New Ephemerellidae from Madagascar and Afghanistan¹
(Ephemeroptera)

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A collection of Ephemerellidae from W. Wittmer of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland, included an undescribed genus and species represented by two female imagoes. A third female imago was examined at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, with the permission of G. F. Edmunds, Jr. The forewing characters of *Manohyphella* n. gen. are similar to *Teloganella* Ulmer, *Teloganodes* Ulmer, and *Ephemerellina* Lestage, and it is herein included, with the above genera, in the subfamily Teloganodinae. Two undescribed species of *Ephemerella* Walsh were also included in a collection of nymphs from Afghanistan which were loaned to the author by G. F. Edmunds, Jr. One belongs in *Drunella* Needham and is the eighteenth species in the subgenus known to occur in Asia. The other is a representative of *Serratella* Edmunds and constitutes a new Asian record for the subgenus as the taxon was previously reported from only North America.

**Manohyphella** Allen, new genus

Small mayflies with robust body and proportionately narrow wings. Forewings with long connected or unconnected intercalaries. Intercalaries of forewing reduced in number with only one between MP₁ and MP₃, only one between MP₃ and CuA, and only three between CuA and CuP (Fig. 2). Hindwings proportionally small and costal projection sharp and at apex of wing (Fig. 3).

**Type species.** *Manohyphella keiseri* Allen, new species

This is the third genus of Ephemerellidae to be reported from the Ethiopian Region. *Ephemerellina* was described from South Africa, and is now known from Australia and eastern China. Allen and Edmunds (1963) reported a record of *Ephemerella* (Eurylophella) Tienus from Madagascar, but they considered it questionable and possibly due to a labeling error. *Manohyphella* is distinguished from the other described Teloganodinae by the character of the hindwing. The costal projection of *Ephemerellina* is in the anterior half of the wing, the projection is blunt and symmetrical, and there are usually between fifteen and twenty crossveins in the wing (Fig. 5). In *Teloganella* and

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Fig. 1. Ephemerella (Serratella) subsolana Allen, n. sp., mature nymph, dorsal view.

Teloganodes, the costal projection is blunt and asymmetrical, and there are usually less than five crossveins in the wing (Fig. 4). The above two genera are further characterized by well-developed prominent crossveins arising from the posterior margin of the costal projection and