The Seventh International Symposium on Plecoptera will be held August 19-22, 1980, at the Nara Women's University in Nara, Japan. See page 11 for details.

The Plecoptera meetings are being held in conjunction with the XVI International Congress of Entomology (Kyoto, 3-9 August, 1980) and the XXI Congress of the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology SIL (Kyoto, 24-31 August, 1980).
PERLA
A Newsletter for Placopterologists

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Notes on a new classification of Plecoptera

Late in 1977, shortly before PERLA 3 was published, Prof. KEVAN of McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, sent a copy of his "Suprafamilial classification of orthopteroid and related insects" (KEVAN 1976, 1977a, b). This includes a classification of Plecoptera. Permission to reproduce this with some notes in PERLA was readily granted (for which Prof. KEVAN is sincerely thanked), but it arrived shortly after PERLA 3 had been published. This information is therefore presented now after considerable delay but will probably be new for many of us. My brief account is inevitably biased by my own views and is intended to direct those interested to the original paper. Prof. KEVAN informed me that reprints are no longer available, but the text forms part of Memoir 4 of the Lyman Entomological Museum and Research Laboratory, McGill University, and can be obtained for 5.00/copy.

The present higher classification of orthopteroid insects and many other groups is described as being in a state near anarchy, if not chaos, or as a fluid situation at least. The author is concerned about numerous conflicting and frequently changing classifications and about the way in which the non-specialist is left behind with outmoded classifications differing from one text to the other. He is also alarmed about the situation of those who have to learn or even to teach insect taxonomy. No doubt these are serious problems calling for a change.

Rational action by entomologists and zoologists in general (extension of the scheme to all animal classification is proposed) is required. KEVAN proposes to start putting our house in order by first deciding where to put the principal furniture and by trimming untidy pieces later. We should, unlike Alice in Wonderland, first decide on appropriate sizes for slices, then cut up cakes and distribute them. If furniture or cakes were concerned, I would have no objections. However, these examples have little in common with our situation. The cakes we are dealing with were baked by evolution long ago and in many cases with time have lost shape to the extent that they have become unrecognizable. We do not have to cut up cakes, but we have to reconstruct them from crumbs. Our task is also not to
arrange existing furniture but to make it from bits and pieces that we have to find, recognize and fit together. In doing this we must constantly check to see if a screw we may find in some untidy corner indicates that some of the furniture we have already assembled was put together incorrectly.

The major problems of stonefly classification arose not because specialists dealt with untidy pieces and forgot about the principal furniture, but because students of Plecoptera were so sure of what their principal furniture was. The higher classification of Plecoptera can readily be traced back to LATREILLE. Unfortunately, Filipsalpia, on which plecopterologists relied on so long was not their house but a pack containing a refrigerator and washing machine.

Of course, KEVAN allows for modifications of classifications if need be. "Here the phyletic or cladistic approach to taxonomy will play a dominant role. The result could then be put to a test by the use of 'phenetic' methods. Indeed, I believe that it is here that 'numerical taxonomy' has its most important role to play, particularly in respect of ranking the taxa recognized within a given hierarchical system..." But is it inevitable that such modifications bring about nomenclatorial changes upsetting textbooks and puzzling non-specialists?

KEVAN proposes a scheme which "aims at minimal disturbance of existing practice, and even where details may be unfamiliar, it is seldom actually innovative." An existing... hierarchical system is adopted uniformly... The principles of symbolic logic (GREGG, 1954) are employed, so that all superior categories are divided into an equal number of inferior categories of equivalent rank. The number of subcategories used is the optimum workable on the basis of maximum need within any group. To achieve this, each 'primary' category falls within a 'super-' category and includes within it one or more 'sub-' and 'infra-' categories. The rank of every taxon is indicated by a special suffix like those prescribed for family-group names by ICZN or like those generally used by botanists. A change in rank is made by change of the suffix, but author and date are not changed. They
may be put into parentheses to indicate some later change of form and/or rank, and author and date of such changes may be added. It is very important that absolute ranking to which much weight is assigned in this scheme "for the present... must largely be subjective" (KEVAN 1977b).

Stability of the scheme arises from extension of the principle of ICZN "for family-group names and their 'co-ordination' up to and including the level of suborder. The same rule of priority is applied. (Priority is also applied, in a modified way, to the names of orders and higher taxa but these are not coordinate with family-group names)." Extension of priority to before LINNAEUS, 1758, is requested for names above sub-order, and priority goes first to a name with a standard termination (see below). "Whether or not an author used a name in a restricted or expanded sense... is of no consequence in the proposed system." This is so, because the names are considered per se, separate from their sense and the concepts they were used for. The point of reference is the name of the genus from which the oldest family-group name was derived.

Plecoptera are sometimes thought to be related to Orthoptera (though KEVAN is not convinced they are) and have therefore been included in the scheme. We can therefore test it on familiar grounds. The following is the classification proposed by KEVAN for the placement of Plecoptera, and their subdivision. In the first section, I have usually omitted synonyms, but the classification of Perlariae is copied in detail; abbreviations and symbols have been replaced by full wording, and an accidentally misspelled name has been corrected.

Superphylum: INSECTA Linnaeus, 1758 (after Plinius, 77 A.D., below); ARTICULATA Cuvier, 1805 (part); CONDYLOPA (Condylopes) Latreille, 1831 ARTIIROPODA Stehoid + Stannius, 1845 or EUARTIIROPODA auctt. (polyphyletic).

Phylum: ENTOMA (Aristoteles, ca. 330 B.C., part) Latreille 1796 (part);...

Subphylum: THACHEATA Haeckel, 1866;...

Infaphylum: ATEOGERATA Haeckel, 1901, 1909;...
Superclass:  HEXAPODA Latreille, 1825;...

Class:      INSECTA (Caius Plinius Secundus, 77 A.D., part)
            Linnaeus, 1758 (part; eustognathous hexapods only),
            sensu Handschin, 1956;...

Subclass:   DICONDYLIA Hennig, 1953.

Infraclass: PTILOTA (Aristoteles, ...winged "Entoma"...)

Supercohort: NEOPTERYGOTA Crampton, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1929;...(KEVAN
            proposes use of this junior synonym, because
            TETRAPTERA Aristoteles and several others, which have
            priority, are "too general and/or ambiguous" to be used)

Cohort:     POLYNEPHRIA Brauer, 1865 (part)...,
            (if procedures proposed by KEVAN are to be followed, the
            oldest synonym, AMETABOLA Burmeister, 1829, should be
            used, because it is not a homonym of AMETABOLA Leach,
            1815)

Subcohort:  SYNISTATA Fabricius, sensu restricto...

Infracohort: PERLARIAE Latreille, 1802; PERLARIDAE Leach, 1815;
             NEMOURAEIDES Billberg, 1820; PERLARIA Newman, 1834.
             (the other infracohorts of Synistata are PROTOPERLAFIAE
             Tillyard, 1928, s.l., and EMBIARIAE Handschin, 1903)


Order:      Plecoptera Burmeister, 1830.

Suborder:   Eustenioidea (Tillyard) Kevan, 1976; Archiperlaria
            Illies, 1965 (with additions); Antarctoperlaria Zwick,


Superfamily: Eustenioidea (Tillyard) Kevan, 1976 ---idae Tillyard,
             1921.

Superfamily: Austroperlodidae (Tillyard) Illies, 1965 (part)—-idae Tillyard, 1921.


Suborder: Perlidea (Latreille) Bradley, 1946 (as superordinal name); Subulipalpia Klapalek, 1905; Setipalpia Enderlein, 1909 (part); Systellognatha Enderlein, 1909; Arctoperlaria Zwick, 1973 (part).


Infraorder: Perlidea (Latreille) Karsch, 1883.

Superfamily: Perlidea (Latreille) Hambirach, 1903 — -arti Lateille, 1802 (-ides Leach, 1817; -idea Stephens, 1836).

The second superorder within PERLARIAE is MIRONPTEROIDA (Martynov, part) Kevan, 1976.
As explained before, names are considered per se; references are to the first use of the names, but must not indicate that the author's concept is accepted. Hence, it is no contradiction if, for example, Holognatha Enderlein (which included all Eustheniodea), and Filipalplia Klapalek (which included Pteronarcyidae) are listed as synonyms of the much more restricted Nemourodea Billberg. All included and were, so to speak, based on Nemoura, the type genus of the oldest family-group name. An extension of the principle of coordinate categories to subordinal names would in fact make them synonyms. (Setipalplia Enderlein 1909 might be an error for Setipalplia Klapalek, 1909, because Enderlein refused to use Setipalplia and proposed Syatellognatha instead). There is no example in Plecoptera, but a group name derived from some type genus would replace names formed otherwise (e.g., Setipalplia, Holognatha, Arctoperlarla), even if these had priority.

This flexibility in the use of names also means that, unless listed, it is not possible to say which families are included in a given group except the one containing the genus from which the group name was derived. Position of Dimphilipnoidae, Scopuridae, Capniidae, Leuctridae, Notonemouridae, Peltoperlidiae, Perlodidae and Chloroperlidiae cannot be read from the scheme, nor can it be inferred reliably from the references given. It is of course easy to guess where they would probably be placed, because the scheme is obviously strongly influenced by ILLIES (1965). However, such vagueness might be important as a requirement for the availability of names, provided ICZN would be changed as proposed by KEVAN.

The system I have proposed (1969, 1973) included fundamental changes of systematic concepts and of names. If KEVAN's proposals were followed, the nomenclatorial consequences would be much less drastic. As he rightly explained in a letter, his scheme would describe my classification like this (in an abbreviated form):

Order: Plecoptera Burmeister

- Suborder: Eustheniodea Tillyard (Antarctoperlarla Zwick)
- Infraorder: Eustheniidae Tillyard
- Infraorder: Grillopterygidae Enderlein
- Suborder: Perloidea Latreille (Nemourodea Billberg; Arctoperlarla Zwick)
Infraorder: Nemouridea Billberg
Infraorder: Pteronarcidea Ynkobson + Blanki
Infraorder: Perliidea Latreille

Such stability of nomenclature is really impressive. In the present state of knowledge, it cannot be stable if it reflects our concepts. To obtain stability, the principle of coordinate categories is used to strip names of their sense and then a stable list of names can be drawn. This, to me, appears rather senseless. If such restrictions were accepted, taxonomic texts would really not often have to change. Hopefully, their users will not be satisfied by learning lists of empty names. Rather, they will remain interested to know that (as I put it before) plecopterologists have been living on their refrigerator and washing machine for 150 years and will be interested to know why this happened. Those who have to (but sometimes do not like to) pay insect taxonomists, will be pleased to have it documented that taxonomists have achieved near to nothing since LATREILLE and BILBERG, and that systematic problems have been solved, if not by LINNAEUS, then not long after him.

Of course I realize that the present ruling (as proposed by KEVAN) is already established for taxa up to superfamilies. This is the realm of almost innumerable taxa, the domain of specialists with a knowledge of problems and concepts, be they apparent in nomenclature or not. The number of taxa to which KEVAN wants the present ruling extended is relatively modest, and this is the area of interest to non-specialists. They need help, even though taxonomy must always be expected to move as long as it is a living science.

I believe that help is under way, but from the opposite direction than the one suggested by KEVAN. "Let us not worry, therefore, about stability as it applies to biological concepts in classification; rather, we should be concerned about ways of achieving better phylogenetic analyses. Only as phylogenetic analyses progress toward an evergreater degree of probability in expressing the actual path of evolution will our classifications become increasingly stable" (The late H. H. ROSS in a discussion; reprint without bibliographical data). Progress could be made almost accidentally only as long as no scientific theory of systematics was available. However, almost 200 years after LINNAEUS, it has become available through the works of HENNIG. Certainly, the English translation of his book on insect
phylogeny (which is presently being prepared) will provide strong stimuli. I also agree with GRIFFITHS (1976) that we should free ourselves of Linnean categories. These categories had been proposed for what was thought to be classification of an unchanging product of creation, but we try to apply the same categories in the reconstruction of the evolutionary process, which LINNAEUS did not understand. His categories were meant as a support, but on different, theoretical grounds they have turned into a fence. We should leap over this instead of setting up new and even higher fences. Instead of extending this practice, ICZN should stop prescribing suffixes for categorical levels. The scale of categories is rigid and logical but it has nothing to do with evolution.

In a letter, Prof. KEVAN said that giving up fixed categorical levels would be retrograde and would lead to anarchy (which we are said to be close to anyway). This need not be. Nomenclature was correctly called our book-keeping by H. H. ROSS and modern technology should allow us to fit our book-keeping to our results, and no longer do the reverse.

There seems to be no need for a full bibliography here, so I list only the two papers describing the controversial views most clearly. Prof. KEVAN's paper was first presented, and a limited first edition of copies was distributed, during the XV International Congress of Entomology, Washington (1976). A second edition appeared as 'Notes from the Lyman Entomological Museum and Research Laboratory, No. 2' (1977a) and the complete text (1977b) is the one listed below.


Peter ZWICK
Limnologische Flussstation
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Seventh International Symposium on Plecoptera

At the Sixth International Symposium on Plecoptera in Schlitz, West Germany, in 1977, it was decided that the seventh meeting should be held in Nara, Japan. Dr. Teizi Kawai of the Nara Women's University is the organizer for this event. The symposium will be held August 19-22, 1980 at University Hall, Nara Women's University, Nara, Japan.

In addition to the presentation of papers, a field trip to Yoshino will take place. We will spend some time there at a typical mountain stream, the Takamigawa River, which is a branch of the Yoshino River. The field trip will conclude a day before the opening of the XXI SIL Congress in Kyoto.

Nara is a famous ancient city in the Kinki District of Japan. It is located in a rich fertile area in which Japanese culture has flourished from earliest times. Since the Asuka period of 552 to 646, Nara has been a region in which the finest monuments of Japanese creative genius and the superb natural beauties of the area have blended into a surpassing harmony. It will be a beautiful setting for our meetings.

For those of you who wish to present a paper, please inform Dr. Kawai of the title, time requirements, and any special equipment that you might need. A standard size 5 cm x 5 cm slide projector, a 16 mm movie projector, and a tape recorder will be available. Please also indicate any accompanying persons. The fee for the symposium will be 15,000 yen (60 US dollars) for each person.

At the conclusion of the conference, a bulletin of the proceedings of the symposium, including abstracts from the papers presented, as well as the names and addresses of those who attended will be published. Please notify Dr. Kawai soon if you plan to attend. The registration deadline is January 31, 1980. We look forward to seeing you there.
For more information please write to:

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Biological Institute
Nara Women's University
Kitauoya - Nishi - Machi
630 Nara, Japan

Bulletin Board

NEWS: Ken Stewart and Bill Stark are continuing their work on a book of the nymphs of North American stoneflies. They are being funded by National Science Foundation. We encourage all our North American colleagues to support this study which will be of benefit to everyone interested in aquatic insects.
New Journal

A new journal entitled AQUATIC INSECTS is being published on a quarterly basis by Swets Publishing Service. Prof. Dr. J. Illies is the editor-in-chief for this new periodical. AQUATIC INSECTS includes both taxonomy and ecology of aquatic insects, as well as papers on aquatic insects that were previously widely scattered in various entomological and limnological journals. Orders can be placed via a subscription agent or direct with the publisher. Subscriptions must only be made on a calendar year basis. The price for individuals is 93.50 Dutch guilders (US $45.60), and 128.50 Dutch guilders (US $62.75) for institutions. Customers in North America should write to:

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Berwyn, PA 19312
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Customers in other countries should order through:

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The Netherlands
A. R. Gauflin Stonefly Collection

The stonefly collection which Arden R. Gauflin and students have assembled over the past 30 years has been placed on loan for a 5 year period beginning 1980. The collection is now at the Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. Hopefully at the end of the 5 year loan period the collection will find a permanent home in Provo, Utah.

All inquiries and loan requests concerning the Gauflin collection should be sent to Richard W. Baumann at the above address.

Jewett Donates Stoneflies to Institutions

We have been informed that Stanley G. Jewett, Jr. has recently donated his collection of domestic aquatic insects to Oregon State University and his exotic aquatic insects to the California Academy of Sciences.

California Academy of Sciences
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, CA 94118

Oregon State University
Department of Entomology
Corvallis, OR 97331
Recent Plecoptera Literature

This section includes the Plecoptera papers published since Perla 3 was mailed two years ago. In the future the plan is to publish Perla every two years and include a literature section in every issue.

Please help us to make this section as complete and correct as possible by sending us copies of your publications and/or notes on errors found.


LILLENHÄMNER, A. (1979). Stonefly populations at high altitudes


special reference to Chironomidae (Diptera) in the rivers Laxa

community changes in relationship to in-stream alterations of a
sediment-polluted stream (Plecoptera included). Holanderia

MACAN, T. T. (1977a). A twenty-year study of the fauna in the

MACAN, T. T. (1977b). The fauna in the vegetation of a moorland
fish pond as revealed by different methods of collecting.
Hydrobiologia 55: 3-16.

macroinvertebrates in a small sedimentary drainage area of the
Haumea and Lake Erie Basin. Great Lakes Entomol. 11: 37-44.

McELLAN, L. D. (1979). New Zealand terrestrial stoneflies and some

MADSSEN, B. L. (1977). Studies of population movements in insects
associated with streams. Zool. Revy. 29: 22-29. (Dan. with
Engl. summ.).

MÅLMQVIST, B., L. H. NILSSON & B. S. SVENSSON. (1978). Dynamics of
detritus in a small stream in southern Sweden and its influence on
the distribution of the bottom animal communities. Oikos
(Copenhagen) 31: 3-16.


ZWICK, P. (1979a). Revision of the stonefly family Eustheniidae (Plecoptera), with emphasis on the fauna of the Australian Region. Aquatic Insects (Linse) 1: 17-50.