

The Fauna of Stoneflies (Insecta: Plecoptera) in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article highlights information on the study of the fauna of stoneflies existing in the watercourses of Uzbekistan. Substantiating original collections and data from literary sources, a revision of the fauna of stoneflies in Uzbekistan, which includes 48 species from 19 genera and 7 families, was conducted. The endemic species have been identified for Central Asia and Uzbekistan for the first time.

Key words: Plecoptera, stoneflies, revision, fauna, family, genus, species, endemic.

Introduction

In spite of the fact that multilateral studies were conducted on the biodiversity of Uzbekistan's ecosystems, in particular water, the available information is scarce and insufficient to solve the environmental problems of our time and, therefore, additional scientific work is required in this field. The lack of information on hydrobionts (aquatic organisms), which are the important components of indicators of the ecological state, is especially acute, and in this term, water quality of surface sources is considered to be stoneflies of the Plecoptera detachment.

The purpose of this work was to revise and study the modern species composition of the fauna of stoneflies of watercourses in Uzbekistan.

Material and methods

From May to November 2017-2019, the monitor on the sites of stonefly breeding, exposed to varying degrees of anthropogenic impact, were conducted. Moreover, the route surveys of flowing freshwater reservoirs of various types (rivers, rivulets, springs, irrigation collectors and ditches), together with the visual inspection of stones and submerged vegetation in water were carried out in 5 regions of Uzbekistan: northeastern (Tashkent city, Tashkent region), eastern (Namangan, Fergana regions), central (Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Samarkand regions), southern (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions) and southwestern (Republic of Karakalpakstan) [Mustafaeva et al., 2017].

During visual inspection of stones and submerged vegetation near the coast and on rifts, the collection of larvae/nymphs of stoneflies from water bodies was carried out manually or with tweezers, as well as a sample of macrozoobenthos was subtracted from the water body. In order to conduct this process, depending on the depth and flow rate of the watercourse, stones and other flooded objects were washed into a hydrobiological net (\varnothing 20 cm, weaved from the gauze fabric). Or collectors dug up pebbles and stones with their feet in front of a net placed against the stream so that insects would fall into the net [Teslenko and Zhiltsova, 2009].

The biomass collected in a net was carefully washed under running water, then transferred to a container with tweezers, fixing with a 70° ethanol solution and providing a label indicating the date and place of collection, coordinates, and the name of the collector. The larvae/nymphs of

stoneflies collected by visual inspection of stones and flooded objects were selected manually or with tweezers, immediately placed in a separate container and fixed with a 70° ethanol solution, which was labeled with the date and place of collection, coordinates, and the name of the collector. Later, in the laboratory of Entomology of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they analyzed the washings of macrozoobenthos according to systematic groups to levels of type, class or order according to F. Mayer's method, conducting qualitative and quantitative accounting of the collected biomass [GOST 17.1.3.07-82; Recommendations of RUz 52.25.32-97]. Microscopic examination of insects was carried out using MEIJITECHNO stereoscopic and biological microscopes.

The collection of adults of stoneflies found on plants, stones, or other objects near water bodies and near the water surface was carried out manually or with tweezers. Flying insects were caught with an entomological net by the "mowing" method over vegetation (100 strokes of 1 m in one direction and back). Then the collected insects were placed in a separate container, fixed with a 70° solution of ethanol, or, having killed, on a cotton mattress. Samples were labeled accordingly, indicating the date and place of collection, coordinates, and the name of the collector.

The identification of stoneflies was carried out mainly according to the larval stages of development (2,493 larvae/nymphs, 375 adults) using the corresponding identification tables [Teslenko and Zhiltsova, 2009].

The collected material is kept in the funds of the Entomological Collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Research results

The monitoring of the breeding sites of stoneflies was carried out in the watercourses of 5 regions of Uzbekistan (northeastern, eastern, central, southern and southwestern) and made it possible to obtain data on their uneven, sometimes even, local settlement. The survey covered 129 watercourses in 32 regions of the republic (Tashkent city, 9 regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan) and 663 samples of macrozoobenthos were collected.

The index of occurrence of stoneflies in the republic in samples of zoobenthos was 37.1%, in regions - 28.1%. Most often, stoneflies were found in the mountain-foothill watercourses of the northeastern and southern (33.3%), central (22.2%) and eastern (11.1%) regions. Stoneflies were not found in samples from the southwestern region (steppe, desert) of the republic (Republic of Karakalpakstan).

On the basis of original collections of larvae/nymphs of stoneflies in the watercourses of the republic and adults around them, as well as data from literary sources, we revised the fauna of stoneflies in Uzbekistan, taking into account synonymous names, which made it possible to clarify the composition of the fauna of stoneflies in Uzbekistan (table).

Species composition of stoneflies (Plecoptera) of watercourses in Uzbekistan

Family	Genus	Species
Group Systellognatha Enderlein, 1969 : Zwick, 2000		
Perlodidae Klapálek, 1912	<i>Isoperla</i> Banks, 1906	<i>Isoperla difformis</i> Klapálek, 1909 (= <i>Chloroperla difformis</i> Klapálek, 1909)
		<i>Isoperla</i> sp.

	<i>Mesoperlina</i> Klapálek, 1921	<i>Mesoperlina capnoptera</i> (McLachlan, 1886) (= <i>Chloroperla capnoptera</i> McLachlan, 1886 – fam. Chloroperlidae)*
		<i>Mesoperlina ochracea</i> Klapálek, 1921
		<i>Mesoperlina pecirkai</i> Klapálek, 1921*
		<i>Mesoperlina</i> sp.
	<i>Arcynopteryx</i> Klapálek, 1904	<i>Arcynopteryx compacta</i> McLachlan, 1892
	<i>Diura</i> Billberg, 1820	<i>Diura knowltoni</i> Frison, 1937**, ***
		<i>Diura</i> sp.
	<i>Filchneria</i> Klapálek, 1908	<i>Filchneria mesasiatica</i> Zhiltzova, 1971*, ***
		<i>Filchneria mongolica</i> (Klapálek, 1901)
		<i>Filchneria olgae</i> McLachlan, 1875 (= <i>Dictyopteryx olgae</i> McLachlan, 1875; <i>Skobeleva olgae</i> (McLachlan, 1875)*
		<i>Filchneria</i> sp.
Perlidae Latreille, 1802	<i>Agnentina</i> Klapálek, 1907 (= <i>Perla</i> Geoffroy, 1761)	<i>Agnentina cocandica</i> (McLachlan, 1875) (= <i>Kamimuria costulata</i> Navás, 1923; <i>Perla cocandica</i> McLachlan, 1875; <i>Phasganophora undata</i> Klapálek, 1921)
		<i>Agnentina immersa</i> (McLachlan, 1875) (= <i>Perla immersa</i> McLachlan, 1875)*
		<i>Agnentina pedata</i> (Koponen, 1949) (= <i>Phasganophora pedata</i> Koponen, 1949)*
		<i>Agnentina</i> sp. (= <i>Phasganophora</i> sp.).
	<i>Dinocras</i> Klapálek, 1907 : Claassen, 1940	<i>Dinocras cephalotes</i> (Curtis, 1827) (= <i>Perla baetica</i> Rambur, 1842; <i>Perla cephalotes</i> Curtis, 1827)
Chloroperlidae Okamoto, 1912 : Illies, 1966	<i>Chloroperla</i> Newman, 1836 (= <i>Isopteryx</i> Pictet, 1841)	<i>Chloroperla tripunctata</i> (Scopoli, 1763) (= <i>Isopteryx tripunctata</i> Scopoli, 1763)
	<i>Siphonoperla</i> Zwick, 1967	<i>Siphonoperla montana</i> Pictet, F.J., 1841 : Zwick, P. 1972 (= <i>Perla (Isopteryx) montana</i> Pictet, F.J., 1841; <i>Chloroperla montana</i> Pictet, F.J., 1841)
	<i>Xanthoperla</i> Zwick, 1967	<i>Xanthoperla curta</i> McLachlan, 1875 (= <i>Chloroperla curta</i> McLachlan, 1875)*

		<i>Xanthoperla</i> sp.
Group Euholognatha Zwick, 1973 : Zwick, 1969		
Taeniopterygidae Klapálek, 1905	<i>Mesyatsia</i> Ricker et Ross, 1975	<i>Mesyatsia tianshanica</i> (Zhiltzova, 1972) (= <i>Rhabdiopteryx tianshanica</i> Zhiltzova, 1972)*
Nemouridae Newman, 1853	<i>Amphinemura</i> Ris, 1902	<i>Amphinemura crenata</i> Koponen, 1949 (= <i>Nemoura crenata</i> Koponen, 1949)*
		<i>Amphinemura maracandica</i> (McLachlan, 1875) (= <i>Taeniopteryx</i> <i>maracandica</i> McLachlan, 1875; <i>Nemoura maracandica</i> McLachlan, 1875)*
		<i>Amphinemura mirabilis</i> (Martynov, 1928)
		<i>Amphinemura mirabilis turkestanica</i> Zhiltzova, 1978*
		<i>Amphinemura</i> sp. (<i>sulcicollis</i> Stephens?)
		<i>Amphinemura sulcicollis</i> (Stephens, 1836)
		<i>Amphinemura trialetica</i> Zhiltzova, 1957***
		<i>Amphinemura zimmermanni</i> Joost, 1970*
	<i>Mesonemoura</i> Baumann, 1975 (1971 – larvae, 1973 – imago)	<i>Mesonemoura tianshanica</i> (Zhiltzova, 1971) (= <i>Nemoura tianshanica</i> Zhiltzova, 1971; <i>Protonemoura</i> <i>tianshanica</i> Zhiltzova, 1971)*
		<i>Mesonemoura vaillanti</i> (Navás, 1922)***
		<i>Mesonemoura</i> sp.
	<i>Illiesonemoura</i> Baumann, 1975	<i>Illiesonemoura ornata</i> (McLachlan, 1875) (= <i>Nemoura ornata</i> McLachlan, 1875)*
	<i>Nemoura</i> Latreille, 1796	<i>Nemoura cinerea</i> (Retzius, 1783) (= <i>Nemoura variegata</i> Olivier, 1811; <i>Perla cinerea</i> Retzius, 1783)
		<i>Nemoura flexuosa</i> Aubert, 1949
		<i>Nemoura lepnevae</i> Zhiltzova, 1971*
Capniidae Banks, 1900 : Klapálek, 1905	<i>Capnia</i> Pictet, 1841	<i>Capnia nigra</i> (Pictet, F.J., 1833) (= <i>apicalis</i> Navás, 1930; <i>conica</i> Klapálek, 1909; <i>maynari</i> Navás, 1917; <i>Perla nigra</i> Pictet, F.J., 1833)
		<i>Capnia prolongata</i> Zhiltzova, 1969*

		<i>Capnia turkestanica</i> Kimmins, 1950*
		<i>Capnia</i> sp.
	<i>Eucapnopsis</i> Okamoto, 1922	<i>Eucapnopsis</i> sp. (<i>stigmatica</i> Aubert?)
		<i>Eucapnopsis stigmatica</i> Okamoto, 1922
		<i>Eucapnopsis stigmatica transversa</i> Aubert, 1959
		<i>Eucapnopsis</i> sp.
	<i>Mesocapnia</i> Raušer, 1968	<i>Mesocapnia altaica</i> (Zapekina-Dulkeit, 1955) (= <i>Capnia altaica</i> Zapekina- Dulkeit, 1955*, ***)
Leuctridae Klapálek, 1905	<i>Leuctra</i> Stephens, 1835	<i>Leuctra digitata</i> Kempny, 1899
Total: Family - 7	Genus – 19	Species and subspecies - 48

Note: * - endemics of the mountains of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, ** - identified for the first time for Central Asia, *** - identified for the first time for Uzbekistan.

It can be seen from the data in the table that the fauna of stoneflies (Plecoptera) in Uzbekistan includes 48 species from 19 genera and 7 families, of which 2 species are established to subspecies and 9 to genus.

The Systellognatha group is represented by 22 species from 10 genera and 3 families: Perlodidae - 13 species from 5 genera, Perlidae - 5 species from 2 genera and Chloroperlidae - 4 species from 3 genera. Of these, 7 species are endemics of the mountains of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, 1 species was identified for the first time for Central Asia and 2 species were identified for the first time for Uzbekistan.

More than half of the fauna of the Systellognatha group consists of species of the Perlodidae family (13 species or 59.1%) belonging to 5 genera: *Mesoperlina* and *Filchneria* - 4 species each, *Diura* and *Isoperla* - 2 species each, *Arcynopteryx* - 1 species, then species of the Perlidae family (5 species or 22.7%) belonging to 2 genera: *Agnentina* - 4 species, *Dinocras* - 1 species and the family Chloroperlidae (4 species or 18.2%) - 3 genera: *Xanthoperla* - 2 species, *Chloroperla* and *Siphonoperla* - 1 species each.

Among modern collections, the following are widespread and numerous: *Mesoperlina pecirkai* (Klapálek, 1921) in northeastern, eastern, and southern regions and *Diura knowltoni* (Frison, 1937) in northeastern, central, and southern regions, less widely species are *Xanthoperla curta* (McLachlan, 1875) in north -east and central regions) and locally: *Mesoperlina ochracea* (Klapálek, 1921) in the eastern region, *Filchneria mesasiatica* (Zhiltzova, 1971) and *Agnentina immersa* (McLachlan, 1875) in the northeastern region.

The Eucholognatha group is represented by 26 species from 9 genera of 4 families: Taeniopterygidae - 1 species from 1 genus, Nemouridae - 15 species from 4 genera, Capniidae - 9 species from 3 genera, Leuctridae - 1 species from 1 genus. Of these, 11 species are endemics of the mountains of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, 3 species have been identified for the first time in Uzbekistan.

More than half of the fauna of the Eucholognatha group consists of species of the Nemouridae family (15 species or 57.7%) belonging to 4 genera: *Amphinemura* - 8 species,

Nemoura and *Mesonemoura* - 3 species each and *Illiesonemoura* - 1 species, then species of the Capniidae family (9 species or 34, 6%), belonging to 3 genera: *Capnia* and *Eucapnisis* - 4 species each and *Mesocapnia* - 1 species and then 2 families (1 species each or 3.8%): Taeniopterugidae: genus *Mesyatsia* - 1 species and Leuctridae: genus *Leuctra* - 1 species.

Of the modern collections, they are widespread and numerous: *Amphinemura trialetica* Zhiltzova, 1957, *Mesonemoura tianshanica* (Zhiltzova, 1971) and *Mesonemoura vaillanti* (Navás, 1922) (northeastern, eastern and southern regions) and locally: *Amphinemura mirabilis turkestanica* Zhiltzova, 1978 (southern region) and *Mesocapnia altaica* (Zapekina-Dulkeit, 1955) (northeastern region).

Conclusion

The monitor of stoneflies was carried out in 129 watercourses of 5 regions (32 districts) of the republic: northeastern (Tashkent city, Tashkent region), eastern (Namangan, Fergana regions), central (Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Samarkand regions), southern (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions) and southwestern (Republic of Karakalpakstan), made it possible to obtain data on their uneven, sometimes even, local settlement.

The index of occurrence of stoneflies in the republic in samples of zoobenthos was 37.1%, in regions - 28.1%. Most often, stoneflies were found in the mountain-foothill watercourses of the northeastern and southern (33.3%), central (22.2%) and eastern (11.1%) regions. Stoneflies were not found in samples from the southwestern region (steppe, desert) of the republic (Republic of Karakalpakstan).

After revising the literature data and own collections, the fauna of stoneflies (Plecoptera) in Uzbekistan includes 48 species from 19 genera and 7 families, of which 2 species were established to subspecies and 9 species to genus; 18 species of stoneflies are endemics of the mountains of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, 1 species was first identified for the fauna of Central Asia (*Diura knowltoni* (Frison, 1937)) and 5 species - for Uzbekistan (*Diura knowltoni* (Frison, 1937); *Filchneria mesasiatica* (Zhiltzova, 1971); *Amphinemura trialetica* (Zhiltzova, 1957); *Mesonemoura vaillanti* (Navás, 1922); *Mesocapnia altaica* (Zapekina-Dulkeit, 1955)). Species superiority (54.2% of the total number of species) is shifted towards the group of phyto- and detritivores - Euclognatha, instead of 45.8% of the group of predators - Systellognatha.

The revealed species composition of the detachment of Plecoptera of Uzbekistan cannot yet be considered complete. This can be judged by comparing the species composition of the Plecoptera fauna of the countries of Central Asia adjacent to Uzbekistan (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan). It can be assumed that further research (new foothill-mountain streams, collections in the autumn-winter and early spring periods, molecular genetic studies) will be able not only to clarify the species composition, but to replenish the list of species given in this work and expand the understanding of the biological features of stoneflies in the foothill-mountain streams of Uzbekistan.

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