

New Data on Niphargidae (Amphipoda) from Northern Macedonia, *Niphargus lowryi* sp. nov.

(Contribution to the Knowledge of the Amphipoda 326)

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ABSTRACT. New species of subterranean freshwater species, *Niphargus lowryi*, sp. nov. (Amphipoda, fam. Niphargidae) from the springs near St. Naum Monastery on Ohrid Lake, Northern Macedonia, is described and figured. This species was collected mixed with numerous specimens of *N. sanctinaumi* S. Karaman, 1943. The relation of this species to other species of *Niphargus* from Northern Macedonia and Greece is discussed.

Introduction

The subterranean fauna of Amphipoda in Northern Macedonia has been studied intensively mainly by Stanko Karaman (1929, 1931, 1933, 1943, 1957, 1959), S. Karaman & G. Karaman (1959), and later by G. Karaman (1960, 1963, 1973, 1977, 2020a, b), Karaman & Pinkster (1987), and Gabrovsky *et al.* (2017). Regarding the family Niphargidae, nearly 20 taxa of this family have been discovered and described from 1929 to today. This fauna, however, is still only partially known, confirmed by the present discovery of a new species of *Niphargus* Schiöde, 1849 from this country, *N. lowryi* sp. nov. This species was collected in 1968 from a spring near the Monastery St. Naum at the coast of Ohrid Lake, amongst numerous specimens of *Niphargus sanctinaumi* S. Karaman, 1943. Numerous subsequent attempts to collect this species, were unsuccessful.

Materials and methods

The specimen used in this study was collected in the spring near Monastery St. Naum and preserved in 70% ethanol and is deposited in Karaman's Collection in Podgorica, Montenegro. The studied specimen was immersed in a solution of glycerin and water for study with a WILD M20 microscope and drawn manually using a camera lucida. The dissected body-parts were mounted in Liquid of Faure as permanent slides.

Some morphological terminology and setal formulae follow G. Karaman (1969, 2012): for the last mandibular palp article (A = A-setae on outer face; B = B-setae on inner face; D = lateral marginal D-setae; E = distal long E-setae) and for the propodus of gnathopods 1 and 2 (S = corner S-spine; L = lateral slender serrate L-spines; M = corner facial M-setae; R = subcorner R-spine on inner face).

The terms “setae” and “spines” are used based on shape, not origin. The study is based on morphological, ecological, and zoogeographical data.

Keywords: taxonomy, new species, *Niphargus lowryi*, Amphipoda, subterranean waters, Ohrid Lake region, Northern Macedonia

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