



Four new species of the genus *Indonemoura* (Plecoptera: Nemouridae) from China

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Abstract

Four new species of the genus *Indonemoura* from China are described: *I. bilateralia* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *I. collina* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *I. curvicornia* Wang & Du, **sp. nov.**, *I. tortuosa* Wang & Du, **sp. nov.**. Types of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Yangzhou University.

Key words: Plecoptera, Nemouridae, *Indonemoura*, new species, China

Introduction

Baumann (1975) proposed the genus *Indonemoura* and designated *Protonemura indica* Kimmins, 1947 (in Kimmins 1946) as its type species. He also transferred 14 additional species from *Protonemoura* and *Nemoura* into this genus. This genus is distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic region and currently includes 32 species (Klapálek 1912, Banks 1920, Wu 1935, Kimmins 1946, 1950, Aubert 1967, Zwick 1977, Zwick & Sivec 1980, Shimizu 1994a&b, Zhu *et al.* 2002, Li *et al.* 2005, Li & Yang 2005, 2006, Wang *et al.* 2006, DeWalt *et al.* 2008); a total of 11 species have been described for China. Four new species from China are described in this paper. Types of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Yangzhou University.

Indonemoura bilateralia Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–7)

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by darkened lateral sclerites on the epiproct and a tuft of spinules located subapically on the ventral sclerite of the epiproct. Additionally, the heavily sclerotized outer lobe of the paraproct is much longer than the median lobe and terminates in a large spine and a smaller lateral one subapically.

Male. Forewing length 7.5–7.6 mm (n=2), hind wing length 6.4–6.5 mm. Head and antennae brown, pronotum pale brown, transverse rectangle with bluntly rounded angles. Wings subhyaline, pale brown with brown veins. Legs brown. Tergum 9 with a mid-anterior indentation. Tergum 10 with a median anterior concavity below epiproct. Hypoproct long, broad basally, tapering to a narrow and long tip; vesicle slender, length 3X width. Paraprocts divided into 3 lobes; inner lobe thin and long, slightly sclerotized, with an acute tip; median lobe broad basally, mostly membranous, branched to two portions, inner portion of median lobe membranous, a little longer than inner lobe, outer portion darkly sclerotized, forming a long, thin sclerotized bar