

A new Moroccan Ephemeropteran. By D. E. KIMMINS,
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[Plate X.]

Baëtis maurus, sp. n.

Adult ♂ (preserved in formalin).—Turbinate eyes light yellowish red; lower eyes dark greenish black. Antennæ olivaceous. Notum of thorax shining piceous. Dorsum of abdominal segments 2–8 fuscous, with a pair of obscure, darker, rounded spots on each side of the median line in the basal half of each segment. Apical pleural angles pale. Ventrally fuscous, with a paler median line running the length of segments 2–8. Basal margin of each segment darker, and in the basal half, on each side of the pale line, an oblique divergent streak and a rounded spot of darker fuscous (Pl. X. fig. B). These markings become progressively smaller from base to apex of abdomen, and vary in their distinctness in different individuals. Tergite 9 fuscous, with a large, rounded, pale, median area; tergite 10 dark fuscous. Sternite 9 dark fuscous, with a

quadrate pale area at the centre of its apical margin. Basal segment of forceps yellowish, with a dark fuscous spot at its base and somewhat olivaceous at its apex; remainder of forceps pale olivaceous, shading to smoky white at the tip (Pl. X. fig. C). Setæ dark fuscous, becoming paler apically. Anterior legs dark olivaceous, femora paler above; median and posterior legs whitish, with faint olivaceous markings.

Wings hyaline, venation dark olivaceous, except at base of anterior wing, where it is whitish. Three longitudinal veins in hind wing, costal projection acute (Pl. X. fig. A).

Length of anterior wing 10 mm.

Adult ♀ (in formalin).—Notum castaneous, abdomen dark fuscous above, distal pleural angles pale. Dorsal markings as in ♂. Median area of tergite 9 pale. Ventrally the abdomen is very pale fuscous, with dark markings as in ♂, basal pleural angles with a rounded fuscous spot. Setæ dark fuscous. Legs coloured as in ♂. Wings hyaline, with a distinct smoky brown tinge, venation fuscous.

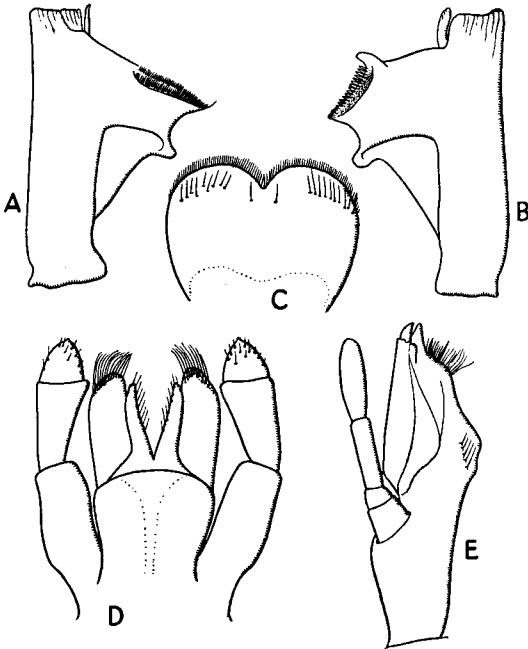
Subimago ♂ (in formalin).—Turbinate eyes light yellowish red, lower eyes fuscous. Notum yellowish brown, with fuscous and piceous markings. Abdomen smoky yellow-brown, apical margins of tergites with a transverse fuscous streak on each side. These streaks become more triangular on the apical segments. The dark spots of the adult are represented by pale areas. Ventrally the abdomen is pale smoky yellow, basal pleural angles fuscous. Dark spots of the adult again represented by pale areas. Setæ and apices of forceps smoky grey. Anterior femur pale smoky yellow, marked towards the apex with fuscous, as follows:—Anterior surface, a lunate spot; posterior surface, a streak about one-third of the length of the femur. Tibia and tarsus smoky grey. Median and posterior femora as in anterior, tibiae and tarsi paler. Wings smoky grey.

♀ subimago somewhat paler than ♂.

MOROCCO: Atlas Mountains, R. Amengous (an upper branch of the Oumer Rebia), v. 1937 (*A. H. Batten-Pooll*).

Type ♂, paratypes ♂ and ♀, and subimagines in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) collection, presented by Mr. Batten-Pooll.

This species appears to be related to *Baëtis bocagii* Et., *B. melanonyx* Pict., and *B. alpinus* Pict. From *B. bocagii* (which I know only from description) it may be separated by its darker setæ and the longer terminal segment of the forceps. From *B. melanonyx* it differs in the absence of a small tooth at the apex of the second segment of the forceps, different coloration of the basal segment, and darker setæ and neuration. From *B. alpinus*



Baëtis maurus, sp. n., nymph.

A, B, right and left mandibles; C, labrum;
D, labium; E, maxilla.

it differs in the forceps being not angulate in lateral aspect and in its darker setæ.

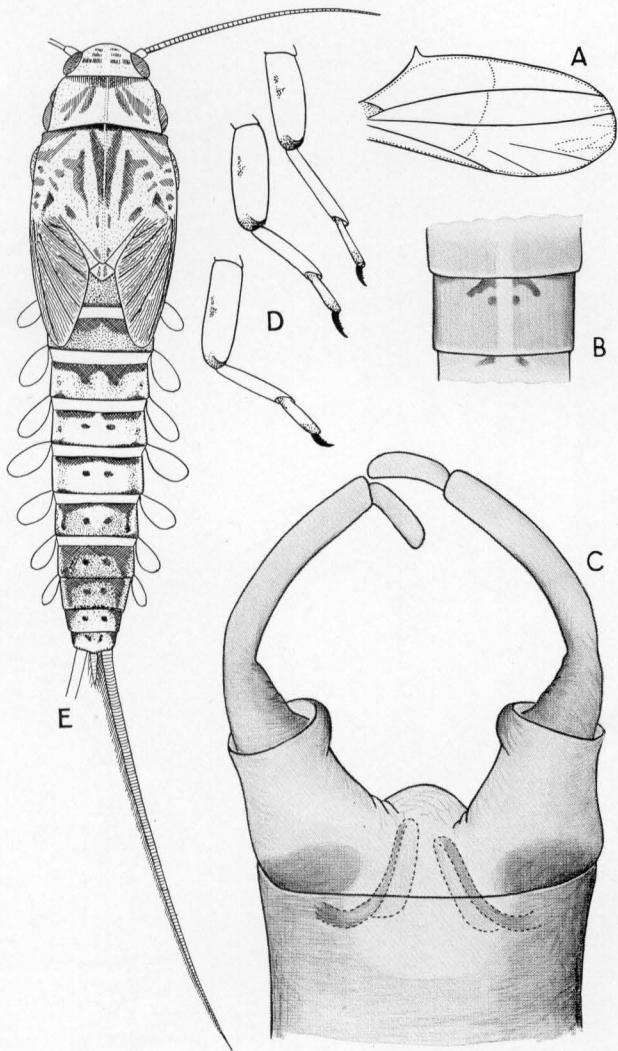
Included in an autopsy of a trout taken from the Oumer Rebia itself were numerous *Baëtis* nymph just at the stage of disclosing the subimago and also some younger nymphs. From the evidence of the transforming nymphs, which showed the subimaginal characters through the nymphal skins, I think that there is little doubt that the

nymphs are those of *B. maurus*. I am figuring one of the nymphs (Pl. X. fig. E) and the mouth-parts of one of the transforming nymphs. As will be seen, the nymph has quite a definite colour-pattern (dark olive-green on cream), but the most noticeable character is the very abbreviated median caudal seta, a feature which also occurs in *B. alpinus* and *B. melanonyx*. The mouth-parts differ slightly from those of *B. rhodani*; in particular the terminal segment of the labial palpus is differently formed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Baëtis maurus, sp. n. A-C, adult ♂; D-E, nymph.

A, hind wing; B, pattern of sternite; C, forceps from beneath;
D, legs of nymph; E, nymph from above.



Baëtis maurus, sp. n.