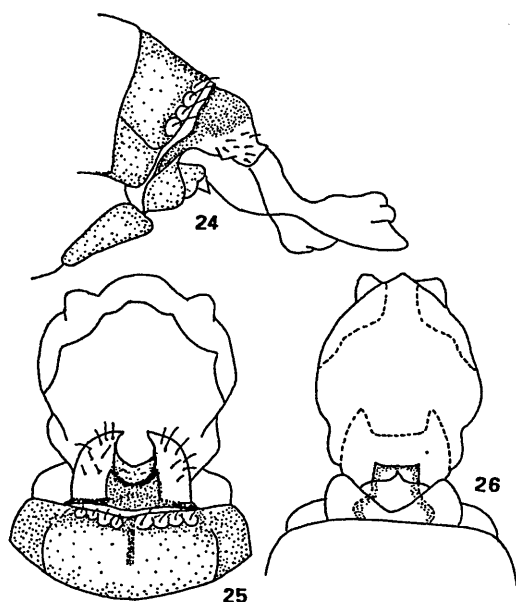


The scapus, is as long as the scapus of male (Fig. 22), scapus and the next four antennal segments are dark brown, being gradually paler towards the apex; maxillary palps are pale brown; covered with dark brown hairs; the first two segments and the other three segments are equal in length; legs are pale brown-yellowish; covered with short and dense hairs; spurs 2,4,4; the outer spur of the foreleg is long, the inner spur is short and thin. Wings (Fig. 23) brown; forewing with scarce small and white spots between the costa and the media; two larger spots are found on the media and on the apical end of A1; hindwing is covered with short black thickened hairs; tergites and the sternites of the abdomen dark brown; the pleural regions are pale yellowish; length of the anterior wing 5.5 mm. Sternite 7 without median projection on the apical margin. Female genitalia (Figs. 24-26): Tergite 8 with thin dorsomedian carina; tergite 9 short, anterior part sclerotized; dorsally, the apical margin with U-shaped excision in the middle; in ventral view, sternite 9 broadly excised, protruding oval lobes on the sides. Segment 10 is dilated dorsally, protruding almost rounded, very large and long sclerotized plate; in dorsal view, there are two lobes on the sides of the apical margin.

Material examined: Turkey, Artvin, Borçka, Camili, Lodivale, 1750 m, 12.8.2000, (5 males, 1 female), leg. and coll. Sipahiler.



Figs. 24-26: *Martynomyia ayderensis* SIPAHILER, female genitalia: 24 lateral, 25 dorsal, 26 ventral.

#### New records from Turkey:

*Ecnomus gedrosicus* SCHMID, 1959: Batman, Hasankeyf, 400 m, 17.6.2000, leg. & coll. Sipahiler.

*Plectrocnemia intermedia* MARTYNOV, 1917: Edremit, Güre-Zeytinli, Kazdağ, 7.8.1994, leg. & coll. Sipahiler.

*Limnephilus extricatus* MCLACHLAN, 1865: Ankara, Kızılcahamam, Akyarma Geçidi, 1200 m, 16.6.2000, leg. & coll. Sipahiler.

#### References

MALICKY, H. 1983: Atlas of European Trichoptera. - X+298 pp. Junk: The Hague.

SIPAHILER, F. 1987: Two new species of Trichoptera from northern Anatolia. - Spixiana (München) 10:93-96.

SIPAHILER, F. MALICKY, H. 1987: Die Köcherfliegen der Türkei (Trichoptera). - Entomofauna 8:77-165.

SIPAHILER, F. 1989: Four new species of Trichoptera from Turkey (Glossosomatidae, Ecnomidae, Lepidostomatidae). - Opusc. zool. flumin. 39:1-7.

SIPAHILER, F. 1995: Three new species of Trichoptera from Anatolia. - Aquatic Insects 17:215-222.

BRAUERIA (Lunz am See, Austria) 28:23 (2001)

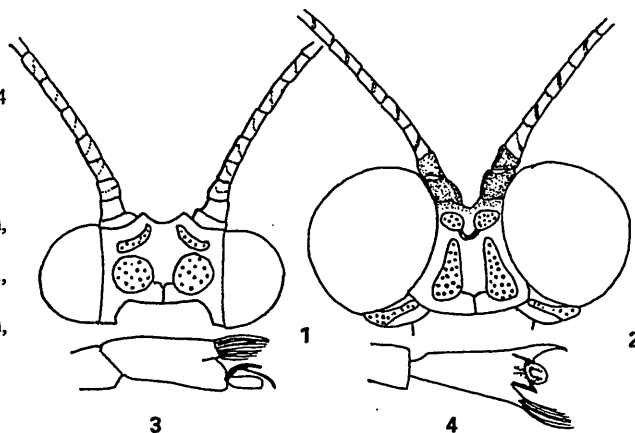
#### Discontinuous dimorphism in males of *Hydropsyche kinzelbachi* (Trichoptera, Hydropsychidae)

Füsun SIPAHILER

**Abstract.** A case of discontinuous dimorphism in males of *Hydropsyche kinzelbachi* MALICKY, 1980 is described.

*Hydropsyche kinzelbachi* MALICKY was described from Euphrates in Syria (MALICKY, 1980) and later recorded from Turkey (SIPAHILER, 1993). On 17.6.2000, I collected many specimens of *H. kinzelbachi*, which included 90 males and 25 females from Dicle (Tigris) River in southeastern Turkey. This population shows discontinuous dimorphism, composing two different types of males. 83 of the males and all the females have similar morphological features namely, the wings are almost uniform pale brown; tubercles on the head, thorax and the abdomen dark brown; the antennae and the palps are pale brown-yellowish. The length of the anterior wings of males is 5-6 mm, of females 7.5-8 mm. This type of individual has normal proportions of eyes and tubercles on the head (Fig 1). The last segment of the tarsi is also of normal type. - The second type of individual represented by only 7 males in the population, has very large eyes, close to each other in dorsal view, so the tubercles of the head and the antennae are pressed together (Fig. 2). The tubercles of the head are pear-shaped, rather than normally rounded. The wings and the veins of these specimens are brown, dark brown spotted and the length of the forewing is 7.5-8 mm. The pretarsi of the legs (Fig. 3, 4) have also aberrant features with asymmetrical claws and an apical lobe, which possesses a brush of black hairs. These lobes are located on the outside of the legs. - The genitalia of both types of males are similar in shape and size; the only difference is seen on the coxopodite. The coxopodite of the normal males has a large, dark brown spot on the dorsoapical part, while it is uniform brown in the mutant types. - The behaviour of both types of this species is similar, all the specimens were collected under the covers of the tables in a restaurant, located partly in the water of the river shore. The holotype and the paratypes of *H. kinzelbachi* are in normal type (MALICKY, in litt). Although polymorphism occurs frequently in insect orders (MAYR, 1967), this is the first case in Trichoptera.

Material examined: Turkey, Batman, Hasankeyf, 400 m, 17.6.2000, Dicle (Tigris) Nehri, 90 males, 25 females, leg. & coll. Sipahiler.



Figs. 1-4: *Hydropsyche kinzelbachi*: 1, head of normal male, dorsal; 2, head of mutant male, dorsal; 3, pretarsus of mutant male, lateral; 4, do., ventral.

#### References

MALICKY, H. 1980: Beschreibungen von neuen mediterranen Köcherfliegen und Bemerkungen zu bekannten. - Z. ArbGem. öst. Ent., 32:1-17.

MAYR, E. 1967: Artbegriff und Evolution. Parey, Hamburg, 617 pp.

SIPAHILER, F. 1996: Studies on the Trichoptera fauna of southern Anatolia. - Entomofauna (Anselden) 17:293-309.

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

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Braueria](#)

Jahr/Year: 2001

Band/Volume: [28](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Sipahiler Füsün

Artikel/Article: [Discontinuous dimorphism in males of \*Hydropsyche kinzelbachi\* \(Trichoptera, Hydropsychidae\) 23](#)