SUBGENERIC CLASSIFICATION OF STENONEMA (EPHEMEROPTERA: HEPTAGENIIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

Two subgenera, Stenonema s.s. and Maccaffertium n. subgen. are proposed for the genus Stenonema Traver based on the presence of distinct morphological differences in the larval stage.

Key Words: Stenonema, Maccaffertium n. subgen., Heptageniidae, mayflies, subgenera, classification

When Traver (1933) established the genus *Stenonema* for North American Heptageniidae with reduced seventh gills, she distinguished three groups of species in the genus ("interpunctatum", "tripunctatum", and "vicarium")³. The interpunctatum group differs from the others in gill and egg structure, and also in male genitalia and was placed in a new genus, *Stenacron*, by Jensen (1974).

The remaining species (genus *Stenonema*) constitute two monophyletic groups which approximate the "tripunctatum" and "vicarium" groups of Traver. Since these groups are separated by distinct gaps as larvae but only weakly as adults, it is appropriate to recognize them as subgenera (Edmunds 1962) as follows:

Subgenus Stenonema sensu stricto

Type species: Heptagenia tripunctata Banks, 1910 (= Stenonema tripunctatum), designated as type species for the genus Stenonema by Traver (1933).

Larvae of *Stenonema* s.s. possess gills on abdominal segments 1-6 which have rounded lamellae, and gills on segment 7 which are fringed with setae and have a single or once branched trachea.

This subgenus is made up of those species included in the "femoratum" group of Lewis (1974).

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³These species group names are not necessarily applicable as sub-generic names [See International Code for Zoological Nomenclature, 1964: Art. 42(d), 16(b); Amendments to Code, 1972: Art. 11(f) (ii)].

Subgenus Maccaffertium new subgenus

Type species: Heptagenia integer McDunnough, 1924 (= Stenonema integrum).

Larvae of *Maccaffertium* possess gills on abdominal segments 1-6 which have truncate lamellae, and gills on segment 7 which are fringed with setae and untracheated.

This subgenus is made up of those species included in the "pulchellum" group of Lewis (1974).

Etymology: named in honor of Dr. W. P. McCafferty.

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