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A new species of *Apatania* (Trichoptera, Apataniidae) from Arunachal Pradesh, India

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***Apatania hatra* new species**

Description. Male (in alcohol): body, appendages of legs, antennae, palps and wings are dark brown, warts on head and thorax paler, light brown. Maxillary palp formula I-III-II. Forewing length 10 mm. – Male genitalia: Segment 9 with short dorsum and ventrum in lateral view; pleural region twice as long due to the produced, almost half circular anterior margin; setal row present on the middle of the posterior margin; median process described by SCHMID (1953) as the lobe of segment 9 absent. Segment 10 present as a pair of short membranous lobes along the fused inner branches of paraproct. Cerci reduced to setal humps and located on the dorsobasal region of the outer branches of the paraproct. Paraprocts [internal-external branches of segment 10 (SCHMID 1953) or inner-outer branches of intermediate appendages (VSHIVKOVA 2007)] composed of the fused inner branches and the extremely enlarged outer branches; fused inner branches forming a mesal digitiform process with setal apex, its broad base seems connected to the outer branches; outer branches elongated and regular club-shaped processes; their apical mesal surface densely packed with backwardly directed stout black setae; the two branches are connected by a ventrobasal anteriad curving sclerotized strap of half ring. Gonopods as long as the fused inner branches of paraprocts; coxopodits and harpagones subquadrangular, coxopodits only slightly longer; basomesal corner of coxopodits connected by a narrow sclerotized strap. Phallic apparatus being the largest component of the genitalia, starts with less sclerotized, broad and bellied phallobase constricted basad into a phallic apodeme; phallocrypt very deep and penetrating well into the eighth segment, phallobase has only membranous connections either to coxopodit as well as dorsad to the area where paraproct and cerci join segment 9; endotheca well developed, visible but withdrawn into phallobase; parameres stout with foot-shaped apex, mesal foot pattern denticulate; phallicate (aedeagus) armate with 18 spines: 4 stout subapical and distad directed; 8 stout subapical and anterad directed; and 6 smaller apical and anterad directed.

Holotype male: India, West Kameng, Arùnachal Pradesh, Tenga, Lama Camp, 2250m, 12.3.2008, leg. J.Oláh jr., in the collection of the author.

Etymology. The name refers to the posteriad directed spines on the mesal surface of the outer branch of the paraprocts, posteriad *hátra* in Hungarian.

Diagnosis: This beautiful fuscous species belongs to the *A. fimbriata* supergroup, *A. fimbriata* group and *A. malaisei* subgroup according to the species groupings by SCHMID (1953). Nearest to *A. aison* MALICKY 1997 described from Western Nepal, but differs in having the outer branches of paraproct elongated regular club-shaped, not rod-shaped, dorsal margin convex, not straight; ventral margin simple convex, not with a triangular prong midway; mesal area of stout black setae differently shaped and the spine-like setae directed backwards, not anterad; paramere apex robust, not slender; phallicata (aedeagus) has more terminal spines.

References

MALICKY, H., 1997, Weitere neue Köcherfliegen-Arten (Trichoptera) aus Asien. – Linzer biologische Beiträge 29(1):217-238.

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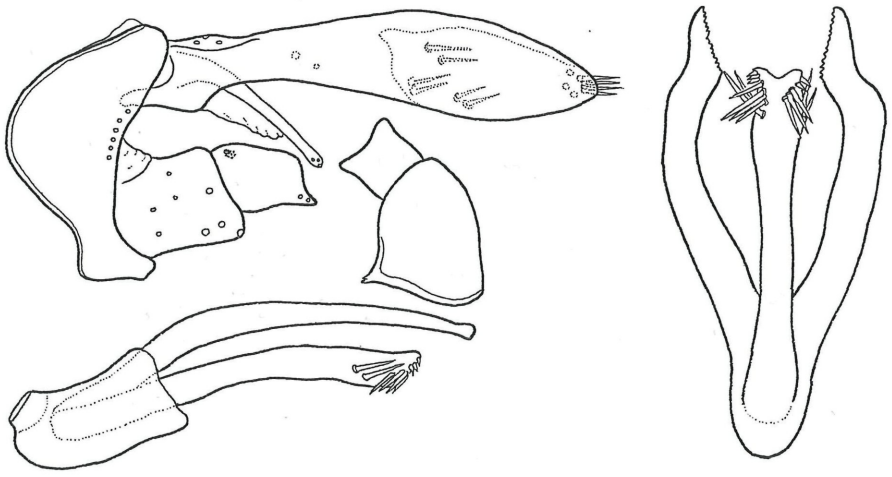

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