., 1989, Caddisflies in the benthos of River Khataldon (Terek River Basin). - Ibid.: 20-21.

River Khataldon is a left tribute of Fiagdon; it arises from springs on the Lesisty and Pastbischny chains (Central Caucasus) above 1300m a.s.l. Immatures collected at 3 points were represented by 8 species of 4 families, mainly Rhyacophilidae and Hydropsychidae. A list of species is enclosed. Other groups of aquatic fauna found there are listed.

Григоренко В.Н. Некоторые аспекты экологии ручейников Крыма и Западного Кавказа. - Там же: 21-23.

Grigorenko, V.N., 1989, Some aspects of caddis ecology in the Crimea and West Caucasus. - Ibid.:21-23.

1. Ecological niche shifting is confirmed for Trichoptera in the region studied. Some potamon species are shown to occur in the rhithron and krenon. North Palaearctic faunas were demonstrated by Martynov to have opposite ecological shifting. Caucasian localities have more diverse fauna than Crimean ones, and the compression shifting of ecological niches is shown to take place in Hydropsyche and Tinodes: H.acuta Mart. and T.valvatus Mart. are widespread in Crimea and local in Caucasus, where other species of these genera occur.

2. Linkage between the caddis fauna and shore vegetation is postulated.

3. Some West Caucasian species are hyporeal, e.g. Schizopelex cachetica Mart., Diplectrona caucasica (nomen nudum), Wormaldia khourmai Schmid. Some caddisflies have hyporheal pupation. Alluvium is thinner in the Crimea, and hyporheal habits were found in the pupae of Limnephilidae. Hyporheal species living in the stony alluvial bottom should not be omitted in ecological investigations.

Емелина С.В. Экология и жизненные циклы двух видов ручейников из дельты Волги. - Там же: 23-27.

Emelina, S.V., 1989, Ecology and life cycles of two caddis species from the Volga river delta. - Ibid. 23-27.

Bionomics of Hydroptila volgensis Kachalova & Muhametsina, 1979, and Triaenodes reuteri McL., were studied. Both species were reared in the laboratory. Egg-laying and metamorphosis are described. Immatures of H.volgensis began to construct their cases in the 1st instar; early case construction (in the 1st instar) was observed in Agraylea sexmaculata Curt. and Orthotrichia costalis Curt also. H.volgensis is bivoltine in the lower Volga, pupations takes place in the middle of April and in August, emergence in the beginning of May and September Small larvae of H.volgensis were observed to feed on the matrix of egg mass. Larvae are very sensitive for pollution. Feeding on the matrix and sterile eggs were shown for 1st instar of T.reuteri during 4 days; older larvae are phytophagous. Gulae of early larvae of T.reuteri are elongated and triangular, and in the older ones short and rectangular. 2,5 generations were observed yearly. Ecological data are described for both species.

Борисова Н.В. К фауне ручейников Чувашской АССР. - Там же:

27-31.

Borisova, N.V., 1989, To the fauna of caddisflies of Chuvashian ASSR. - Ibid.:27-31.

Chuvashian ASSR is situated in the centre of the European part of USSR, mainly on the right bank of River Volga, between Rivers Sula and Sviyaga. 35 species of 8 families are included in the list of caddisflies, mostly Limnephilidae (16 species), Leptoceridae (7 sp.), Phryganeidae (5 sp.). Most species are European. There are only one species of Hydroptilidae, 2 of Hydropsychidae, and 2 of Polycentropodidae. No Brachycentridae, Goeridae, Sericostomatidae, Psychomyidae, Beraeidae, Glossosomatidae recorded.

Данко Н.Н. Ручейники (Trichoptera) и их симбионты бассейна верхнего

Днестра. - Автореферат диссертации к.б.н., Москва, 24 стр.

Danko, N.N., 1989, Caddisflies (Trichoptera) and their symbionts in the Upper Dnjestr Basin. - Abstract of PhD Thesis, Moscow, 24 pp.

133 species and 2 subspecies are registered in the region studied; 43 species are listed at the first time there, 4 are new for the USSR and 1 for the Ukrainian SSR. Melampophylax nepos beskidus ssp.n. is described. Reviews of the species distribution and zoogeography are included. Symbionts are represented by Sarcodina, Flagellata, Sporozoa, Infusoria, Trematoda, Nematoda, Rotatoria, Oligochaeta, Arachnida, Insecta. Gregarine invasion was recorded in the larvae of 28 species (19 for the first time), 12 species of these Sporozoa were recorded (10 new for the USSR). Other Protozoa and worms were rare. Hydriphantes mites and Agriotypus armatus parasitic wasps were recorded as parasites, and Chironomidae as commensals. Ecological groups of symbionts are described.

1990

Иванов В.Д. Структура и эволюция волосковых бородавок ручейников. -

Латв. энтомол., 33: 96-110.

Ivanov, V.D., 1990, Structure and evolution of setose warts of caddisflies. - Latv.Ent. 33:96-110.

Three types of setose warts are described for caddisflies: 1. compact warts with a surrounding skeletal ring; 2. diffuse warts of small setae without such a ring; 3. divided warts, with a number of single very large setae on separate circular tubercles. Distribution of these warts on the body of caddisflies is described and illustrated. Evolutionary changes of these structures are described with special attention to the dorsal ones. The primary type of wart pattern seems to be that of Microptysmatidae evolved from an even distribution of Megaloptera type. Wart patterns of Trichoptera and primitive Lepidoptera are very similar. The distribution of warts is a taxonomic character at family level. Warts on the head are more unstable due to their lesser role in flight control. The analysis is based on 85 species of caddisflies (38 families); histological data and fossil species are included.

Мартынова О.М. Об энтомологе А.В.Мартынове /1879-1938/. - Там

же: III-124.

Martynova, O.M., 1990, On the entomologist A.V.Martynov (1879-1938). - Ibid.:111-124.

Short biography of great Russian entomologist Andrei Vasilievich Martynov written by his wife, Olga Mikhailovna Martynova. - A.V.Martynov was author of 67 articles and books on Trichoptera, 5 publications on Plecoptera, 15 on the anatomy and morphology of insects (including two types of insect wings and infraclasses Palaeoptera and Neoptera), 15 on Crustacea, 48 on insect palaeontology, 22 miscellaneous. Complete list of publications is included, with the addition of 5 references to the necrologs.

Иванов В.Д. Сравнительный анализ аэродинамики полета ручейников
(Insecta: Trichoptera). - Зоол.журн., 69, 2: 46-60.

Ivanov, V.D., 1990, Comparative analysis of flight aerodynamics of caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera). - Zool.Zh. 69:46-60.

Vortex formation and wing-air interactions in flapping flight of caddisflies were investigated by dust flow visualization. The vortex wake was uniform in all species under study; it was represented by a number (2-5) of coupled vortex rings. The shape of the wake does not depend of Reynolds and Strouhal numbers in flapping flights. Low Reynolds number flight demonstrates short vortex wake and high rate of vortex dissipation. Details of the wing-air interaction are not the same in different cases of wing deformations, but the total vortex pattern is uniform. The leading edge stall is absent except for the beginning of supination in the wave type of wing deformation. Aerodynamic details of clap and fling mechanisms are described; feathered wings provided with long hairs along the margins are aerodynamically similar to the normal ones.

BOOK REVIEW

Zoological Catalogue of Australia. Volume 6: Ephemeroptera, Megaloptera, Odonata, Plecoptera, Trichoptera. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra 1988; XI + 316 pp.

This book contains more than the title suggests. It is not a simple list of taxa, but it also provides much information about species and higher taxa on their distribution, morphological characters, early stages, bionomics, and literature references. For each species the origin and location of the holotype is given, and the synonymy is discussed, if necessary. The Trichoptera part is written by Arturs Neboiss. It is a necessary and valuable completion of the "Atlas of Trichoptera of the SW Pacific-Australian Region" by the same author. Workers on Trichoptera in other countries should be encouraged to write similar summarizing and informative works for their own continents.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRICHOPTERA - DIAGNOSTIC ATLAS

Two volumes of the Diagnostic Atlas of North American Caddisfly Adults are now available. The first volume, covering the family Philopotamidae, has been completely revised and has been published as a second edition. Four new species have been added, the keys revised, and the format streamlined. The second volume was published in 1990 and covers the families Ecnomidae, Polycentropodidae, Psychomyiidae, and Xiphocentronidae.

I. PHILOPOTAMIDAE, 2nd ed., by Brian J. Armitage, 1991.

U.S.:	\$ 10.00
Canada & Mexico:	11.00
Other overseas:	15.00

II. ECNOMIDAE, POLYCENTROPODIDAE, PSYCHOMYIIDAE, XIPHOCENTRONIDAE, 1st ed., by Brian J. Armitage & Steven W. Hamilton, 1990.

U.S.:	\$ 15.00
Canada & Mexico:	16.00
Other overseas:	20.00

Send checks to:

Dr. Steven W. Hamilton is now serving as editor
of The Caddis Press.

Dr. Brian J. Armitage
P.O. Box 880
Athens, AL 35611
U.S.A.

Volume III will cover the family Hydropsychidae, and will hopefully be available by the 1992 NABS meeting.

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