Copyright © 2008 · Magnolia Press



Revision of Madeiran mayflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera)

JEAN-LUC GATTOLLIAT¹, SAMANTHA J. HUGHES^{2, 3}, MICHAEL T. MONAGHAN^{4, 5} & MICHEL SARTORI¹

¹Museum of Zoology, Palais de Rumine, Place Riponne 6, CH-1014 Lausanne, Switzerland.

E-mail: jean-luc.gattolliat@vd.ch; michel.sartori@vd.ch

² Centre for Macaronesian Studies, University of Madeira, Penteada Campus, Funchal 9000-390, Portugal. *E-mail: samantha@uma.pt*

³ Forest Research Centre, Technical University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, Lisbon, Portugal. E-mail: sammynol@isa.utl.pt

⁴Leibniz-Institute for Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB), Müggelseedamm 310, 12587 Berlin, Germany. E-mail: monaghan@igb-berlin.de

⁵ Entomology Department, Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, UK

Abstract

A comprehensive revision of the mayflies (Ephemeroptera) inhabiting the island of Madeira (Portugal) is presented, based on newly collected specimens and DNA sequence analysis. Disregarding a report of a single *Centroptilum* female subimago that is very likely a misidentification, the Madeira mayfly fauna encompasses three species, all belonging to the Baetidae. Previous reports of the continental species *Cloeon dipterum* Linnaeus, 1758 are erroneous, as all examined specimens belong to the new species *Cloeon peregrinator* n.sp. Gattolliat and Sartori. *Baetis atlanticus* Soldán & Godunko, 2006 is by far the most common and abundant species on the island. A second new species, *B. enigmaticus* n.sp. Gattolliat and Sartori is established for larvae presenting rheophilous adaptations similar to those of *B. pseudorhod-ani* Müller-Liebenau, 1971 from the Canary Islands.

Key words: Madeira, Cloeon dipterum, Baetis rhodani, revision, new species

Introduction

The earliest known reference to Ephemeroptera from the island of Madeira (Portugal) is attributed to Hagen (1865), who mentioned two species of Baetidae, *Cloe dipterum* (Linnaeus, 1758) and a new species, *Cloe maderensis* Hagen, 1865. Eaton (1871) later proposed the synonymy of *Cloe maderensis* with *Baetis rhodani* (Pictet, 1843). More than 75 years later, *Cloeon dipterum* and *Baetis rhodani* were again confirmed as the only two species occurring on the island (Brinck & Scherer 1961). A third species, *Centroptilum* sp., was mentioned based on a single female subimago (Classey 1966). In her revision of European *Baetis* species, Müller-Liebenau (1969) confirmed the presence of *B. rhodani* in Madeira, and again in a separate study of the mayflies from the Canary Islands (Müller-Liebenau 1971). Malmqvist (1988) was the first to provide ecological data for *B. rhodani* on Madeira, followed by studies of distribution and ecology by Stauder (1991; 1995). In addition to *C. dipterum* and *B. rhodani*, Stauder (1991) also reported the occurrence of *B. pseudorhodani* Müller-Liebenau, 1971, a species described from the Canary Islands, in two streams on Madeira. These four species were included in the first comprehensive catalogue of Madeiran freshwater macroinvertebrates (Hughes *et al.* 1998). Most recently, Soldán & Godunko (2006) suggested that *B. pseudorhodani* on Madeira