



Morphological and ecological features of *Drusus* larvae from the *D. bosnicus* Group on the Balkan Peninsula with description of the larva of *Drusus klapaleki* Marinković-Gospodnetić, 1971

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## **Abstract**

*Drusus klapaleki* Marinković-Gospodnetić, 1971, is distributed in central Bosnia and Herzegovina and it belongs to the *D. bosnicus* Group. In the Balkan Peninsula, the *D. bosnicus* Group consists of 9 taxa with allopatric distribution. This study has 2 objectives. One is to describe the morphological characters of the *Drusus klapaleki* larva. Another objective is to find certain morphological and ecological features to larvae of the species belonging to the *D. bosnicus* Group from the Balkan Peninsula.

**Key words:** *Drusus*, larval description, morphology, Balkan Peninsula

## Introduction

Systematic research on Trichoptera within the Balkan Peninsula started in the 19th century (Klapálek 1899), and has continued, more or less intensively till nowadays (e.g., Malicky 2005; Previšić *et al.* 2009; Stanić-Koštroman 2009). The most intensive studies were conducted in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Greece (e.g., Marinković-Gospodnetić 1971a, 1971b, 1971c, 1976, 1978, 1979; Kumanski 1985, 1988; Malicky 2005), while the research in the area of Albania, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia was far less exhaustive (e.g., Radovanović 1935, 1953; Krušnik 1987; Chvojka 1997). From this research a large number of endemic and relict species were identified within the area of the Balkans (e.g., Radovanović 1942; Marinković-Gospodnetić 1971a, 1976; Malicky 1981), thus the Balkan Peninsula was identified as a diversity centre for the genera *Rhyacophila, Chaetopteryx, Drusus, Potamophylax*, etc. (Kumanski & Malicky 1999). In terms of endemism, speciation and diversity, one of the most interesting genera is the genus *Drusus* (e.g., Marinković-Gospodnetić 1978, 1979; Pauls *et al.* 2006, 2008, 2009). It is 1 of 8 genera belonging to the subfamily Drusinae, family Limnephilidae (Sipahiler 2002; Pauls *et al.* 2008, 2009).