

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

***Baetisca bajkovi* in Wyoming (Ephemeroptera: Baetiscidae).** Edmunds, Jensen and Berner (1976. The mayflies of North and Central America. U. Minn. Press, Minneapolis) report that in the Western United States only single larvae of *Baetisca* have been collected in Washington and Wyoming. The Washington specimen was described by Edmunds (1960. Pan-Pac. Entomol. 36:102) as *B. columbiana*. The Wyoming specimen was from the Little Laramie River and was too young to determine to species with confidence, but keyed to *B. bajkovi* Neave. On June 18-20, 1977, I collected well over a hundred larvae of *Baetisca* from the Big Laramie River at Laramie, Wyoming and was able to rear a number of these in the laboratory. This apparently isolated population is indistinguishable from *Baetisca bajkovi* Neave populations in the Midwest. The known distribution of *Baetisca bajkovi* includes Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Lehmkuhl (1972. Canad. J. Zool. 50:1015) has shown that the isolated Alberta-Saskatchewan populations probably entered the drainage as a result of former connections to the Missouri River system. The Laramie River is also a tributary of the Missouri River via the Platte River. It would seem almost certain that other isolated populations of *Baetisca bajkovi* will be found in various headwaters of the Missouri River.

The larvae were found in a wide variety of habitats all of which were characterized by coarse sand. They were found most frequently in a coarse sand and pea-gravel mix (pebbles rarely over 1 cm. in length). Larvae settled slightly into the sand up to the lower edge of the carapace; the resemblance of the carapace to a pebble makes them difficult to see. Even in the favored habitat they averaged only about 2 larvae per meter². They were found principally in 10 to 20 cm of water with a current speed of about 20 cm. per second. In the gravel the current is slowed, but in the aquarium the larvae settled only where a current washed over them. At the time of the collections, water temperatures were 18-19°C. Some subimagoes had already emerged but only about 10% of the larvae were mature and some were only half-grown. — GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, JR., Department of Biology, University of Utah 84112

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