A New Species of *Pseudocloeon* from Idaho¹
(Endemoptera: Baetidae)

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While studying the mayflies of Idaho, I found two male imagoes that represent an undescribed species of *Pseudocloeon*. I take extreme pleasure in naming this species for Dr. George F. Edmunds, Jr., in recognition for his many contributions to the study of Endemoptera. I express my appreciation to Mr. Arwin Provonsa for aid in preparing the illustrations.

**Pseudocloeon edmundsi** Jensen, new species

Male Imago (in alcohol).—Length: body 4.5–5.0 mm; forewings 4.5–5.0 mm. General color light brown. Head light brown; antennae light brown basally, pale apically; ocelli white; compound eyes divided, upper portion turbinata, separated dorsally at midline, pinkish-tan, lower portion black (figs. 1–2). Thoracic notum reddish-brown; pleural sclerites light reddish-brown, membranes white; thoracic sternum light reddish-brown. Forewings hyaline, stigmatic region cloudy white, longitudinal and crossveins hyaline, stigmatic crossveins slightly anastomosed (fig. 3); hind wing absent. Legs white, faintly brown at apex of tarsi. Abdominal tergum 1 subhyaline light brown; terga 2–6 subhyaline white with very faint black spiracular markings; terga 7–10 light tan, opaque. Abdominal sternum 1–6 same color as terga; sternum 7–9 white, opaque; subgenital plate and forceps white (fig. 4). Caudal filaments white.

Types.—Holotype male imago, Snake River at U.S. Highway #20-26, 8 miles NW. Parma, Canyon County, Idaho, 29 August 1958, G. F. Edmunds, Jr., and R. K. Allen, in collection of University of Utah, Salt Lake City. Paratopotype: 1 male imago, same data and deposition as holotype.

Remarks.—*Pseudocloeon edmundsi* is the fourth species in the genus known from western North America. The other three species, *P. futile* McDunnough, *P. rubrolaterale* McDunnough, and *P. turbidum* McDunnough—

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¹The research upon which this report is based was supported in part by a University of Utah Graduate Research Fellowship.
Figs. 1–4. *Pseudocloeon edmundsi*, male imago, paratype: Fig. 1. dorsal view of head; Fig. 2. lateral view of head; Fig. 3. forewing; Fig. 4. male genitalia.

ough, were originally described from Alberta, Canada. *P. edmundsi* can easily be distinguished from these species by thoracic and abdominal color pattern. The following key, adapted from Traver (1935), serves to distinguish the male imagos of the four species.

1. Abdomen mostly or completely white or yellowish-white  
2. Abdomen clay-colored or dark olivaceous brown  

2(1). Abdomen subhyaline white with very faint black spiracular markings; thoracic notum reddish-brown  
3. *P. edmundsi*, new species  
2. Abdomen yellowish-white with lateral maroon patches; thoracic notum black  
3. *P. rubrolateralis* McDunnough

3(1). Thorax and abdomen dull olive brown or clay-colored, terga 7–10 pale ochreous; forelegs greyish-white  
4. *P. futille* McDunnough  
3. Thorax dark brown; abdomen dark olivaceous brown, terga 7–10 similar to preceding segments; forelegs with femora olive brown, tibiae and tarsi white  
4. *P. turbidum* McDunnough

**Literature Cited**