



Two new species of *Anacroneuria* (Plecoptera: Perlidae) from southern Brazil

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Abstract

Previously, only three species of *Anacroneuria* had been recorded from Rio Grande do Sul State. Two new species, *Anacroneuria fiorentini* and *A. caraa*, are described from the Sinos River catchment.

Key words: Plecoptera, Perlidae, *Anacroneuria*, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Introduction

Two families and five genera of Plecoptera have been reported from Rio Grande do Sul State, in southern Brazil. The Gripopterygidae are represented by the genera *Gripopteryx*, *Paragripopteryx* and *Tupiperla*, and the Perlidae are represented by the genera *Anacroneuria* and *Kempnyia* (Fiorentin & Corseuil 1994). Only three species of *Anacroneuria* have been reported from the state and include *A. diaphana* Klapálek 1921, *A. ypsilon* Klapálek 1922, and *A. laminata* Klapálek 1923. By comparison, 17 species of *Anacroneuria* are known from the neighboring areas of Santa Catarina State, Brazil and Misiones Province of Argentina (Illies 1966; Froehlich 2002).

The present study includes the description of two new species. They were collected in streams from Caraá and São Francisco de Paula municipalities. The streams are tributaries of the Sinos River, an important river system of northeastern Rio Grande do Sul. Together with the new species, eight more species were collected, listed below.

The material, kept in 80% ethanol, will be deposited in the Museum of Zoology of the University of São Paulo.

Anacroneuria fiorentini De Ribeiro & Froehlich, sp. n.

(Figs. 1–5)

Diagnosis. Frons mostly yellowish with a brown spot on each side extending from M–line to scars; lappets brown (Fig. 1). Parietalia light brown at sides, lighter medially. Antennae and palpi light brown. Pronotum dark brown with a light median stripe. Legs brown, bases of femora lighter. Wing membrane and veins light brown but C and Sc paler. Cerci light brown basally, then bicolored.

Male. Forewing length, 9.6–9.9 mm. In dorsal view, keel well visible, with parallel sides before diverging distally (Fig. 2). In side view, the dorsal surface of the penial armature presents a marked depression in front of the keel, ventral vesicles present, small (Fig. 3). Hooks normal, with pointed tips. Hammer a short truncate cone (Fig. 4).