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## A New Species of *Capnioneura* from Yugoslavia (Plecoptera, Capniidae)

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While studying the Plecoptera fauna of the Morača River drainage in southern Yugoslavia we unexpectedly found an undescribed species of *Capnioneura*. This genus is restricted to the western Palearctic with most species occurring in central and southern Europe (ILLIES, BERTHÉLEMY). *Capnioneura petitpierreae* AUBERT (1960) is known only from North Africa and *Capnioneura caucasica* ZHILTZOVA (1964) is found in the Caucasus Mountains.

### *Capnioneura balkanica* n. sp.

Holotype male (Figs. b-f): Macropterous; length of forewings 7.5 mm; length of body 5.5 mm. General color dark brown; legs brown. Head wider than prothorax. Pronotum longer than wide. Wings hyaline, lightly infuscated around veins; venation typical for genus (Hanson, 1946). Tenth tergum brown at apex and along lateral margins, with large light triangle at base. Epiproct long and narrow, apex oval and elongate dorsally, lateral aspect broadest at base, tapering to thin pointed tip. Paraprocts quite broad, distal section tapering gradually from broad base to thin apex, outer membranous portion extending to nearly half the length of sclerotized portion. Specillum thin at apex, with narrowly rounded tip, sclerotized patch thin and narrow, situated near dorsal margin in lateral aspect. Cerci short and flat, dorsal inner corner elongate and pointed at apex.

Female (Fig. a): Macropterous; length of forewings 7.5-8.5 mm; length of body 5.5-6.5 mm. Color and general morphology similar to male. Seventh sternum prolonged along posterior margin at midline into bluntly rounded triangle which joins eighth sternum by narrow sclerotized band. Eighth sternum heavily sclerotized, median area lightly colored around long thin triangular patch which joins seventh sternum at base. Ninth sternum with arch-like sclerotized area, bases of sclerotized arch at lateral posterior corners and apex along anterior margin near genital opening.

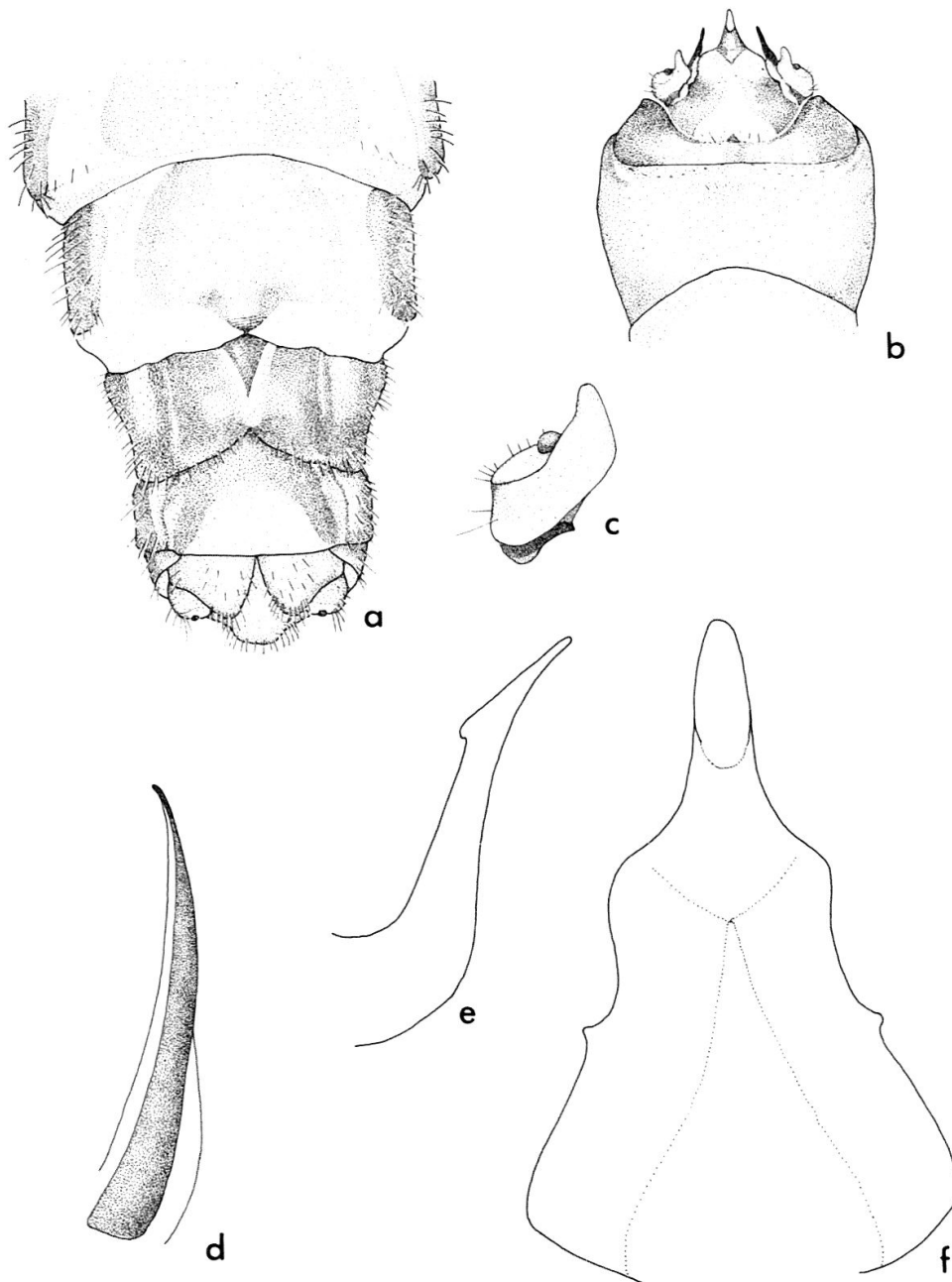
Nymph: unknown.

### Material

Holotype ♂, allotype and 2 ♀ paratypes, Slatina Creek, tributary of Morača River, Mioska (500 m), Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 22-II-1973, Baumann and Kačanski; paratypes: small left tributary of Morača River, between highway tunnels 20 and 21, 23-III-1974, D. Kačanski, 1 ♀; left tributary Morača River, at

bridge below Morača Monastery (300 m), 23-II-1974, D. Kačanski, 1 ♀; Morača River, at bridge below Morača Monastery (300 m), 3-XI-1973, D. Kačanski, 1 ♀; Meljestak Creek, near junction Morača River, 23-II-1973, R. W. Baumann, 1 ♀.

Holotype (No. 73289), allotype and three paratypes deposited at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., USA. One paratype deposited in the following collections: D. Kačanski, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia; Biological Institute, Titograd, Yugoslavia; Max-Planck Limnological Station, Schlitz, Germany.



Figs. a-f: *Capnioneura balkanica* n. sp. a. ♀ terminalia, ventral. b. ♂ terminalia, dorsal. c. ♂ cercus, left. d. ♂ paraprocess, left. e. epiproct, lateral. f. epiproct and distal part of tenth tergum.

### Discussion

*Capnionura balkanica* is a large species that is most similar to *C. petitpierreae* Aubert and *C. petricola* Giudicelli (1967). The males can be separated by the shape of the epiproct: short and blunt, appearing as a stout rounded triangle in dorsal aspect in *C. petricola*; long and thin in both *C. petitpierreae* and *C. balkanica* but more delicate and elongate in *C. balkanica*. The females of both *C. petricola* and *C. petitpierreae* exhibit a broad triangular junction at the midline of sterna seven and eight. In *C. balkanica* this junction is very narrow and results in triangular sclerotized areas on both segments instead of one large triangular area.

### Ecology

All collections to date are from small creeks and streams at elevations above 300 meters. The single collection from the Morača River below Morača Monastery is from near the mouth of a small tributary stream. Adults emerge from November to March during the coldest time of the year.

### Acknowledgements

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