

ON SOME EUROPEAN LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE

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Summary. In Europe, the family Leptophlebiidae includes seven genera. Two of them present high taxonomical problems: Habrophlebia Eaton and Habroleptoides Schönemund.

According to the main important works of Peters and Edmunds /1970/ and Peters /1975/ the validity of these two genera is confirmed and they are regarded as close but separate.

The status of the following species is discussed: Habroleptoides auberti Bianch., H. berthelemyi Thomas, H. nervulosa Etn., Habrophlebia umbratilis Etn.

The male imago of H. auberti from the Swiss Jura is redescribed in comparison with H. berthelemyi from the French Pyrenees. These two species are well distinct from H. modesta Hag. by the shape of the first article of the male genital forceps, which possesses a median convex process. Furthermore, H. auberti and H. berthelemyi show some important differences in their geographical and ecological habits.

If H. auberti is found until 1,400 m and often in the same biotope as H. modesta, on the other hand, H. berthelemyi may occur at altitude of over 2,000 m in rivers arose from high altitude lakes, and scarcely live in the same localities as H. modesta /Thomas 1968/.

Concerning H. nervulosa and H. umbratilis, Eaton described these two species in 1884 without any drawings, this caused much subsequent confusion.

A figure of a paralectotype of H. nervulosa was published in 1960 by Kimmins. After verification of this specimen as well as the lectotype, this species belongs to the genus Habroleptoides.

H. umbratilis was redescribed by Biancheri in

1954 from material caught in the topotype. For her, this species is related to the genus Habroleptoides. Kimmins published in 1960 a figure of a paralectotype, which is a Habrophlebia. After verification of the lectotype, this one is without any doubt conformed to Biancheri's species, i. e. it is a Habroleptoides!

Kimmins' paralectotype belongs to another species /Habrophlebia eldae sp.n., in prep./ and its status will be discussed later by Jacob and Sartori /in prep./.

Data about the distribution of H. nervulosa in Portugal and Spain are rather too fragmentary. The same problem arises for H. umbratilis which presence out of the Italian Peninsula needs to be confirmed.

Short bibliography

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