SCIENTIFIC NOTE

ADDITIONS TO THE SOUTHDAKOTA EPHEMEROPTERA1,2

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The mayfly fauna of South Dakota was first treated by McCafferty (1990), wherein 21 species were noted, 19 of which were new state records taken from the Black Hills region. Herein we report an additional 16 species of mayflies from South Dakota. All reported material is deposited in the Purdue Entomological Research Collection, West Lafayette, Indiana (PERC) or the C. P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Fort Collins, Colorado (CSU).


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LITERATURE CITED


SCIENTIFIC NOTE

DISTRIBUTION OF SIPHLAENIGMATIDAE (EPHEMEROPTERA)¹,²

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The restricted family Siphlaenigmatidae was reported from Australia by Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty (1998), with the description of Siphlaenigma edmundsi Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty based on larvae labeled as collected by G. F. Edmunds in 1966 from New South Wales. This monogenic family, which is related to Baetidae, had been known only from New Zealand (Penniket 1962). Because Edmunds collected in New Zealand and Australia on the same trip, and because specimens were sorted at the same time, there has remained a possibility that the material was mislabeled. Other data concerning this possibility have recently come to my attention. According to P. J. Suter (pers. comm.), an Australian mayfly authority, the reported locality of Siphlaenigma in Australia is a well-known aquatic collecting site and a presence of Siphlaenigma there cannot be confirmed by him, nor has it been confirmed by other field workers in Australia (P. S. Cranston, pers. comm.). Also, the Edmunds Australian field collecting number for the putative locality of Siphlaenigma in Australia is the same as his New Zealand field number for a locality from where Siphlaenigma was originally taken (W. L. Peters, pers. comm.). More importantly, I have now confirmed that mislabeling between Australian and New Zealand had taken place within the Edmunds collection. I have recently found specimens of the Australian baetid species Edmundsiops instigatus Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty, which had been collected by Edmunds, in vials from the Edmunds collection with New Zealand labels. Baetidae does not occur in New Zealand and the latter specimens are certainly incorrectly labeled. Obviously, there had been some misappropriation of labels when materials were first sorted. Based on all of the above, the family Siphlaenigmatidae should be expunged from Australian records, and I regard S. edmundsi as a junior synonym of S. janae Penniket.

LITERATURE CITED


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