

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

***Segesta riograndensis*, Ephemeroptera, Leptophlebiidae, Atalophlebiinae:
First record from state of Mato Grosso do Sul, western Brazil**

Karina Ocampo Righi-Cavallaro ¹
Ana Emilia Siegloch ¹
Débora Calheiros ²
Domingos Sávio Barbosa ³

¹ Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Departamento de Biologia.
Caixa Postal 3900. CEP 14040-901. Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil. E-mail: asiegloch@yahoo.com.br

² Embrapa Pantanal.
Caixa Postal 109. CEP 79320-900. Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

³ Universidade de São Paulo, Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos, Núcleo de Estudos de Ecossistema Aquático.
Caixa Postal 359. CEP 13566-590. São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil.

The mayfly *Segesta riograndensis* (Ephemeroptera: Leptophlebiidae) was recently described by Siegloch et al. (2006) based on larvae from southern Brazil, municipality of Independencia, northwest from state of Rio Grande do Sul. The larvae can be distinguished from other genera of Atalophlebiinae by the following combination of characters: clypeus slightly divergent with sinuous margin; labrum with shallow emargination and three non-prominent denticles; maxillary palpi very large and curved with setae in varied combinations; labial palpi very long and curved, with long setae (Figure 1A-B); paraglossae wider than long; abdominal posterolateral spines gradually longer posteriorly.

Here we are extending the range distribution of *S. riograndensis* in 850 kilometers to the northwest Rio Grande do Sul to state of Mato Grosso do Sul (Figure 2).

We found six larvae of *S. riograndensis* in third and fourth orders stretch (Strahler 1957) of the Aquidauana River in municipalities of Rochedo (19°57'30" S, 54°53'39" W) and Corguinho (19°50'16" S, 54°49'42" W); two larvae were collected in the Ceroula River near city of Campo Grande (20°18'27" S, 54°46'58" W) and one larva in the Coxim River (19°24'47" S, 54°30'06" W), municipality of São Gabriel do Oeste; the last two rivers are of second order (Figure 2).

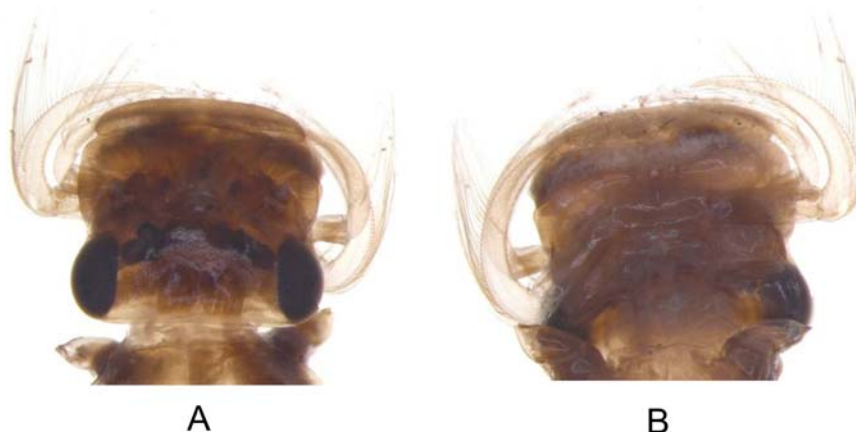


Figure 1. *Segesta riograndensis*: head, in dorsal view (A), head, in ventral view (B). Specimen from the municipality of Rochedo, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, western Brazil. Photo: A. C. Aquino

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Larvae were collected with Surber sampler in riffles, between January and October 2006. All these rivers belong to the Paraguay River basin and have little riparian vegetation and some anthropic influence. The original vegetation of the area belongs to the Cerrado (Pagotto and Souza 2006) and the climate is tropical

with dry season in winter (Aw of Köppen classification). Apparently, this genus is associated with riffles. Siegloch *et al.* (2006) also found the larvae on rocky substrate of riffles in Santa Rosa River (27°50'24" S, 54°20'23" W), that belongs to the Uruguay River basin (Figure 2).

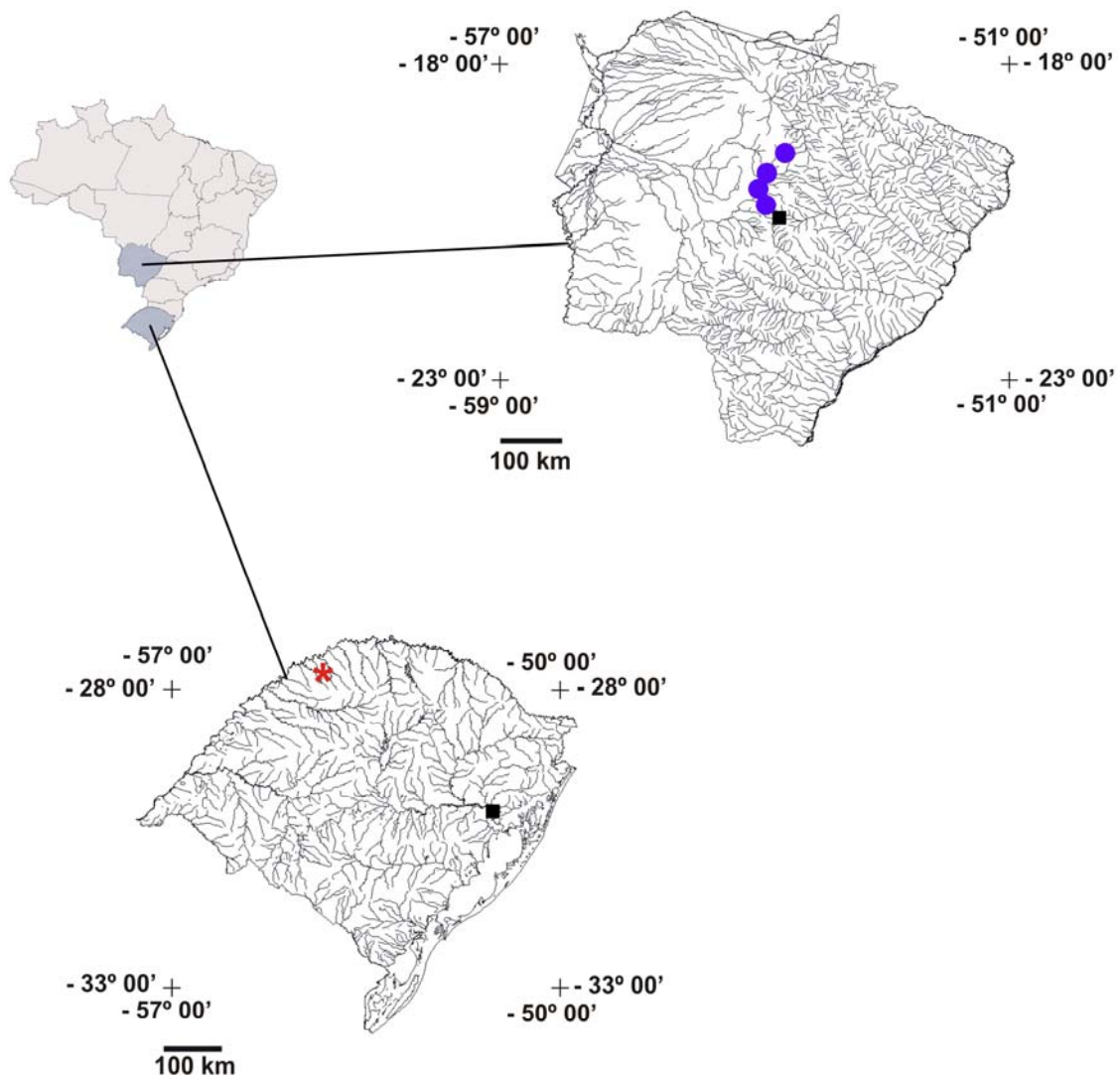


Figure 2. Hydrological map indicating the sampling points of *Segesta riograndensis* holotype in Independência city, Rio Grande do Sul (red mark) and the new records of the genus in Mato Grosso do Sul (blue mark).

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