

**A NEW SPECIES IN THE *RHEOCRICOTOPUS (R.) EFFUSUS* GROUP FROM CANADA
WITH A REVIEW OF THE NEARCTIC SPECIES OF *RHEOCRICOTOPUS* AND
PARAMETRIOCNEMUS (CHIRONOMIDAE: ORTHOCLADIINAE)**

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Abstract

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncusoides sp. n. is described from Bathurst Island, Nunavut, Canada. Its discovery was made while curating and examining specimens deposited by H. V. Danks in 1969 at the Canadian National Collection in Ottawa, Canada. We also report the first Canadian record of *Parametricnemus hamatus* (Johannsen, 1934) from Québec, based on previously unsorted material deposited at the Canadian National Collection. In this paper we provide distributional records of the Nearctic species of *Rheocricotopus* Thienemann and Harnisch and *Parametricnemus* Goetghebuer, and present a key to the Nearctic adult males of these genera.

Introduction

While curating mounted specimens of Chironomidae at the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes (CNC), we encountered six specimens that had been placed into the wrong genus. Five of these were adult males from materials previously collected during 1969 Arctic expedition by H.V. Danks and J. R. Byers to Bathurst Island, Nunavut, Canada (Danks and Byers 1972). The Chironomidae from this survey were deposited at CNC for further identification. The original examination of the Bathurst Island material (Danks and Byers 1972) identified 30 species (21 Orthoclaadiinae) across 18 genera. Overall close to 10,000 Chironomidae specimens were collected (Danks and Byers 1972).

Subsequent publications and descriptions were produced from this expedition (Danks 1971, 1980, 1981, Danks and Oliver 1972a, 1972b, Oliver and Danks 1972, personal communication with Dr. H. V. Danks). In spite of this prodigious publishing output that arose from the 1969 Arctic Expedition, specimens remained that required further investigation.

In this paper we describe *Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncusoides* sp. n. a new species in *Rheocricotopus (R.) effusus* group from Nunavut, Canada based on five of these mounted specimens. We also report on a single mounted specimen of *Parametricnemus hamatus* (Johannsen, 1934) collected by D.R. Oliver in Quebec, 1968. Because there are no geographic coordinates associated with this latter specimen (i.e. only province of Quebec is on the label) the exact locality of the collection remains unknown. Nevertheless, this is a new geographic record for Canada. *Parametricnemus hamatus* is only reported in eastern and southeastern USA. In this study we provided additional morphological information for Chironomidae species, a list of species from the collection, and a key to adult male for the Nearctic.

Study area and Methods

In the original field study (Danks and Byers 1972) arthropods were collected within a radius of 4.8 km of a campsite at 75° 43' 00" N, 98° 25' 00" W. The site was located about halfway between the paired inlets of the west and east coast which characterize south-central Bathurst Island. Dry ridges and their upper slopes formed rather typical *Saxifraga* barrens. South of the ridges there was an extensive sedge marsh with numerous shallow ponds and two shallow lakes. The northern part of marsh is adjacent to the Goodsir River which runs southwards before turning eastwards towards Goodsir Inlet (Danks and Byers 1972).

Pan traps were used to collect arthropods both on ridges and in the marsh. Additionally, drift nets were used in several creeks. Further sampling was conducted by searching amongst vegetation, beneath stones, and around carrion by sweeping, especially in the marsh habitat (Danks and Byers 1972). There are no associated reports for the collection of *P. hamatus* in Quebec.

Geographical records are based on Ashe and O'Connor (2012) with additional records mined from the Barcode of Life Data Systems (BOLD Systems), Namayandeh (2016), Namayandeh and Culp (2016) and Namayandeh et al (2012, 2016). We made type specimens of the mounted materials along with new identification labels and returned all the loaned specimens to the CNC. Images were obtained by OMAX A3550U Camera mounted on AMScope compound scope.

In this paper, we use the terminology and abbreviations as defined by Sæther (1980).

***Parametrioctenus* and *Rheocricotopus* species recorded in North America**

Parametrioctenus Goetghebuer consist of 35 named and described species worldwide (Ashe and O'Connor 2012). There are at least seven provisional species that have no formal names, six occurring in the Neotropical region and one in the Oriental region (Ashe and O'Connor 2012). The highest diversity of the genus is in the Palearctic with 21 species with three new records from Palaearctic China including *P. lundbeckii*. Palearctic is a relatively well-studied region and therefore, this high diversity of the species is to be expected. The more northern parts of the Nearctic (NE) are relatively understudied region with only four species listed in the catalogue (Ashe and O'Connor 2012) and one added in this study. Given the cold-stenothermic nature of most *Parametrioctenus* species, finding a new species and/or new geographic records in the northern Nearctic is likely.

Rheocricotopus Thienemann and Harnisch, in comparison, is a diverse and well-studied genus with 72 named species worldwide (Ashe and O'Connor 2012, Moubayed-Breil 2016). So far 44 species have been described or reported from the Palearctic (Ashe and O'Connor 2012, Krasheninnikov and Loskutova 2015, Liu et al. 2014a, b, Moubayed-Breil 2016, Yamamoto and Yamamoto 2017) and 13 from the Nearctic, including the present study. Published records of *Rheocricotopus* species from the Holarctic indicates seven species occur in both the Nearctic and Palearctic regions with more expected overlapping. This is especially true for those species from Far East Russia (Makarchenko and Makarchenko 2005). However, extent of this overlapping needs a detailed investigation. Recent records (BOLD Systems) have revealed that *Rheocricotopus* (*Psilocricotopus*) *chalybeatus* (Edwards 1929), previously only known from the Palearctic also occur in the Nearctic. Furthermore, the occurrence of several species in both the eastern and western Nearctic (BOLD Sys-

tems, Namayandeh 2016, Namayandeh et al. 2016, Namayandeh and Culp 2016) suggest that many species likely have a widespread distribution.

***Parametrioctenus* Goetghebuer**

***Parametrioctenus boreoalpinus* Gowin and Thienemann, 1942**

Adults: Male and female described by Gowin and Thienemann (1942).

Immatures: Pupa and larva Gowin and Thienemann (1942) and Kownacka and Kownacki (1967).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit the stony banks of high-altitude streams (Kownacka and Kownacki 1967).

NE: Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nunavut). Widespread in the Palearctic.

***Parametrioctenus eoelivus* Sæther, 1969**

Adults: Male and female described by Sæther (1969).

Immatures: Pupa and larva described by Sæther (1969).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit lotic habitats (Sæther 1969).

NE: Canada (Québec); USA (North Carolina, Tennessee). In Palearctic, only recorded in Italy (dubious record).

***Parametrioctenus graminicola* (Lundbeck, 1898)**

Adults: Male described by Sæther (1969) and Sublette (1966). Female is unknown.

Immatures: Unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults collected near lentic habitats (Sæther 1969).

NE: Canada (Alberta, Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory); Greenland. In the Palearctic, recorded only in Far East Russia.

***Parametrioctenus hamatus* (Johannsen, 1934)**

Adults: Male described by Sublette (1967) as *Paraphaenocladus hamatus* (Johannsen 1934). Female is unknown.

Immatures: Unknown. Apparently, the larva of this species was reared by M. J. Bolton. However, no records of larval description are available.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults collected near springs and runs of Cedar Bog, an alkaline fen in Ohio, USA (Bolton 1992).

NE: Canada, first record (Québec); USA (Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Ohio).

***Parametricnemus lundbeckii* (Johannsen, 1905)**

Adults: A detailed description of adults are given by Sæther (1969) and Sublette (1967).

Immatures: Pupa and larva described by Sæther (1969), and Namayandeh and Culp (2016). Larva described by Namayandeh et al. (2012), and Simpson and Bode (1980).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit clean piedmont and mountain streams (McShaffrey and Olive 1985, Simpson and Bode 1980).

NE: Canada (Alberta, Northwest Territories, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan); USA (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas). In the Palearctic, records were made by E. Stur and T. Ekrem (2010) in Norway as part of Barcode of Life, Centre for Biodiversity Genomics (Ratnasingham and Hebert 2007). Also, recently this species was reported from China by Li et al. (2013).

***Parametricnemus vespertinus* Sæther, 1969**

Adults: Male described by Sæther (1969). Female unknown.

Immatures: Pupa described by Sæther (1969). Larva unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae likely inhabit lotic habitats (Sæther 1969).

NE: Canada (Alberta).

Rheocricotopus Thienemann and Harnisch

***atripes* group:**

***Rheocricotopus (Psilocricotopus) glabricollis* (Meigen, 1830)**

Adults: Male described by Lehman (1969), Sæther (1985), Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005), hypopygium in key by Pinder (1978). Female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupa described by Sæther (1985), figs. in Lehman (1969) under *R. gouini*, and in key by Langton (1991). Larva described in Namayandeh (2016), and in key by Epler (2001).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit lotic habitats (Hudson et al. 1990).

NE: Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick); USA (Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

South Carolina, Tennessee). Widespread in the Palearctic.

***chalybeatus* group:**

***Rheocricotopus (Psilocricotopus) chalybeatus* (Edwards, 1929)**

Adults: Male described by Lehman (1969), Sæther (1985), hypopygium in key by Pinder (1978). Female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupa described by Sæther (1985), in key by Langton (1991), figures in Lehman (1969). Larva by Cranston (1982).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit springs and streams (Cranston 1982, Lehman 1971).

NE: Canada (Nunavut). Widespread in the Palearctic.

***Rheocricotopus (Psilocricotopus) chapmani* (Edwards, 1935)**

Adults: Male and female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults collected near lentic and lotic habitats (Sæther 1985).

NE: Canada (Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon Territory); Greenland. In the Palearctic, recorded in Finland and Norway.

***Rheocricotopus (Psilocricotopus) robacki* (Beck and Beck, 1964)**

Adults: Male described by (Beck and Beck 1964) as *Trichocladus robacki* and by Sæther (1969) as *R. kenorensis*. Female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupa and larva described by Sæther (1985). Larva in key by Epler (2001).

Ecology and Habitat: Fast flowing streams (Sæther 1969).

NE: Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory); USA (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee). Recently reported from the Palaeartic China (Xinjiang Uyghur Auto. Region) by Liu et al. (2014a).

***effusus* group:**

***Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) effusoides* Sæther, 1985**

Adults: Male and female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupa and larva described by Sæther (1985).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit lotic habitats (Sæther 1985).

NE: USA (Ohio, South Dakota).

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) effusus (Walker, 1856)

Adults: Male described by Albu (1968), Lehman (1969), Sæther (1985), Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005), hypopygium in key by Pinder (1978). Female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupa described by Sæther (1985), in key by Langton (1991). Larva described by Cranston (1982), Sæther (1985), and in key by Epler (2001).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae mainly inhabit springs (Thienemann 1954).

NE: Canada (Alberta, Northwest Territories); USA (Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota). Widespread in the Palearctic.

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) pauciseta Sæther, 1969

Adults: Male described by Sæther (1969), and Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005). Female is unknown.

Immatures: Pupa and larva described by Sæther (1969) and in key by Epler (2001).

Ecology and Habitat: Lotic habitats (Hudson et al. 1990).

NE: Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Labrador); USA (North Carolina). In the Palearctic Far East Russia, recently from China (Sichuan Province), Tibet by Liu et al. (2014b).

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncusoides sp. n.

Adults: Male described in this study. Female is unknown.

Immatures: Unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Specimens were collected probably near creeks close to the marshland in Barthurst Island (Danks and Byers 1972).

NE: Canada (Nunavut).

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) unidentatus Sæther and Schnell, 1988

Adults: Male and female described by Sæther and Schnell (1988).

Immatures: Pupae and larva described by Sæther

and Schnell (1988). Larva in key by Epler (2001) and described by Namayandeh et al. (2012).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae inhabit streams and springs (Sæther and Schnell 1988). Namayandeh et al. (2012) collected the larvae from leaf litter in headwater streams located on the Precambrian Shield.

NE: Canada (Ontario); USA (North Carolina, Ohio).

fuscipes group:

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) amplicristatus Sæther, 1985

Adults: Male and female described by Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults collected near creeks (Sæther 1985).

NE: USA (Georgia, South Carolina).

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) eminellobus Sæther, 1969

Adults: Male described by Sæther (1969), and Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005). Female described by Sæther (1969).

Immatures: Pupa described by Sæther (1969). Larva described by Sæther (1985), in key by Epler (2001), and Namayandeh et al. (2012, 2016).

Ecology and Habitat: Larvae are shredders and inhabit leaf litter in running waters (Namayandeh et al. 2012).

NE: Canada (Alberta, Labrador, Ontario); USA (North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee). In the Palearctic, found only in the Far East Russia.

godavarius group:

Rheocricotopus (Psilocricotopus) conflusirus Sæther, 1985

Adults: Male described by Sæther (1985). Female is unknown.

Immatures: Unknown.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults collected near reservoirs (Sæther 1985).

NE: USA (South Carolina).

tuberculatus group:

Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) tuberculatus Caldwell, 1984

Adults: Male and female described by Caldwell (1984) and Sæther (1985).

Immatures: Pupae described by Caldwell (1984) and Sæther (1985). Larva by Caldwell (1984), Namayandeh et al. (2012), and in key by Epler (2001).

Ecology and Habitat: In Georgia and North Carolina larvae occurred in second and third order piedmont streams feeding on detritus and diatoms (Caldwell, 1984). Namayandeh et al. (2012) collected the larvae from leaf litter in headwater streams located on the Precambrian Shield.

NE: Canada (Ontario); USA (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee).

Descriptions

***Parametricnemus hamatus* (Johannsen, 1934)**

(Figs 1a–e)

Material examined. *Parametricnemus* (1 ♂), Old Man Joe Mt. (No such location was found in Québec), Québec, 26 April 1968, Collected by D. R. Oliver, No. CH 767

Diagnostic characters. Virga with 2–3 long narrow branches. AnP with inflated basal 1/2 to 2/3 with 4 stout setae on each side. IVo narrow and apically hooked. Gc with large projecting CD.

Male (n=1). Total length = 3.2 mm

Coloration of slide-mounted specimen: Male head and thorax light brown, abdomen golden-brown, halter hyaline to slightly golden, and wing golden-brown.

Head. Antenna (Fig. 1a), with 13 flagellomeres, ultimate flagellomere (L = 606 µm) with apical setae (L = 35 µm); AR = 1.3. Eyes bare, with parallel-sided dorsomedial extension (Fig. 1b). Tentorium L = 147 µm (Fig. 1b). Four coronal setae, six orbitals in single row on each side, Clypeus squared (L = 64 µm, W = 68 µm), bearing nine setae. Palpomeres p₁₋₅, lengths (µm): 36, 42, 141, 143, 207; p₃ with 2 sensilla chaetica.

Thorax. As in Fig. 1c. Antropronotals 11, uniserial; prealars 6, uniserial. Scutum with six setae in single row.

Wing. Wing with fine punctation and hairs covering most of membrane (Fig. 1d). L = 2.1 mm, W =

0.6 mm. R with 24 setae, R₁ with 15, R₄₊₅ with 60 setae. Costa extends pass R₄₊₅. R₄₊₅ distal to M₃₊₄. Cu curved.

Legs. Fore legs with two spurs (Ls = 42 µm, 30 µm), mid tibia with two spurs (Ls = 34 µm, 24 µm) and hind tibia with 2 spurs (Ls = 59 µm, 19 µm) and comb with 12–13 stout setae. Pseudospurs are absent. Mid and hind femurs with keel. Pulvilli reduced. Lengths and proportions of legs in Table 1.

Hypopygium. As in Fig. 1e. Segment IX bilobed. Virga present with 2–3 long narrow branches. Anal point L = 61 µm. Superior volsella tapered. Inferior volsella narrow and apically hooked-shaped. Gonocoxite longer than wide (L = 203 µm, W = 85 µm) with cluster of long setae medially just below the inferior volsella. Gonostyle more or less rectangular; crista dorsalis large triangular-shaped and strongly projecting above dorsal margin; megaseta L = 13 µm. HR = 3.8, HV = 2.4.

Remarks. The species was first described by Johannsen, 1934 as *Metriocnemus hamatus* and indicated its close relationship with *Meteriocnemus lundbecki* Johannsen differing from the latter only in coloration and hypopygium. Sublette (1967) re-described the species as *Paraphaenocladus hamatus* (Joh.) with illustration of the male hypopygium.

Key to the known Nearctic adult male *Parametricnemus* Goetghebuer

Abbreviations: AnP = Anal Point; CD = Crista Dorsalis; Gc = Gonocoxite; Gs = Gonostyle; IVo = Inferior Volsella; SVo = Superior Volsella; T = Tergite.

1a. TIX with AnP short not reaching the IVo (Sæther 1969, fig.62)...***P. grammicola* (Lundbeck)**

1b. TIX with AnP longer, reaching the IVo.....**2**

2a. IVo narrow, finger-like with hooked apex (Fig. 1e; Sublette 1967, fig. 35).....***P. hamatus* (Johannsen)**

2b. IVo with broad base and rounded apex.....**3**

3a. AnP very long reaching beyond IVo; CD en-

Table 1. Male leg lengths (µm) and proportions of *Parametricnemus hamatus*.

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR
P₁	851	898	733	406	281	191	99	0.82	2.5	2.4	2.4
P₂	826	756	446	218	155	102	88	0.59	3.6	3.6	2.7
P₃	835	819	522	252	170	113	94	0.64	3.5	3.2	4.4

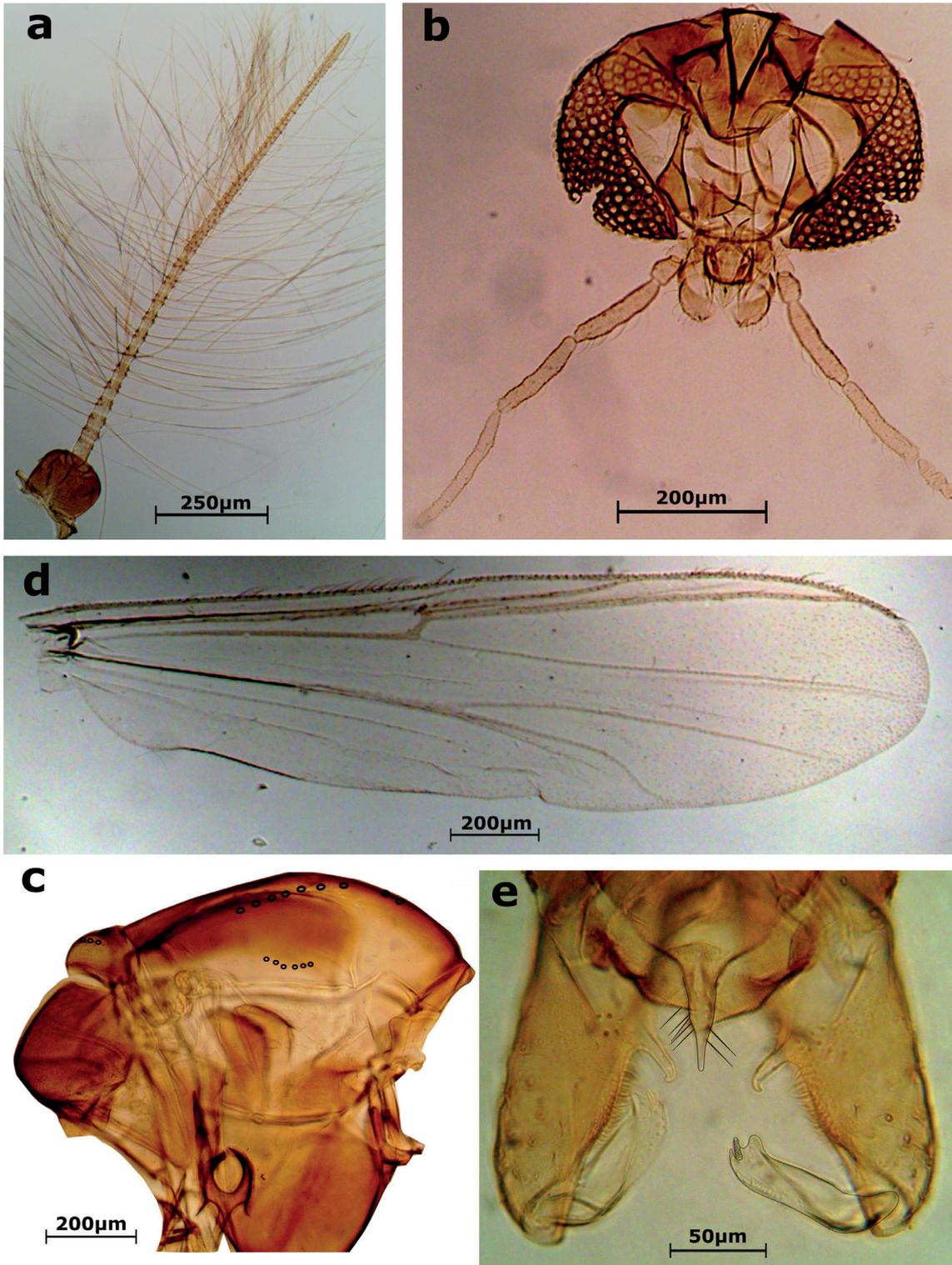


Figure 1. *Parametrioctenemus hamatus* (Johannsen) male. a) antenna, b) head, c) thorax lateral view, d) wing, e) hypopygium.

larged, broadly projecting above the inner margin of Gs (Sæther 1969, fig. 65).....

.....*P. vespertinus* Sæther

3b. AnP short, reaching only as far as IVo; CD either inconspicuous or present as small preapical to oth.....**4**

4a. IVo with a broad basal attachment about half the length of Gc. AnP with weak lateral setae (Sæther 1969, fig. 63; Sublette 1967, fig. 33).....*P. lundbeckii* (Johannsen)*

4b. IVo with narrow basal attachment about quarter length of Gc. AnP with bristle-like setae.....**5**

5a. Gs angular distally with dorsal ridge ending in small sharply pointed CD (Sæther 1969, fig. 58)...*P. eoelivus* Sæther

5b. Gs somewhat rounded distally with weak dorsal margin merging with poorly defined CD (Gowin and Thienemann 1942, fig. 2).....*P. boreoalpinus* Gowin and Thienemann

*Will also key to *Parametricnemus stylatus* (Spärck, 1923), a Palearctic species. *Parametricnemus lundbeckii* and *P. stylatus* closely resemble each other. The two species can partially be separated based on the characters of gonostyle. The gonostyle of *P. stylatus* is much narrower and tube-shape. It also lacks the prominent crista dorsalis present in most variations of *P. lundbeckii*. Sæther (1969) suggested that the synonymy of both species cannot be excluded. However, the two species can be separated based on partial COI DNA sequences (DNA barcodes).

***Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncusoides* sp. n.**

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(Figs 2a–c & 3a–c)

Material examined. Holotype: 1 ♂ slide-mounted in Canada Balsam, Bathurst Island, Nunavut, 75° 43' N, 98° 25' W, 10 July 1969, Coll. H.V. Danks, CH 1214 (CNC). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ slide-mounted in Canada Balsam, Bathurst Island, Nunavut, 75° 43' N, 98° 25' W, 10 July 1969, Coll. H.V. Danks,

CH 1214 (CNC). *Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncus* Sæther and Schnell, 1988: 3 Paratypes, ♂♂, Jostedøla River at Inlet to small lake, Luster, Sogn and Fjordane, Norway, 23/7' 86, A. Fjellheim and A. Schnell (ZMB NO. 116).

Etymology: From Latin, *reduncus* meaning curved or hooked backward which refers to the shape of caudomedian projection of superior volsella, and the epithet of the most closely related species, and New Latin *oides*, referring to the likeness of form.

Diagnostic characters. HP small to indistinct. SVo with long caudomedian projections evenly curved, medially projected and opposing each other, apex slightly pointed. Sternapodme broad horizontal band. IVo simple, small, blunt, slightly dilated at the apex. AR = 0.75. BR₁₋₃ = 1.4, 1.2, 1.4. AnP 67 µm long with 13–19 setae. Gs with slight bent distally, CD developed, long and low. HR = 1.6.

Male (n = 5). Total length = 3.1mm

Coloration of slide-mounted specimen: Head and thorax dark brown, abdomen golden-brown, halter light brown with dorsolaterals darker, and wing yellowish brown.

Head. As in Fig. 2a. Antenna (Fig. 2b) with 13 flagellomeres, ultimate flagellomere 332 µm long, AR = 0.72–0.79 (0.75). Tentorium L = 152 µm. 4 Coronal setae. Temporal setae consisting of: 3 postorbitals, 1 inner verticals, 2 outer verticals present. Clypeus wider than long (L = 119 µm, W = 132 µm), bearing six setae. Palpomere p₁₋₅ lengths (µm): 51, 55, 79, 88, 144; sensilla clavata difficult to see on 3rd palpomere.

Thorax. As in Fig. 2c. 7–8 anteprenotals. 4–5 (4) acrostichals close to anteprenotum (L = 11 µm). Dorsocentrals 7–9, uniserial (Ls = 57–69 µm). Prelars 2–3.

Wing. As in Fig. 3a. Wing with fine punctation. L = 2 mm, W = 0.5 mm. Squama with 4–5 setae, brachiolum with 1 seta, R with 5–6 setae, R₁ bare, R₄₊₅ with 2 setae. Costa slightly extends past R₄₊₅ (L = 30 µm).

Legs. Fore legs with tibial spur 41 µm long, mid tibial spurs 25 and 16 µ long, hind tibial spurs 44 and 23 µ long, comb with 15–17 setae. Pseudospurs

Table 2. Male leg lengths (µm) and proportions of *Rheocricotopus (R.) reduncusoides* sp. n.

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR
P₁	671	738	459	304	227	128	108	0.6	2.4	3.1	1.4
P₂	702	666	320	189	145	82	94	0.5	3.3	4.3	1.2
P₃	690	773	393	221	182	92	92	0.5	3.2	3.7	1.4

are absent on t_1 and t_2 of mid and hind legs. Mid and hind femur with keel. Pulvilli well-developed, almost half as long as the claws. Lengths and proportions of legs in Table 2.

Hypopygium. As in Fig. 3b. Laterosternite IX with 6–7 setae ($L = 25 \mu\text{m}$). Phallapodme (59–66) $64 \mu\text{m}$ long; sternapodeme (90–105) $99 \mu\text{m}$ long. Anal point mostly hyaline, triangular with 13–19 setae, (56–89) $67 \mu\text{m}$ long. Superior volsella (Fig. 3b–c) with caudomedian projections long, finger-

like, curved evenly before meeting medially, $L = 84 \mu\text{m}$. Inferior volsella simple triangular, lobe with blunt tip and slightly dilated at apex, $L = 19 \mu\text{m}$. Gonocoxite $278 \mu\text{m}$ long. Gonostyle curved with slight bent distally (Fig. 3b), $L = 171 \mu\text{m}$. Crista dorsalis long and low, megaseta $L = 17 \mu\text{m}$. $HR = 1.6$, $HV = 1.8$.

Remarks. This species is closely related to the *Rheocricotopus (Rheocricotopus) reduncus*. Combination of lower AR, lower BR, higher number of

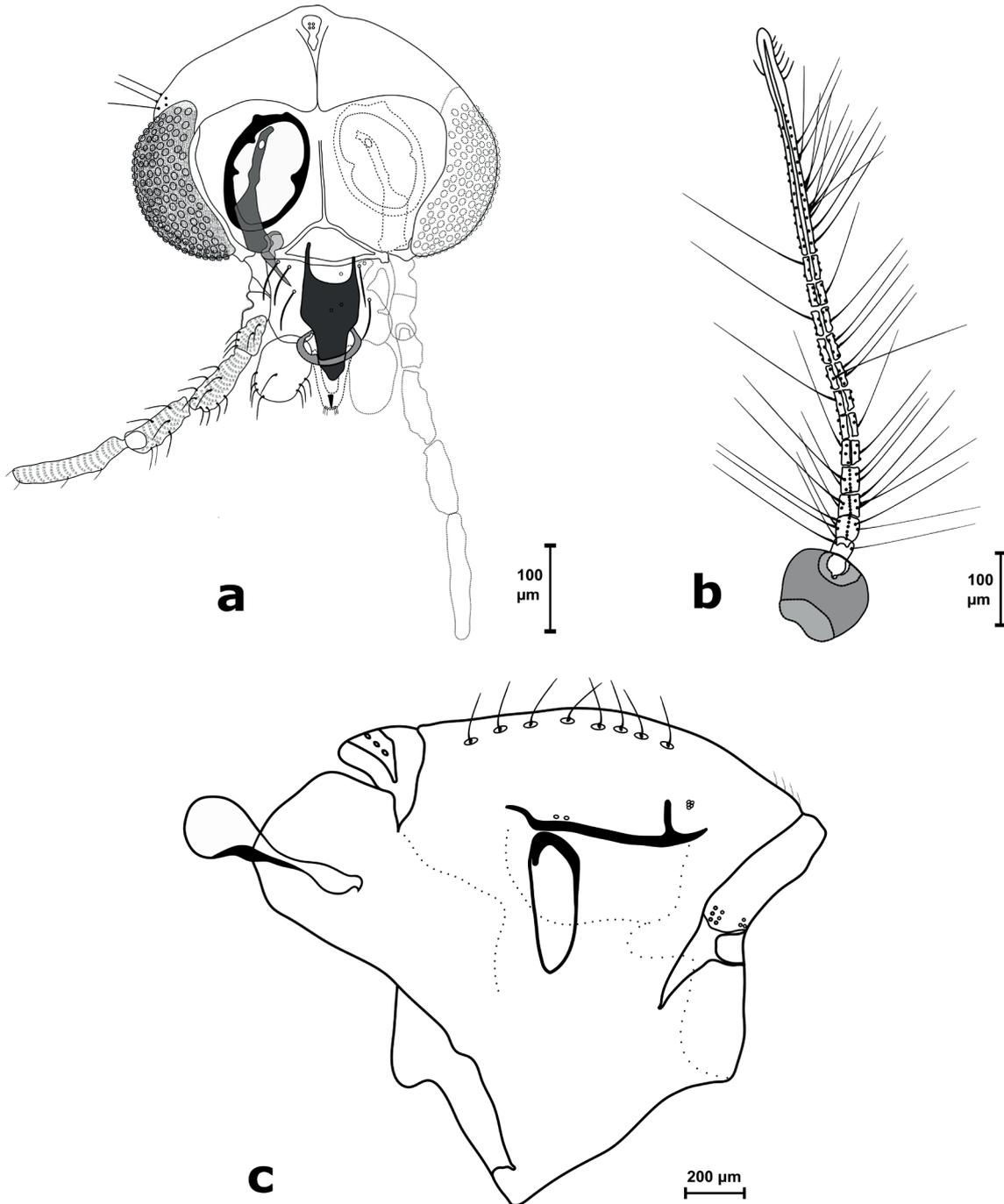


Figure 2. *Rheocricotopus (R.) reduncusoides* sp. n. male. a) head, b) antenna, c) thorax lateral view.

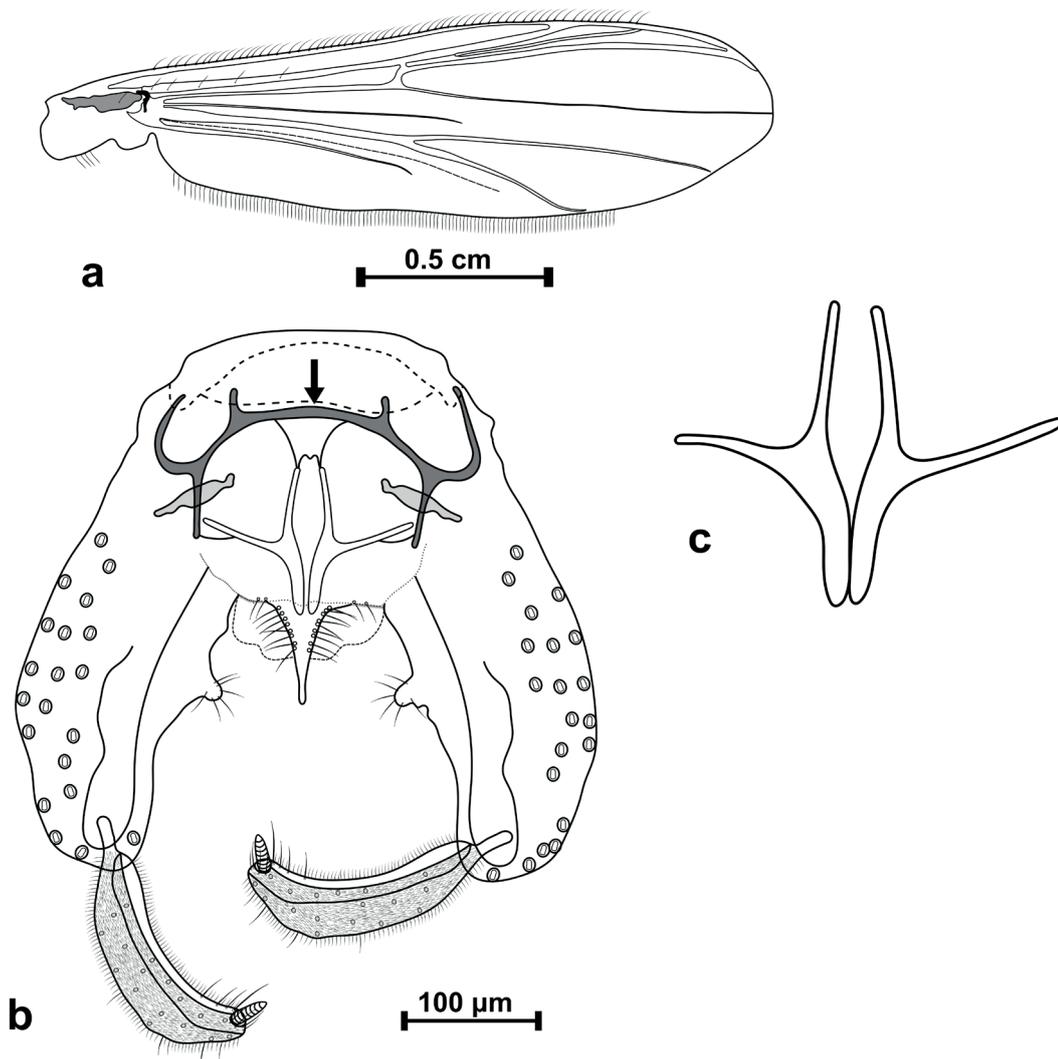


Figure 3. *Rheocricotopus (R.) reduncusoides* sp. n. male. a) wing, b) hypopygium, arrow indicates the sternapodeme, c) superior volsella caudomedian projection.

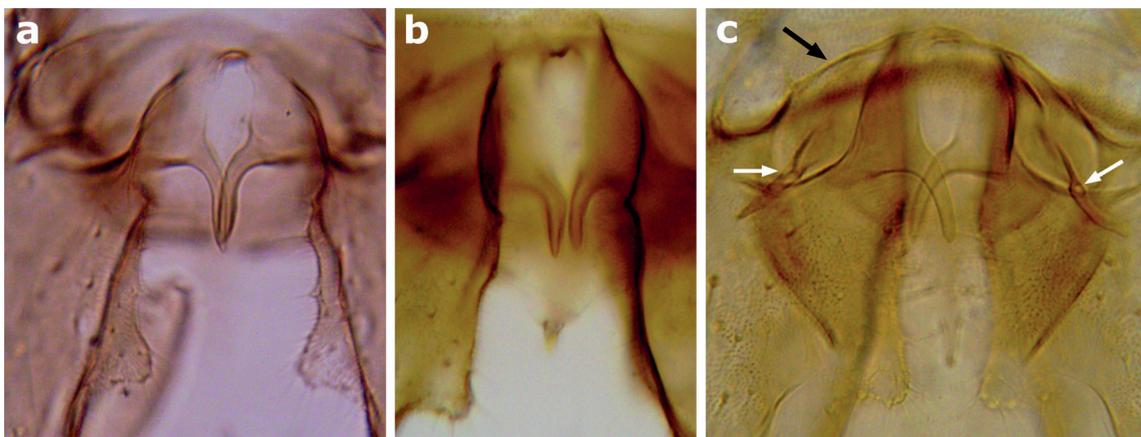


Figure 4. *Rheocricotopus (R.) reduncus* Sæther and Schnell, male paratypes from Norway. a) caudomedian projection and inferior volsella, b) variation of the caudomedian projection and inferior volsella, c) sternapodeme (black arrow) and phallapodeme (white arrows).

Table 3. Comparison of some members of *Rheocricotopus (R.) effusus* group's adult male. Modified from Sæther and Schnell (1988). Ac = Acrostichals, AnP = Anal Point; CD = Crista Dorsalis, Gs = Gonostyle, HP = Humeral Pit; IVo = Inferior Volsella; SVo = Superior Volsella, L = Lengths in μm .

Species	AR	No. Dc	No. Ac	HP	LR ₁	AnP L
<i>R. unidentatus</i>	1.10–1.36	18–22	30–36	Large ellipsoid	0.71	41–60
<i>R. effusus</i>	0.99–1.33	9–16	18–26	Large ellipsoid	0.70–0.74	<75
<i>R. effusoides</i>	1.39–1.69	12–16	14–21	Large ellipsoid	0.64–0.67	75–98
<i>R. pauciseta</i>	0.6–0.83	5–7	12–17	small	0.62–0.74	36–40
<i>R. reduncus</i>	0.83–1.17	7–12	3–9	small	0.62–0.67	38
<i>R. reduncusoides</i>	0.72–0.79	7–9	4–5	small	0.60–0.66	56–89

	AnP setae	HR	Stern- apodeme	SVo	IVo	Gs
<i>R. unidentatus</i>	8–12	2.42–2.50	Arched upward	Tooth-like caudomedian projection	Large, simple with pointed apex	Curved evenly
<i>R. effusus</i>	5–13	—	Arched upward	Tooth-like caudomedian projection	Large, simple with pointed apex	Curved evenly with low and long CD
<i>R. effusoides</i>	15–12	1.92–2.07	Arched upward	Tooth-like caudomedian projection	Large, simple with slightly hooked apex	Curved evenly with low and long CD
<i>R. pauciseta</i>	6–8	2.61–2.69	Arched upward	Triangular	Divided into 2 small lobes with dorsal one naked	Plump, broad at apex, without CD
<i>R. reduncus</i>	6–11	1.82–2.00	Narrow and arched upward	Mainly bent, short digitiform caudomedian projection, caudally appearing closely parallel to one another or overlapping each other	Small, simple with blunt tip. Evenly tapered at the apex	Long, curved evenly with very low CD that may appear absent
<i>R. reduncusoides</i>	12–19	1.50–1.80	Broad horizontal band	Evenly curved, long digitiform caudomedian projections medially projected and opposing each other	Small, simple, slightly dilated at the apex	Long, slightly bent distally, CD developed, long and low

setae on AnP, longer AnP, a more evenly curved caudomedian projection of SVo (Figs 3b–c; compared to mainly bent in *R. reduncus* Fig. 4a–b), apically dilated IVo, broad horizontal sternapodeme (Fig. 3b; compared to narrow arched in *R. reduncus*, Fig. 4c), lower HR and HV separates the two species.

Based on the form of SVo this species belongs to the *effusus* group. Given the similarity of *R. reduncus*, *R. reduncuoides* with other species within the *effusus* group a re-evaluation of the distinguishing characters is required to separate the species. In the *effusus* group the anal point length and thoracic chaetotaxy characters may not be sufficient to separate the species in this group. Sæther and Schnell (1988) provided a somewhat better alternative for separating species in this group by listing the main comparative characters in a table. Following their example, we modified and corrected some of these characters and added few more (Table 3).

A notable change to the characters given by Sæther and Schnell (1988) is the AR range of *R. reduncus*. The Norwegian specimens of *R. reduncus* described by Sæther and Schnell (1988) have AR 0.83–0.90 while Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005) described the species from Far Eastern Russia with AR range of 1.16–1.17. This somewhat changes the state of characters given by Sæther (1985) and discussed by Sæther and Schnell (1988). If we are to consider Makarchenko and Makarchenko (2005) description of *R. reduncus* then the trend 8 of Sæther’s (1985) classification of the genus, describing a male AR of 0.6–0.8, does not longer hold for this species. Consequently, the characteristic of AR should no longer be considered apomorphic for *R. reduncus*. For 1st of trend 7 in Sæther’s (1985) both *R. reduncus* and *R. reduncusoides* are synapomorphous (digitiform caudomedian projection) and symplesiomorphous for second (with small humeral pit). The broad horizontal sternapodeme of *R. reduncusoides* is autapomorphic for this species.

Key to the known Nearctic adult male *Rheocricotopus* Thienemann and Harnisch (Modified from Sæther, 1985)

Abbreviations: AnP = Anal Point; CD = Crista Dorsalis; Gc = Gonocoxite; Gs = Gonostyle; HP = Humeral Pit; IVo = Inferior Volsella; SVo = Superior Volsella.

1a. Gs either with prominent preapical triangular CD or it’s bent distally, and CD is more apical. SVo broadly rounded, never with projection. Subgenus *Psilocricotopus*.....2

1b. Gs either without apparent CD or its long, low and rounded distally. SVo with or without caudomedian projection. Subgenus *Rheocricotopus*.....6

2a. HP of thorax small and indistinct. (Sæther 1985, fig. 2B). AR < 0.7.....*R. (P.) confusirus* Sæther

2b. HP of thorax large and distinct. AR > 0.7.....3

3a. HP very large, rectangular (Sæther 1985, fig. 11B). Gs is not bent upwards distally (Sæther 1985, fig. 11D).....*R. (P.) glabricollis* (Meigen)

3b. HP moderately large, ovoid or circular, if very large and rectangular then Gs is bent upwards distally.....4

4a. Gs with CD tooth-like located apically next to the megaseta (Lehmann 1969, fig. 1; Pinder 1978, fig. 38c).....*R. (P.) chalybeatus* (Edwards)

4b. Gs with triangular preapical CD distinctly separated from megaseta.....5

5a. Gs strongly bent distally (Sæther 1969, fig. 44) Costa not produced.....*R. (P.) robacki* (Beck and Beck)

5b. Gs not strongly bent (Sæther 1985, fig. 4D). Costa moderately produced (Sæther, 1985, fig. 4C)*R. (P.) chapmani* (Edwards)

6a. SVo with or without caudomedian projection.....7

6b. SVo broadly rounded without caudomedian projection.....9

7a. SVo triangular without distinct caudomedian projection (Sæther 1971, fig. 8D). IVo distally divided into two lobes. (Sæther 1969, fig.47).....*R. (R.) pauciseta* Sæther

7b. SVo with distinct caudomedian projection. IVo simple.....8

8a. HP small (Fig. 2c). SVo with long finger-like caudomedian projections that meet medially (Fig. 3b–c).....*R. (R.) reduncusoides* sp. n.*

8b. HP large. SVo conical with short tapered caudomedian projections (Sæther 1985, figs. 18b, d & e; Sæther and Schnell 1988, figs. 3b & d)*R. (R.) effusoides* (Walker), *R. (R.) effusus* Sæther, *R. (R.) unidentatus* Sæther and Schnell†

9a. CD weak to absent. AR = 0.66–0.97. Costa with definite extension $\geq 15 \mu\text{m}$10

9b. CD present as long distally rounded ridge (Sæther 1985, fig.16C). AR ≥ 1.0 . Costa extension barely indicated < 15 μm (Sæther 1985, fig.16B).....*R. (R.) amplicristatus* Sæther

10a. Gc with inner proximal margin bulges slightly before it meets the IVo that strongly projects medially (Sæther 1969, fig. 43; Makarchenko and Makarchenko 2005, fig. 16). Costal extension ~ 30 µm.....**R. (R.) eminellobus Sæther***

10b. Gc with inner proximal margin continuing straight where it meets the IVo which ends in a small posteriorly directed lobe. (Sæther 1985, fig.15C; Caldwell 1984, fig. 2). Costal extension 15–30 µm.....**R. (R.) tuberculatus Caldwell†**

*Will also key to *R. reduncus* Sæther and Schnell, a Palearctic species. See diagnosis and remarks under *R. reduncusoides*, and Table 3 to separate the two species.

†Theses three species in the *effusus* group are difficult to separate. See Table 3 for combination of characters, distinguishing the species in the *effusus* group.

‡Adult male of *R. eminellobus* and *R. tuberculatus* are very similar. Key above can partially separate the two species. Female, pupa and larva of two species are quite distinguishable.

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