The Capnia-species of Abisko (Plecoptera).

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The late Dr. Simon Bengtsson has in »Insektfaunan inom Abisko Nationalpark» (K. Sv. Vet. Akad. skr. i Naturskyddsär., 18, pp. 58—60, 1931) dealt with the *Plecoptera* collected in Abisko by Mr. K.-H. Forsslund and Dr. Lars Brundin. Of the family *Capnidae* he recorded the following three species: *Capnia? atra* Mort., *Capnia sparre-schneideri* Esb.-Pet., and *Capnia tenuis* Bgtn. (nom. nud.). The records were repeated in Bengtsson's »Plecopterologische Studien. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Plecopteren Schwedens» (Lunds Universitets Årsskr. N. F. Avd. 2, Bd 29, No. 5, 1933) where *Capnia tenuis* was described and the specimens from Abisko of *Capnia? atra* Mort. were included in the description of *Capnia praerupta* Bgtn. *Capnia atra* Mort. was not included in Bengtsson's list of the Swedish species.

By the kindness of Prof. O. Lundblad I have got an opportunity of examining the material from Abisko previously dealt with by Bengtsson and now belonging to the Natural History Museum of Stockholm. Only the following two species are present. The determinations by Bengtsson — according to his labels — are indicated in parentheses.

Capnia atra Mort. — I ♂ labelled »På järnvägsbanken vid Nuoljatunneln ¾ 1929» (Capnia sp.) — 4 ♀♀ without dates (Capnia ? atra). — I ♀ »Betula nana mosse vid Naturv. Stat. ¾ 1928» (Capnia ? atra). — 4 ♀♀ »Abisko, K.-H. F.» (Capnia ? atra). — I ♂ 3 ♀ »vid stranden av Torne Träsk ¾ Brundin» (Capnia sparre-schneideri). — I ♂ I ♀ »Betula nana mosse N. naturv. stat. ¾ (Capnia sparre-schneideri). — 2 ♀♀ without dates (Capnia sparre-schneideri).

Capnia sparre-schneideri Esb.-Pet. — 1 \(\times \) "Vadvetj. 17 K.-H. F." (Capnia tenuis Bgtn.) — 1 \(\times \) without date (Capnia tenuis Bgtn.).

The following synonymy has been caused by the revision of this part of the material, dealt with by Bengtsson in his papers.

Capnia atra Mort.

Capnia atra Morton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1896, p. 58, Pl. 2, fig. Capnia atra Morton, Ent. Mo. Mag. LXV, p. 133, Pl. VII, fig. 16—19, 24 (1929).

Capnia ? atra Bengtsson, K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Skr. Natursk.är., 18, p. 59, 1931 (nom. nud.).

Capnia sparre-schneideri Bengtsson, ibid. p. 59, 1931 (nom. nud.), (nec Esb.-Pet.).

Capnia Sparre-Schneideri Bengtsson, Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N. F. Avd. 2, Bd 29, No. 5 p. 32, fig. 25—26 (1933), (nec Esb.-Pet.)

Capnia praerupta Bengtsson, ibid. p. 34-35, fig. 29-30 (1933).

Capnia sparre-schneideri Esb.-Pet.

Capnia Sparre Schneideri Esben-Petersen, Tromsö Mus. Aarsheft. 31—32, p. 83—84, fig. a—c (1910).

Capnia tenuis Bengtsson, K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Skr. Natursk.är. 18, p. 59, 1931

(nom. nud.).

Capnia tenuis Bengtsson, Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N. F. Avd. 2, Bd 29, No. 5, p. 33-34, fig. 27-28 (1933).

The revision of the specimens from Abisko has thus verified that Mr. J. S. W. Koponen was right when he in »Enumeratio Insectorum Fenniae, IV, p. 6» without explanations cited C. Sparre-Schneideri Bengts. as a synonym of C. atra Mort. and C. tenuis Bengts. as a synonym of C. sparre-schneideri Esb.-Pet. Bengtsson's species C. praerupta was, however, hitherto obscure and impossible to understand from his description and figures only. The fact that Bengtsson apparently was unaquainted with Morton's paper in Ent. Mo. Mag. 1929 with its splendid figures of C. atra declares his unfortunate confusion of the species.

The two species in question are closely allied and habitually very similar. The subgenital plate of the \mathcal{Q} of C. sparre-schneideri Esb.-Pet. is smoothly rounded and has a pair of slender, diverging processes projecting out over its hind margin. The subgenital plate of the \mathcal{Q} of C. atra Mort. is distally more or less transverse (very rarely rounded) and has no projecting processes but a pair of lateral, small, dark plates are present. The \mathcal{J} of C. atra Mort. has a pair of small but distinct dorsal processes on the anterior margin of the 7th tergit. The \mathcal{J} of C. sparre-schneideri Esb.-Pet. has no such processes.

The figures given by Esben-Petersen (1910) and Morton (1929) are sufficient for an easy determination of the two species.