Zootaxa 3702 (3): 288–294
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3702.3.6
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:8A1D9A21-BE97-4771-B3D7-F6BA918B3D4B

Diagnostic clues for identification of selected species of the *Micropsectra atrofasciata* group, with description of *M. uva* sp. nov. from Croatia (Diptera: Chironomidae: Tanytarsini)

WOJCIECH GIŁKA[1,4], MARTA ZAKRZEWSKA[1], VIKTOR A. BARANOV[2,3] & PATRYCJA DOMINIAK[1]

[1]*Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology, University of Gdańsk, Wita Stwosza 59, 80–308 Gdańsk, Poland.*
[2]*Department of Zoology and Animal Ecology, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Svobody Sq. 4, 61022 Kharkiv, Ukraine.*
[3]*I.I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, B. Khmelnytskogo 15, 01601 Kiev, Ukraine.*
[4]*Corresponding author. E-mail: wojciech.gilka@biol.ug.edu.pl*

Abstract

Micropsectra uva **sp. nov.** is described from the Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatia), and placed in the *Micropsectra atrofasciata* systematic species group. Morphological key structures/characters for adult males of the new species and several closest *Micropsectra* Kieffer are illustrated in detail and evaluated.

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, *Micropsectra*, new species, systematics, Croatia

Introduction

The great heteromorphism displayed by *Micropsectra* Kieffer has so far resulted in a large number of species described (the second largest genus in the tribe Tanytarsini), and in a similarly high number of systematic and nomenclatural errors. Despite advanced knowledge on the systematics and faunistics nowadays, new species of *Micropsectra* are still being discovered in the Holarctic, even in Europe, and trigger subsequent emendations (Stur & Ekrem 2006, 2008; Giłka & Paasivirta 2008; Giłka & Jażdżewska 2010, 2012; Ekrem *et al*. 2010; Taber 2012; Anderson *et al*. 2013). Presently, the genus *Micropsectra* is divided into several species groups/clusters (Anderson *et al*. 2013), of which the *atrofasciata* group can be considered as the best studied tanytarsines, in the West Palaearctic in particular (Stur & Ekrem 2006). However, diagnostics in this group and others, based on classic, molecular or integrative methods, remains one of the most difficult problems in the tribe and in the family.

In this paper we present a new species that can be distinguished from several congeners of the *Micropsectra atrofasciata* group, including those recognized as sister species (Stur & Ekrem 2006), and recently justly redescribed (e.g. Rossaro *et al*. 2009). Our clues are thus a comparison of the best morphological diagnostic characters taken from well preserved, properly mounted and precisely illustrated specimens, which, we hope, will allow easy determination.

Material and methods

The type material was collected using pyramid emergence traps acting in springs of the Bijela Rijeka in the Plitvice Lakes National Park, Croatia; for exact sampling data see Ivković *et al*. (2012) and discussion below. The specimens were dissected and slide-mounted in a mixture of phenol and Canada balsam using the method by Wirth and Marston (1968), adjusted for tiny chironomids, as recently described by Giłka and Paasivirta (2009). Measurements are in μm except the wing (mm); lengths of leg segments were rounded off to the nearest 5 μm, lengths of palpomeres to the nearest 1 μm, the antennal, leg and venarum ratios (AR, LR, VR) were calculated to the second decimal place; mean values are given in parentheses. The morphological terminology and abbreviations

 Accepted by Bruno Rossaro: 13 Aug. 2013; published: 27 Aug. 2013