Systematic position and synonymy of *Cinygma tibiale* ULMER, 1920 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae)

OLGA A. TSHERNOVA and VASSILY V. BELOV (With 1 figure)

Thanks to the courtesy of Prof.Dr.H.STRÜMPEL we had the opportunity to examine the adult male paratype of *Cinygma tibiale* ULMER, preserved actually in the Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg. This investigation allowed us to clarify the systematic position of this species.

Epeorus (Epeorus) tibialis (ULMER, 1920) comb.nov.

Cinygma tibiale ULMER, 1920 (1919), Arch.Naturgesch., 85A (11): 7.
Cinygmula tibialis: TSHERNOVA, 1974, Rev.ent.URSS, 53 (4): 812.
(?) Epeiron amseli DEMOULIN, 1964, Bull.Ann.Soc.Roy.Ent.Belg., 100 (2): 358.

Genitalia of examined adult male specimen of Cinyqma tibiale (Kleinasien, Brussa, MANN leg., 1863, Coll. ULMER; see fig. 1) are wider, than it was depicted in ULMER's original description (Fig. 56, p. 79), but the outline of the penis lobes is very similar to that designed by DEMOULIN (1964) (Fig. 5 f,g, p. 359) for his Epeiron amseli from eastern Afghanistan. Joints' proportions of all legs*) and the wing venation (specifically, in the pterostigmal area and along the outer margin of forewing) are also in excellent agreement with fig. 5 of DEMOULIN's paper. We could not note any important difference between the examined paratype of Cinyqma tibiale and the original description of Epeiron amseli, with the exception of the forewing length (10.5 mm in Cinyqma tibiale paratype vs. 7.5-7.7 mm in the description of Epeiron amseli) and the partial absence of femoral markings in C.tibiale (maybe, due to the alcoholic preservation of this specimen).

We can state without doubt that the above mentioned species belong to the genus *Epeorus* EATON, 1881. Members of this genus are restricted to the highlands and each species have, as a rule, a limited distribution area. Only the great distance existing between the type-localities of both these species does not allow us to consider surely *Epeiron amseli* DEMOULIN as junior synonym of *Cinygma tibiale* ULMER.

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^{*)} In the examined paratype of Cinygma tibiale the left protarsus is under-developed.

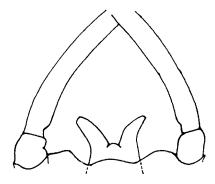


Fig. 1: Male genitalia of Cinygma tibiale ULMER, paratype (Original).

TSHERNOVA (1974) transferred three ULMER's Cinygma species to the genus Cinygmula McDUNNOUGH, 1933; now we suggest to be a genuine Cinygmula only two of these: C.cavum ULMER, 1927 and C.malaisei ULMER, 1927 (both from Kamtchatka peninsula), whereas strongly different Cinygma tibiale must be placed in Epeorus EATON.

In addition we can note that both *Epeorus tibialis* (ULMER) comb.nov. and *Epeorus amseli* (DEMOULIN) comb.nov., as well as recently described from Taiwan *Epeorus erratus* BRAASCH, 1981 are similar to *Epeorus znojkoi* (TSHERNOVA, 1938) from Eastern Transcaucasia and belong to the subgenus *Epeorus s.*str. sensu TSHERNOVA, 1981.

Generally, the genus Cinygma according ULMER's conception is quite heterogeneous; one more species - Cinygma asiaticum ULMER, 1924 from Kazakhstan, - is still incertae Sedis. Unfortunately, the place of its type-specimens preservation is unknown, though the ULMER's original description indicates: "...im Museum Hamburg".

References

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Address of the authors:

Dr. OLGA A. TSHERNOVA and DR. VASSILY V. BELOV, Department of Entomology, Faculty of Biology, Moscow State University, Moscow 234, U.S.S.R.