

Taxonomic Notes on *Brachycercus lacustris* (Needham) (Ephemeroptera).¹

By F. EARLE LYMAN, Norris, Tennessee.

Brachycercus lacustris (Needham) was originally described (1918) as *Caenis lacustris* Needham from nymphal material only that had been collected from Oneida Lake, New York. In this description the specimen referred to as of their species and taken from Walnut Lake, Michigan, but which Needham had formerly considered as *Ephemerella* sp. in the report of the Geological Survey of Michigan, 1907, may well have been *Ephemerella temporalis* McDunnough, since individuals of this species are quite numerous in Walnut Lake during May, at which time the specimen referred to by Needham was collected. *Ephemerella temporalis* has very prominent occipital tubercles. Moreover, *B. lacustris* does not begin to emerge until about mid-summer and records have not demonstrated its presence as early as May in the nymphal stage.

Ide (1930) described *Eurycaenis pallidus* Ide from only three male imagoes taken at Daventry, Ontario, and at the same time pointed out that these mayflies might well be the adults of *Caenis lacustris*. Lestage (1931) transferred *E. pallidus* Ide to the genus *Brachycercus* but since the name, *pallidus*, had already been used for a species of this genus, Lestage proposed the new name, *Brachycercus idei* Lestage, for Ide's species.

Traver (1932) considered *Caenis lacustris* Needham as belonging in the genus *Eurycaenis* and in discussion of *E. nitidus* Traver stated that *nitidus* might be synonymous with *E. pallidus* Ide but that the nymph of *nitidus* having conspicuous lateral tubercles on the prothorax was distinct from that of *E. lacustris* (Needham). As will be shown below *E. nitidus* Traver could not, therefore, be synonymous with *E. pallidus* Ide. Traver (1935) placed *E. lacustris* (Needham) in the genus *Brachycercus*.

¹ Contribution from the Biological Station and Department of Zoology, University of Michigan.

Collections of adults from the field and also laboratory reared specimens from Douglas Lake, Michigan, according to Ide's original description, belong to the species *Brachycercus idei* Lestage. However, the nymphs from which these adults were reared clearly belong to *Brachycercus lacustris* (Needham). Consequently, the name *B. idei* Lestage falls to synonymy with *B. lacustris* (Needham) by priority, and the latter name should be used to designate the species.

LITERATURE CITED

- IDE, F. P. 1930. Contribution to the biology of Ontario mayflies with descriptions of new species. *Can. Ent.*, 62: 204-213; 218-231.
- LESTAGE, J. A. 1931. Note à propos de l'homonymie de deux Éphéméroptères. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, 71: 119.
- NEEDHAM, J. G. 1918. A new mayfly, *Caenis*, from Oneida Lake, New York. *N. Y. State Coll. For., Tech. Pub. No. 9*, 18: 249-251.
- TRAYER, J. R. 1932. Mayflies of North Carolina. *Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc.* 47: 85-206.
- TRAYER, J. R. 1935. [in] The biology of mayflies, by Needham, Trayer, and Hsu. Ithaca, N. Y. 759 pp.

Laccophilus shermani, a New Species of Water Beetle from Arizona and Texas (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).¹

By HUGH B. LEECH, Vernon, British Columbia.

Laccophilus shermani new species

A species allied to and resembling *L. decipiens* LeConte. It has been identified as *fuscus* Sharp, by some authors. Dedicated to Mr. John D. Sherman, Jr., whose interest in the Dytiscidae and large collection inspired and made possible most of the fine studies in the family by the late Dr. H. C. Fall.

Male: Length 6.1 mm., width 3.3 mm. *Head*, pronotum and elytra pale brownish-yellow, head infusate at base; *clytra* irrorate with brown (the tiny spots tending to form longitudinal chains), except on following areas which are not irrorate and thus stand out as maculae on each elytron: The side margin and

¹ Contribution No. 2259, Division of Entomology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.