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## ***Thraulodes bonito* sp. nov. (Ephemeroptera: Leptophlebiidae) from Rio de Janeiro State, Southeastern Brazil**

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### **Abstract**

A new species of *Thraulodes* Ulmer, 1920 is described from Rio de Janeiro. The species resembles the recently published *Thraulodes pelicanus* Mariano and Froehlich, 2011 (in Mariano *et al.* 2011) due to the length and width of the penes. However, *Thraulodes bonito* sp. nov. differs from this and all other species of the genus by the wide penes, the triangular shape of the styliger plate with median projection short and apex rounded, the abdominal color pattern and the presence of 1–3 weakly marked cross veins basal to bullae. The new species is described based on male imagos, female subimagos and nymphs.

**Key words:** Mayfly, taxonomy, Neotropics, South America

### **Introduction**

*Thraulodes* Ulmer, 1920 was established to comprise the species *Thraulodes laetus* Eaton, 1884 based on a male imago from Colombia. Later, Needham and Murphy (1924) described the nymphal stage of the genus based on two specimens from Peru, named “*Thraulodes* sp.?”. A revision of the group was published by Traver and Edmunds (1967), where 23 species were considered valid and 11 new species of *Thraulodes* were described. The authors also proposed a terminology to address the male genitalia and the abdominal color pattern of the specimens.

Currently, the genus *Thraulodes* is one of the most abundant and widely distributed of the family Leptophlebiidae in South America (Traver and Edmunds 1967; Domínguez *et al.* 2006). Twelve of the over 60 species described are reported from Brazil, most known only by the adult stage, a common scenario for the genus. In fact, in Brazil only *T. jones* Gonçalves *et al.*, 2010, *T. itatiajanus* Traver and Edmunds, 1967 and *T. schlingeri* Traver and Edmunds, 1967 are known from both adult and nymphal stages (Da-Silva 2003, Lopes *et al.* 2003, Gonçalves *et al.* 2010).

A new species of *Thraulodes* is described herein based on male imagos, female subimagos and nymphs from Rio de Janeiro State.

### **Material and methods**

Specimens were preserved in 80% ethanol. Winged stages were caught on light traps and nymphs were collected in streams under rocks or marginal vegetation. Collecting sites were marked with a GPS device using the datum WGS84. Type-material is housed at Coleção Entomológica Prof. José Alfredo Pinheiro Dutra (DZRJ) – Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro/UFRJ. Drawings were made with the aid of