Four Trichoptera species new in the Romanian fauna

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Rezumat

Patru specii de Trichoptere noi pentru fauna României

Specii de trichoptere noi pentru fauna României sunt: Asynarchus lapponicus ZETTSTEDT 1840; Limnephilus microdentatus MARTYNOV 1914; Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZIELEWICH 1912 și Itonoquia dubia STEPHENS 1837.

Abstract

Species new to the Romanian fauna are: Asynarchus lapponicus ZETT., Limnephilus microdentatus MART., Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZ. and Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZ.

Keywords / Cuvinte cheie: Trichoptera, new species, Asynarchus lapponicus ZETT., Limnephilus microdentatus MART., Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZ, Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZ, faunistrics

In the last five years more than 18.000 specimens of caddisflies were collected by the author from different localities, especially from the Eastern Carpathians. A short paper discussing the caddisfly species new to the Romanian fauna was published by the author in the year, 1995. Since this paper night capturing, light trapping and daytime sweeping of the vegetation, along different types of water ecosystems in whole the Romanian area collected a rich material. Interesting trichoptera material was collected by Dr. RÁKOSY László from the Slătioara forest, the Eastern Carpathians. These collections contained several rare species, among the others 4 species, which provided to be new to the Romanian fauna.

The recent published ceck-list of Romanian trichoptera fauna contains about 267 species CIUBUC (1993), BOTOŞĂNEANU (1993) and UJVAROSI (1995) mentioned other 14 new species from the country's fauna. So, the actually list of Romanian caddisflies number 281 species.

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Results and discussion

In the following we present the trichoptera species new for the Romanian fauna, with a short

zoogeographical and ecological characterization of the species.

Asynarchus lapponicus ZETTERSTEDT 1840. Eastern Carpathians, Praid, Târnava Mică river at 4 aug. 1998, 2 33. In tubs of the author's personal collecton, Cluj (col. UJVAROSI Lujza). interesting species was mentioned by BOTOŞĂNEANU & MALICKY (1978) only from the northern part of Europa and the Eastern Balkans. According to the NOGRADI and UHERKOVICH's paper (1987) this species live in Slovakia, too, along the running waters in the mountainous regions, considered by the authors as a glacial relict species. The presence in the research area in the same conditions with the Slovakian populations, is realy remarkable, together with other rare and new species to the Eastern Carpathians (Rhadicoleptus alpestris KOLENATI 1948, Potamophylax pallidulus KLAPALEK 1900). It is possible, that the Eastern Carpathians could be functioned for this species like a corridor between the northern part of Europa and the Balkans, emphasized the importance of the Carpathians in the trichoptera species distribution (fig. 1).

Limnephilus microdentatus MARTYNOV 1914. Western Plain, Cefa, fishponds at oct. 10. 1998. 1 \(\top\). in tub of the author's personal collections, Cluj (coll. by UJVAROSI Lujza). The presence of this species in the Western Plain, Romania is surprising and show that the distribution of this species is rather

insufficiently known. It was recorded only from the Caucasus (BOTOSĂNEANU & MALICKY 1978). The first and single Romanian specimen was collected by daytime sweeping from the vegetation near by one if the semi-artificial fishponds. The trichoptera fauna of different types of stagnant waters are insufficiently known in the Romanian area, so other investigation are necessary, too (fig. 2).

Potamophylax carpathicus DZIEDZIELEWICH 1912. Eastern Carpathians, Slătioara, spring complex in the forest, june 30, 1998. 1 3. in the tub if the author's personal collections (collected by Rakossy Laszlo). It is a very interesting North Carpathians some little, species, with populations. Up to the present a single collected site has been identified in the Cernahora Mountains, the upper flow of the Tisa river, the Ukraine (PONGRACZ 1914, BOTOŞĂNEANU and MALICKY 1978). No further results have been published about this species for almost eighty years. The recent discovery in the Romanian area, from the Slatioara forest is a very important result of our investigation in the last six years in the Eastern Carpathians (fig. 3).

Ironoquia dubia STEPHENS 1837. A single older record has been mentioned in the recent published check-list (CIUBUC,1993), based only on the larval identification made by BOTOŞĂNEANU in 1957 and 1961 (from Dopca, the Târnave Region). Due to the frequent confusion in the identified of the trichoptera species based only on the larval characters, the specialists accept new records after the adult characters.

A single male specimen was collected by night captured by us on 28 aug.,1997, along the Silas

brook, in the Ciuc Depression, the Eastern Carpathians. It is a common species in Europe along the different type of stagnant waters (BOTOŞĂNEANU & MALICKY 1978) (fig.4)

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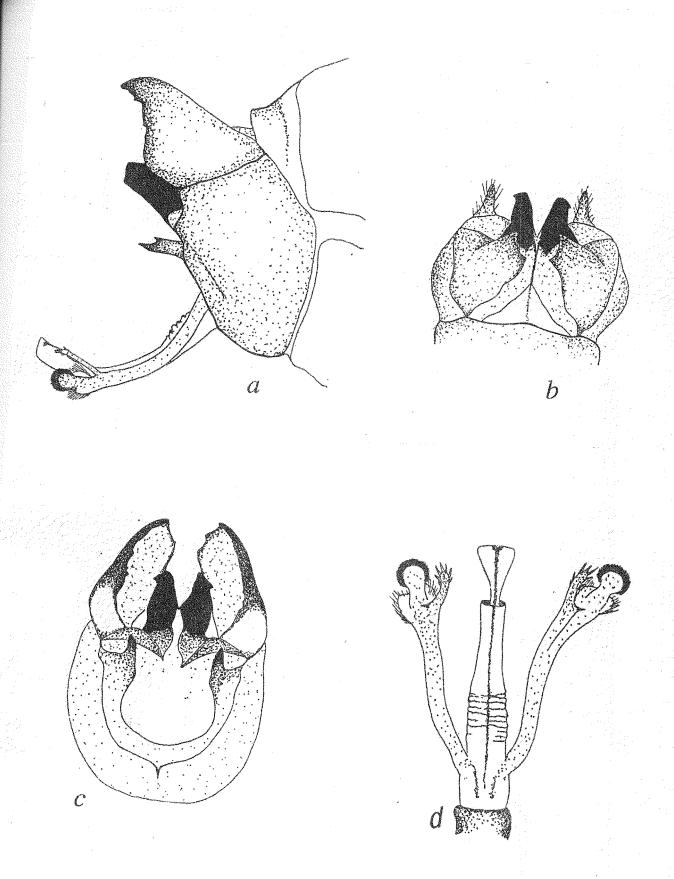
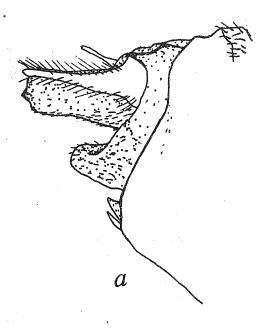


Fig.1. a., Male genitalia of Asynarchus lapponicus ZETT., from the left; b., dorsal; c., ventral; d., detail (titilators and aedeagus).



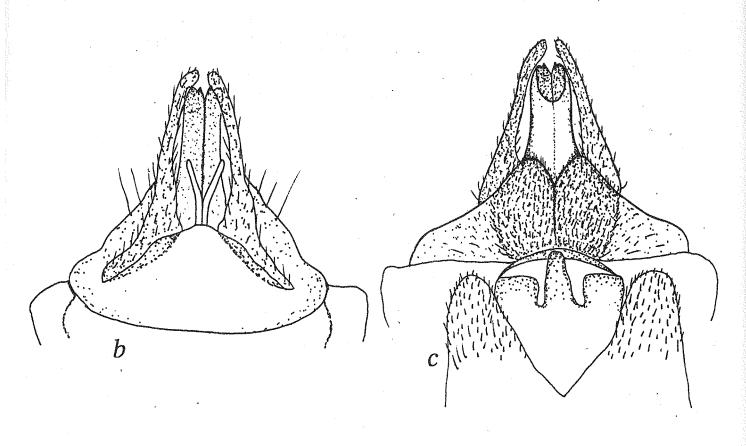


Fig.2. a., Female genitalia of Limnephilus microdentatus MART., from the left; b., dorsal; c., ventral.

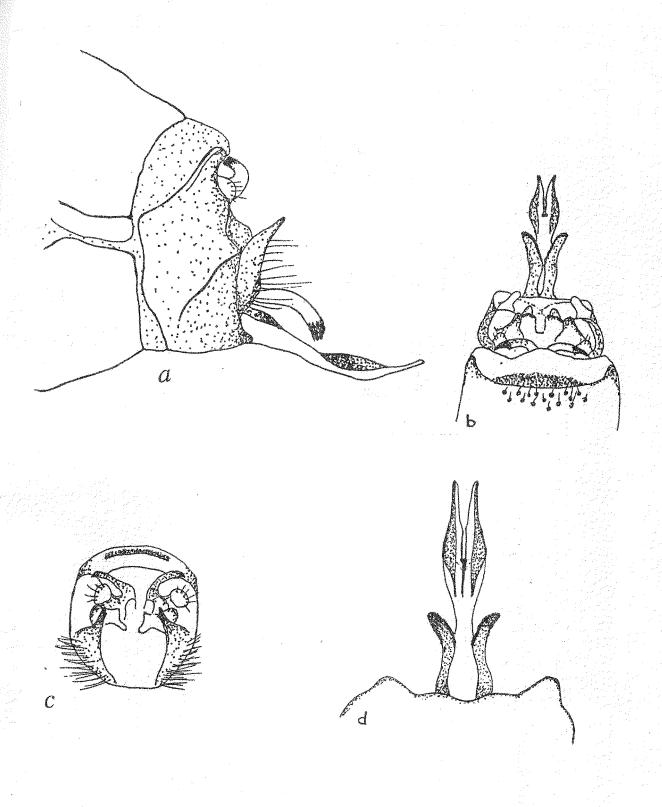


Fig.3. a., Male genitalia of *Potamophylax carpathicus* DZIEDZ., from the left,b., dorsal; c., caudal; d., detail (titilators and aedeagus).

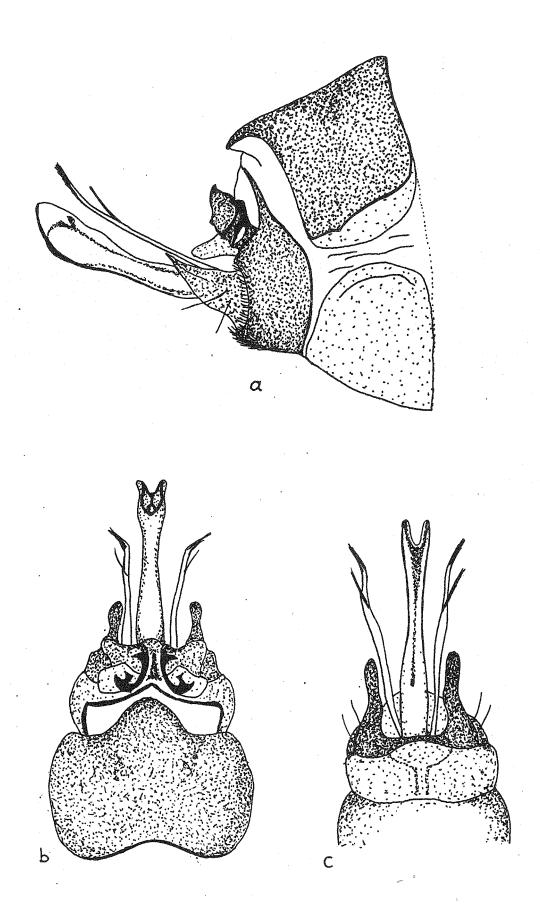


Fig.4. a., Male genitalia of Ironoquia dubia STEPH., from the left; b.,dorsal; c.,ventral.