

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

NOTES ON DISTRIBUTION AND ORTHOGRAPHY ASSOCIATED WITH SOME POORLY KNOWN NORTH AMERICAN MAYFLIES (EPHEMEROPTERA)^{1,2,3}W. P. McCafferty⁴

Caurinella idahoensis Allen was described from a single larva from Idaho County, Idaho by Allen (1984). Both the monobasic genus and the species have been considered rare endemics in Idaho since that time. Additional material of this species from Montana are held in the Purdue Entomological Research Collection as follows: two larvae, Montana, Missoula Co., 0.6 miles below Lolo Pass, 6 June, 1994, D. L. Gustafson.

Baetis rusticans McDunnough was described from adults from Quebec by McDunnough (1925). Subsequently it was reported from New Brunswick, New York, Ohio, Ontario (Walley 1927, Traver 1935, Eidt 1975, Randolph and McCafferty 1998), and questionably from Texas (Baumgardner et al. 1997). The New Brunswick (Eidt 1975) and Ohio (Randolph and McCafferty 1998) records are strictly from misidentified larvae attributable to the common species *B. tricaudatus* Dodds. Although the integrity of *B. rusticans* is somewhat in doubt, larvae have never been correctly associated. Ide's (1937) description of the larva of the *fuscatus* group species *B. rusticans* was actually based on incorrectly associated, non-reared larval variants of the *rhodani* group species *B. tricaudatus*; see also Morihara and McCafferty (1979), under *B. tricaudatus*. Use of Burks (1953) larval key to species has more than likely been the source of subsequent misidentifications of *B. tricaudatus* as *B. rusticans*.

In the inventory of the Canadian mayfly fauna recently presented by McCafferty and Randolph (1998), one species, *Ephemerella moffatae* Allen, was inadvertently left off the list. That species is known only from a small sample of larvae from the Athabasca River in Alberta at this time (Allen 1977). The species should be added to the Canadian and Alberta checklists.

Cara Flinn (formerly Cara Rowbotham) has kindly informed me that in the original description of the Arkansas species *Paraleptophlebia calcarica*, for which she was the primary author (see Rowbotham and Allen 1988), her name had been inadvertently misspelled. The species therefore should be emended to *P. calcarica* Rowbotham and Allen. Also, the specific epithet of this species has often been misspelled as *calcarita* in lists of species appearing since its description (e.g., McCafferty 1996). Unfortunately, the misspelling of the author's name must remain as such with respect to the authorship of the publication itself, because of requirements associated with bibliographic tracking.

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¹ Received August 28, 2000; Accepted September 20, 2000.

² Research supported in part by NSF grant DEB-9901577.

³ Purdue ARP Journal No. 16362.

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BOOK RECEIVED AND BRIEFLY NOTED

SOLITARY WASPS. BEHAVIOR AND NATURAL HISTORY. Kevin M. O'Neill. 2001. Comstock Publishing Associates. 406 pp. Cloth \$39.95.

A general survey of the natural history and behavior of solitary wasps. Topics covered include: classification of solitary wasps and their relation to other Hymenoptera, foraging and nesting behaviors, mating and parental strategies, thermoregulation, natural enemies, defensive strategies, and directions for future research. Numerous comprehensive tables of quantitative data are provided as resource references for biologists.