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## RUSSIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

V.D.Ivanov

1979

Красилов В.А., Сукачева И.Д. 1979. Домики ручейников из семян *Karkenia* (гинкговые) в нижнемеловых отложениях Монголии. - В сб.: Красилов В.А. (ред.). Дальневосточная палеофлористика. Труды Биолого-почвенного института ДВНЦ, новая серия, т. 53 (156), 129 с.: 119-121.

Krassilov, V.A., Sukatsheva, I.D. 1979. Cases of caddisflies made of the *Karkenia* (Ginkgoaceae) seeds from the Low Cretaceous beds of Mongolia. - In: Krassilov V.A. (ed.). Far Eastern paleofloristics. Proc. Biol. Inst. Far-Eastern Sci. Centr., new ser., vol. 53(156), 129 p.: 119-121.

The caddis cases made of large seeds are described. The cases were collected in Mongolian Early Cretaceous lake sediments. The ginkgo-like vegetation producing the *Karkenia* strobiles was abundant at the lake shores. The resin bodies produced by these plants were also used in the case constructions. Several other Trichoptera species were also present in the same locality. *Kakernia mongolica* Krassilov, *Frugindusia karkeniae* Sukatsheva and the genus *Frugindusia* Sukatsheva are described.

1980

Сукачева И.Д. 1980. Домики ручейников из местонахождения Манлай. - В сб.: Раннемеловое озеро Манлай. Совместная советско-монгольская палеонтологическая экспедиция. Труды, вып. 13. М., Наука, 93 с.: 59-60.

Sukatsheva, I.D. 1980. Trichoptera cases from the Manlay locality. - In: Early Cretaceous lake Manlay. The joint Soviet-Mongolian paleontological expedition. Transactions, vol. 13. M., Nauka, 93 p.: 59-60.

Trichoptera cases in the Manlay locality are rather common. They occur in different beds close to the ancient shore from the very early local strata. The most numerous remnants were collected in the region associated with the river avandelta. The prevalence of *Terrindusia* indicates the ancient nature of this assemblage (probably of Lower Neocom time). Eight indusispecies were found; *Terrindusia laxa* (probably from the nearby river), *T. fluvialis* (probably from the nearby small temporary pools), and *Folindusia manlaica* were described.

Пономаренко А.Г., Калугина Н.С. 1980. Общая характеристика насекомых местонахождения Манлай. - В сб.: Раннемеловое озеро Манлай. Совместная советско-монгольская палеонтологическая экспедиция. Труды, вып. 13. М., Наука, 93 с.: 68-81.

Ponomarenko, A.G., Kalugina, N.S. 1980. The general characteristics of insects at the Manlay locality. - In: Early Cretaceous lake Manlay. The joint Soviet-Mongolian paleontological expedition. Transactions, vol. 13. M., Nauka, 93 p.: 68-81.

The Early Cretaceous Manlay lake is reconstructed as semi-temporary shallow water body having both the variable level and the muddy water. Unstable water biotopes were typical for highly erodable Mesozoic plains. Chaoboridae (Diptera) were the absolute dominants whereas Trichoptera did not show highest densities (not more than 8.4% from the total specimens number; 3rd place after Diptera and Coleoptera). They dwelled mostly in the near-shore biotopes. The distribution of cases is associated with occurrence of green algae and Cyanophyta unicellular periphyton on solid substrates near the shore. The indusispecies composition looks very primitive being represented by *Terrindusia* spp. with minor additions of other case types. *Ostracindusia* spp. were scarce because Ostracoda were rare in the lake. Two aberrant case types were probably allochthonous. Caddisflies were the only insect benthic group in Manlay; they fed on benthic algae having low production in muddy water. The trophic structure of Mesozoic lake is discussed.

1986

Корноухова И.И. 1986. Новые данные по экологии и фенологии *Silo proximus* Mart. (Trichoptera: Goeridae) с описанием куколки. - В сб.: Фауна и экология животных Центрального Кавказа. Орджоникидзе [Владикавказ] РИО СОГУ, 72 с.: 3-4.

Kornoukhova, I.I. 1986. New data on ecology and phenology of *Silo proximus* Mart. (Trichoptera: Goeridae) with the description of pupa. - In: Fauna and ecology of animals of the Central Caucasus. Ordzhonikidze [Vladikavkaz], Editory & Publishing Division, North Osetin State University [RIO SOGU], 72 p.: 3-4.

Immatures of *Silo proximus* inhabit the brooks with the water current less than 0.6 m/s and water temperature 8-12° C. Pupae appear at May; mass emergence in June-September. This species is diurnal; the copulation takes place on plants. The distribution extends from 360 to 800 m above sea level. Very brief descriptions of pupa and larva are given.

1988

Голубков С.М. 1988. Влияние температуры воды на интенсивность потребления кислорода личинками амфибиотических насекомых. - В сб.: Л.А. Кутикова (ред.). Гидробиологические исследования морских и пресных вод. ЗИН, Л.: 107-112.

Golubkov, S.M. 1988. The influence of the temperature on the oxygen consumption intensity of aquatic insects. In: Kutikova L.A. (ed.). Hydrobiological investigations of the sea and fresh waters. Acad. Sci. USSR, Zoological Institute, Leningrad: 107-112.

Oxygen consumption intensity (OCI) was studied in 2 species of mayflies. The original data were compared with the published results of similar investigations by C.Roux (1979) made on *Limnephilus rhombicus*. Variability of OCI is evident in these studies. The original estimations of oxygen consumption in 28 insect species based on the literature data give the values of Q<sub>10</sub> coefficient ranging erratically from 1.84 to 2.35. The mean Q<sub>10</sub> value is about 2.1. The oxygen consumption Q<sub>10</sub> coefficient does not depend of the water temperature in the interval 0.1-25.0°C. The OCI grows with the water temperature.

Голубков С.М. 1988. Жизненные циклы, рост и удельная продукция личинок поденок и ручейников. - В кн.: Алимов А.Ф. (ред.). Сообщества пресноводных беспозвоночных в зарослях макрофитов. Труды Зоол. ин-та АН СССР, т. 186, 1988с.: 78-85.

Golubkov, S.M. 1988. Life cycles, growth, and larval specific production of Ephemeroptera and Trichoptera. - In: Alimov A. F. (ed.). Freshwater invertebrate communities in the macrophyte growths. Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR, 186, 198p.: 78-85.

A chapter in the monograph about the theoretical evaluation of the benthic communities in the river Neva bay. *Holocentropus stagnalis* appears to be one of the dominant species in the Neva avandelta. Emergence is reported to begin in early June. Instar 1 larvae were sampled in August. Data on mean mass of larvae in samples show the rapid growth in May-June. The winter growth is small. No diapause is supposed to occur in this species; the small winter growth could be caused by low temperatures. The rate of growth increases with the body mass.

Финогенова Н.П. 1988. Беспозвоночные животные макробентоса в зарослях макрофитов. - В кн.: Алимов А.Ф. (ред.). Сообщества пресноводных беспозвоночных в зарослях макрофитов. Труды Зоол. ин-та АН СССР, т. 186, 1988. : 8-14.

Finogenova, N.P. 1988. Invertebrate macrobenthos animals in the macrophyte growths. - In: Alimov A. F. (ed.). Freshwater invertebrate communities in the macrophyte growths. Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR, 186, 198 p.: 8-14.

A chapter in the monograph about the theoretical evaluation of the benthic communities in the river Neva bay. Twenty-two entries of Trichoptera (larval determinations) are included in the general list of macrobenthic animals. Some larvae were determined only to genera. Caddisflies are more common in close proximity to the shore. The majority of them are Integripalpia (mainly Leptoceridae and Phryganeidae). *Phryganea bipunctata*, *Agrypnia pagetana*, and *Agraylea multipunctata* are the most widespread. Benthic communities are briefly discussed.

1989

Гончарова Т.А. 1989. Случай форезии личинок мошек (Diptera, Simuliidae) в Узбекистане. - Узбек. биол. журн., 2 (1989): 64-65.

Goncharova, T.A. 1989. A case of blackfly larvae phoresis (Diptera, Simuliidae) in Uzbekistan. - Uzbek. Biol. Zhurn., 1989 (2): 64-65.

Blackfly pupal cases (*Odagmia* sp.) were found on the top surfaces of "Stenophylax" cases in the river Kashmansai near Tashkent. [Judging from the photograph, this is probably *Apatania* sp. - VDI]. There could be up to 2 full-grown simuliid larvae attached to a case, but only one will pupate subsequently. The attachment of simuliid larvae and pupae to the caddis cases could be induced by similar ecological requirements (water temperature ca. 17-18°C, slower water current) and the solid nature of the cases.

Запольских О.В., Запольских Е.В. 1989. Клетки гемолимфы ручейников. Морфологический анализ. - В сб.: Функциональная морфология клеток гемолимфы насекомых. Бирск, Бирский гос. пед. институт: 36-50. Деп. ВИНТИ 03.07.89 № 4372-B89.

Zapolskikh, O.V., Zapolskikh, E.V., 1989. Haemolymph cells in Trichoptera. A morphological analysis. - In: Functional morphology of haemolymph cells in insects. Birska, Birska State Pedagogical Institute: 36-50. (Russian only, without summary).

The cellular composition of haemolymph in *Phryganea* and *Limnephilus* was analyzed morphometrically. Five types of

haemocytes were described: prohaemocytes, macronucleocytes, phagocytes, oenocytoids, coagulocytes. Prohaemocytes were shown to be the multipotent stem cells. Macronucleocytes have the developed vacuolar system; they are capable to the pinocytosis and to the mitosis. Phagocytes are the most numerous and diverse cells including microphagocytes, macrophagocytes, amoebocytes, and the spindle-like cells. The macrophagocytes appear only during the metamorphosis. The oenocytoids are large and infrequent in Trichoptera. The coagulocytes discharge the vacuolar contents to the haemolymph to stimulate the coagulation. Copies of this article are available from VINITI; deposited 03.07.1989, № 4372-B89.

Корноухова И.И. 1989. К изучению фауны ручейников (Trichoptera) заповедников Кавказа. - Гидробиологические исследования в заповедниках СССР. Тезисы докладов Всесоюзного совещания. Борок, 17-21 апреля 1989. М., 1989: 91-93.

Kornoukhova, I.I. 1989. To the study of the fauna of caddisflies (Trichoptera) of the Caucasus protected areas. - In: Hydrobiological studies in the USSR reserves. Abstracts of the All-Union conference. Borok, April 17-21, 1989. M., 1989: 91-93.

Short review of the last faunistic additions to the caddis species composition in the Caucasus protected areas. *Hydropsyche botosaneanui* and *Badukiella* spp. were mentioned as recorded from the protected areas in Caucasus. A Total of 108 Trichoptera species were found in these areas.

Потиха Е.В. 1989. К фауне ручейников рек Сихотэ-Алинского биосферного заповедника. - Гидробиологические исследования в заповедниках СССР. Тезисы докладов Всесоюзного совещания. Борок, 17-21 апреля 1989. М., 1989: 112-113.

Potikha, E.V. 1989. To the fauna of river caddisflies of Sikhote-Alin biosphere reserve. - In: Hydrobiological studies in the USSR reserves. Abstracts of the All-Union conference. Borok, April 17-21, 1989. M., 1989: 112-113.

Abstract. The preliminary list includes 41 species of Trichoptera. The rivers in the study area are of the piedmontal type. The smaller streams are entirely rhithral with the current speed 1-3 m/s, the water temperatures less than 16°C, and the small discharges. Rhyacophilidae appears to be the most diverse family. Phryganeidae are represented by *Semblis coreana* and *S. atrata*. [No Phryganopsychidae were mentioned - VDI].

Сукачева И.Д. 1989. Кайнозойские ручейники Приморского края. - В кн.: Красилов В.А., Климова Р.С. (ред.). Кайнозой Дальнего Востока. Владивосток, Наука, Дальневосточное отд. АН СССР. 250 с.: 151-160.

Sukatsheva, I.D. 1989. Cenozoic caddisflies of Primorie Region [Far East Russia]. - In: Krassilov V.A., Klimova R.S. (eds.). Cenozoic of the Far East. Vladivostok, Nauka, Far Eastern Branch of Acad. Sci. USSR. 250 p.: 151-160.

The cases of caddisflies are numerous in the Cenozoic beds of Primorie Region. Descriptions of indusispecies, mainly from Oligocen-Miocene, are made for *Terrindusia* (*Mixtindusia*) *semirata*, *T. (T.) placida*, *Folindusia* (*F.*) *querula*, *F. (F.) querula*, *F. (F.) proterva*, *Folindusia* (*Acrindusia*) *fasciculifera*, *F. (Echinindusia)* *conferta*, *F. (E.) abdita*, *F. (E.) moliminis*. Comparison of each of these "species" to the Cretaceous forms are given. The review of localities is added.

1990

Потиха Е.В. 1990. Состав и сезонная динамика бентоса ручья Сухого. - В кн.: Мысленков А.И. (ред.). Экологические исследования в Сихотэ-Алинском заповеднике (особенности экосистем дубовых лесов). М., Центр. научно-иссл. лаб. Главохоты РСФСР. 176с.: 72-82.

Potikha, E.V. 1990. Composition and seasonal dynamics of the benthos in the Brook Sukhoi. - In: Myslenkov A.I. (ed.). Ecological studies in the Sikhote-Alin reserve (peculiarities of the oak forest ecosystems). M., Central Sci. Labor. of Glavokhota RSFSR. 176 p.: 72-82.

Sukhoi Brook flows mainly in the oak forest belt on the ocean slope of Sikhote-Alin Mountains. The discharge of this small (ca. 6.5 km in length, 0.5 m maximal depth) brook is very uneven because of heavy summer showers. Middle and lower parts of the brook are overfrozen in winter. Six Trichoptera families (Rhyacophilidae, Glossosomatidae, Philopotamidae, Arctopsychidae, Limnephilidae, Uenoidae) and 14 species are listed among other insects in the preliminary catalogue; the total number of Trichoptera species in the reserve is 41. Sukhoi Brook is the only locality inhabited by *Dolophilodes* sp. and *Asynarchus amurensis* in the Sikhote-Alin reserve. Caddisflies are the mass dominants (42.3% of total biomass; the latter was  $23.9 \pm 11.8$  g/m<sup>2</sup>) in the brook. Mass emergence of *Synafophora angaricum* in May causes the rapid decrease of Trichoptera biomass in the water.

1993

Непомнящих В.А., 1993. Поведение личинок ручейников *Chaetopteryx villosa* Fabr. (Limnophilidae: Trichoptera) и теория оптимального фуражирования. - Журн. общей биол., 54, 6: 739-744.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., 1993. Behaviour of the caddisfly, *Chaetopteryx villosa* Fabr., larvae (Limnophilidae: Trichoptera), and the optimal foraging theory. - Zhurn. obshchei biol., 54, 6: 739-744.

Larvae of *Ch. villosa* (5th instar) were collected in nature; the laboratory experiments were made to assess the building behaviour stability. Egg shell particles and sand grains were given to these larvae for the case repair. In the mixture of egg shell and sand, the larvae chose the egg shell particles more often than sand grains regardless of the sand to shell particles ratio. The period of time before the particle discarding (PBD) increases for the sand grain when the larva glued a shell particle before the grain assessment. If one sand grain was taken just after another one, the PBD period was small. Hence the theory of optimal foraging that treats the behaviour as infinitely optimizable have large difficulties when applied to the case building.

Непомнящих В.А., 1993. Роль случайных факторов в регуляции поискового поведения личинок ручейников. - Биол. науки, 11/12 (1992): 74-81.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., 1993. The role of accidental events in the control of searching behaviour in caddis larvae. - Biolog. nauki, 11-12: 74-81.

Larvae of *Chaetopteryx villosa* prefer the egg shell particles to the sand grains in the building behaviour. The search for necessary particles is arranged in the ordered manner. This behaviour consists of the particles collecting at limited area followed by long walk to another site of building activity even when the suitable particles are regularly distributed. If the larva finds a good particle, then it keeps on the search at the same place. The regular behaviour in the irregular environment is maintained by the combination of relative stability of current behaviour interrupted by the sensitivity to the accidental events.

Громов В.В., Дмитриев В.Ю., Жерихин В.В., Лебедев Е.А., Пономаренко А.Г., Расницын А.П., Сукачева И.Д. 1993. Меловые энтомофауны бассейна р. Ульи (Западное Приохотье). - В кн.: Пономаренко А.Г. (ред.). Мезозойские насекомые и остракоды Азии. М., Наука (Труды ПИН РАН, 252): 5-60.

Gromov, V.V., Dmitriev, V.Yu., Zherikhin, V.V., Lebedev, E.A., Ponomarenko, A.G., Rasnitsyn, A.P., Sukatsheva, I.D. 1993.

Cretaceous entomofaunas of River Ulya Basin (Western Okhot Region [Far East Russia]). - In: Ponomarenko A.G. (Ed.). Mesozoic insects and ostracodes of Asia. M., Nauka (Proc. of Paleontol. Inst. of Russian Acad. Sci. [RAS], 252): 5-60.

This article includes the review of localities with the local faunistic lists as well as the numerous descriptions of the fossil insect taxa. Among them there are 8 species of *Terrindusia* and 12 spp. of *Folidusia*. Only larval cases are known for the Ulya localities. The faunistic complexes of indusispecies are discussed. It is shown that the species composition decreases from Lower to Upper Cretaceous beds indicating significant extinction in the middle of Cretaceous period. The diversity impoverishment during this extinction suggests that the "indusispecies" in some instances were the different cases representing true species.

1994

Иванов В.Д. 1994. Вибрационная коммуникация ручейников (Insecta, Trichoptera). - Зоол. журн., 73, вып. 12: 55-70.

Ivanov, V.D. 1994. The vibratory signaling of caddisflies (Insecta, Trichoptera). - Zool. Zhurn., 73, (12): 55-70.

The vibratory signals were revealed in 13 species of caddisflies. The most frequent are percussive and fricative signals produced by the sternal processes of the 6th and the 7th abdominal segments.

Very complicated combinations of signals were observed in Glossomatidae; those of Goeridae, Beraeidae, and Hydroptilidae are somewhat more simple. Spontaneous signals of males and females and precopulatory signals were studied. The vibratory communication and the sternal processes touching the substrate under producing the signals are the part of the ground plan of caddisflies. Flapping by wings against the substrate was observed in Psychomyiidae and some other families. The vibration of entire body of the male sitting upon a female before copulation was observed in Hydropsychidae. The functional significance and evolution of vibratory signalling are discussed.

Непомнящих В.А., Подгорный К.А. 1994. Изучение причин изменчивости инстинктивного поведения. - Журн. общей биол., 55, 4/5: 613-622

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Podgorny, K.A. 1994. Study of the sources of instinctive behaviour variability. - Zhurn. obshchei biol., 55, 4/5: 613-622.

The sources of individual differences in building behaviour were investigated in the feeding of three-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus* L, and in the case-building behaviour of *Chaetopteryx villosa* F. by both the experiments and the computer modelling. Variability of the cumulative number of positive responses showed the absence of stimulus compensation at random stimulation. The behaviour is the process having memory that is affected by the history of stimulation. The "individual" differences in behaviour were inspired sometimes by the previous behavioural patterns. The chaotic individual behavioural responses in experiments might be caused by the history of the stimulation.

Непомнящих В.А., Подгорный К.А. 1994. Формирование упорядоченного поведения при случайной последовательности раздражителей у личинок ручейника *Chaetopteryx villosa* Fabr. (Limnophilidae: Trichoptera: Insecta) - Журн. общей биол., 55, 3: 328-336.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Podgorny, K.A. 1994. The orderly sequence of behaviour in the larvae of caddisfly, *Chaetopteryx villosa* Fabr. (Limnophilidae, Trichoptera) caused by random stimuli sequences. - Zhurn. obshchei biol., 55, 3: 328-336.

Larvae of *Ch. villosa* prefer the large flat sand grains in the case building behaviour. This behaviour was studied experimentally with special attention to the particle selection. The observed regular behaviour of larvae resulted from the co-action of random stimulation and intrinsic control mechanism. The latter can be treated as analogous to some "chaotic" dynamic systems. Larvae picked up the particles in one place, then moved to another one; these periods of building and moving do not appear chaotically but were organized in series. The model for the particle search and selection in immatures of *Ch. villosa* is proposed.

Continued on page 14

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