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Contribution to the knowledge of the mayfly genus *Teloganella* Ulmer, 1939 (Ephemeroptera: Ephemerelloidea)

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Abstract. We consider the genus *Janohyphella* Selvakumar, Sivaramakrishnan & Jacobus, 2014 (Ephemeroptera: Teloganodidae) to be a new junior synonym of *Teloganella* Ulmer, 1939 [= *Janohyphella*, **syn. n.**] based on comparative examination of new and previously studied materials from Malaysia and India. Thus, we propose the following new combination, *Teloganella indica*, **comb. n.**, and provide new or modified diagnoses for this species, *T. umbrata* Ulmer, 1939 and the genus *Teloganella* Ulmer, 1939.

Key words: *Teloganella*, *Janohyphella*, Ephemerelloidea, Teloganodidae, Pantricyrithi, new synonym, new combination

Introduction

The mayfly genus *Teloganella* Ulmer, 1939 was described based on a female subimago of a single species, *T. umbrata* Ulmer, 1939, from southern Sumatra (Ulmer 1939). Peters & Peters (1993) and Wang *et al.* (1995) provided early descriptive data for the egg, larva and male & female imagoes; Kluge (2004) and Jacobus & McCafferty (2006) provided additional details. The genus, and not necessarily just the species *T. umbrata*, has been reported also from Thailand and the Malay Peninsula in general, the north Celebes, Borneo and disjunctly from southern India (Edmunds & Polhemus 1990, Soldán 2001, Sites *et al.* 2001, Sartori *et al.* 2003, Kluge 2004).

The familial affinities and phylogenetic relationships of *Teloganella* have been considered uncertain (Sites *et al.* 2001, Soldán 2001, Sartori *et al.* 2003, Kluge 2004, Ogden *et al.* 2009). Undoubtedly though, *Teloganella* belongs to the superfamily Ephemerelloidea, which is comprised of Ephemerellidae, Leptoxyphidae, Teloganodidae, Tricorythidae and related families. The position of *Teloganella* within Ephemerelloidea, on the other hand, has been the subject of much disagreement. In various publications *Teloganella* is placed either in the family Ephemerellidae, Tricorythidae, Teloganodidae, Melanemerellidae (e.g., Ulmer 1939, Edmunds & Polhemus 1990, Peters & Peters 1993, Wang *et al.* 1995, Jacobus & McCafferty 2006) or in its own monotypic family Teloganellidae (e.g., McCafferty & Wang 2000; Ogden *et al.* 2009). In its turn, the taxon Teloganodidae is regarded either in the family rank (e.g., McCafferty & Wang 1997, 2000) or as a subfamily Teloganodinae; it is placed either in Ephemerellidae in the wide sense (e.g., Allen 1965), or to the taxon with non-typified circumscriptional name Pantricyrithi Kluge 2000, which includes Tricorythidae and related taxa, but not Ephemerellidae in the restricted sense (Kluge 2004; see also Ogden *et al.* 2009).

Selvakumar *et al.* (2014) recently described *Janohyphella indica* Selvakumar, Sivaramakrishnan & Jacobus, 2014 as a new genus and new species of Teloganodidae, based on two larvae from Tamilnadu and Karnataka, in southern India.

Subsequent examination of additional material from India and series of larvae from Malaysia revealed that *Janohyphella indica* shares important characteristics with *Teloganella umbrata*, but differs from it in some details. Based on these similarities and differences, we consider *indica* [originally *Janohyphella*] to be a valid species, but we consider