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A new species of *Nemoura* (Plecoptera: Nemouridae) from South of the Russian Far East

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Abstract. A new species of Plecoptera from the *Nemoura ovocercia* group, *Nemoura khasanensis* **sp. n.** from the Primorsky Region, south of the Russian Far East, is described and illustrated. The diagnostic characters for separation from other members of the *oviocercia* group are provided.

Key words: Plecoptera, *Nemoura*, Primorsky Region, Russia

Introduction

Nemoura Latreille, 1796 is the largest genus of the family Nemouridae with at least 204 species recognized from the Oriental and Holarctic regions (DeWalt *et al.* 2014). *Nemoura* is represented by seventeen species in the Russian Far East (RFE). Two species, *N. arctica* Esben-Petersen, 1910 and *N. sahlbergi* Morton, 1896 are Circumpolar; *N. despinosa* Zhiltzova, 1977, *N. lazoensis* Zwick 2010, *N. manchuriana* Ueno, 1941, *N. nigrodentata* Zhiltzova, 1980, and *N. ussuriensis* Zhiltzova, 1997 occur on the East Asian mainland, whereas *N. geei* Wu, 1929, *N. fulva* (Šámal, 1921), *N. jezoensis* (Okamoto, 1922), *N. papilla* Okamoto, 1922, and *N. sachalinensis* Matsumura, 1911 are East Asian mainland-insular species known from the Southern Kuril Islands, Sakhalin Island, Japan, mainland RFE, China, and Korea; *N. kuwayamai* Kawai, 1966, *N. longicercia* (Okamoto, 1922), *N. parafulva* Zhiltzova,1981, *N. transversospinosa* Zhiltzova, 1979, and *N. uenoi* Kawai, 1954 have an insular distribution limited to the Southern Kuril Islands, Sakhalin Island, and Japan (Teslenko & Zhiltzova 2009, Zwick 2010, Teslenko 2011).This study provides descriptions and illustrations of the adult stage of a new species of *Nemoura, N. khasanensis* **sp. n.**, collected from a foothill stream, the Ryazanovka River that flows from the East-Manchurian Range into the Peter the Great Bay of the Sea of Japan.

Material and methods

Specimens were examined with the aid of a MBS-10 binocular and Labor microscope, the illustrations were produced using digital cameras Nikon Coolpix 995 and Toup View 3.7. Abdomens were removed and soaked in 10% NaOH overnight and rinsed with distilled water. The morphological terminology follows that of Baumann (1975) and Shimizu (1997).

The holotype and all paratypes are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, Russia.

Results and discussion

Nemoura khasanensis Teslenko sp. n.

(Figs. 1–6)

Description. Adult habitus. Body length from tip of the head to the apex of abdomen, males, 4.9 –6.4 mm; females, 6.2–7.5 mm. Macropterous, wings subhyaline, pale-brownish; veins dark brown; forewing length, males, 6.4–7.2 mm;

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