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### The male imago of *Paramaka incognita* Domínguez, Grillet, Nieto, Molineri and Guerrero, 2014 (Ephemeroptera: Leptophlebiidae)

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#### Abstract

The genus *Paramaka* Savage & Domínguez, 1992 (Ephemeroptera: Leptophlebiidae) is restricted to South America, and it is comprised of four species. The male imago of *P. incognita* is described for the first time based on material from the state of Roraima in northern Brazil. The male adult differs from other described species of the genus by having the following combination of characteristics: Forewing with costal and subcostal areas basally washed with light yellowish brown; hind wing with base of wing washed with yellowish brown; abdominal terga II–V and VI–IX with lateral margins washed with reddish brown; abdominal sterna VI–VIII with lateral blackish stripes; styliger plate median portion with a pointed, posterior projection that is oriented in a posterior direction; and penes with ventral spines length subequal to length of penes, located on the distal third of the penes.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Mayflies, South America, Guyana uplands

#### Introduction

The genus *Paramaka* was established by Savage and Domínguez 1992. It is restricted to South America, and it comprised of four species: *Paramaka convexa* (Spieth, 1943), *Paramaka antonii* Sartori, 2005, *Paramaka pearljam* Mariano, 2011 and *Paramaka incognita* Domínguez, Grillet, Nieto, Molineri & Guerrero, 2014. *Paramaka convexa* and *P. pearljam* have the nymph and male imago stages described; *P. antonii* is known only from nymphs. *Paramaka incognita* was described from Venezuela based on the nymph, female imago and male subimago.

The aim of the present paper is to describe the male imago of *P. incognita* based on material from the state of Roraima, northern Brazil.

#### Material and methods

Nymphs were collected with an aquatic entomological net. Subimagos were captured with light traps and then reared to the imago stage. Pictures were taken using a Leica stereomicroscope (MZ205) with a DFC500 digital camera; a series of partially focused images were processed with the program Leica Application Suite to produce final images with enhanced quality. Specimens were fixed in 80% ethanol. The wings were mounted dry. Terms used in descriptions of the adult thorax follow Kluge (1994). The specimens were identified based on careful comparisons to the original species description.

All material examined is housed in the Zoological Collection of Universidade de Roraima (UFRR), Boa Vista, Brazil.