

Description of a peculiar *Rhithrogena* nymph from the Iberian Peninsula (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae)

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ABSTRACT

Description of a peculiar *Rhithrogena* nymph from the Iberian Peninsula (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae)

Recent collecting in southern Portugal (Algarve) led to the discovery of an unusual *Rhithrogena* that possibly belongs to the so-called *Rh. sowai* group. The nymph of the species is described but not named, and affinities and relationships with other members from the Iberian Peninsula are discussed.

Key words: Portugal, *Rhithrogena*, nymph, *Rhithrogena sowai* group, description.

RESUMEN

Descripción de una ninfa peculiar de *Rhithrogena* para la Península Ibérica (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae)

Una especie poco frecuente de *Rhithrogena*, que posiblemente pertenece al llamado grupo *Rh. sowai* ha sido descubierta en unos muestreos realizados recientemente en el sur de Portugal (Algarve). En este trabajo se describe la ninfa de la especie pero no se le da nombre. Se discuten también las relaciones y afinidades con otros miembros del género de la Península Ibérica.

Palabras clave: Portugal, *Rhithrogena*, ninfa, grupo de *Rhithrogena sowai*, descripción

INTRODUCTION

With ca 70 species known in Europe (Caucasus excluded), the mayfly genus *Rhithrogena* is the most diversified among Ephemeroptera. It seems to present a high degree of endemism, in peculiar in mountain ranges (Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians), in Southern Peninsulas (Iberian, Italian and Balkanise) as well as on Mediterranean islands.

Traditionally (Sowa, 1984), *Rhithrogena* nymphs are separated in species groups accor-

ding to some reliable features, such as the shape of the 7th gill, the shape of the lateral sclerites of the 1st abdominal sternite, the plica on the 1st gill or even the presence or absence of dark spots on the femora (e.g. Sartori & Oswald, 1988; Tomka & Rasch, 1993; Soldán & Landa, 1999).

The genus *Rhithrogena* in the Iberian Peninsula is represented by ca 20 species belonging to the so called *alpestris* group (2 species), *hyphenization* group (5 species), *loyolaea* group (1 species), *semicolorata* group (8 species) and

sowai group (3 species), with one species (*Rh. catalaunica* Navás, 1916) not assigned to any group because inadequately described at the imaginal stage only. At the moment, no species of the *hybrida*-or the *hercynia* group (as defined by Sartori & Oswald, 1988) has ever been mentioned from this Peninsula outside the Pyrenees (Vinçon & Thomas, 1987). Among the species present, those of the *Rh. sowai* group are the less well known. This group encompasses 6 species in Europe and only a single one is known at the nymph stage: *Rh. buresi* Sowa, 1973 from Bulgaria (Sowa, 1973). Therefore, no immature stages of those present in the study area, namely *Rh. castellana* Navás, 1927, *Rh. daterrai* Sowa, 1984, or *Rh. monserati* Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1986 are known.

During a research program led by the junior author in Southern Portugal (Odelouca River, Arade watershed, Algarve), some peculiar *Rhithrogena* nymphs have been caught which belong neither to the *diaphana-semicolorata* groups nor to the *alpestris-loyolaea* groups, but could represent the nymphs of a species of the *sowai*-group. Due to the scarcity of data on this group in Spain and Portugal, we think of interest to describe it, its naming pending further evidence.

MATERIAL & METHODS

The material has been collected within the framework of the characterisation and requalification of riparian corridors along the Odelouca River, Algarve, Portugal. This project focuses on the restoration of the extensive and valuable riparian corridor following the construction of a dam and reservoir for augmenting water supply in the Algarve.

Collections by kick samplings have been done in station Odelouca 21 (8°29'40" W, 37°15'17" N, 50 m a.s.l.), on March 8, 2005, S.J. Hughes coll: Among the macroinvertebrates were 3 nymphs of the species described below. The specimens are kept in 75° ethanol and deposited in the mayfly collection of the Museum of zoology, Lausanne Switzerland; one nymph has been partially mounted on slide in Canada balsam.

RESULTS

Rhithrogena sp. (*sowai* group?)

Size: body length up to 9.5 mm (not full grown nymph)

Head medium brown, antennae with scape and pedicel light brown, flagellum yellowish.

Pronotum medium brown with a median longitudinal thin white band. Mesonotum the same, the band larger. Femora light brown, with a distinctive dark spot in the middle of the anterior face, especially well marked on the fore femora. Tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Abdominal tergites medium brown, becoming darker on the last two segments.

Mouthparts: Labrum expanded laterally, ca 3.2 times larger than long, without antero-median emargination and with a robust seta at mid-length (Fig. 1a). Mandibles with inner incisor half the length of the outer one (Fig. 1b). Row of setae between incisor and mola. Maxillae: Crown of the galea-lacinia composed of 9-10 comb-shaped setae, the median ones with 8-10 teeth (Fig. 1c). Labium showing no discriminating characters.

Legs: Ratio length/width of fore-, middle and hind femora: 2.6, 3.2 and 2.7 respectively. Fore femora with a row of long and somewhat spatulate setae on the dorsal margin; ventral margin with scattered short and blunt setae (Fig. 1d). Setae on the anterior face rather short, with divergent margins and truncate apex (Fig. 1e). Tibiae and tarsi almost without setae, except a few short and acute setae on the ventral margin of the tibiae. Tarsal claw with two well developed teeth. Middle legs the same. Hind legs the same, except a crown of thick and pointed setae at the apex of the tibiae (Fig. 1f).

Abdomen: Lateral sclerites of the first sternite rectangular, their anterior margin almost perpendicular to body axis. Middle abdominal tergites with thin setae, posterior margin constituted by long and pointed teeth of regular size, about 3.5 times as long as wide at base (Fig. 1g); submarginal microdenticles absent. First gill with crenulated margin, plica triangular with slightly concave apex (Fig. 1h). Gills II-VII all moderately crenulated (Figs. 1 i-j).

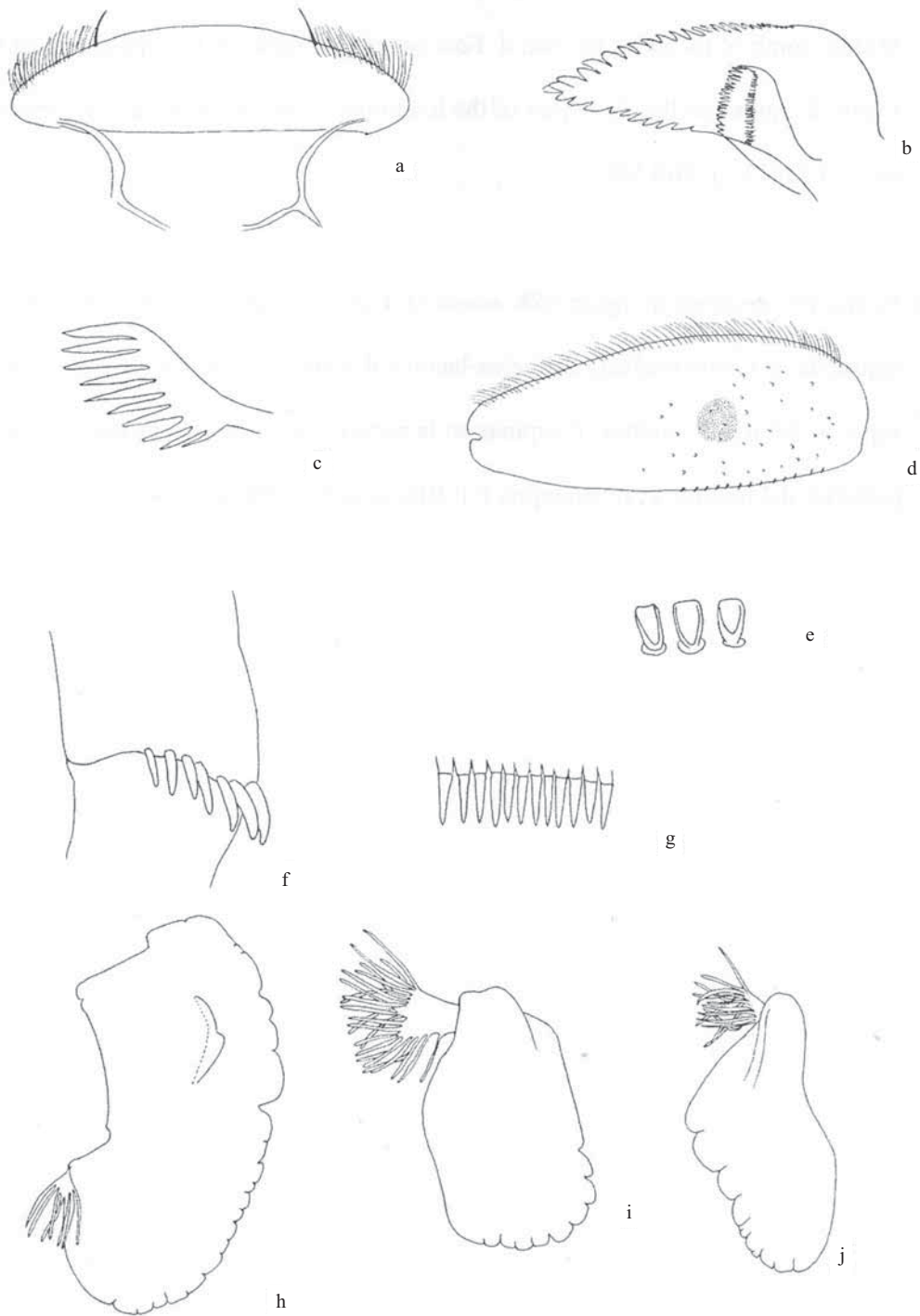


Figure 1. *Rhithrogena* sp. (groupe *Rh. sowai* ?). a-j: Nymph. a: Labrum; b: Left mandible; c: Middle comb of the galea-lacinia; d: Fore femur; e: Scales on the upper face of fore femur; f: Spines on the distal part of the hind tibia; g: Posterior margin of tergite V; h: Gill I; i: Gill V; j: Gill VII. *Rhithrogena* sp. (grupo *Rh. sowai* ?). a-j: Nínfa. a: Labro; b: Mandíbula izquierda; c: Carda mediana de la galea-lacinia; d: Fémur anterior; e: Escamas de la cara superior del fémur anterior; f: Espinas de la parte distal de la tibia posterior; g: Margen posterior del tergito V; h: Branquia I; i: Branquia V; j: Branquia VII.

DISCUSSION

Affinities

According to Sowa (1973, 1984) the nymphs of the *Rh. sowai* group can be distinguished mainly by:

- Lateral sclerites of the first abdominal sternite quadrangular, their anterior margin perpendicular to the body axis or slightly turned backwards;
- All gills moderately crenulated
- Plica on the first gill triangular

The first two features are also common to the *Rh. hybrida-hercynia* groups, but the plica of these nymphs is never triangular, being generally limited to a thicker area.

The specimens described here fit the diagnosis of the group, having the three characters altogether. So, they are likely to belong to a species of the *Rh. sowai* group. But which species?

According to what we know about *Rhithrogena* ontogenesis, when dark spots are present on the femora of the nymph, they are also present in the winged stages, because it involves pigmentation of the epidermis and not of the chitin. The three species occurring in the Iberian peninsula, *Rh. castellana*, *Rh. daterrai*, *Rh. monserrati*, lack this distinctive pattern, contrary to the nymphs described here (see Sowa, 1984; Thomas & Sartori, 1985; Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1986). We therefore can assume that they do not belong to one of these species, and constitute indeed a fourth Iberian species of the group.

A comparison with the type material of *Rh. buresi* confirms that our specimens are close to those from Bulgaria, but differ in several aspects, e.g. the shape of the labrum and of the mandibles, or the number of teeth on the comb-shaped setae of the galea-lacinia. The nymphs of the two other species, namely *Rh. sowai* Puthz, 1972 (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania) and *Rh. jacobi* Braasch & Soldán, 1988 (Bulgaria) are unknown but it is to be expected that they possess also dark spots on the femora according to the adults.

It remains the possibility that our material belongs to a North African species. Currently,

five *Rhithrogena* species are known from Morocco, only *Rh. mariae* Vitte, 1991 being known at the nymph stage and belonging to the *Rh. semicolorata* group (Vitte, 1991). *Rh. ryszardi* Thomas & Soldán, 1987 belongs to the *Rh. germanica* subgroup of *Rh. semicolorata* group (Thomas *et al.*, 1987), and the three other species have not been assigned to any group (Thomas & Mohati, 1985; Dakki & Thomas, 1986; Thomas & Bouzidi, 1986). Based on the shape of the male genitalia, none of them seem to belong to the *Rh. sowai* group.

Therefore, it is most likely that the nymphs described here belong to a new species. Further material will be needed, including male imagoes, to confirm this hypothesis.

Ecology

Nymphs of *Rhithrogena* sp (*sowai* group?) were collected from just two closely located lowland riverine sites in the Odelouca basin (within approximately 2-3 km of each other) situated downstream of the Odelouca dam. The nymphs appear to be associated with, low energy, shallow sites, with a wide (> 45m bankfull width) meandering channel. Recorded environmental conditions at these sites include a predominantly low energy flow regime, with gravel like substrates overlain by silts and sand. The growth of filamentous algae and *Ranunculus* is exceptionally high, further reducing the rate of downstream flow. Although these nymphs are clearly associated with running water, the prevailing conditions at these sites contrast strongly with the riffle habitat of most other *Rhithrogena* species, such as *Rh. semicolorata* or *Rh. germanica* (Elliott *et al.*, 1988; Lubini & Sartori, 1994; Hanquet *et al.*, 2004).

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