

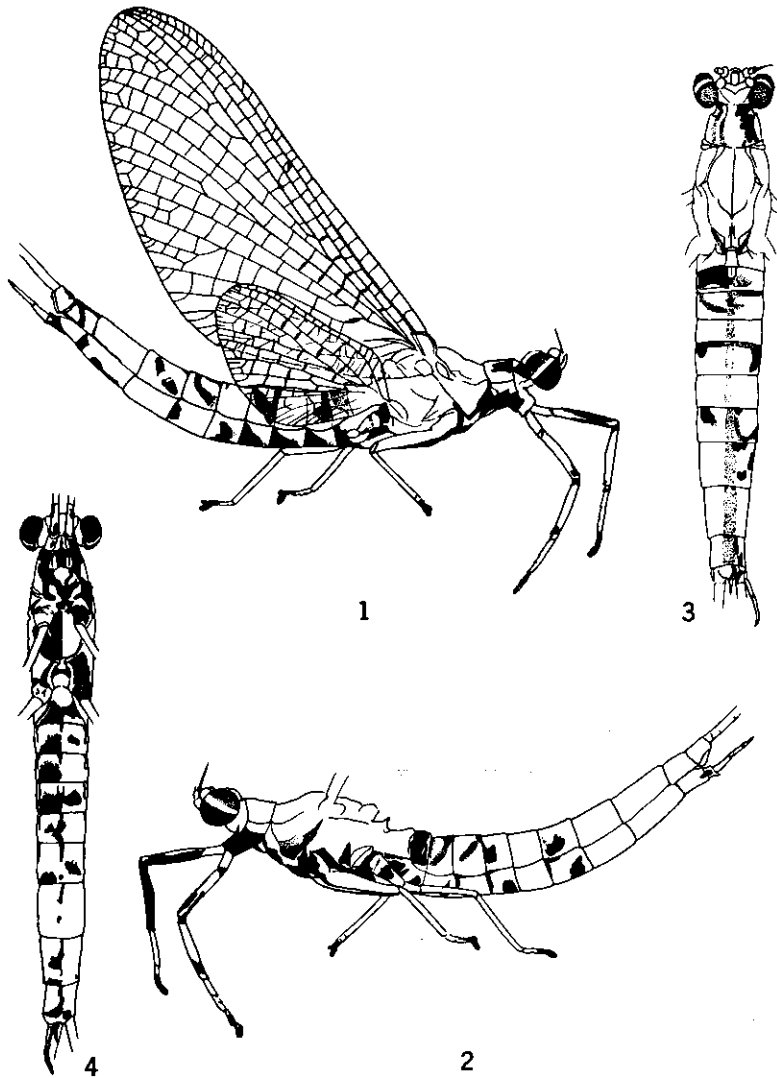
A MAYFLY GYNANDROMORPH

LEWIS BERNER, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville.*

While working through a large series of *Hexagenia* adults collected at the Pearl River, Lawrence County, Miss., on August 16, 1954, I was attracted to one with a most unusual color pattern. Closer examination revealed that the specimen was a gynandromorph. As there are only two species, *Hexagenia bilineata* (Say) and *H. munda elegans* Traver, present in the collection, I am referring the gynandromorph to *elegans*. This reference is justified on the basis of the wing pattern and the structure of the genitalia.

This odd individual represents the first gynandromorph reported in the family Ephemeridae. As there are relatively few mayfly aberrations known, I felt that this additional find should be brought to the attention of entomologists.

The specimen (Figs. 1-4) is predominantly female. The wings have the typical maculation of this sex, lacking the dark coloration of the



Hexagenia munda elegans gynandromorph.—Fig. 1, Right side; fig. 2, left side; fig. 3, dorsal aspect; fig. 4, ventral aspect.

coastal border found in the male. The eyes are small and widely separated, as is true of females of this genus, and the fore legs are relatively short as in a normal female. The color pattern of the legs and the abdomen is a mixture of the male and female patterns, with the right side being predominantly male and the left mostly female, although on neither side is the coloration typical. The distribution of pigment on the legs and on the abdomen is shown in the figures. In a normal male the color of the thoracic venter is uniform and on both dorsum and venter of the abdomen it is much darker and more heavily emphasized than in the female. Here there is a mixture.

The genitalia are incomplete. There is a perfectly formed penis and clasper on the right side, whereas on the left side the male organs are completely lacking. Tails are malelike. No study of the internal anatomy has been made, although the specimen is still virtually intact. It is hoped that a histological examination can be made in the future.