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The larva of *Ceraclea riparia* (Albarda, 1874) (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae)

Johann Waringer, Gorazd Urbanič and Bernarda Rotar

With 3 figures

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During a biomonitoring survey of the Krka River (SE Slovenia) specimens of the genus Ceraclea with cases resembling those of Molannidae were sampled. The collected pupa and adults clearly identified the unknown larvae as C. riparia (Albarda, 1874). Detected diagnostic characters enabled us to include C. riparia in the framework of contemporary keys (e.g. Wallace & al., 1990; Waringer & Graf, 1997) where C. riparia is keyed out together with C. annulicornis and C. albimacula/C. albogutatta. From the latter, C. riparia can be separated, among other features, by the metadorsum with 2-3 setae in each anterior-lateral group (Fig. 1), by the case which is composed of sand grains and shaped like a convex shield incorporating a central tube (Fig. 2) and by the light brown head markings consisting of longitudinal parietal bands and with well-defined muscle attachment spots (Fig. 3). C. riparia was only rarely collected at large cobbles (macrolithal) of the Krka River, the largest tributary of the Sava River with a pluvio-nival hydrographic regime. In Europe, according to Botosaneanu & Malicky (1978), the species is widespread and is lacking only in the Western Mediterranean, the West Balkan, in Great Britain, Northern Europe and the Caucasus. However, in many countries, especially those of Western Europe, the species is included in Red lists with status "endangered" or even "probably extinct". The reasons are probably found in the fact that the species occurs in large rivers, which are mostly heavily polluted or regulated in these countries. In addition, its microhabitat is very rare in lowland stretches of large rivers.

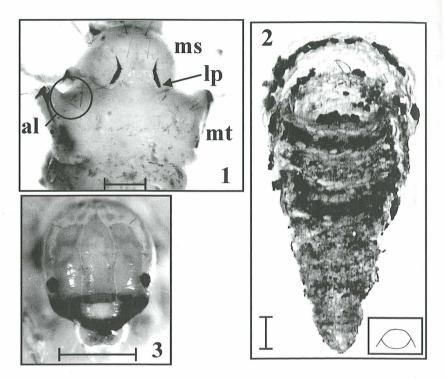


Fig. 1-3: Ceraclea riparia, final instar larva. 1: Meso- and metanotum, dorsal view; 2: Case, ventral view (insert: case cross section); 3: Head, frontal view. al = anterior-lateral setae on metanotum, lp = posterior-lateral projection on mesonotum, ms = mesonotum, mt = metanotum; Scale bars = 0.5 mm in Figs. 1 and 3, 1.0 mm in Fig. 2

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Addresses of the authors: Univ. Prof. Johann Waringer, Limnological Department, Institute of Ecology and Conservation Biology, University of Vienna, Althanstraße 14, 1090 Vienna, Austria Gorazd Urbanič, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Biology, Večna pot 111, SLO-1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Bernarda Rotar, Ministry for Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy of the Republic of Slovenia, Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, Vojkova 1b, SLO-1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia

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