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A NEW LINNÆPHILUS SPECIES FROM SIBERIA
(TRICHOPTERA: LINNÆPHILIDAE)

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Some time ago in St.Petersburg's Zoological Museum I found a very large collection of dry caddisflies deposited there by Martynov. Together with the locality and date of collection, a separate determination label "Colpotaulus n.sp.?" in Martynov's original handwriting had been attached to the pin of the specimen. No description, or other information about this presumed new taxon had been published so far. Also, the specimen came to the museum after transferring it in alcohol and macerating the abdomen, I came to the decision that it should be described as a new species. In this I was greatly helped by the following colleagues: Dr.Glenn Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto) who kindly compared my drawings with all the American representatives of the Colpotaulus group of LinnÆphilus; Dr.Vladimir Ivanov (University of St.Petersburg); Dr.Hans Malicky (Lunz am See) and Dr.Lazare Botosaneanu (Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam). I express here my gratitude to all of them.

LinnÆphilus martynovi sp.n.

Male: Small insect; forewing length 4,8 mm. General colour uniformly yellowish-brown. Head, thorax and abdomen uniformly mixed whitish and pale-brownish hairs. Forewings and legs light yellowish-brown, hindwings hyaline. Spurs 1,3,4. Mid- and hindleg spurs light, foreleg spur and all other tarsalia spines very dark, nearly black. Tibia and tarsus of foreleg bearing a dense row of short spines (Fig. 2). Basal segment of first metatarsus shortened, one third the length of the following segments. Forewing narrow, rounded at tip. Subapical excision of hindwing well marked (Fig. 1). - Genitalia: Caudal portion of 8th tergite not prominent, with only a few spines. Ninth segment in dorsal view horseshoe-shaped (Fig. 5); viewed laterally; its veniral 2/3 broad, the dorsal third suddenly narrowed (Fig. 4). Superior appendages long, relatively slender, projecting beyond the 8th tergite, laterally arched, with the tips acuminate and bent downwards. Intermediate appendages with broad basal portions and up-curved, thorn-like distal parts (Figs. 3 and 4). Inferior appendages although broadly attached to the 9th segment, in general reduced, especially their dorsal halves. Aedeagus a simple tube with membranous terminal cone; parameres strongly sclerotized, sickle-shaped, with a few long, closely packed, apical spines (Fig. 4). - Female unknown.

The male holotype is accompanied by two printed (in Russian) labels "1.(= lager = camp (?), K.K.) Buorylar, Amginsk-Yakut. track, 19.VIII.25, Blancki" and "Yakutian Expedition Acad.Sci.", as well as by the above mentioned Martynov's handwritten one: "Colpotaulus n.sp.?". Holotype in Martynov's collection at the Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg.

Discussion: The new species belongs to the incisus group of LinnÆphilus. Most species of this group occur in North America, L.martynovi sp.n. showing some relationship with several of them. Thus, the phallic structure of the latter is the same as that of L.ademus Ross (New Brunswick, Eastern Canada), the other genital appendages however being quite different. Some similarity to the Siberian species is shown also by the close pair L.taloga Ross and L.chavas Nimmo (both from Western U.S.A.), the inferior appendages being certainly different. The presumption that this new species might be conspecific with the poorly known L.samoeadus McL. (Dr.V.Ivanov, in litt.) should also be rejected: the proportion of the two first tarsal segments of the proleg, the shape of the 8th segment, the inferior appendages and the phallic structures clearly separate these two Siberian species.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is dedicated to the famous Russian entomologist A.V.Martynov who discovered it.

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LimnÆphilus martynovi sp.n., holotype male:
1..front (above) and hind (below) wings; 2..foreleg; 3..genitalia, left part (aedeagus omitted), caudal; 4..genitalia, lateral; 5..genitalia (aedeagus omitted), dorsal.

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