

SOME COMMENTS ON THE PAPER BY Z.SPURIS: A REVIEW OF THE FAUNA
OF CADDISFLIES OF THE USSR (Vestn.Latv.PSR Zin.Akad.1988(6):88-92.

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Undoubtedly, this work, published in 1989, is of great practical value for trichopterologists. However, in the part on the fauna of the Soviet Far East I came across some inaccuracies which should be kept in mind when using this catalogue, and I make the following comments.

A new nomenclature of suborders: Hydropsychina(=Annulipalpia) and Phryganeina(=Integripalpia) as well as superfamily Phryganeioidea (instead of Limnephiloidea) has been accepted by some but not all trichopterologists. This should have been mentioned by the author.

For some species the geographical distribution was incomplete.

In my opinion it is unfortunate that the author does not present taxa which are intermediate between family and genus. All species included in families are given in alphabetical order. It is extremely difficult to derive a system for families with compound taxonomic composition and a large number of species. Thus, the Glossosomatidae (p.12-16) contains 3 subfamilies: Glossosomatinae, Agapetinae and Protoptilinae; in and alphabetical order genera of the first two subfamilies are in confusion. In particular, *Eoagapetus* should be put after *Allagapetus*, and an additional generic name would be defined more exactly thus: *Electragapetus* (*Eoagapetus*) *praeteritus*. *Eoagapetus* described by Martynov as a genus from Ross 1956:158 is only a subgenus of the fossil *Electragapetus* Ulmer genus.

Third subfamily Protoptilinae with one genus *Padunia* in the examined region, is put into the Hydroptilidae by a mistake in the Catalogue (p.17). The position of *Padunia* larvae in the Glossosomatidae was shown in 1968 by Levanidova (p.181); fundamentally this question was examined by J.Marshall (1979), on the basis of analysis of all stages; she put *Padunia* in the subfamily Protoptilinae. The data for Glossosomatidae based on nomenclature of taxa in it are old. Thus, species of Glossosomatinae (p.13-15) from the Soviet Far East are referred by Spuris to the genera *Diploglossa* Mart., *Eomystra* Mart., *Glossosoma* Curtis and *Synaophora* Mart. In Schmid's data (1965, 1967, 1970 and in more detail in his monograph 1980, p.27-32) all Glossosomatinae of the examined region belong to *Glossosoma*, subgenera *Synaophora* and *Anagapetus*. On page 31 it is shown that other names of palaearctic genera are synonyms of *Synaophora* Mart.

On p.17, it was stated that *Padunia* Mart. must be taken out of Hydroptilidae. In this way the arrangement of genera in subfamilies or tribes would be more convenient.

On p.19, Hydrobiosidae is put into the superfamily Hydropsychoidea by mistake (it should be placed in the superfamily Rhyacophiloidea).

---On p.20-21, *Parastenopsyche* was deleted long ago as invalid; all species known in the south of the Soviet Far East are referred to *Stenopsyche*. As for N 169, *S.griseipennis* McL. this definition proved to be mistaken. *Stenopsyche marmorata* Navás is found in USSR as in Japan, but *S.griseipennis* is a Chinese species (Schmid, 1969).

On p.21. On Psychomyiidae (in the original account one "i" is missed out): N 175 - Mesopaduniella uralensis Mart. In the key to caddisflies by A.V.Martynov (1934) the name of Mesopaduniella Lestage is used as a synonym for Paduniella, and Martynov referred both species (uralensis and amurensis) to the latter.

On p.22. Psychomyiellina Lestage is given a synonym of Psychomyiella by Martynov, 1934. Psychomyiella, in its turn, is also a synonym of Psychomyia (Schmid, 1983:8).

On p.24. Hyalopsyche is now in the Hyalopsyichidae (Schmid, 1983:2).

On p.26. Parapsyche is missed out in the Arctopsyichidae.

On p.26. Hydropsychidae. This large and complicated family contains 3 subfamilies and 2 tribes. Alphabetical order of genera prevents an understanding of the family structure. Macronematinae is divided into 2 tribes: Polymorphasini and Macronematini (Barnard, 1980, 1984). In the Polymorphasini tribe in the Soviet Far East there is one genus and one species, Aethaloptera evanescens McL. (N 234 by Spuris; Chloropsyche evanescens McL. and Aethaloptera rossica Mart. are its synonyms (N 235 by Spuris). Macronematini in the Soviet Far East includes two genera: Amphipsyche and Macrostemum (Macronema by Spuris, N 281). Correction of genus name, see Flint, 1982:258-370.

On p.30. Superfamily Phryganeoidea (or Limnephiloidea of Wiggins).

On p.33. Molannidae. N 315, Molanna falcata Ulmer is a synonym of M.moesta Banks (N 316, see Wiggins, 1968). N 319, correct spelling: Molannodes tinctus Zett.

On p.35. Calamoceratidae. N 341, Anisocentropus pallidus is correct, not Ganonema (see Levanidova, 1951:529; Lepneva, 1966:399).

On p.36. The names of only those taxa known from the Soviet Far East are given in the genera placed under title "Athripsodes or Ceraclea ?" and in genus 86, Ceraclea as well. Corrections of the nemas for NN 351-355 are made to agree with Morse's work, 1975; the corresponding pages from Morse's monograph are added:

N 351 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) ensifera Mart., p.47.

N 352 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) lobulata Mart., p.40.

N 353 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) sibirica Ulmer, p.41

N 354. In Spuris' text Athripsodes turanicus Mart. (by Martynov Leptocerus turanicus) is a synonym for Ceraclea (Ceraclea) fulva Rambur: p.28.

N 355 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) variabilis, p.48.

N 358 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) annulicornis Steph.

N 362 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) excisa Morton.

N 364 Ceraclea (Athripsodina) nigronervosa Retz.

On p.39. Parasetodes. N 395, Parasetodes ussuriensis Mart. is a synonym of P.bakeri Banks, placed by Spuris on p.65 under N 731 (see Schmid, 1958:124).

On p.40. N 406, Triaenodella gracillima. The genus is a synonym of Triaenodes (Schmid, 1980:181)

NN 409, 415, 417: these species belong to Ylodes (Barnard, 1985:42; Schmid, 1980; Manuel & Nimmo, 1984).

On p.41. N 422, Brachycentrus americanus Banks. On p.42 Spuris gives Oligoplectrodes Mart., with two species. Flint (1984:10-17) put this genus in the rank of a subgenus of Brachycentrus. At the same time Schmid (1983:20-23) showed that O.potanini Mart. is a synonym to Brachycentrus americanus.

As for *Oligoplectrodes schnitnikovi* Mart., it is probably also a synonym of the same species.

On p.42. *Micrasema*: Since a revision of this genus has been made by L.Botosaneanu (in publication), I do not make comments on Spuris' taxonomy.

On p.45. N 461, *Archithremma ulachensis* Mart., 1935. Martynov's definition (1935:387-391) was mistaken. *A.ulachensis* belongs to *Limnephilidae*. Redescription of the imago, and a description of the larva and pupa of this species are in Levanidova & Schmid (1981) and Levanidova & Vshivkova (1984).

N 465. *Goera interrogationis* Bots., 1970. In Botosaneanu's paper (1970) this species is given only for Mongolia; it is shown that it is very close to *Goera japonica* Banks, which occurs in the Soviet Far East (originally as *G.squamifera* Mart.). In the same paper Botosaneanu doubts the synonymy of *G.squamifera* Mart. and *G.japonica* Banks.

N 469 *Goera sajanensis* Mart. and N 470 *G.tungusensis* Mart. are synonyms, the first of which is described as *G.tungusensis*.

On p.47. The author of the genus *Allomyia* is incorrect: it should be Banks, 1916.

On p.50. N 531 *Asynarchus sachalinensis* Mart. is a junior synonym of *Asynarchus amurensis* Ulmer, 1905.

On p.52. N 549 *Dicosmoecus flavus* Mart., 1914 (*Onocosmoecus flavus* Mart., 1914; ? *D.pallicornis* Banks, 1943). The species *flavus* is described by Martynov as *Dicosmoecus*, but not *Onocosmoecus*. This species is also referred to *Onocosmoecus* Banks in Schmid's monograph (1955:38). In the monograph by Wiggins & Richardson (1982:181) devoted to *Dicosmoecus*, *flavus* is absent. It is not clear why Spuris put *flavus* in *Dicosmoecus*. - N 551. It is also not clear why *Dicosmoecus pallicornis* Banks was put as a synonym of *Dicosmoecus palatus* McL. (Reference to definition of one female from Kamchatka; *D.palatus* does not occur in the Soviet Far East according to recent information). In both above-mentioned monographs *D.pallicornis* is given as an independent species.

On p.62. In modern works, *Neophylax* belongs to the *Uenoidae*, subfamily *Tremmatinae* (Vineyard & Wiggins, 1988).

On p.65. Supplement. N 731 (393a). It was shown above that *Parasetodes bakeri* Banks should be placed on p.39 instead of *P.ussuriensis* Mart. which is its junior synonym. N 732 (404a), *Setodes uenoi* Tsuda is a junior synonym of *S.argentatus* Matsumura, placed on p. 39 by Spuris (Schmid, 1987:135).

On p.66. Conclusion. In the list of the families *Hyalopsychidae* and *Uenoidae* should be included and *Tremmatidae* excluded.

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Present interests: Taxonomy, ecology and zoogeography of palaearctic caddisflies. Material wanted: Adults and larvae from the Palaearctic region. Information wanted: Papers on Trichoptera generally. - Other interests: Working on literature management on Personal Computers; Ecology of small brooks.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Trichoptera Newsletter](#)

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