



## Three new species of the genus *Cloeodes* Traver (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from Uruguay

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### Abstract

The genus *Cloeodes* is poorly reported for Uruguay, until now only *C. aymara* was described from this region. Here we describe three new species of *Cloeodes* from this country: *C. dialutoi*, *C. guenoa* and *C. vaimaca*, all of them based on nymphs. The species *C. opacus* is reported for the first time in Uruguay. A discussion of each taxon is included as well as drawings of the new species. A revised and updated key for male imagoes and nymphs of South American species of *Cloeodes* is presented.

**Key words.** South America, taxonomy, aquatic insects, biodiversity

### Resumen

El género *Cloeodes* está pobremente representado en Uruguay, hasta el momento solo *C. aymara* fue descrita para esta región. En este trabajo describimos, a partir de ninfas, tres especies nuevas de *Cloeodes* para este país: *C. dialutoi*, *C. guenoa* y *C. vaimaca*. La especie *C. opacus* es reportada por primera vez para Uruguay. Se incluye una discusión para cada taxón así como dibujos de las especies nuevas. Se incluye también una clave actualizada para los machos adultos y las ninfas de todas las especies de *Cloeodes* para América del Sur.

**Palabras claves.** América del Sur, taxonomía, insectos acuáticos, biodiversidad

### Introduction

Traver (1938) established the genus *Cloeodes* based on three species from Puerto Rico. Waltz & McCafferty (1987b) redefined the genus keeping only one of the initial species in the genus: *C. maculipes*. They redefined the genus and transferred some species to *Cloeodes*. They also established a monotypic genus *Bernerius* (1987a) and placed it as the “sister genus of *Cloeodes*”. In 2008, Nieto & Richard synonymized *Bernerius* with *Cloeodes* based on cladistic analysis.

*Cloeodes* has a pantropical distribution and can be found in a broad diversity of habitats (Domínguez et al., 2006). Currently this genus includes 14 recognized species in South America, known as follows: five from nymphs, four from adults and five from both nymphs and adults (Nieto & Richard, 2008; Gonçalves et al., 2010). We do not include *C. stelzneri* (Weyenbergh) and *C. nocturnus* (Navás) following Nieto & Richard (2008) who proposed both species as *nomen dubia*.

In Uruguay *Cloeodes* was reported for the first time in 1987b, when Waltz & McCafferty transferred *Baetis aymara* (Traver, 1971) to this genus. Until now, this species, known from adults, was the only species reported from this country. In this paper, three new species are described, based on nymphs. *Cloeodes opacus* Nieto & Rich-