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A New Subspecies of *Polycentropus ierapetra* MALICKY, 1972

(Trichoptera, Polycentropodidae)

With 2 Figures

KRASIMIR KUMANSKI

Sofia

Soon after the description of *Polycentropus ierapetra* from Greece (Crete), MALICKY established that it is a rather polymorphous species, deriving four other subspecies from the same country: two seem to be island endemics, *P. i. ikaria* of the island of Ikaria, and *P. i. dirfis* of the island of Evia (MALICKY & KUMANSKI, 1974), while the other two are inhabiting different continental regions — *P. i. euterpe* is known from Epirus, and *P.*

kalliope occurs in Peloponnes (MALICKY, 1976). *P. ierapetra* is also known, without subspecific detailing, from the Anatolian part of Turkey (MALICKY & SIPAHILER, 1984) and from SW Bulgaria (KUMANSKI, 1979). At least in the second case this was due to insufficient material (one male only).

Recent investigations in Bulgaria have brought several other localities, increasing the total series to 12 males. After a comparison with a paratype of the nominal form (Crete) and the description of the other subspecies, the Bulgarian representatives of *P. ierapetra* are given a new subspecific status.

Polycentropus ierapetra septentrionalis subsp. n.

Habitually as the nominal form.

Male genitalia Superior appendages large, subtriangular, with an inner spine based somewhat below the upper margin; the inner basal processus short, obtuse-triangular, less chitinated and prominent than in the other subspecies. Dorsal thorns (intermediate appendages?; praeanal sclerites, after MALICKY) long, slender, regularly and very strongly curved, crossed (fig. 1). The dorsal membrane of 10th segment caudally with dilated lateral corners. Inferior appendages laterally short and robust, with more or less small caudal excision (fig. 2); their dorsal and ventral parts strongly chitinated and curved, the ventral part being somewhat higher.

Female insects, presumably belonging to this species, could not be properly distinguished so far.

Material and localities Struma valley, railway station Stara Kresna, 10. VI. 1975, 1 ♂ (mentioned in KUMANSKI, 1979), and 24. VI. 1981, 1 ♂ (leg. A. SLIVOV); Sestrino village, the foothills of Ograzhden Mt., 19. IX. 1984, 2 ♂♂ (leg. J. GANEV); Rhodopes Mts., Lukovitzha river, above Asenovgrad, 8. VIII. 1983, 2 ♂♂, and 15. VIII. 1983, 2 ♂♂ (leg. J. GANEV); Strandzha Mt., Ropotamo river, 2 km above Krushevets village, 4. VIII. 1981, 2 ♂♂; Eastern part of the Stara planina Mt., streamlet, left tributary of the Kamtshia river, ca. 2 km from the "Kamtshia" barrage, 15. VI. 1984, 2 ♂♂. All localities are below 350 m a.s.l. All samples were made at artificial light. Holotype chosen among the specimens from the Rhodopes.

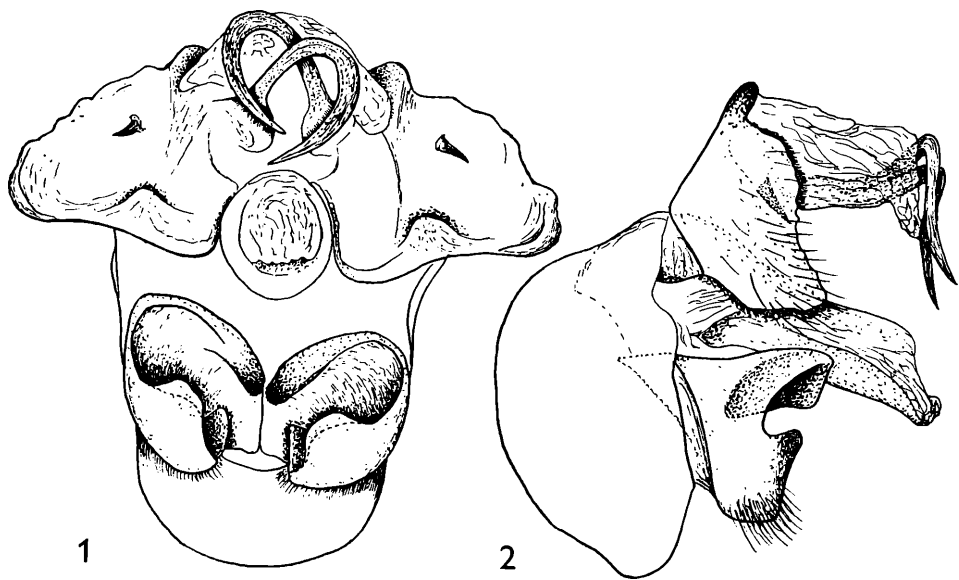


Fig. 1+2. *Polycentropus ierapetra septentrionalis* subsp. n., male genitalia: 1 — caudal, 2 — lateral.

Discussion The new subspecies is closely related to the nominal form, but resembling the other subspecies to a lesser extent. It is the only form of this species with the inner spine of the superior appendages set not at their dorsal margin, but somewhat lower. Feebly developed inner basal part of the superior appendages and the strongly curved dorsal thorns are features relating the most distantly distributed subspecies — *P. i. ierapetra* MAL. and *P. i. septentrionalis* n. subsp. Surprisingly, the other subspecies, though inhabiting areas between Crete and Bulgaria, seems to be not so close to the new subspecies.

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Address of the author:

Dr. K. Kumanski, National Natural History Museum, Boulv. Ruski 1, 1000 Sofia (Bulgaria)

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Kumanski Krassimir

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