

## A distinctive new species of *Apobaetis* (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) from Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais, Brazil

F. F. SALLES<sup>1</sup> & C. R. LUGO-ORTIZ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Biologia Animal, 36571-000, Viçosa, MG, Brazil.  
E-mail: ffsalles@hotmail.com. To whom correspondence should be sent.

<sup>2</sup> Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Biologia Animal, 36571-000, Viçosa, MG, Brazil.  
E-mail: crlo122@hotmail.com

### Abstract

*Apobaetis fiuzai* (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae), new species, is described based on larvae collected from Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais, Brazil. The new species is distinguished by the lack of robust setae on the anteromedial margin of the labrum; long, three-segmented maxillary palps; basally broad distomedial process of labial palp segment 2; narrow and truncate labial palp segment 3; abundant long, fine, simple setae on outer margin of labial palps segments 2 and 3; and complex abdominal color pattern. The report of *A. fiuzai* extends the range of *Apobaetis* within Brazil.

**Key words:** Ephemeroptera, Baetidae, *Apobaetis fiuzai*, new species, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

### Introduction

The Panamerican genus *Apobaetis* Day (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) is currently known from four species: *A. indepressus* Day, *A. etowah* (Traver), *A. lakota* McCafferty, and *A. signifer* Lugo-Ortiz & McCafferty. Only *A. indepressus* is known from larvae and adults, whereas *A. etowah* is known from adults only and *A. lakota* and *A. signifer* are known from larvae only (Day 1955; Waltz & McCafferty 1986; Lugo-Ortiz & McCafferty 1997; McCafferty 2000). Although it has been hypothesized that *Apobaetis* has a Neotropical origin (Lugo-Ortiz & McCafferty 1997; McCafferty 1998), *A. signifer* is the only species reported from the Neotropics, while *A. indepressus*, *A. etowah*, and *A. lakota* are known only from North America north of Mexico. Little is known about the biology of *Apobaetis*, except that larvae of *A. indepressus* are found in swift currents on sandy substrates and can tolerate relatively poor water quality and high temperatures (Day 1955).