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A new species of *Amanahyphes* Salles & Molineri, 2006 (Ephemeroptera: Leptohiphidae) from Bahia, Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of the previously monotypic genus *Amanahyphes* Salles & Molineri, 2006 is described based on the male imago, egg and nymph from the state of Bahia, Brazil. Characters and illustrations to distinguish *Amanahyphes bahiensis* **sp. nov.** from *A. saguassu* and all other species in Leptohiphidae are provided. *Amanahyphes bahiensis* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed as follows: in the male imago, forewing shaded slightly with brownish at basal third and penes basally fused, distally with diverging lobes, and with a short spine-like projection at midlength on lateral margin; in the nymph, femoral spines long, slender and acuminate, tarsal claws with 10–11 marginal denticles and 2+3 subapical submarginal denticles, gill formula 3/2/2/2. Geographic records of both species are amended and indicated on a map.

Key words: Pannota, Neotropical Region, *Amanahyphes saguassu*, *Leptohiphodes inanis*

Introduction

Amanahyphes Salles & Molineri, 2006 was described from all stages (male and female adults, egg and nymph) based on material collected from Amazonas state, Brazil. Until now, the only species in the genus has been the type species, *A. saguassu* Salles & Molineri, 2006, which has been recorded not only from Amazonas, but also from the Brazilian states of Pará (Gonçalves & Da-Silva 2010) and Maranhão (Cruz *et al.* 2011), and from the Venezuelan state of Bolívar (Molineri *et al.* 2011).

Amanahyphes shares many characters with *Leptohiphodes* Ulmer, 1920: male eyes enlarged and divided in two portions, elongate wings, two-segmented forceps arising from posterolateral projections of the styliger plate; nymphal legs long and slender with claws showing two sets of denticles (a marginal row basally and a double submarginal row subdistally) and operculate gills subtrapezoidal in shape, narrowest proximally, and with inner margin nearly reaching midline of the body distally (Molineri 2005, Salles & Molineri 2006). Nevertheless, the penes, the eggs, and the structure of the gills seem different enough to justify the validity of both genera (Salles & Molineri 2006, Dias *et al.* 2007). The penes of *Amanahyphes* show small spines subdistally on the lateral margin (no such spines found on *Leptohiphodes*); the eggs present a blunt polar cap formed by coiled threads and on the other pole a large conic structure composed of triangular plates (only one polar cap in *Leptohiphodes*); finally, the gills do not have small, flap-like lamellae on the ventral side (present in *Leptohiphodes*) (Salles & Molineri 2006). The nymphs can be found in streams and rivers, mainly on submerged roots and marginal vegetation, but also on inorganic substrate such as sand, gravel and stones (Belmont *et al.* 2012). Adults are attracted to lights, but the nuptial flight is unknown (Salles & Molineri 2006).

In the present paper we describe a new species of *Amanahyphes* based on male imago, egg and nymph from the state of Bahia, Brazil. Additionally, we provide characters and illustrations to separate this new species from *A. saguassu* and all other species in Leptohiphidae. A map is included indicating the geographical records of both *Amanahyphes* species (Fig. 26).