

- Flagellum with 42–43 segments. Tarsal claws pectinate in basal half. Areola separated posteriorly by carina, propodeum entirely black.
 *P. anaticus* sp. n.

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First records of two mayfly (Ephemeroptera) species in Slovakia and notes about *Procloeon macronyx*

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Mayfly research has a long tradition in Slovakia and the Slovak territory can be considered one of the best studied areas in the world (LANDA & SOLDÁN, 1989; DERKA 2003a, b). In spite of this fact, the check-list of Slovakian mayflies is not complete and finding of new species is still possible (NOVIKMEC & KRNO, 1998; DERKA & DEVÁN, 1999). New findings concern primarily species, whose systematic status has been defined only recently. This is the case of two newly reported species. Exceptionally, mayflies new to the fauna of Slovakia can be found in little explored regions, as in case of *Caenis pusilla*. Therefore, three mayfly species were recorded for the first time in Slovakia during the last six years.

Caenidae

Brachycercus europaeus Kluge, 1991

Material examined: S Slovakia, Ipeľ-Chľaba, (47°49'10" N, 18°51' E), 20.V.2004, 4 larvae, leg., det. et coll. T. Derka. Remarks: In May 1982, DEVÁN (1996) found two larvae of *Brachycecus*, morphologically different from *Brachycercus harrisella* Curtis, 1834, the unique member of the genus *Brachycercus* known from Slovakia at that time (LANDA & SOLDÁN, 1989), and identified the collected material after SOLDÁN (1986) as *Brachycercus magnus*. However, he pointed out that the material probably belonged to a new undescribed species. KLUGE (1991) revised the material of the genus *Brachycercus* from the USSR, synonymised *B. magnus* with the newly described *Brachycercus corniger* sp.

n. and described *Brachycercus europaeus* sp. n. (see KLUGE, 1991 for further details). KOVÁCS et al. (2002, 2003) thereafter reported numerous findings of *B. europaeus* in the Ipeľ (Ipoly) River from Ipeľský Sokolec village (Perócsény at Hungarian side) to Chľaba village (Ipolydamásd at Hungarian side), where the river forms a border between Slovakia and Hungary. These reports were confirmed by findings published in this paper, thus Deván's finding can probably be regarded as the first record of *B. europaeus* in Slovakia. However, a revision of the original material is necessary.

Caenis pusilla Navás, 1913

Material examined: E Slovakia, Laborec nad Cirochou (48°56'27" N; 21°56'21" E), 15.V.2003, 3 larvae, coll. S. Hrabínová, leg. et det. T. Derka.

Remarks: This species can be easily distinguished from other similar species by short and broad bristles at sides of tergites, so misidentification is nearly impossible. It is known from Spain to Austria and the Czech Republic. This is the first report from the Carpathians, and generally the easternmost known site. Larvae seem to prefer larger epipotamal rivers (SOLDÁN et al., 1998).

Baetidae

Procloeon macronyx Kluge et Novikova, 1992

KOVÁCS et al. (2002) published a finding of two larvae of *Centroptilium nanum* Bogoescu, 1951 from the Ipeľ (Ipoly) River in Ipolydamásd (Chľaba village at Slovak side). KOVÁCS & BAUERNFEIND (2003) consequently revised and

identified this material as *Procloeon macronyx* after KLUGE & NOVIKOVA (1992). The site can be regarded common for Hungary and Slovakia, because the river forms a border between Slovakia and Hungary at that place. Therefore, the finding published by KOVÁCS et al. (2002) can be considered the first record of this species for Slovakia.

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