

A description of the adult male *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019 (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from the Russian Far East

Описание имаго самца *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019 (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) с Дальнего Востока России

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Ключевые слова: Ephemeroptera, подёнки, *Baetis*, описание, самец имаго, Россия.

Abstract. The mayfly *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019 was described in 2019 by T. Tiunova and A. Semenchenko by holotype mature larva from Far East of Russia (type locality Bolshoi Garmakan River, Amurskaya Oblast). In this paper, the adult male, collected at the same place and date together with mature larvae, is described. Comparison of the male imago with other known species of *Baetis* Leach is given. Male of *B. pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko can be distinguished from the close related species by the venation of the hind wing, size of the body and shape of genitalia.

Резюме. *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019 описан в 2019 году Т. Тиуновой и А. Семенченко по зрелой личинке с Дальнего Востока России (типовое местонахождение: р. Большой Гармакан, Амурская область). В данной работе приводится описание имаго самца, который был собран вместе с половозрелыми личинками в том же месте и в то же время. Приведено сравнение самца с другими известными видами рода *Baetis* Leach. Самец *B. pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko хорошо отличается от близких ему представителей по жилкованию заднего крыла, размерам тела и форме гениталий.

Introduction

Baetis pentaphyllus Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019 was described in 2019 by larvae, collected in Zeya River basin of Amurskaya Oblast and two mature larva from Maly Keperveem River in Chukotkskii Autonomnyi Okrug of Russian Far East [Tiunova, Semenchenko, 2019]. An adult male was collected together with two mature larvae of *B. pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko, which makes it highly likely that it belongs to the same species. No other larvae of the genus *Baetis* Leach were found in the stream during the sampling period. Therefore, in this work, for the first time, a description of the male adult of *B. pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko is given.

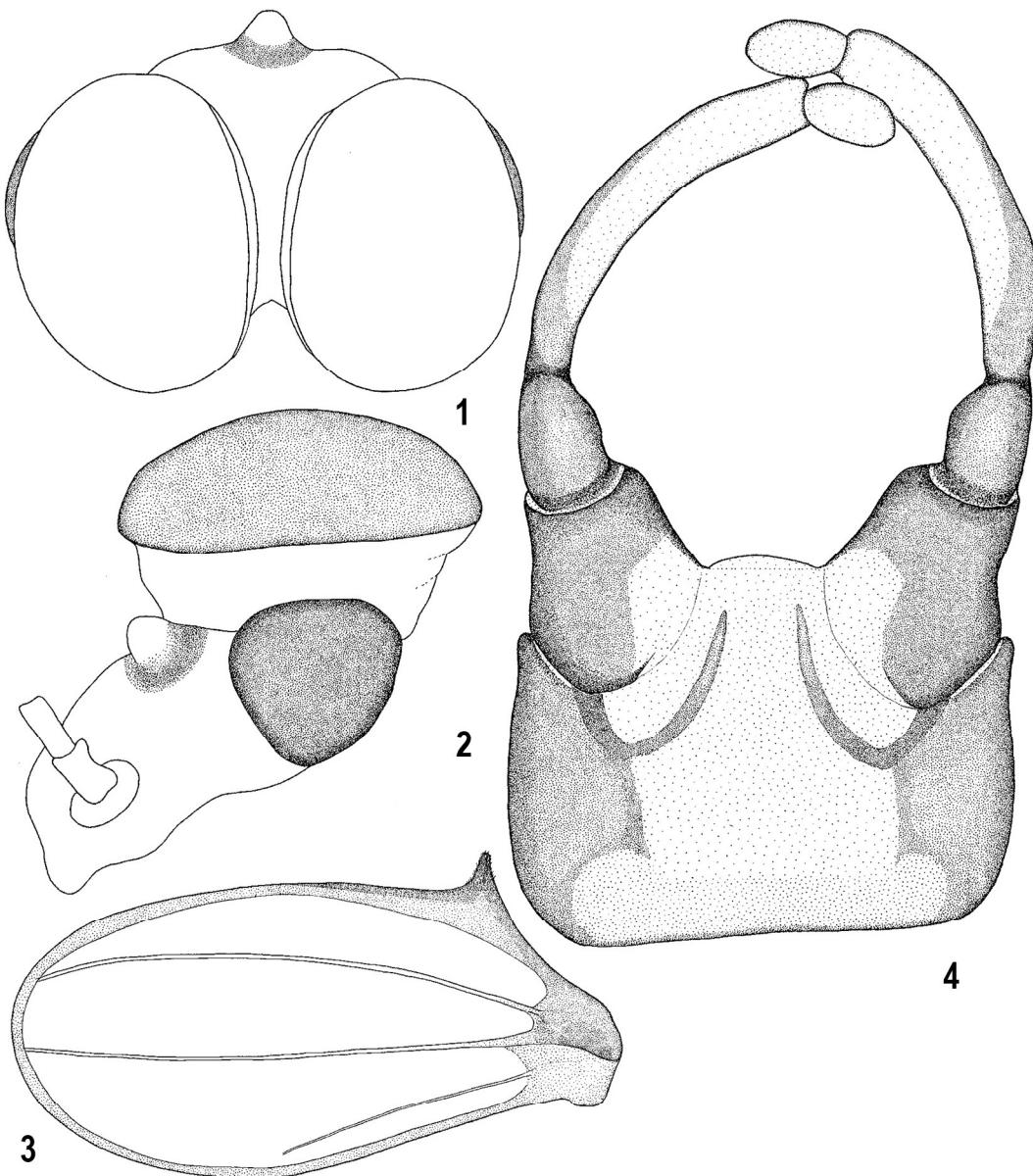
All material was preserved in 96 % ethanol. Administrative districts and geographical coordinates of localities are given according to «Google Earth» (<http://earth.google.com>). The material is deposited in the collection of the Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok.

The present work is registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under LSID urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3AB27203-B7EB-45F3-9EAA-398F93611186.

Baetis pentaphyllus Tiunova et Semenchenko, 2019
Figs 1–9.

Material. Russia, Amurskaya Oblast: holotype, larva, Zeyskii Reserve, Zeya Reservoir Basin, Bolshoi Garmakan River, about 300 m above mouth, 53°53'14.8" N, 127°11.626" E, 2.VII.2015, T. Tiunova leg.; paratypes: 6 larvae — ibidem the holotype (BAE-BGAR1_110); 4 larvae — idem, 8.VII.2015, T. Tiunova leg.; 3 larvae — Malyi Garmakan River, about 500 m above mouth, 53°52'29.5" N, 127°10.459" E, 6.VII.2015, T. Tiunova leg.; 5 larvae — Shirokovka River, about 700 m above mouth, 7.VII.2014, T. Tiunova leg. Chukotkskii Autonomnyi Okrug: 2 mature larvae, 1♂ adult — Kolyma River Basin, Malyi Keperweim River, 68°23.151" N, 166°80.348" E, 3.VIII.2016, A. Semenchenko leg.

Description. Male imago (in alcohol). Length (mm): body 5.2; forewings 5.1; cerci lost; femora 1.2; tibia 1.7. Head: brown. Antennae brownish. Eyes and basal part of ocelli black; apical part of ocelli grayish. Turbinete eyes oval in dorsal view, approximately 1.4 times longer than wide (Fig. 1), inner and external margins almost of the same counter; moderately high (Fig. 2), faceted surface eyes orange-brown, without light ring; shaft usually lighter than faceted surface (Figs 5–6). Thorax: Anterior phragma black. Anteronal protuberance brown; anteronal transverse impression dark brown. Medioscutum brown, submedioscutum lighter. Lateroparapsidal suture and median longitudinal suture dark brown. Posterior scutal protuberance dark brown. Scutellum grayish with dark lateral margins; scuto-scutellar impression brownish. Sublateroscutum dark brown. All legs brown or light brown. Femur and tibia brown, tarsus lighter (Fig. 5). Lengths ratio of individual foreleg segments: 1.2:1.7:0.7:0.7:0.4:0.2. Forewing transparent, all veins brownish; pterostigma milky. Hind wing hyaline, transparent, and approximately 2.3 times longer than wide, with rounded apex and three simple longitudinal veins;



Figs 1–4. Details of *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko adult male morphology: head (1, 2), hind right wing (3) and genitalia (forceps) (4). 1 — lateral view; 2, 3 — dorsal view; 4 — ventral view.

Рис. 1–4. Детали строения имаго самца *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko: голова (1, 2), правое заднее крыло (3) и гениталии (клещи) (4). 1 — вид сбоку; 2, 3 — вид сверху; 4 — вид снизу.

third vein ends at approximately half of wing length; cross veins absent; costal projection well developed (Figs 3, 7). Abdomen: terga I–II and VIII–X brown, other lighter; lateral margins with darker area (Fig. 5); in middle part of terga pair of dark spots not so good visible. Sternum I dark brown; sterna II–VII brown, sterna VII–IX darker; sterna II–VII with a pair of antero medial dark spots (Fig. 6, 8). Styliger with distinct central light spot, lateral area dark brown (Fig. 4, 8). Unistyliger dark brown with white area in first half; slightly elongated, almost 1.3 times as long as wide; apical part more slender than basal one; inner margin rounded apically (Figs 4, 9). Segment I of gonostylius cylindrical with parallel margins and truncated the upper inner edge; brown with darker anterior and posterior margins. Segment II is relatively narrow, slender at the base and slightly widening towards segment III, curved inwards; segment III oval, length /width ratio 1.8 (Figs 4, 9).

white, with a brown base and a narrow brown stripe along the outer edge and reaching the middle. Segment III white, oval, length/width ratio 1.8 (Figs 4, 9).

Distribution. Known from two type localities in Far East of Russia: Amurskaya Oblast and Chukotkskii Autonomnyi Okrug.

Diagnosis. Male imago. Hind wing with three simple longitudinal veins; third vein ends at approximately half of wing length; cross veins absent; costal projection well developed (Figs 3, 7). Segment I of gonostylius cylindrical with parallel margins and truncated the upper inner edge; segment II is relatively narrow, slender at the base and slightly widening towards segment III, curved inwards; segment III oval, length /width ratio 1.8 (Figs 4, 9).

Differential diagnosis. Male imago of *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko can be distinguished from all currently



Figs 5–9. Details of *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko adult male morphology: general appearance (5, 6), hind right wing (7), abdominal sterna (8) and genitalia (forceps) (9). 5 — lateral view; 6, 8, 9 — ventral view; 7 — dorsal view.

Рис. 5–9. Детали строения имаго самца *Baetis pentaphyllus* Tiunova et Semenchenko: внешний вид (5, 6), правое заднее крыло (7), брюшко (8) и гениталии (клещи) (9). 5 — вид сбоку; 6, 8, 9 — вид снизу; 7 — вид сверху.

known species of the genus *Baetis* Leach, having costal projection, three simple longitudinal veins, and absence of cross veins by the following features: (1) Third vein ends at approximately half of hind wing length (Figs 3, 7). In *Baetis atlanticus* Soldan et Godunko, 2006:7, Fig.6; *B. cyrneus* Thomas et Gazagnes, 1984 [Belfiore et Thomas, 1987:164, Fig. 2]; *B. meridionalis*, Ikonov 1954 [Ikonomov, 1962:97, Fig.1]; *B. pseudohermicus* Kluge, 1983:66, Fig. 14; *B. punjabensis* Kapur et Kripalani, 1961:193, Fig. 3b; *B. shinanonis* Ueno, 1931:94, Fig. 2C; and *B. simplex* Kapur et Kripalani, 1961 [Kapur, Kripalani, 1963:190, Fig. 2j, third vein ends one third of wing length. In *B. javanicus* Ulmer, 1913 [Müller-Liebemau, 1981]; *B. petrovi* Tshernova,

1938:56 (lacking figures); *B. sahoensis* Gose, 1980:123, Fig. 46; *B. sulphurosus* Day, 1954:31, fig. 8; *B. thermophilus* McDunnough, 1926:189 [figure absent], and *B. tigroides* Gillies, 1949, third vein ends far from middle of hind wing length; (2) Hind wing not hairy (Figs 3, 7) in contrast to *B. septemmenes* Dubey, 1971: 538, Fig. 98; (3) Body size of male imago about 6 mm, in *B. longistylus* Kaul et Dubey, 1970 is 10 mm; (4) Inner margin of unistyliger apically rounded (Figs 4, 9), while in *B. canariensis* Müller-Liebemau, 1971; *B. numidicus* Soldan et Thomas, 1983: 209, Fig. 18; *B. persecuta* McDunnough, 1939: 51, Fig. 4; *B. rusticans* McDunnough, 1925: 225, Fig. 9; *B. yamatoensis* Gose, 1965: 219, Fig.4, and *B. ussuricus* Kluge, 1983: 69, Fig.40, inner margin with well developed projection apically; (5) Length/width ratio of segment III is 1.8 (Figs 4, 9). In *B. chelif* Soldan et al., 2005: 157, Fig.1; *B. milani* Godunko et al., 2004: 235, Figs 5–6, and *B. tsushimensis* Gose, 1980: 123, Fig.51, is about 1.0; in *B. cyreneus* Thomas et Gazagnes, 1984 [Belfiore et Thomas, 1987: 164, Fig.3] is 2.3, in *B. taldybulaki* Sroka et al., 2012: 51, Figs 11a, 11b — from 2.10 to 2.25, and in *B. moffati* Dodds, 1923: 116, Fig.37 is 2.7; (6) Segment I of the gonostylus cylindrical with parallel margins (Figs 4, 9), the same structure in *B. chelif* Soldan et al., 2005: 157, Fig.1 and *B. longistylus* Kaul et Dubey, 1970: 147, Fig.21 segment I with distinctly concave inner margin; (7) Segment II slender at the base and slightly widening towards segment III, in *B. palisidi* Mayo, 1952: 101, Pl.III, Fig.6 and *B. taldybulaki* Sroka et al., 2012: 51, Fig.11a, segment II substantially equal width over the entire length.

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