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New species records of *Suwallia* Ricker, 1943 (Plecoptera: Chloroperlidae) from China, with description of the nymph of *S. decolorata* Zhiltzova & Levanidova, 1978

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Abstract

Two species of the chloroperlid genus *Suwallia, S. decolorata* Zhiltzova & Levanidova, 1978 and *S. talalajensis* Zhiltzova, 1976 are reported for the first time from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China. The habitus and diagnostic features of these two species including aedeagal structures are illustrated with color images. Additional descriptions and taxonomic notes are provided. The nymph of *S. decolorata* is described.

Key words: Plecoptera, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, *Suwallia decolorata*, *Suwallia talalajensis*, new records, larval characters

Introduction

Most species of the chloroperlid genus *Suwallia* Ricker, 1943 were treated by Alexander & Stewart (1999). The genus is primarily distributed in North America, Japan, Russia, and Mongolia (Alexander & Stewart 1999, Teslenko & Zhiltzova 2009, Judson & Nelson 2012). Li *et al.* (2015) recently reported *S. teleckojensis* (Šámal, 1939) from China. In 2014, one of the authors (LS) organized field trips to the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of northern China. Previously, attempts in 2013 to collect stoneflies in this region were unsuccessful because of heavy rains. Adult and larval specimens of *Suwallia,* representing three species were successfully collected in 2014. In addition to recollecting *S. teleckojensis*, two additional species, *S. decolorata* Zhiltzova & Levanidova, 1978 and *S. talalajensis* Zhiltzova, 1976 (In: Levanidova & Zhiltzova 1976) were found and are new species records for China. *Suwallia teleckojensis* is readily identified (Li *et al.* 2015), but our specimens of *S. decolorata* have a different color pattern then described by Alexander & Stewart (1999). Dr. Valentina A. Teslenko assisted in confirming their identification after comparing our color images of the everted aedeagi. Herein, we provide supplementary description of these two species and a description of the larval stage of *S. decolorata* to facilitate identification.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected by dipnet and aerial net and stored in 75% ethanol. The terminalia of the specimens used for illustrations were cleared in 10% KOH. Illustrations were made with the aid of a Leica M420 microscope, further illustrations were made with a Leica C camera via lense of Nikon SMZ800 microscope, or the aid of Imaging Source CCD attached to Leica M420 microscope.

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