



Taxonomic revision of *Gripopteryx* (Pictet, 1841) (Plecoptera: Gripopterygidae)

LUCAS SILVEIRA LECCI¹ & CLAUDIO GILBERTO FROEHLICH²

Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto. Departamento de Biologia, Laboratório de Entomologia Aquática. Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900, Monte Alegre. CEP–14040–901. Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

E-mail: ¹lucaslecci@gmail.com; ²cgfroeh@usp.br

Abstract

The genus *Gripopteryx* is revised and two new species are described, *G. japi* n. sp. from southeastern Brazil, and *G. clemira* n. sp. from northeastern Brazil. The male of *G. brasiliensis* Šámal, 1921 and the female of *G. flinti* Froehlich, 1993 are described. New figures for *G. maculosa* Jewett, 1960, for the male of *G. reticulata* Brauer, 1866, and for the female of *G. brasiliensis* are provided. Keys to adult males and to nymphs are provided.

Key words: Plecoptera, Gripopterygidae, *Gripopteryx*, new species, Brazil

Introduction

The family Gripopterygidae is the most diverse among Antartoperlaria, with 55 genera and about 300 described species (DeWalt *et al.* 2010), distributed in South America, Australia and New Zealand (Zwick 2000). For South America, 83 species in 26 genera are recorded (Froehlich 2010). Brazil has only four genera, all belonging to the subfamily Gripopteryginae McLellan, 1977: *Gripopteryx* (Pictet, 1841), *Paragripopteryx* Enderlein, 1909, *Tupiperla* Froehlich, 1969 and *Guaranyperla* Froehlich, 2001.

Gripopteryx was originally proposed by Pictet (1841) as a subgenus of *Capnia*; Klapálek (1904) elevated *Gripopteryx* to generic level. Enderlein (1909) proposed the family Gripopterygidae, with *Gripopteryx* as type genus. Until Jewett (1960) and Illies (1963) the genus had not been well defined and, in fact, encompassed several genera. The present delimitation of the genus was made by Froehlich (1969, 1990).

Gripopteryx has 17 described species, including the two new species described here: *G. cancellata* (Pictet, 1841), *G. reticulata* Brauer, 1866, *G. brasiliensis* (Šámal, 1921), *G. serrei* Navás, 1930, *G. pardina* Navás, 1936, *G. garbei* Navás, 1936, *G. maculosa* Jewett, 1960, *G. elisae* Illies, 1964, *G. juetah* Froehlich, 1990, *G. pilosa* Froehlich, 1990, *G. coruja* Froehlich, 1993, *G. pinima* Froehlich, 1993, *G. liana* Froehlich, 1993, *G. serrensis* Froehlich, 1993, *G. flinti* Froehlich, 1993, *G. japi* n. sp., *G. clemira* n. sp. The genus occurs from northeastern Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay to Brazil, including the mountains of southern, southeastern and central Brazil, and along the southern Brazilian coast (Froehlich 1993) up to the south of the Northeastern Region (Fig. 1). Their nymphs are found on rocks, leaf packs or moss in running water, and often more than one species is found in the same stream. Adult coloration is dark brown or gray, and they are somewhat active during the day, but can be collected at light traps.

In this study we present a revision of the genus *Grypopteryx* in South America and describe two new species. In addition, we describe the male of *G. brasiliensis*, the female of *G. flinti*, and present new comparative figures of *G. reticulata*, *G. brasiliensis* and *G. maculosa*. Keys to adult males and nymphs are also provided.

Material and methods

Adults were collected with sweepnets and light traps. Nymphs were obtained using a dipnet and by hand. We reared several species within the stream using a modified pillow cage (Merritt and Cummins 1996) or in small con-