

CALLIBAETIS PRETIOSUS (EPHEMEROPTERA: BAETIDAE)
FROM PENNSYLVANIA: NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORD

R.D. Waltz¹ James B. Munro²

ABSTRACT

Larvae of *Callibaetis pretiosus* were collected from a wet-weather pool in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. This record represents a significant northward increase in the known distribution of this species which had previously been reported only from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The larva of *Callibaetis pretiosus* Banks was first described by Berner and Pescador (1988), who summarized the currently known biological and distributional data for this species based on their studies of southeastern mayflies.

One of us (JBM) encountered several larvae of a *Callibaetis* Eaton species which matched the description of *C. pretiosus* provided by Berner and Pescador (1988) and failed to match descriptions of other known *Callibaetis* larvae (e.g., Berner and Pescador 1988, Burks 1953). The larva of *C. pretiosus* possesses at least one distinctive morphological character which makes it unique among known *Callibaetis* larvae, i.e., a shortened maxillary palp (see Berner and Pescador 1988 for characterization and figures).

Callibaetis pretiosus was originally described from Virginia by Banks (1914), reported by Berner (1977) from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and was most recently reported by McCafferty and Davis (1992) from Texas. The collection of *C. pretiosus* from Pennsylvania extends the known distribution of this species northward beyond the southeastern-restricted distribution previously known (McCafferty and Waltz 1990). Report of this northeastward distribution is similar to that of *Procloeon viridocularis* Berner (Waltz and Munro 1996), also a species whose previously known distribution was only from the southeast.

The habitat from which the Pennsylvania larvae were collected was a small pool in the middle of an open, mown field. Mature larvae were collected on 18 July, 1995, from a wet weather pool, subject to drying in late spring or summer. The pool had completely dried by 25 July.

Voucher specimens are deposited at Purdue University, Purdue Entomological Research Collection, West Lafayette, Indiana.

¹IDNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology, 402 West Washington, Room W-290, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

²East Stroudsburg University, Department of Biological Sciences, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301.

LITERATURE CITED

- Banks, N. 1914. Ephemeridae, pp. 612-616, *in* : New neuropteroid insects, native and exotic. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Proc. 66: 608-632.
- Berner, L. B. 1977. Distributional patterns of southeastern mayflies (Ephemeroptera). Bull. Florida State Museum, Biol. Ser., 22:1-55.
- Berner, L.B. and M.L. Pescador. 1988. Mayflies of Florida. Revised Edition. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville. 415 pp.
- Burks, B.D. 1953. The mayflies, or Ephemeroptera, of Illinois. Bull. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv., 26:1-216.
- McCafferty, W.P. and J. R. Davis. 1992. New and additional records of small minnow mayflies (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from Texas. Entomol. News 103:199-209.
- McCafferty, W.P. and R.D. Waltz. 1990. Revisionary synopsis of the Baetidae (Ephemeroptera) of North and Middle America. Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc. 116:769-799.
- Waltz, R.D. and J.B. Munro. 1996. *Procloeon viridocularis* (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from Michigan and Pennsylvania, new range extensions with comments on the species. Entomol. News 107:166-168.

Errata - Waltz, R.D. and James B. Munro. 1996. *Callibaëtis pretiosus* (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from Pennsylvania: New distributional record. Great Lakes Entomol. 29: 37-38.

The following two published records were overlooked for *Callibaëtis pretiosus*:

Burian, S.K. and K.E. Gibbs. 1991. Mayflies of Maine: An annotated faunal list. Maine Agr. exp. Sta. Tech. Bull.142: 1-109.

Burian, S.K. and A. Bednarik. 1994. The Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of Connecticut: An initial faunal survey. Entomol. News 105: 204-216.

The distribution of this species should include the addition of Maine and Connecticut with those records reported in our note.