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Species of *Amphinemura* (Plecoptera: Nemouridae) from Tibet, China

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Abstract

Two Tibetan species, *Amphinemura pediformis* sp. n. and *Amphinemura pterygoidea* sp. n., are described as new to science. Their relationships with related species are discussed. A key to the species of the genus *Amphinemura* from Tibet is provided.

Key words: Plecoptera, Nemouridae, *Amphinemura*, new species, Tibet, China

Introduction

The genus *Amphinemura* is the largest genus in the family Nemouridae with more than 130 known species from the Holarctic and Oriental Regions. The species of *Amphinemura* from China were studied mainly by Wu (1938, 1962, 1973), Zhu and Yang (2002, 2003), Li and Yang (2005, 2006, 2007), Li *et al.* (2005), Yang *et al.* (2005a), Yang *et al.* (2005b), and Wang *et al* (2006). At present, the following three species of this genus are known to occur in Tibet: *Amphinemura lii* Zhu & Yang, 2003, *A. tibetensis* Zhu & Yang, 2003 and *A. yangi* Zhu & Yang, 2003. In this paper, two additional species are described and a key to species of the region is provided. The material studied is deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University (CAU) and Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), Beijing, and all of the specimens are preserved in 75% ethanol. The morphological terminology follows that of Baumann (1975).

Taxonomy

Key to species of *Amphinemura* from Tibet

1. Ventral sclerite of epiproct extending beyond apex of dorsal sclerite (Figs. 6, 9).....*pediformis* **sp. nov.**
– Ventral sclerite of epiproct not extending beyond apex of dorsal sclerite (Fig. 1) 2
2. Epiproct distinctly tapering and acute apically (Figs. 21, 23) .....*yangi*
– Epiproct wide and obtuse apically (Fig. 1, 11, 16) 3
3. Outer lobe of paraproct with spines (Figs. 2, 5, 12, 15) 4
– Outer lobe of paraproct without any spines (Figs. 17, 20).....*tibetensis*
4. Outer lobe of paraproct bifurcate apically (Figs. 12, 15)..... *pterygoidea* sp. nov.
– Outer lobe of paraproct not bifurcate apically (Figs. 2, 5).....*lii*

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