

A new lentic species of the genus *Baëtis*
(Ephemeroptera) from North Finland.

By

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The specimens upon which the following descriptions are based were bred by Dr. T. T. MACAN, of the Freshwater Biological Association, from nymphs which he collected in a small stony lake at an altitude of about 800 metres in North Finland. I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to him, in recognition of the work he has done in elucidating the nymphs of the British Ephemeroptera. He will be giving an account of these nymphs in a separate paper.

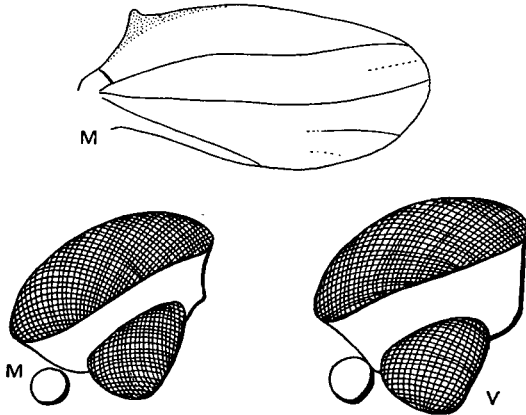


Fig. 1. Hind wing and eyes of *Baëtis macani* sp. n., ♂
and *B. vernus* Curtis ♂.

Baëtis macani sp. n. — ? *Baëtis vernus* Ulmer, 1943, Arch. f. Hydrobiol. 40: 344.

N. Finland: Mt. Saana, c. 800 metres, near Kilpisjärvi, bred from nymphs in a small stony lake, 15. viii. 1956, T. T. Macan, 6 ♂, 4 ♀.

♂ (in alcohol). Turbinate eyes reddish brown. In the examples before me they are less elevated than is usual in the genus. (Whether this is due to some post-mortem change is uncertain). Lower compound eye rather more elongate than usual. Head and antennae dark reddish brown. Thorax dark brown or piceous above, shining, sides variegated with cream and yellow-brown. Anterior leg pale fuscous, tarsus whitish. Median and posterior femora pale fuscous, tibiae and tarsi paler. Wings hyaline, veins pale fuscous to colorless.

Venation of hind wing as figured. Abdomen pale smoky brownish, segments 2—6 translucent, 7—10 with an opaque creamy colour showing through the brownish ground. The sides of the segments are slightly darker and the tenth is smoky brownish. Eighth sternite brownish at sides, forceps-base brownish, centre whitish, forceps pale fuscous. Cerci pale fuscous, becoming whitish apically.

♂ Genitalia. — Each half of the forceps-base with a strong rounded callosity on its inner side. Forceps slender, rather abruptly narrowed near base. First and second segments more or less fused, with a noticeable constriction at the point of fusion. Terminal segment short, ovate.

♀ (in alcohol). Head dark brown, streaked above with yellowish. Thorax shining brown above, variegated with yellowish on the sides. Legs medium fuscous, tibiae paler towards apices. Wings hyaline, with fuscous veins. Abdomen (filled with eggs) yellowish brown, tergites 2—9 with a darker brown lateral stripe and a pair of small divergent spots of the same colour. Sternites each with a pair of small brown, crescentic spots and a round dot behind each. Cerci pale fuscous, shading to whitish. Length of fore wing, 7.5 mm.

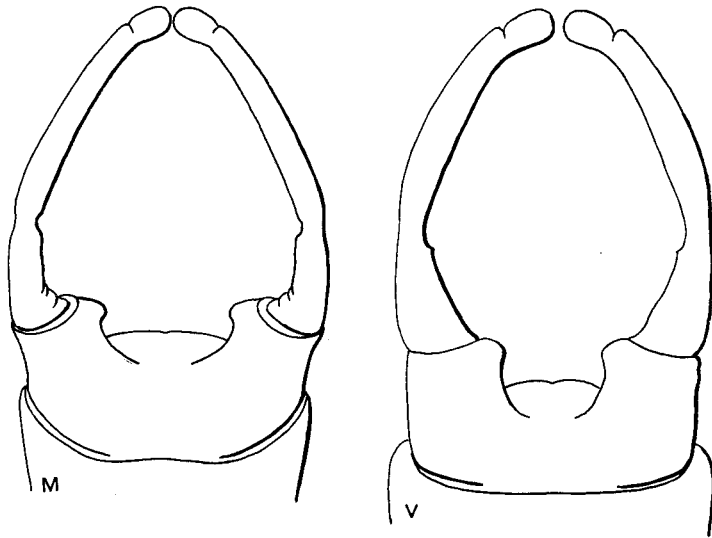


Fig. 2. ♂ Genitalia of *Baëtis macani* and *B. vernus*.

♂ Holotype (genital segment in glycerine, one hind wing mounted dry), ♀ allotype in 2% formaldehyde solution, in British Museum (Nat. Hist.), paratypes in Brit. Mus. N. H. and in Dr. Macan's collection. Two males (not seen by author) in Dr. G. Pleskot's collection (Vienna). The male genitalia of this species are closely allied to those of *B. vernus* Curtis, and had I not known from the captor that the nymphs differed considerably from those of *vernus*,

both in structure and in habitat, I should probably have identified them as *vernus*. The ♂ forceps are less robust than in *vernus* and more noticeably constricted at the fusion of the first and second segments; the first segment does not taper evenly from base to apex. If the difference in the form of the turbinate eyes is not due to post-mortem changes, it should prove to be the best character separating this species from *vernus*. There is some variation in this character in the material before me, but in none is the turbinate eye as elevated as in *vernus*. The lower compound eye is slightly more elongated than in *vernus*. One other species, *B. saliens* Tiensuu, has been recorded from a similar lentic habitat, but there should be no confusion with that species (in which the forceps are much more incurved), which is said to resemble *Centroptilum luteolum* or a pale form of *Baëtis bioculatus*.

Scopula (Acidalia) ornata Se. tagen i Finland redan 1939. C. WIDÉN meddelade om fyndet av *S. ornata* N: Borgå Gädddrag 1955. Ett ex. har likväls tagits ansenligt tidigare, redan 11.8.1939 i Ab: Kimito av fru SIGNE MALMSTRÖM, vars vackra samling genom testamentariskt förordnande överlämnats till Zoologiska museet. Arten utökar sålunda det ansenliga antal »för landet nya arter» som ertappades under det i klimathänseende så påfallande gynnsamma 1930 talet, men uppenbarligen uppträder denna art ytterst enstaka här, vid nordgränsen för sitt utbredningsområde. Från Leningradområdet anfördes den ansenligt tidigare än den närstående *S. decorata* (enligt ryska källor, meddelat av J. KAISILA).

I samlingen förelåg även ett ex. av *Sterrha deversaria* H.S. taget i Snapper-tuna Wäxär 16.8.54, det första från prov. N kända; i juli 1956 togs arten i ett ex. i Helsingfors Munksnäs på *Tilia*-blom av Max v. Schantz. Det exemplar som sedan gammalt stått i Zool. Mus. samling, ursprungligen i »coll. Tengström», med etiketteringen »H:fors? coll. Tengström» hör uppenbarligen icke till denna art (sannolikt *S. rubraria* Stgr, ex. saknar bakkropp) och är utan tvivel av utländskt ursprung. Ex. har blivit anført i litteraturen som *S. deversaria*, vilket härmed rättas (jfr. NORDMAN Mem.S.F.Fl.F. 18, 1941—1942, fotnoten p. 148).

A d o l f N o r d m a n.

Myelois ceratoniae Zell. inkommen till Finland med valnötter. (Lp., Pyral.) — Larver av denna art har under de sista åren några enstaka gånger importerats med valnötter (*Juglans regia*) och fjärilen kläckts. Tillsvidare torde följande fynd föreligga: Ab Turku (Åbo 1954 (E. Euranto), Sa Ruokolahti Imatra, e.p. 28.2.1955 (O. Nybom), Om Nykarleby e.p. 1954 (R. Storå). Någon skadegörelse i större skala har åtminstone tillsvidare ej kunnat konstateras, men det kan vara skäl att fynden annoteras. *M. ceratoniae* äger enligt gängse handböcker vidsträckt spridning i de tropiska-subtropiska regionerna i Afrika, därifrån den når Medelhavsländerna och Syrien, därjämte spridd i C- och S-Amerika (ursprunglig eller importerad!). I Mellaneuropa hör den till de ofta med torkade fikon o.a. sydfrukt, johannisbröd (*Ceratonia siliqua* — varav artnamnet), robiniefrön etc. importerade förrådsskadedjuren, uppträda ytterligare på kastanjer och valnötter.

A. N o r d m a n.