A NEW SPECIES OF PARALEPTOPHLEBIA FROM TENNESSEE (EPHEMEROPTERA: LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE)1

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ABSTRACT: A distinctive new species of mayfly, Paraleptophlebia kirchneri, is described and illustrated from Trousdale County, Tennessee. The adult male of the new species is easily distinguished from all other North American species by the long penis lobes with a ventral-subterminal, forked appendage.

The genus Paraleptophlebia in North America presently includes 36 species (Edmunds et al. 1976, Harper and Harper 1986, and Robotham and Allen 1988). The taxonomy of the northeastern and southeastern [geographic subdivisions after Edmunds et al. (1976)] species are relatively well known because of the excellent taxonomic studies of Berner (1975), Burks (1953), and Traver (1935). Using the combination of abdominal color and genital differences, adult males can be readily identified using existing keys (Traver 1935, Burks 1953).

Recently, collecting in northcentral Tennessee revealed the presence of a distinctive new species that is described herein. The terminology follows Traver (1935).

Paraleptophlebia kirchneri, NEW SPECIES

Male imago (in alcohol): Length of body and forewing 6 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown with darker markings on thoracic pleural folds. Legs light brown. Wings hyaline, longitudinal veins light brown, crossveins colorless. Slight milky cloud in stigmatic area. Tergite 1 dark brown, tergites 2-6 white, each with narrow black posterior transverse band and posterolateral mark. Tergites 8-10 brown. Sternites 2-7 hyaline white. Sternites 8-9 stained with brown. Midventral ganglionic marks orange on all sternites. Genital forceps white, penes light brown. Each penis lobe long with a ventral-subterminal, slightly sclerotized, forked appendage, the outer tooth longer (Figs. 1-3). Caudal filaments white.

Female imago (in alcohol): Length of body 7 mm, forewing 6.5 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Legs light brown. Wings hyaline, longitudinal veins and crossveins light brown. Abdominal segments brown with purple-black shading along posterior margin of tergites. Posterior margin of abdominal sternum 9 with a deep broadly rounded excavation.

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Etymology: The patronym honors the aquatic biologist and good friend, Ralph Fred Kirchner. The senior author has traveled many thousands of miles with Fred in search of species of mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies.

Material Examined: Holotype, male imago, Tennessee: Trousdale County, tributary to Second Creek, Crenshaw Road, 9 April 1994, B. C. Kondratieff and R. F. Kirchner. Paratype female, same data as holotype.

The holotype and paratype will be deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Diagnosis: The shape and armature of the penes of *P. kirchneri* are not similar to those of any other described North American species. The long penis lobes with a ventral-subterminal, forked appendage, with the outer tooth longer, is unique to the genus (Figs. 1-3).

Remarks. Other species of mayflies collected with *P. kirchneri* were *Acentrella carolina* (Banks) and *Stenonema femoratum* (Say). Additionally, *Helopicus rickeri* Stark, a rare species of stonefly (Perlodidae) occurs at the type locality.

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LITERATURE CITED


