Since the printing of Perla number one in September 1974 in Washington, D.C., the American editor has moved to Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. This has caused a delay in the printing of issue number two which was planned for 1975. We are, however, glad to announce that Brigham Young University has agreed to support the publication of Perla on a yearly basis. Whether or not Perla is issued yearly or bi-annually will depend greatly on our readers and their support and written contributions.

NOTICE

The Sixth International Symposium on Plecoptera is scheduled for August 3-6, 1977, in Schiltz, Germany. These dates were chosen to allow aquatic entomologists to attend the 2nd International Symposium on Trichoptera, July 25-29, 1977, in Reading, England and the International Congress of Limnology (SIL) in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 7-14, 1977. See page three for details because the registration deadline is February 31, 1977.
Although we stated in issue number one that Perla was not a journal in the strict sense, we have attempted to enlarge the scope in issue number two and have included two articles that contain more than just news items. The article by Bill Bicker on the formation of stonefly nymph, which he has described, was given as an extemporaneous presentation at the fifth International Symposium on Plecoptera in Washington, D.C. The systematic list of North American species by Dick Baumann was compiled as a handout for a discussion given at the North American Benthological Society meeting in La Crosse, Wisconsin in April 1976. Because of the interest shown by fellow plecopterists, it was felt that it would be useful to make this information available to everyone by including it in Perla.

PERLA
A Newsletter for Plecopterologists
EDITORS:
Richard W. Baumann, Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602
Peter Zwick, Limnologische Flussstation des Max-Planck-Instituts fur Limnologie, Postfach 102, BRD 6407 Schlitz, Germany
EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS:
Rebecca F. Surdick
Diana Lynn MacDonald

PLECOPTERA SYMPOSIUM INVITATION

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

At the 5th International Symposium on Plecoptera in Washington, D.C., 1974, we agreed that the next meeting should again be held in Germany. We would like to invite you to attend the:

6th International Symposium on Plecoptera
August 3-6, 1977
at Schlitz, Federal Republic of Germany

Besides presentation of papers on 2 or 3 days (standard 5 x 5 cm slide projector and 16 mm movie projector available), we plan a field trip to the Rhön Mountains and will have some time to view the scenic medieval center of Schlitz (founded in 812). The registration fee for the Symposium will be 50 DM.

Schlitz is a small country town situated in the foothills between the Vogelsberg and Rhön Mountains about 100 km NE of Frankfurt/Main. There are good train connections from the airport at Frankfurt to Fulda from where a bus service to Schlitz is available. On the afternoon and evening of August 2 and in the morning of August 7 we will arrange for car transportation between Fulda and Schlitz. Those wishing to attend the International Congress of Limnology at Copenhagen (August 7-14, 1977) will be able to take an early direct train from Fulda to Copenhagen on August 7. At Schlitz, there are a number of good to very good hotels and restaurants. Minimum prices for hotel accommodation (bed and breakfast) range from 15 to 20 DM/person/day; a limited number of rooms in private homes will also be available at prices from 10 to 15 DM.

We hope that many of you will be able to attend. Would you please notify us of your intended participation in the Symposium not later than February 31, 1977. If you wish to present a paper, please inform us of title, time requirements and equipment needed. Please let us also know about accompanying persons, preferences for accommodation, probable dates and times of arrival and departure, so that we may make arrangements. Later we will provide additional information on the Symposium to those interested.

If we can help you in any way in the planning or preparations for your travel to Schlitz, please contact us. We are looking forward to seeing you at Schlitz and hope for a successful and enjoyable meeting.

With kindest regards,

J. Illies, F. Zwick
Limnologische Fluss-Station der MPG
Postfach 260 (phone:06642/383)
D-6407 Schlitz
AVAILABLE:
A limited number of Perla number one are still available.
To obtain a copy write: Dr. Richard W. Bumann, Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

CHLOROPERLIDAE:
Especially adults and mature nymphs. I am presently pursuing a revision of the Nearctic Chloroperlidae for my doctoral research. I am interested in examining collections from anywhere in North America and would also be interested in seeing material from the eastern Palearctic.
Address: Rebecca F. Surdick, Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

PENNSYLVANIAPLECOPTERA:
I am preparing a supplement to my study of Pennsylvania Plecoptera and am interested in looking at any specimens from the State.
Address: Rebecca F. Surdick, same as above.

ISOPERLAWESTERN NORTH AMERICA:
I am doing a revision of this genus for my doctoral research. I am anxious to examine as many specimens as possible and will appreciate the opportunity to examine adults and mature nymphs for anyone that I have not already contacted.
Address: Stanley W. Szcztko, Department of Biological Science, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203.

NEMURIDAE-MALENKA:
I am continuing my studies on the Nemouridae and would appreciate the chance to identify your specimens of this genus. Since the genus is restricted to Western North America, I would be interested in seeing any unidentified nemourids from this general area.
Address: Dr. Richard W. Bumann, Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

Origin of stonefly names proposed by
Ricker and collaborators

By W. E. Ricker
3052 Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C., Canada

Scientific names proposed for organisms should preferably be distinctive, euphonious and descriptive, in that order of importance. Latin and Greek roots have most commonly been employed, but there is no rule that makes this compulsory. In coining the immense number of names now in existence the classical languages have been rather thoroughly ransacked, so that it is hard to make a new generic name that is short and euphonious, and still harder to be sure it is new. Dr. Illies has suggested that for Plecoptera combinations with the ending "perla" are suitable. I have sometimes done this, but the result always sounds a bit awkward, and if all stonefly genera looked like that I just could not face it. With species names it is much easier to avoid synonymy because you need worry about duplication only within the genus under consideration. However, the multitude of species named longus, brevis, latus etc. give the impression that systematists tend to be an unimaginative lot. This may be true, but it is surely not an essential qualification for our profession.

To avoid these difficulties there are two rather obvious courses. One is to latinize familiar English words; for example, LittlefellOJJus hairyaheatis is quite a possible new name, and there is little chance that it would have been used earlier. The other plan is to make new words out of previously meaningless combinations of letters, as L. J. Milne did for a number of caddis flies. I have not been able to bring myself to use either of these
approaches. What I have done is take words from contemporary foreign languages and cast them into Latin form. Russian is the language used most often, but also Spanish and indigenous American tongues. Russian's different alphabet makes the borrowing less obvious, and in the case of Spanish I have sometimes been able to disguise the loan by changing the spelling to agree better with standard phonetics. For better or worse, these names now exist, and Dick Baumann has asked me to put down on paper what I can recall about their derivation.

In the list below I have marked a suggested accent for the new name, which is usually but not always the same as that in the word from which it was derived. Pronunciation should in general follow the rule of consonants as in English, vowels as in Italian. Where this rule does not hold I have shown a phonetic transcription in parentheses. Names now considered synonyms are marked by an asterisk.

### Aoronoura
Ricker 1935. (ku-es-tal). The types are from the cuesta or escarpment that crosses southwestern Ontario.

### Alloscopina

aurora Ricker 1952. It suddenly dawned on me that this must be a new species.

indiana Ricker 1952. The types are from Indiana.

loshad Ricker 1952. Russian loshad = horse. The types are from Horse Creek, West Virginia.

andersoni Ricker 1952. Dr. W. W. Sanderson of the Illinois Natural History Survey collected the types.

torontomensis Ricker 1935. The types are from near Toronto, Ontario.

zola Ricker 1952. Russian zola = ashes, and the types are from Ash Cave, Ohio. A very poor pun, but then I never expected to tell anyone about it.

HB Other Alloscopina have been described in two papers by Ross and Ricker, but Herb Ross is responsible for their names.

### Alloscopinae

scotti Ricker 1952. Dr. D. C. Scott is an aquatic biologist of the University of Georgia.

### Alloperla

concolor Ricker 1935. An all green species.

idei Ricker 1935. Dr. F. P. Ide is a student of mayflies, and my companion during two summers of stream study in Ontario.

leonardii Ricker 1952. Dr. Justin W. Leonard and his wife Fan Leonard were students of aquatic insects.

medveda Ricker 1952. Russian medved = bear; the types are from the Bear Tooth Mountains, Montana.
•milnei Ricker 1935. Dr. Lorus J. Milne is co-author of popular works on natural history; formerly a student of caddis flies.

•thalia Ricker 1952. Thalia is the Muse of comedy, but I've forgotten what was amusing here.

uaa Ricker 1952. Russian us = moustache, referring to the patch of hairs on the epiproct.

voina Ricker 1948. (voy-nai). Russian voina = war. The type was collected during wartime.

vostoki Ricker 1948. Russian vostok = east. A species from the northeastern part of the continent.

Amphinemura

delosa Ricker 1952. Named for Dr. Shelby Delos Gerking, ichthyologist and ecologist from Indiana, now living in Tempe, Arizona.

linda Ricker 1952. Linda Skaar was my assistant for a few years in Indiana and she requested this name. (Not all girls consider it an honor to have a "bug" named after them; or so it was in those days.)

mockfordi Ricker 1952. Edward Mockford worked with Psocidae while a student at Indiana University; doubtless he still does.

varahava Ricker 1952. The types are from near Warsaw, Indiana (Polish Warszawa).

Attaneuria Ricker 1955. This genus has been taken in the Ottawa River. I was taking a short combination with "neuria", and "Atta" sounded better than "Otta".

Beadolus Ricker 1952. Russian bez = without, dolya = lobe or share. This genus lacks the vesicle.

Bolotoperla Ricker and Ross 1975. Russian boloto = swamp or bog. The types of B. roesti came from a boggy stream, I believe.

Bolshecopnia Ricker 1965. Russian bolshii = bigger.

gregsoni Ricker 1965. The first specimen was collected by Jack Gregson, entomologist and mountaineer of Kamloops, British Columbia.

regosa Ricker 1965. Russian rog = horn or antler, ozero = lake. The type is from Moosehorn Lake.

sasquatchi Ricker 1965. (sas-ku-ch). Sasquatch are the yeti of Western North America, familiar to and feared by the Indians.

The type came from the Fraser River not far from Ruby Creek, scene of a well-authenticated sasquatch incident.

spenceri Ricker 1965. Dr. G. J. Spencer was an entomologist and naturalist at the University of British Columbia.

Calineuria Ricker 1955. The "Cal" part comes from California; "neuria" is from the end of acroneuria. The type species is californica.

Capsia

tbergi Ricker 1965. The types were collected by Dr. Clifford O. Berg of Cornell University.

tchea Ricker 1965. (c-h-ea) Mt. Chea is a landmark on the south side of the Fraser River near the type locality.

*kuhantschi Ricker 1936. Bernard Hantsch was a Moravian missionary, explorer and naturalist in the eastern arctic.

augluka Ricker 1965. Sugluk is an Eskimo settlement on the south side of Hudson Strait.

*beringi Ricker 1965. Named for Vitus Bering, or for the Sea near which specimens were taken.

labradora Ricker 1955. The types are from Labrador.

Cheronkritis Ricker 1952. Russian chernyi = black; krylo = wing.
Chloroperla ovibovis Ricker 1965. The types were collected at Muskox Lake (muskox = Ovibos).

Cultus Ricker 1952. The species pilatus is common near Cultus Lake, which
was supposed to harbour a monster. In west coast chinook cultus •
no good, useles or tabu.

"fraseri Ricker 1943. Named for the Fraser River.
tostonus Ricker 1952. Toston, Montana, is the type locality.

Despaxia Ricker 1943. Professor R. Despax of Toulouse was a
keen student of stoneflies.

Dollcrila Ricker 1952. Rusian dolgii = long, Krylo = wing. Contrasts with
brachypterous Diura bicaudata.

Frisonia Ricker 1943. Dr. T. H. Frison was one of the great American
plecopterists.

"Walkeri Ricker 1943. Dr. E. M. Walker was an entomologist and
naturalist of the University of Toronto, best known for his work
with Odonata and Gryllolbatta, the cricket-cockroach.

Bastaperla Ricker 1935. Latin haartn = spear; refers to the pointed
aedeagal sclerites.

"calcarea Ricker 1935. The types were from a limestone escarpment
stream of southern Ontario.

chilnualna Ricker 1952. The type locality is the Chilnualna River in
Yosemite Park, California.

Helopicus Ricker 1952. Chinook belo or halo * no, none; Latin plicus =
lance, pike. This genus lacks lateral stylole on the epiproct.

Bastaperla

"okanagan Ricker 1935. From Okanagan Lake, British Columbia.

Isoperla

agassizii Ricker 1943. Agassiz is a town in British Columbia on the
north side of the lower Fraser River. It has an Experimental
Farm that has served as a base for a number of entomologists.

fraseri Ricker 1959. The Fraser River is the type locality.

hyalita Ricker 1959. Hyalite Creek is the type locality, southwest of
Bozeman, Montana. Hyalite is a transparent mineral found thereabouts

m issourii Ricker 1959. The type locality is Toston, Montana, on the
Missouri River.

mogila Ricker 1959. Russian mogila = grave; the allotype is from Grave
Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River in Oregon.

spenceri Ricker 1943. Stanley Spencer of Cultus Lake, British Columbia,
collected the type. He was showing an active interest in
entomology, but was killed in the second world war.

"thujae Ricker 1943. The type was captured on a log of western cedar
(Thuja occidentalis).

vedderensis 1943. The Chilliwack River becomes the Vedder River at
Vedder Crossing, then runs into the Fraser. Vedder is the name of
an early settler.

Isogenoides

hansoni Ricker 1952. Dr. J. F. Hanson of the University of Connecticut
formerly worked with stoneflies.

kruholzii Ricker 1952. Dr. Louis A. Krumholz is a fishery biologist
of the University of Louisville.

Isoperla

cotta Ricker 1952. The type locality is Terra Cotta, a village on the
Credit River in Ontario.
Kogotuo Ricker 1952. Russian kogot = claw or nail. Refers to the lobe on the 7th sternite of the male.


Ledria Ricker 1952. Russian led = ice. The types were collected by a cold stream in Glacier National Park, Montana, although I don't remember that there was actually any ice nearby at the time.

tumana Ricker 1952. Russian tuman = mist; it was a foggy day.

Leuctra

baddecka Ricker 1965. Baddeck is a town on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, best known because Alexander Graham Bell made the first hydrofoil boat there, as well as numerous other gadgets.

mokha Ricker 1952. Russian mokh = moss. The types are from Mossy Creek, Georgia.

malenkli Ricker 1952. Russian malenkli = little.

tina Ricker 1952. Probably from English tiny. Russian tina = mud or ooze, and has no obvious relationship.

wenatchee Ricker 1965. (we-na-chi). Types were taken close to Lake Wenatchee, Washington.

Matilekus Ricker 1952. Russian maly = small, reka = river. H. hastatus is abundant in small brooks.

Megaleuctra

neavei Ricker 1935. (ni-vi). Named for Dr. Ferris Neave, who established the genus Megaleuctra.

Megarcys

watertonii Ricker 1952. The type locality is Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

Mesyatsia Ricker and Ross 1975. Russian mesyats = month, also poetically = moon. The type species is lamata Kimmins.

Moselia Ricker 1943. Mr. Martin E. Mosely, a volunteer worker at the British Museum (Natural History), worked with caddis flies and stoneflies.

Neaviperla Ricker 1943. (ni-vi-per-lah). Dr. Ferris Neave, now of Nanaimo, British Columbia, formerly worked with stoneflies.

Neoperla

normani Ricker 1952. The type is from Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River.

Oeobellura

hubbei Ricker 1952. The type was collected by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs of La Jolla, California, well-known ichthyologist, naturalist, and conservationist.

Osmopteryx

fisketti Ricker 1965. Named for biologist Dudley Foskett, who collected many specimens of this species at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

velona Ricker 1965. Russian zelenyi = green. The types were erroneously listed from the Green River, Utah.

Okamotoperla Ricker and Ross 1975. Dr. H. Okamoto was the pioneer Japanese plecopterist.

Oseobenetus Ricker 1952. Russian osobennyi = unusual, peculiar. Refers to the distinctive structure of the epiproct.

Ostrocerca Ricker 1952. Russian ostryi = sharp, referring to the sharp tips of the elongated cerci.

foersteri Ricker 1943. Dr. R. E. Foerster is the fishery biologist who established the salmon research station at Cultus Lake, British Columbia, into which I smuggled a certain amount of entomological activity.

Paragnatina

fattigi Ricker 1949. Dr. P. W. Fattig of Emory University, Georgia, collected the types.

fumosa Ricker 1935. The name refers to the smoky wings.

'*salvelinus Ricker 1935. The types were from stream harbouring native brook trout or char (Salvelinus fontinalis).

Paraleuctra

'*duha Ricker 1965. Russian duha = soul, spirit. "Refers obliquely to the type locality, which ... became a ghost town; and perhaps also to this species, which may prove to be insubstantial." It is actually a gynandromorph.

vershina Gauflin and Ricker 1975. Russian vershina = summit, referring to the mountainous territory where this species occurs.

Paraoperla


Patteoperla

lauris Ricker 1952. This carries on the Needham and Stahl tradition of girls' names for this genus.

Podmosta Ricker 1952. Russian pod = under, most = bridge. All plecopterists know that the under surface of bridges with smooth concrete walls is one of the best places for finding adult stoneflies.

'*ross Ricker 1952. Dr. H. H. (Herb) Ross is a very well known entomologist, who has worked with caddis flies, stoneflies and other groups; now at the University of Georgia.

macdunnoughi Ricker 1948. (mak-dun-no-1). Dr. J. McDunnough was for many years director of the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; he worked with mayflies and Lepidoptera.

weberi Ricker 1952. Dr. N. A. Weber collected the types.

Prostola Ricker 1952. (pro-sto-a). Russian prostol = simple, referring to the uncomplicated epiproct.

basanecta Ricker 1952. Russian bez = without, ameta = male. At one time I had many female specimens but no males.

Razkina Ricker 1952. Russian vena = vein; raz is a prefix that suggests that something is different or out of control.

Remenus Ricker 1952. Russian remen = strap, thong. Refers to the long lash at the tip of the epiproct.


Shipea Ricker 1952. Russian shohtipet = pinears, referring to the hooks on the 10th tergite.

Shakula Ricker 1943. The name of a clan of Salish Indians living near Sardis, British Columbia.

Soloperla Ricker 1952. This may be from Latin sol = sun, Russian sol = sun, English sole = only, or Italian solo = alone. I can't remember a connection with any of these, but suspect a reference to the fact that there was only one species in the genus when it was described. Stan Jewett has since added three more.

Sophia Ricker 1952. Russian sopha = volcano; the type is from Japan, which had the most famous volcano of them all.

Sojyada Ricker 1952. Russian soyaddinat = to unite. Refers to the fusion of the anal veins of the forewing.

Strophopteryx

appalachia Ricker and Ross 1975. A species of the Appalachian region.

arkansas Ricker and Ross 1975. Most specimens came from Arkansas.

inaya Ricker and Ross 1975. Russian inol (feminine inaya) = different.

ostra Ricker and Ross 1975. Russian ostryl = sharp, refers to the spine of the supracerial lobe.

Stawlia Ricker 1943. The Stawliies or Scowliies are a clan of Salish Indians living near Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Sweltza Ricker 1943. Sweltza was the local Indian name for Cultus Lake, British Columbia; its outlet is still called Sweltser Creek.

onkos Ricker 1935. Greek onkos = a hook; refers to the curved epiproct.

tamalpais Ricker 1952. The type locality, Mt. Tamalpais, is just north of the Golden Gate in California.

townesi Ricker 1952. Dr. Henry K. Townes collected the types.

uritica Ricker 1952. uritica = nettle. I ran into some while collecting this species.

Takahama Ricker 1952. This name was certainly not made up de novo, but I can't remember its antecedent.

kohnohisa Ricker 1952. Dr. Mitsuko Kohno is a well-known Japanese plecopterist and saki manufacturer.

Taenionema

atlanticum Ricker and Ross 1975. Cognate with pacificum, a closely allied species.

Taeniopteryx


Iomizera Ricker and Ross 1968. Iomizera is the generic name for honeysuckle, which grows abundantly throughout much of the range of this species.

matequ Ricker and Ross 1968. Matequi is an Algonquin word referring to the great eastern broadleaf forest (H. H. Ross).

ugola Ricker and Ross 1968. Russian ugol = coal. The species is known from the coal region of West Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

Trisnuka Ricker 1952. Russian tri = three, znak = mark. Refers to the three black lines on the metathorax.

piñata Ricker 1952. Spanish pintado = colored, painted. I think that live male specimens often have the abdomen partly suffused with red, similarly to Isoperla patricia.

Utaperla Ricker 1952. The type was from Utah, which turns out to be the southern limit of the range of the genus.

sopladora Ricker 1952. Spanish soplador = puffer. The type locality is Puffer's Lake, Utah.

Vieherperla Ricker 1952 (vi-e-her-per-la). Spanish viejo = old. Refers to the large epiproct, which is more primitive than the small type found in Peltoperla s.s.

Visoka Ricker 1952. Russian visokii = high. Refers to the high elevations favoured by this species.

Yugus Ricker 1952. Spanish yug = south. The species occur in the southern part of the Appalachian highlands.

ohila Ricker 1952. Spanish chile - red pepper. I thought that this species was a red hot discovery, the first eastern species of the genus.

haya Ricker 1952. Mr. H. A. Hays collected stoneflies very assiduously near Bozeman, Montana.

Zealeucrta Ricker 1952. Zea is the generic name of maize. The range of Zealeuctra elsaenii coincides with a good deal of the "corn belt."

arnoldi Ricker and Ross 1969. Conno Arnold of San Marcos, Texas, helped to collect the types. The name should really have been arnoldi, but at the time of the description I had not heard her given name.

frazina Ricker and Ross 1969. The type is from Ash Cave, Ohio; ash = Fraxinus.

hitei Ricker and Ross 1969. Otis and Maxine Hite of Arkansas State University have collected stoneflies extensively in their home state, however, the species hitei is from Texas.

murfii Ricker and Ross 1969. The type specimens were taken by R. P. Murf of the University of Wisconsin.

ouachita Ricker and Ross 1969. The type is from the Ouachita River in Polk County, Arkansas.

warreni Ricker and Ross 1969. Dr. L. O. Warren of the University of Arkansas collected specimens of this and other species for the "Winter Stonefly Club."

Zhitnouia Ricker and Ross 1975. Named for Dr. L. A. Zhitnoua, Russian plecopterist.

LITERATURE CITED


Recent
Plecoptera
Literature

Volume number one of Perla contained the following statement under the above heading: "Plecoptera literature since 1950 and not included in the volumes by Illies (1966) and Zwick (1973) is listed." This was not the case because of a time limitation and I (Dick Baumann) apologize to those colleagues that wondered why their papers were left out.

Actually, we began to survey the literature in a systematic way after a sporadic start but were only able to finish up to the letter "H". We have not given up this idea, even though no literature is included in this volume, and will bring the literature review up to date in volume three. Since volume three is scheduled for 1977, hopefully in time for the Plecoptera Symposium in Schlitz, Germany, please inform us of your recent contributions to the stonefly literature.

AN ANNOTATED REVIEW OF THE SYSTEMATICS
OF NORTH AMERICAN STONEFLIES
(PLECOPTERA)

Richard W. Baumann
Department of Zoology
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah 84602

Stonefly workers are fortunate in having up-to-date catalogues of all known species compiled and analyzed by the most modern methods. The works of Illies (1966) and Zwick (1973) are excellent but because of the high price involved and the fact that they are written in German it was felt that this overview would be a useful tool to North American students of the Plecoptera. The nomenclature followed here is essentially that of Illies and Zwick except for minor changes by the author and corrections by Steyskal in Baumann (1976).

All extant North American genera are listed in proper taxonomic order with the latest accepted rank. The number of named species is listed and a brief indication of zoogeographic distribution is given according to the following code.

PNA = Pan-north American
AHA = Amphip-north American
NNA = Northern North America
WNA = Western North America
ENA = Eastern North America
PNW = Pacific Northwest
SW = Southwest
IW = Intermountain West
NE = Northeast
SE = Southeast
### Order Plecoptera

**Suborder Arcoperlaria**

- **Superfamily Hemerobiina**
  - **Family Hemerobiidae**
  - **Genus Hemerobius** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Alloplectrus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Tricorbus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus ovarius** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Pterodea** 1 species EHA

- **Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**
  - **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Alloplectrus** 1 species EHA

- **Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**
  - **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Superfamily Hemerobiina**

- **Family Hemerobiidae**
  - **Genus Hemerobius** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Alloplectrus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Tricorbus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus ovarius** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Pterodea** 1 species EHA

**Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**

- **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA
  - **Genus Alloplectrus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

### Family Plecoptera

**Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**

- **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

- **Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**
  - **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**

- **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

- **Superfamily Anthocyrtacea**
  - **Family Anthocyrtidae**
  - **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

**Subfamily Anthocyrtinae**

- **Genus Anthocyrtus** 1 species EHA

### LITERATURE CITED


Order Plecoptera
Suborder Arctoperlaria
Superfamily Nemouridea
Family Nemouridae
Subfamily Amphimeurinae
Genus Aryanomura 11 species ANA
Genus Nemoura 11 species ANA
Subfamily Nemourinae
Genus Lednia 1 species IW
Genus Nemoura 4 species ANA
Genus Ostracura 6 species ANA
Genus Pararene 1 species ENA
Genus Podostoma 2 species ANA
Genus Prostola 3 species ANA
Genus Siteasa 1 species ANA, NNA
Genus Selydina 7 species ANA
Genus Visoka 1 species ANA
Genus Uspada 8 species ANA

Family Tanopterygidae
Subfamily Brachypterneae
Genus Dolotoperl 1 species ANA
Genus Didida 1 species ANA
Genus Geometopera 4 species ANA
Genus Strephopera 7 species ANA
Genus Throneuma 9 species ANA
Subfamily Tanopteryginae
Genus Tanopteryx 9 species ANA

Family Capniidae
Genus Allocontinia 38 species ENA
Genus Bothoconia 4 species ANA
Genus Capnia 90 species ANA, NNA
Genus Enoploa 1 species ANA
Genus Isocapnia 11 species ANA
Genus Nannocapnia 11 species ANA, NNA
Genus Nemocapnia 1 species ENA
Genus Paracapnia 3 species ANA
Genus Xetacapnia 10 species ANA

Family Leuctridae
Subfamily Leuctrinae
Genus Deseraria 1 species ANA
Genus Leuctra 21 species ANA
Genus Messelia 1 species ANA
Genus Paraleuctra 7 species ANA
Genus Par沿着ys 2 species ANA
Genus Scalides 8 species ANA
Genus Systellogynthus
Superfamily Pteronarcyloidea
Family Pteronarcyloidea
Genus Allopyranca 4 species EHA
Genus Pharonocarya 2 species ANA
Genus Pharonocarya 4 species ANA

Superfamily Felopteridae
Family Felopteridae
Subfamily Felopterinae
Genus Feloptera 5 species EHA
Genus Feloptera 1 species EHA
Genus Solitopera 4 species ANA
Genus Vesiophyra 1 species SE
Genus Toroptera 2 species ANA

Superfamily Perleliidae
Family Perleliidae
Subfamily Perleliinae
Genus Caliperta 1 species PW
Genus Isoperla 90 species ENA
Genus Hickera 1 species PW

Subfamily Perleliinae
Genus Atrypopteryx 1 species ANA
Genus Chenomphyla 3 species PW
Genus Cultus 4 species ANA
Genus Diploperla 2 species ANA
Genus Diura 2 species ANA, NNA
Genus Helopeta 2 species ANA
Genus Hydropotera 2 species ANA
Genus Isogenoides 9 species ANA, NNA
Genus Krytopus 3 species ANA
Genus Malirebek 1 species ANA
Genus Magroperla 5 species AW
Genus Micropodis 1 species PW
Genus Omobema 1 species PW
Genus Parhelicola 1 species ANA
Genus Pictotriana 1 species SE
Genus Remous 1 species ANA
Genus Setanys 1 species ANA
Genus Sukula 2 species ANA
Genus Yuga 3 species SE

Family Chloroperlidae
Subfamily Chloroperlinae
Genus Alloperla 17 species ANA
Genus Hostaperl 3 species ANA
Genus Naniperla 1 species ANA
Genus Naniperla 1 species ANA

LITERATURE CITED

