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Imagos of *Camelobaetidius francischettii* Salles, Andrade & Da-Silva (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae)

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The genus *Camelobaetidius* Demoulin (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) is represented in South America by 28 species: 20 of them are described based on nymphs, three based solely on adults, and five based on nymphs and adults (Dominguez *et al*., 2006; Boldrini & Salles, 2009; Salles & Nascimento, 2009). As mentioned by Boldrini & Salles (2009), the species of the genus can be divided into three morphological groups: a) those species with the terminal filament reduced and with a projection on the inner margin of the fore femora; b) species with the terminal filament reduced and without a projection on the inner margin of the fore femora; and c) species with the terminal filament almost as long as cerci. Of these five species described based on nymphs and adults, nymphs of four of them present the terminal filament well developed, whereas in only one, *C. billi* Thomas & Dominique, nymphs present the terminal filament reduced (Dominguez *et al.*, 2006). Importantly, adults of *Camelobaetidius* whose nymphs present the terminal filament reduced and a projection on the inner margin of the fore femora, as *C. leentvaari* Demoulin, the type-species, remain unknown.

Adults of *Camelobaetidius* are distinguished by the presence of paired marginal intercalary veins, hind wings often present and with costal process pointed (only in *C. matilei* Thomas & Perú, from French Guyana and Brazil, are hind wings absent [Thomas *et al*., 2003, Salles & Serrão, 2005]) and forceps three segmented, the last one elongate. Recently, while describing the adults of *C. billi*, Salles & Dias (2004) observed that the anteronotal protuberance of this species is acute, while in most other species of Baetidae it is rounded. However, as this characteristic is not described for other species, it was not possible to check the amplitude and variation of this character within the genus.

The aim of the present paper is to describe for the first time the adults of *C. francischettii* Salles *et al*., a species in which, as well as the type species, nymphs present the terminal filament reduced and a projection on the inner margin of the fore femora.

Nymphs of *C. francischettii* were collected on the rocky substrate of the streams, and the adults were obtained by rearing these nymphs in the field. Terms used in descriptions of thorax are from Kluge (1994). The material examined is housed in the Entomological Collection of the Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES), Vitória, Brazil.

Camelobaetidius francischettii Salles, Andrade & Da-Silva, 2005

(Figs. 1–7)

Male imago

Maximal length: Body: 6.6 mm; cerci: 15 mm; forewing: 6.8 mm; hind wing: 1.4 mm; antenna: 1 mm; tibia I: 2.9 mm; tibia II: 1.7 mm; tibia III: 1.5 mm.

Head (Figs. 1, 2). Coloration brown with irregular whitish marks. Turbinate portion of compound eyes and stalk orange. Antenna: scape and pedicel brown, flagelum light brown. Antenna longer than turbinate eyes.

Dorsal portion of turbinate eyes oval; length 1.5x width; stalk height 0.6x width of dorsal portion; inner margins parallel, not reaching each other.

Thorax (Figs. 1, 2). Pro, meso and metanotum brown; submesoscutum and anteronotal transverse impression whitish; posterior scutal protuberance dark brown separated by a longitudinal whitish band. Sternum brown; basisternum and furcasternum dark brown.

Anteronotal protuberance acute.

Metascutellar protuberance pointed. Medial protuberance on prosternum present.

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