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A new species of *Neoperla* (Plecoptera: Perlidae) from the southern region of the Russian Far East

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Abstract

A new species of Plecoptera, *Neoperla zhiltzovae* sp. n., from the southern region of the Russian Far East is described and illustrated.

Key words: Plecoptera, Perlidae, *Neoperla*, new species, Russian Far East

Introduction

Neoperla (Needham 1905) is one of the most species-rich and widely distributed perlid stonefly genera. About 212 recognized species occur worldwide (DeWalt *et al.* 2012). The highest diversity of *Neoperla* is found in the Oriental Region, especially in the tropics of Southeast Asia (Zwick 1983, 1986, 1988, 2000; Stark & Sivec 2007, 2008a, 2008b; Stark & Sheldon 2009; Sivec & Stark 2011), including China and Taiwan with 66 described species (Chu 1929, Wu & Claassen 1934, Wu 1935, 1938, 1948, 1962, 1973; Sivec & Zwick 1987, Yang & Yang 1990, 1991, 1993a & b, Yang & Yang 1995a & b, 1996, 1998; Du 1999, 2000a & 2000b; Du & Sivec 2004, 2005; Du & Wang 2005, 2007; Du *et al.* 1999a, 2001; Li *et al.* 2011), and the Afrotropical realm (Zwick 1973b, 1976a & 1976b; Sivec *et al.* 1988). Fifteen species occur in the Nearctic Region (Stark 2004). The number of *Neoperla* species in the Palaearctic is still unknown. According to a preliminary study, from two to four *Neoperla* species may inhabit Palaearctic China (Du *et al.* 1999). Eight *Neoperla* species are recognized with certainty from Honshu (Japan) (Uchida 1990). In addition, *N. quadrata* Wu & Claassen, 1934, *N. coreensis* Ra, Kim, Kang & Ham, 1994 and *N. ussurica* Sivec & Zhiltzova, 1996 are recorded in Korea (Zwick 1973a, Ra *et al.* 1994, Stark 2010). The last-named species is known from the Amur River Basin, in the Russian Far East (Sivec & Zhiltzova 1996). This paper presents a description and illustrations of *N. zhiltzovae*, a new species, from the southern region of the Russian Far East.

Material and methods

The material consists of alcohol preserved specimens collected in June 2001 from the mouth of the lower Third Ilistaya River, Khanka Lake Basin in the southern region of the Russian Far East. Male genitalia were prepared for study with the cold maceration technique of Zwick (1983). All specimens are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Biology & Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBSS FEB RAS, Vladivostok).