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Two new species of *Tricorythodes* Ulmer, 1920 (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) from Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

Two news species of *Tricorythodes* are described from both, nymph and male imago: *Tricorythodes chalaza* **sp. nov.** and *Tricorythodes diasae* **sp. nov.** Imagoes of *T. diasae* **sp. nov.** can be characterized as follows: vein CuP of wings absent or incomplete; distal 3/4 of hind legs black; inner margins of styliger plate projected; penes rectangular with lateral margins sclerotized, forming two distal lobes inserted apico-dorsally with rounded margins whereas imagoes of *T. chalaza* **sp. nov.** present: vein CuP incomplete or absent; inner margins of styliger plate projected; basal swelling on segment II of forceps shaded with black; penes pyramidal with lateral margins sclerotized, divided apically.

Key words: Atlantic Rainforest, Neotropics, Rio de Janeiro State

Introduction

Widely distributed in South America, the Pan American genus *Tricorythodes* was erected by Ulmer (1920) for the species *Tricorythus explicatus* Eaton, 1892 (Dias *et al*. 2009). According to Domínguez *et al.* (2006), the genus shows great specific diversity and those authors expect the description of several new species from the Neotropics. Currently, 20 species are known to occur in South America, nine of which also reported from Brazil: *Tricorythodes arequita* Molineri, 2002 (Rio Grande do Sul State); *T. barbus* Allen, 1967 (Santa Catarina State); *T. bullus* Allen, 1967 (Santa Catarina and Rio de Janeiro States); *T. cristatus* Allen, 1967 (Southern Region); *T. molinerii* Dias and Salles, 2006 (Minas Gerais State); *T. quizeri* Molineri, 2002 (Mato Grosso State); *T. rondoniensis* Dias, Cruz and Ferreira, 2009 (Roraima and Rondônia States); *T. sallesi* Dias, Cabette and Souza, 2009 (Mato Grosso State); and *T. santarita* Traver, 1959 (Rio de Janeiro State) (Da-Silva *et al.* 2009; Dias *et al.* 2009; Salles 2010).

Two new species of *Tricorythodes* were collected on Macaé river Basin (Rio de Janeiro State - Brazil), at the municipalities of Nova Friburgo, Casimiro de Abreu and Macaé.

Material and methods

Specimens were preserved in 80% ethanol. Adults were caught on light traps. Association of male imagoes and nymphs were possible by dissecting the end of the abdomen of male mature nymphs, allowing observation of the subimago genitalia. Adult females of both species are unknown. Type material is deposited at Coleção Entomológica José Alfredo Pinheiro Dutra (DZRJ)—Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro / UFRJ. Gill formula is in accordance to Molineri (2003), and show the number of membranous lamellae on abdominal segments II–VII. Drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida. Gills and genitalia were drawn at microscope stereoscope by temporary mounting on slides with 70% ethanol gel. Collecting sites were marked with a GPS using the *datum* WGS84.

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