



Imagos of *Camelobaetidius cayumba* (Traver & Edmunds, 1968) (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae)

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The genus *Camelobaetidius* Demoulin (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) is represented in South America by 28 species: 19 of them are described based on nymphs, three based solely on adults, and only six based on nymphs and adults (Salles & Serrão, 2005; Dominguez *et al.*, 2006; Boldrini & Salles, 2009; Salles & Nascimento, 2009; Boldrini *et al.*, 2010). *Camelobaetidius cayumba* (Traver & Edmunds, 1968) was described from nymphs and can be distinguished, among other characteristics, by the inner margin of the second segment of labial palp pointed, thoracic gill absent at base of forelegs, claws with 15–18 denticles, and terminal filament about as long as cerci. It has been reported from Peru (Traver & Edmunds, 1968), French Guiana (Thomas *et al.*, 2003), and Brazil (Salles & Serrão, 2005). The aim of the present paper is to describe the adults of *C. cayumba* from reared nymphs. The specimens were collected on rocky substrate of streams, and the adults were obtained by rearing these nymphs in the laboratory. Terms used in descriptions of thorax are in accordance to Kluge (1994). The material examined is housed in the Zoological Collection Norte Capixaba, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, São Mateus, ES (CZNC), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, AM (INPA), and Entomological Collection of the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, PE (UFPE).

Camelobaetidius cayumba (Traver & Edmunds, 1968)

(Figs. 1–7)

Diagnoses. Male: (1) anteronotal and metascutellar protuberance rounded (Fig. 2); (2) terga of abdominal segments II–III and VI medially with remarkable dark marks, segment II with subrectangular mark, segment III with W-shaped mark, and segment VI with spots without form (Fig. 1); (3) forceps segment I without distomedial projection; (4) posterior margin of subgenital plate convex, posteriorly projected (Fig. 3). Female: (1) anteronotal and metascutellar protuberance rounded; and (2) abdominal terga with segments I–II and V medially with dark spots without form (Fig. 4).

Male imago. Body: 4.0–4.5 mm; cerci broken; forewing: 4.1–4.2 mm; hind wing: 0.8 mm; tibia I: 1.4 mm; tibia II: 1.0 mm; tibia III: 0.8–0.9 mm (n=2).

Head (Figs. 1, 2). Coloration brown; compound eyes yellowish black, turbinate portion reddish. Antenna with scape and pedicel light brown, flagellum light yellow.

Thorax (Figs. 1, 2). Pronotum dark brown; mesonotum brown with medioparapsidal suture darker, sublateroscutum light brown, posterior scutal protuberance dark brown; metanotum dark brown; prosternum whitish. Anteronotal protuberance rounded. Metascutellar protuberance rounded. Legs. Yellowish. Tarsi segments II of middle and hind legs with a small apical spine (Fig. 3). Leg I: tibia 2.1× length of femur; tarsi 1.3× length of femur. Leg II: tibia 1.4× length of femur; tarsi 0.2× length of femur. Leg III: tibia 1.5× length of femur; tarsi 0.2× length of femur. Forewing membrane hyaline; veins light brown; stigmatic area with four cross veins not touching subcostal vein; marginal intercalary veins paired, except between veins ICu₂ and A; length of forewing about 2.6× width. Hind wing membrane and veins hyaline with two complete longitudinal veins; costal process pointed, located on basal third.

Abdomen (Fig. 1). Terga light brown; segments II–III and VI medially with remarkable dark marks, segment II with a subrectangular mark, segment III with a mark in W-shaped, and segment VI with spots without form; and segments IV–V lighter. Tracheation black. Sterna yellowish, with segments VII–IX whitish. Caudal filaments white washed with