A new species of Rhyacophila from the Caucasus
(Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae)

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Abstract. *Rhyacophila psezuapse* sp. n. is described from the Western Caucasus. This species belongs to the *vulgaris* group sensu SCHMID (1970).

*Rhyacophila psezuapse* sp. n.

Body length 14 mm, wing span 29 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen are yellowish brown, antennae and legs yellow. The forewings are yellowish light brown with brown veins and spots. The pheromone glands of the 5th sternite are very small (fig. 1).

Male genitalia (fig. 2, 3): Dorsal lobe of segment 9 narrow, long and straight in lateral view. Preanal appendages elongated and merged with the body of segment 10. Anal sclerites short and curved ventrad. Aedeagus extended, sharply narrowed in the apical part in lateral view and very thin in dorsal view. Parameres not long and strongly sclerotized, with numerous apical setae of different length. The ventral lobe of the aedeagus is strongly developed. The apical part of the ventral lobe of the aedeagus is sclerotized, with lateral wing-like blade formation. The apical band is of irregular shape and adjoins to the ventral part of the body of segment 10. The tergal band is sclerotized. The first article of the inferior appendage is long, the distal one is large and bilobed.

Female and immature stages are unknown.

The new species belongs to the *vulgaris* group, *nubila* complex (SCHMID, 1970) and is related to *Rhyacophila bacurianica* LEPNEVA 1957, but differs in shape of dorsal lobe of segment IX, anal sclerites and structure of phallic apparatus.

Holotype $\star$: Russia, Krasnodarsky Kray, 15 km E from Lazarevskoe, river Tatyanovka (river Psezuapse basin), 11.09.2003, leg. Melnitsky. The holotype in alcohol is deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St-Petersburg, Russia.

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Book on Biodiversity in Austria


This book gives a survey on collections (preserved and living) and databanks of plants, animals and microbes in Austria, with evaluations and conclusions on biodiversity. It is a good source of information, but it should be pointed out that the list of state- or town-held collections is complete but private collections are very under-represented. For instance, only 13 private insect collections are named, but I suppose that more than 500 exist in Austria.

The book is published by: Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur, 1010 Wien, Austria.

German and English versions are available.