Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) from Colombia

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**ABSTRACT.** Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton, 1882 (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) are described, diagnosed and illustrated from nymphs collected in Colombia. Geographical ranges and ecological notes relating important environmental variables are given for each species. *Leptohyphes andina* sp. nov. is characterized by: forefemur length / maximum width 1.8-1.9, fore and hind margin of middle and hind femora with strong spine-like setae on elevated sockets, femoral surface covered by small pale spots, apex of femora with anterior margin roundedly projected distally, tarsal claw only with 3-4 marginal denticles, pronotum with triangular lateral projection, hind wing pads present in female, gill formula 3/5/5/2, gill V with ventral extension on dorsal lamella. *Leptohyphes quimbaya* sp. nov. presents the following characters: body covered by hair-like setae, with paired short and blunt tubercles on abdominal terga V-IX, femora wide (forefemur length / maximum width 1.6), fore and hind margin of femora with tiny spine-like setae, tarsal claws with 2-3 marginal denticles, pronotum with triangular (but apically blunt) lateral projection, hind wing pads present in females, gill formula 3/7/7/5/2, gill V without ventral extension on dorsal lamella. *Leptohyphes caralca* sp. nov. is distinguished by: pilose body, slender femora (forefemur length / maximum width 2.3), foremargin of middle and hind femora without setae, tarsal claws with 5 marginal denticles and 1 submarginal subapical denticle, pronotum strongly projected laterally, fore wingbuds blackish, hind wing pads present in females, gill formula 3/4/4/3/1, gill V with ventral extension on dorsal lamella.

**KEYWORDS.** Aquatic insects, biodiversity, mayflies, taxonomy, *Leptohyphes*, Colombia.

The genus *Leptohyphes* Eaton, 1882 (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) is represented by 42 species (Hofmann et al., 1999; Molineri, 2003, 2010; Domínguez et al., 2006; Baumgardner & McCafferty, 2010; Nascimento et al., 2014), distributed in South America, Central America, including the Antilles, and North America. Of these, 25 are reported from South America, and are distributed mainly along the Andes from Northern Argentina to Colombia (Molineri, 2010), but they are represented also in the Atlantic forest from Brazil (Nascimento et al., 2014). The nymphs of the genus are frequently found in Andean rivers and streams, constituting an important portion of the benthic community (Zúñiga et al., 2004; Domínguez et al., 2006; Molineri, 2010; Zúñiga et al., 2013). They are collector gatherers of fine particulate organic matter (Tomanova et al., 2006; Chará-Serna et al., 2010, 2012; Reynaga & dos Santos, 2013; Guzmán-Soto & Tamazir-Turizo, 2014); nymphs inhabit clean to scarcely polluted ecosystems (Zúñiga de Cardozo et al., 1997; Domínguez et al., 2006; Zúñiga & Cardona, 2009).

*Leptohyphes* in Colombia is abundant showing a wide distribution and altitudinal range. Six species are recorded, mainly in the Andean range of the country: *L. albipennis* Molineri & Zúñiga, 2006, *L. ecuador* Mayo, 1968 (Dias et al., 2011), *Leptohyphes jodiannae* Allen, 1967 (Zúñiga et al., 2014), *Leptohyphes maculatus* Allen, 1967 (Molineri, 2010; Zúñiga et al., 2014) and *L. nigripennis* Molineri & Zúñiga, 2006 (Molineri, 2010). All these species are known from both stages, except *L. jodiannae* (only known from nymphs). Two of them are endemic to Colombia (*L. albipennis* and *L. coconuco*), while the others are recorded also from other countries of the region: Bolivia (*L. nigripennis* and *L. maculatus*), Ecuador (*L. ecuador* and *L. maculatus*) and Perú (*L. jodiannae* and *L. maculatus*).

The aim of the present paper is to describe and illustrate the nymphal stage of three new species collected in the Andean region of Colombia.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Nymphs were collected with different aquatic nets (surber sampler, kicknet, D-frame net, hand nets) and fixed and preserved in 96% ethanol. Mouthparts and legs were dissected under 10x magnification and mounted on
RESULTS

Leptohyphes andina Molineri, Zúñiga & Ramos, sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 4-5, 10-15)

LSID(p:3FDC332A-ADAD-4E77-9223-9A0378A398E4)

Type material. Holotype ♀ mature nymph from COLOMBIA, Risaralda, La Celia, La Argelia farm, creek La Argelia, 05°00'31.2"N, 75°57'18.3"W, 1416 m, 19.II.2011, W. Cardona col. (MUSENUV). Paratypes: 12 ♀ and 2 ♂ nymphs, same data as holotype (9 nymphs in MUSENUV, 6 in IBN).

Additional material. Five mature nymphs (4 ♀, 1 ♂) and 1 ♀ immature nymph from COLOMBIA, Valle del Cauca, Ulloa, La Divisa-La Suerte farm, La Divisa-La Suerte creek, La Vieja river basin, 04°21'23"N, 75°43'49"W, 1480 m, microhabitat: stream bed stone, 12.XI.2003, J. Chará, L. P. Giraldo, D. Hincapié, G. Pedraza cols. (MUSENUV); 3 mature nymphs (2 ♀, 1 ♂), 2 ♀ immature nymphs, the same information except microhabitat: silt (MUSENUV); 1 ♀ mature nymph, the same information except La Azulita farm, La Azulita creek, La Vieja river basin, 04°41’45"N, 75°43'07"W, 1430 m, microhabitat: sandy, 11.XI.2003 (MUSENUV); 3 immature nymphs (1 ♀, 1 ♂), 3 immature nymphs (1 ♀, 2 ♂), the same information except El Recreo II farm, El Recreo
Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae)...

Molineri et al.

Figs 1-3. General habitus of nymph, dorsal: 1, *Leptohyphes andina* sp. nov.; 2, *L. calarca* sp. nov.; 3, *L. quimbaya* sp. nov. Scale bars = 1 mm.

11.II.2008 (MUSENUV); 1♀ immature nymph, the same information except La Pedregosa creek, Otún river basin, 04°53’22.9”N, 75°49’16.4”W, 1024 m, microhabitat: leaf pack-pools, 11.II.2008 (MUSENUV); 1♂ mature nymph, 5 immature nymphs (4♀, 1♂) the same information except microhabitat: leaf pack-riffles (MUSENUV); 1♂ mature nymph, 8♂ immature nymphs, the same information except Santa Cecilia creek, Otún river basin, 04°53’26”N, 75°48’34”W, 950 m, microhabitat: leaf pack-riffles, 12.III.2008 (MUSENUV); 6♀ mature nymphs, 4♂ immature nymphs, Quindio, Quimbaya, El Ocascio farm, El Ocascio creek, La Vieja river basin, 03°24’27”N, 76°31’7.2”W, 1526 m, microhabitat: stone, 3.XII.2002, J. Chará, L. P. Giraldo, G. Pedroza cols. (MUSENUV); 6 matures nymphs (4♀, 2♂), 1♂ immature nymph, Quindio, La Tebaida, Putumayo farm, Putumayo creek, La Vieja river basin, 04°27’8”N, 75°49’6.8”W, 1100 m, microhabitat: aquatic macrophytes, 28.II.2003, J. Chará, L. P. Giraldo, G. Pedroza, D. Hincapie cols. (MUSENUV).

Diagnosis. 1) tubercles on body absent (Figs 1, 4-5); 2) forefemur length / maximum width 1.8-1.9 (Fig. 14); 3) fore and hind margin of middle and hind femora with strong spine-like setae on elevated sockets (Fig. 13); 4) femoral surface covered by small pale spots; 5) apex of middle and hind femora with inner apical corner more distally projected than the outer corner (arrow in Fig. 13); 6) tarsal claws: 3-4+0 (Fig. 15); 7) pronotum with triangular lateral projection (arrow in Figs 4, 11-12); 8) hind wing pads present in female; 9) gill formula 3/5/5/5/2, gill V with ventral extension on dorsal lamella.

Description. Mature nymph. Length of female (mm): body, 4.8-5.4; hind femur, 1.4-1.5; caudal filaments, 5.5-5.6. Length of male (mm): body, 3.3-3.5; hind femur, 1.0-1.1; caudal filaments, 3.2-3.6. General coloration light brown.

11.II.2008 (MUSENUV); 1♀ immature nymph, the same information except La Pedregosa creek, Otún river basin, 04°53’22.9”N, 75°49’16.4”W, 1024 m, microhabitat: leaf pack-pools, 11.II.2008 (MUSENUV); 1♂ mature nymph, 5 immature nymphs (4♀, 1♂) the same information except microhabitat: leaf pack-riffles (MUSENUV); 1♂ mature nymph, 8♂ immature nymphs, the same information except Santa Cecilia creek, Otún river basin, 04°53’26”N, 75°48’34”W, 950 m, microhabitat: leaf pack-riffles, 12.III.2008 (MUSENUV); 6♀ mature nymphs, 4♂ immature nymphs, Quindio, Quimbaya, El Ocasio farm, El Ocasio creek, La Vieja river basin, 03°24’27”N, 76°31’7.2”W, 1526 m, microhabitat: stone, 3.XII.2002, J. Chará, L. P. Giraldo, G. Pedroza cols. (MUSENUV); 6 matures nymphs (4♀, 2♂), 1♂ immature nymph, Quindio, La Tebaida, Putumayo farm, Putumayo creek, La Vieja river basin, 04°27’8”N, 75°49’6.8”W, 1100 m, microhabitat: aquatic macrophytes, 28.II.2003, J. Chará, L. P. Giraldo, G. Pedroza, D. Hincapie cols. (MUSENUV).
Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) ... Molineri et al.

Head color pattern: blackish transverse band between compound eyes (extending from posterolateral margins of eyes, then going anteriorly to transverse epicranial suture until the other compound eye, Figs 1, 4, 10), occiput finely shaded with gray forming a net-like pattern. Antennae yellowish white. Thorax (Figs 1, 4, 11, 12): nota brownish with irregular gray and black markings, costal margin of wingbuds blackish (Fig. 1); ventrally paler. Pronotum subrectangular with subtriangular lateral projection (Figs 4, 11, 12). Mesonotum with subtriangular blunt anterolateral projection (Figs 4, 11-12). Hind wing pad present in female. Legs yellowish slightly shaded gray dorsally except mediolongitudinal pale line on femora. Ratios: length fore femur/hind femur (x 100) = 64-65%. Foreleg (Fig. 14): femur ratio length/maximum width 1.8-1.9; transversal row at 0.6 from base to apex; foremargin with small spine-like setae, hind margin with spine-like setae distally to transversal row. Tibia subequal in length to femur with tiny spine-like setae along outer margin (Fig. 14). Tarsus 1/2 the length of tibia with row of setae in inner margin; tarsal claw apically curved with four marginal...
denticles, without subapical submarginal denticle (Fig. 15). Middle and hind legs (Fig. 13) similar in form and setation, except middle leg smaller; apex of middle and hind femora with inner apical corner more distally projected than the outer corner (arrow in Fig. 13). Hind femur ratio length/maximum width 2.1-2.4; foremargin with double row of spatulate setae, hind margin with 36-42 spatulate setae, dorsal surface with 12-15 small setae along medial axis. Tibia subequal in length to femur, with dorsal ridge, inner and outer margins with long spatulate setae. Tarsus 0.3-0.4 the length of tibia, inner margin with setae, tarsal claw as in foreleg. Abdomen (Figs 1, 5) brownish diffusely shaded with gray; terga III-VII with few spine-like setae on lateral areas; terga II-IX with a pair of blunt spine-like setae submedially (commonly broken off and lost); hind margin of all terga and lateral margins of VII-IX with small spine-like setae; segments III-VI forming lateral flanges; small posteralateral projections present on VI-IX. Gills: operculate gill gray, ventrally with strong and curved “basal spine” and two lamellae; other gills grayish to hyaline. Gill formula 3/5/5/5/2; gill V with small rounded extension on ventro-basal margin, gill VI with larger lamella ventrally projected. Caudal filaments with whorl of spines and setae at joinings.

Adults. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Andes.

Distribution (Fig. 28). Colombian Andes (Central and Western Cordillera) in the departments of Quindio, Risaralda and North of Valle del Cauca, from 750 to 1648 masl.

Discussion. The unique combination of characters distinguishing L. andina from other species in the genus is listed in the diagnosis. Some of these characters are shared by other species, as follows: pronotum with triangular lateral projection (also present in L. quimbaya), femora with pale spots (present in L. limiti Wang et al., 1998, L. petersi Allen, 1967, L. murdocki Allen, 1967, L. alleni Brusca, 1971), femora with spine-like setae on fore and hind margins (also present in many species except those mentioned above for the pale spots). The femora (middle and hind) with inner apical corner more projected than the outer is a unique characteristic, not reported before in the genus.

Ecological notes. Nymphs were found mainly in small streams from the middle basin of La Vieja river (departments of Valle del Cauca and Quindio). The area is a human driven ecosystem with coffee and banana plantations, and cattle raising as the main activities. The marginal areas of the streams presented some kind of plant cover, mainly herbs, bushes, and bamboo (Guadua angustifolia Kunth, 1822) or relatively well-preserved secondary forests. These streams varied from 4 to 20 cm in depth, 46 to 606 cm in channel width, and 0.5 to 31 l/s of discharge. Bed substrate is formed by gravel (11%), stones (26.6%) and sand/slime (62.8%). Mean water temperature was 21°C and did not present severe organic loads. Mean ICA-FSN quality index was 60.6 corresponding to good environmental quality (OTT, 1981). Other variables are: mean dissolved oxygen (5.2 mg/l), low biochemical oxygen demand (0.69 mg/l), and variable pH (5.8 to 8.4) indicating an acid-basic stable buffer system (CHARÁ et al., 2009).

Leptoephyes calarca Molineri, Zúñiga & Ramos sp. nov.

(Figs 2, 6-7, 16-20)


Type material. Holotype ♀ mature nymph (parts on slide) from COLOMBIA, Quindio, Calarcá, Natural Reserve La Sonadora, No 1 creek, tributary of the La Sonadora creek, Verde river basin, 3076 m, 04°25’56.4”N, 75°37’29.4”W, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture, 6.VIII.2010, A. Villarréal col. (MUSENUV). Paratypes: 2 ♀ nymphs, the same information except microhabitat: sandy, 15.I.I.2010 (IBN); 1 ♀ nymph, the same date except, No 2 creek, 3000 m, 04°26’1.9”N, 75°37’30.1”W, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture 10.IX.2010 (IBN); 1 nymph, the same information except No 3 creek, tributary of the La Sonadora creek, Verde river basin, 2900 m, 04°25’37.3”N, 75°36’40.3”W, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture, 8.X.2010 (MUSENUV); 1 ♀ mature nymph, the same data except, La Sonadora creek, 2800m, 04°26’37.2”N, 75°37’46.5”W, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture, 5.XII.2010 (MUSENUV); 3 ♀ nymphs, the same information except, El Cedral creek, 2915 m, 04°25’27.6”N, 75°36’36.1”W, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture, 11.XI.2010 (MUSENUV).

Diagnosis. 1) large size, without tubercles on its pilose body (Figs 2, 6-7); 2) fore femur slender, length/maximum width = 2.3 (Fig. 18); 3) fore margin of middle and hind femora without spine-like setae (but with many small curved setae), hind margin with ca. 40 medium-sized spatulate setae, elevated sockets absent or vestigial (Fig. 16); 4) tarsal claws denticulation 5+1 (Fig. 17); 5) pronotum strongly projected laterally (Fig. 6); 6) fore wingbuds blackish (Fig. 2) (before folding in mature nymphs), hind wing pads present in females; 7) gill formula 3/4/4/3/1, gill V with ventral extension on dorsal lamella; 8) without strong setae on abdominal terga (Fig. 7).

Description. Nymph. Length of female (mm, not fully mature): body, 7.0; hind femur, 1.7; caudal filaments, 5.5 (cercus)-6.8 (terminal filament). General coloration yellowish brown, with gray markings (Figs 2, 6-7). Head yellowish with a blackish transverse band between eyes along the epicranial suture; occipit with small gray marks as in Fig. 6, posterior margin with a thin blackish line. Antennae whitish. Thorax: pronotum with large rounded anterolateral projection and pronounced constriction posteriorly, with gray markings as in figure (Fig. 6). Mesonotum with blunt anterolateral projections, and with gray markings as in Fig. 2; fore wingbuds black. Hind wing pad present in female. Thoracic sternum paler than terga, shaded with gray medially. Legs yellowish, shaded with gray on coxae, femora (except mediolongitudinal pale line), and base of tibia; legs almost completely covered by dark thick and short setae (Fig. 7), except for bare mediolongitudinal dorsal line on femora.
Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) ... Molineri et al.

Foreleg (Fig. 18): femur slender, becoming wider apically, ratio length/maximum width 2.3; transversal row at 0.4 from base to apex, with 25 stout spatulate spine-like setae; fore margin with spine-like setae, hind margin with spine-like setae (on elevated sockets) distally to transversal row; small inner projection on apex of femur. Tibia subequal in length to femur with spatulate setae along inner margin. Tarsus 0.4 the length of tibia with row of setae in inner margin; tarsal claw with 5 +1 denticles (Fig. 17). Middle and hind legs (Fig. 16) similar except for the size; hind femur becoming wider apically, ratio length/maximum width 2.4, with double row of spine-like setae on fore margin, hind margin with 39 spine-like setae on elevated sockets; projections on inner apex of femur small. Tibia wide, 1.2 the length of femur, with dorsal ridge, inner and outer margin row of large spatulate setae (Fig. 16). Tarsus 0.3 the length of femur, inner margin with setae, tarsal claw as in foreleg. Abdomen. Terga brownish, shaded uniformly with gray; few spatulate setae present on lateral areas of segments III–VII. Lateral margins of segments III–VI expanded forming flanges; relatively short posterolateral spines on segments VII–IX. Abdominal sterna shaded slightly with gray. Sternum IX with distal V-shaped indentation (female). Gills: operculate gill on segment II whitish, shaded with brown on basal half, ventrally with curved “basal spine” and two lamellae (Fig. 19); other gills whitish (Fig. 20). Gill formula 3/4/4/3/1. Caudal filaments yellowish with few short and blunt brownish spines.

Adults. Unknown. The wing membrane is surely tinged with gray or black because of the pigments shown in the nymphal wing buds.

Etymology. *Calarcá* is the name of the municipality where the nymphs were collected; the name refers to the

Figs 10-20. *Leptohyphes andina* sp. nov.: 10, dorsal color pattern of head; 11–12, outline (left side only) of pro- and mesonotum (arrows indicate triangular projection on pronotum); 13, hind leg; 14, foreleg; 15, fore tarsal claw. *Leptohyphes calarca* sp. nov.: 16, hind leg; 17, hind tarsal claw; 18, foreleg; 19, operculate gill, ventral; 20, gill III, ventral. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.
Three new species of Leptohyphes Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) ... Molineri et al.

Information except Verdum Regional Natural Park, Monos river, 05°00’56.2”N, 76°01’49.6”W, 1846 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel, 5.II.2011 (MUSENUV).

Diagnosis. 1) large, body covered by hair-like setae (Figs 3, 8, 9), with paired short and blunt tubercles on abdominal terga V-IX (Figs 26, 27); 2) femora wide, fore femur (Fig. 24) length/maximum width, 1.6 (mature nymphs) and 1.2 (immature nymphs), with mediolongitudinal row of spine-like setae distally to transverse row (“d.r.” in Fig. 24); 3) fore and hind margin of femora with tiny spine-like setae (Figs 23, 24); 4) tarsal claws denticulation 2-3+0 (Fig. 25); 5) pronotum with triangular (but apically blunt) lateral projection (Fig. 8, 22); 6) hind wing pads present in females; 7) gill formula 3/7/7/5/2, gill V without ventral extension on dorsal lamella.

Description. Mature nymph. Length of female (mm): body, 7.1-9.2; hind femur, 1.9-2.0; caudal filaments, 7.5. General coloration light brown, body and legs dorsally covered with whitish hair-like setae, venter glabrous. Head with black transverse band from eye to eye as in Fig. 21; occiput with finely marked gray net-pattern (Fig. 21). Thorax: nota brownish with gray markings. Pronotum subrectangular with small lateral subtriangular projection, and an oblique indentation near posterior margin (sp and oir in Fig. 22). Mesonotum with anterolateral corners not projected (Fig. 22). Hind wing pads present in female. Legs yellowish shaded dorsally with gray except mediolongitudinal narrow band on all femora (Fig. 9). Foreleg (Fig. 24): femur wide, ratio length/maximum width 1.6; transversal row of setae at 1/2 from base; fore margin with setae, hind margin with setae (on elevated sockets); apex of femur projected on inner and outer margins (Fig. 24). Tibia subequal in length to femur with row of setae on inner margin; tarsus 0.4 the length of tibia with row of setae on inner margin; tarsal claw with two to three marginal denticles and none subapical submarginal denticle (Fig. 25). Middle and hind legs (Fig. 23) similar, except hind leg larger; hind femur ratio length / maximum width = 2; fore margin with 3-4 rows of short blunt setae, hind margin with 70 stout spine-like setae on elevated sockets (the sockets and the spines are very small), dorsal surface with many small scattered spine-like setae; distal projections on apex of femur more pronounced than foreleg. Tibia 1.1 the length of femur, with dorsalis ridge, inner and outer margins with short weak spine-like setae. Tarsus 0.3 the length of tibia, inner margin with setae, tarsal claw as in foreleg. Abdomen (Figs 26, 27) brownish shaded widely with gray, ventrally paler. Terga (Figs 9, 26) covered by whitish hair-like setae, mainly along hind margin; short blunt spine-like setae scattered on terga, mainly on submedian tubercles; segments III-VI with lateral flanges, small and poorly developed posterolateral projections on VII-IX; sternum IX with distomedial notch. Gills: operculate gill completely shaded with gray, except margins; other gills whitish shaded slightly with gray. Gill formula 3/7/7/5/2; gill V without ventral extension. Caudal filaments with scattered setae, and whorl of spines at joinings.

Variation: early instars of L. quimbaya only show groups of small setae on the area where abdominal tubercles

Leptohyphes quimbaya Molineri, Zúñiga & Ramos sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 8-9, 21-27)


Type material. Holotype ♀ mature nymph (parts on slide), from COLOMBIA, Risaralda, La Celia, La Esmeralda farm, San Camilo creek, Monos river basin, 05°02’39.8”N, 75°59’34.9”W, 1779 m, microhabitat: stones, 10.II.2011, W. Cardona col. (MUSENUV); 4 ♀ immature nymphs, the same

Ecological notes. Known locality records of this species are from La Sonadora Natural Reserve, on the eastern slope of the Central Cordillera, Quindío (Calarcá and Córdoba municipalities). They were found between 2800 and 3100 m. The region present 2000-4000 mm of annual rainfall and temperatures ranging 9-16°C (Baqueiro et al., 2010), with constant winds and fog. The area corresponds to Montane Humid Forest in Holdridge’s (1987) classification. Streams are small, low-order reaches located in the high microbasin of La Sonadora and draining to the Verde river basin. They flow through a scarped terrain, with high slopes and falls of 3 to 15 m high, with well-preserved dense marginal vegetation cover. The streams presented a depth of 18-35 cm, channel with of 130-270 cm, and velocity of 0.15-0.50 m/s. Bed substrate is muddy with high levels of leaves and other decomposing organic material, but sandy and stony substrate is present also in some creeks, but in a lower proportion.

Leptohyphes quimbaya Molineri, Zúñiga & Ramos sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 8-9, 21-27)


Type material. Holotype ♀ mature nymph (parts on slide), from COLOMBIA, Risaralda, La Celia, La Esmeralda farm, San Camilo creek, Monos river basin, 05°02’39.8”N, 75°59’34.9”W, 1779 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel mixture, 11.II.2011, W. Cardona col. (MUSENUV). Paratypes: 1 ♀ mature nymph, same data as holotype (IBN); 1 nearly mature ♀ nymph, the same information except Monos river-La Linda creek, 05°00’40.5”N, 76°00’53.7”W, 1551 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel, 8.II.2011 (MUSENUV); 1 ♀ immature nymph, the same information except La Pradera farm, La Reina creek, 04°57’52.7”N, 76°00’7”W, 1480 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel, 15.II.2011 (MUSENUV).

Additional material. Two ♀ and 2 ♀ immature nymphs from Risaralda, Santuario, Finca La Gaviota farm, La Gaviota creek, 05°02’39.8”N, 75°59’40.4”W, 1638 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel, 12.II.2011, W. Cardona col. (2 in MUSENUV, 2 in IBN); 1 ♀ immature nymph from Risaralda, La Celia, San Camilo farm, San Camilo creek, 05°02’12”N, 75°59’34.9”W, 1779 m, microhabitat: cobble and gravel, 10.II.2011, W. Cardona col. (MUSENUV); 4 ♀ immature nymphs, the same
Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) …

Molineri et al.

**Figs 21-27.***Leptohyphes quimbaya* sp. nov.: 21, dorsal color pattern of head; 22, outline (right side only) of pro- and mesonotum; 23, hind leg; 24, foreleg; 25, fore tarsal claw; 26, abdomen, dorsal (long setae omitted on right side); 27, abdomen, lateral (outline, setation omitted). Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

will develop, and their almost circular forefemur does not present the mediolongitudinal row of spine-like setae distally.

**Adults.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** Quimbaya refers to an ethnic group that inhabited the valley of the Cauca river, between the Central and Western Cordilleras in Colombia, now the departments of Caldas, Quindío and Risaralda.

**Distribution (Fig. 30).** Colombian Western Cordillera, Risaralda department, middle basin of Cauca River.

**Discussion.** The uncommon large body size together with the many tiny femoral spine-like setae, the setose body, very wide femora and paired abdominal tubercles readily distinguish this species from any other in the genus. *Leptohyphes quimbaya* is similar to *L. pilosus* Allen & Brusca, 1973, mainly in the body pilosity, but the last species presents fewer and larger spine-like setae on slender femora. Abdominal tubercles are present in few other species of the genus, but only in *L. nebulosus* Nascimento et al., 2014 they are paired, nevertheless the later presents spine-like setae on very elevated sockets on femora, and is restricted to Brazilian coastal Atlantic forest (Nascimento et al., 2014).

**Ecological notes.** The species was collected in several creeks on the eastern slopes of the Western Cordillera in Colombia (Risaralda department). The landscape spans elevations from 1300 to 2000 m, where sun–grown coffee is dominant (WCS, 2013) and corresponds to the transition zone between the Lower Montane Wet Forest and Premontane Moist Forest (Espinal 1977). Mean annual rainfall is 2500 mm and mean annual temperature is 18°C. The landscape is a mosaic of vegetation types dominated by patches of native vegetation that differ in size (located at the top of the mountains and in glens), sun–grown coffee plantations, annual crops, stover and pasture (WCS, 2013). The Verdum Municipal Natural Park in this study area is located in the
Three new species of *Leptohyphes* Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Leptohyphidae) ... Molineri et al.

buffer zone of the Tatamá National Natural Park and it is important in environmental terms as a reservoir of Andean forest.

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REFERENCES


Erratum

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Erratum of article

Page 1, address #1, line 2: “Ciudad Universitaria, Horco Molle (4107)” instead of “M. Lillo 205 (4000)”;  
Page 1, second paragraph, last line: “Peru” instead of “PerU”;  
Page 2, first column, line 5: “…on the second abdominal…” instead of “…on the first abdominal…”;  
Page 2, first column, line 7: “…the third abdominal…” instead of “…the second abdominal…”;  
Page 2, second column, line 28: “…1638 m” instead of “…638 m”;  
Page 4, second column, line 10 (last line): “…with three to four marginal…” instead of “…with four marginal…”;  
Page 5, first column, line 28: “…and Valle del Cauca, from 750 to 1648 asl.” instead of “…and North of Valle del Cauca, from 750 to 1648 masl.”;  
Page 7, “…organic material, sandy and stony…” instead of “…organic material, but sandy and stony…”;  
Page 10, Acknowledgments, line 15: “…Programa Colombia, and Mc Arthur Foundation, material…” instead of “Programa Colombia, material…”;  
Page 10, Acknowledgments, line 17: “…cofinanced by these institutions.” instead of “…cofinanced by this institution.”.