



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4007.1.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:AA8F1F18-89B7-4E7E-B746-5F981FE94BF8>

A new species of *Tricorythopsis* Traver, 1958 (Leptohiphidae) and occurrence of *Pannota* (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) species in Amapá state, Brazil

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were to describe a new species of *Tricorythopsis* based on adults, and to report for the first time the following species and genera in Amapá state, Brazil: *Amanahyphes saguassu* Salles & Molineri, *Macunahyphes australis* (Banks), *Macunahyphes pemonensis* Molineri, Grillet, Nieto, Dominguez & Guerrero, *Tricorythodes yapekuna* Belmont, Salles & Hamada, *Tricorythopsis faeculopsis* Belmont, Salles & Hamada, *Tricorythopsis pseudogibbus* Dias & Salles, *Tricorythopsis rondoniensis* (Dias, Cruz & Ferreira), *Tricorythopsis yucupe* Dias, Salles & Ferreira (Leptohiphidae), *Coryphorus aquilus* Peters (Coryphoridae) and *Brasilocaenis* (Caenidae). *Macunahyphes pemonensis* is recorded for the first time in Brazil. *Tricorythopsis yusuaia* sp. nov., can be distinguished from congeners by the following combination of characteristics: abdomen with black and reddish marks, a strongly sclerotized spine present on the base of the median filament, and the base and lateral margins of penes being sclerotized.

Key words: aquatic insects, mayfly, taxonomy, Caenoidea, Ephemeroidea

Introduction

The infraorder Pannota includes fifteen families (Austremereillidae, Caenidae, Coryphoridae, Dicercomizidae, Ephemerellidae, Ephemerythidae, Leptohiphidae, Machadorythidae, Melanemerellidae, Neoephemeridae, Philolimniidae, Teloganellidae, Teloganodidae, Trichorythidae and Vietnamellidae) (McCafferty & Wang 2000; Ogden *et al.* 2005; Jacobus & McCafferty 2006). It is a diverse group characterized primarily by having mature nymphs with less than half of the length of the wing pads fused (McCafferty & Edmunds 1979; McCafferty & Wang 2000). Four of the families mentioned above occur in Brazil: Caenidae, Coryphoridae, Melanemerellidae and Leptohiphidae, the latter family being one of the most diverse in South America (Salles & Molineri 2006). The presence of high biodiversity in the South American continent is well known, but many regions still lack systematic collections, especially in the Amazon Basin (Molineri 2006) and in the Guyana Shield region (Molineri *et al.* 2001; Domínguez *et al.* 2006). Amapá state is situated in these regions, located in the extreme north of Brazil, bordered by French Guiana, Suriname and the Atlantic Ocean. There are only four species of Ephemeroptera recorded in this state, none of which are in Pannota (Salles *et al.* 2015; Molineri 2006). Given this fact, the objectives of this study were to increase knowledge of the distribution of Pannota fauna and to describe a new species of *Tricorythopsis* from Amapá state, Brazil.

Material and Methods

The collection was done in Amapá state, Brazil in August 2011 and August 2013. Adults were collected with a light trap and nymphs with an aquatic insect net. The individuals collected were preserved in 80% ethanol. The length of the body, mesonotum and caudal filaments were measured using a stereoscopic microscope with a millimetric ocular. The wings and genitalia were mounted on microscope slides using Euparal® as the mounting