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The Mayfly Newsletter

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The Mayfly Newsletter

Vol. 23(2)
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The Mayfly Newsletter is the official newsletter of the Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Ephemeroptera

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Feature Photos

Photographing living Mayflies: 2 Projects; 2 parts of the world!

1. Greg Courtney shares some photos from his project photographing living aquatic insects

Greg Courtney, Department of Entomology, Iowa State University

Greg Courtney has started a project with Steve Marshall at the University of Guelph to photograph living aquatic insects, both near his home in Iowa and worldwide! In this issue, he shares some of his photos from Iowa.

Amercaenis ridens
S. Skunk River, Iowa, USA, 2020.viii.06



G. Courtney



G. Courtney

Baetisca lacustris, S. Skunk River, Iowa, USA, 2020.vi.07



G. Courtney

Hexagenia limbata, Boone River, Iowa, USA, 2020.viii.24



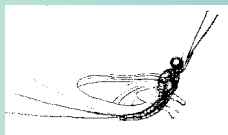
G. Courtney

Callibaetis ferrugineus, Engeldinger Marsh, Iowa, USA, 2020.vi.10



G. Courtney

Pseudiron centralis
S. Skunk River, Iowa, 2020.vii.22



The Mayfly Newsletter is published (on-line) at <https://dc.swosu.edu/mayfly/>
(see link on Ephemeroptera Galactica: <http://www.ephemeroptera-galactica.com/>)

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Masthead image: *Hexagenia* sp. Andy Usher (Indiana University, Purdue University, Indianapolis)

2. Photos of living specimens

First photos ever of a living *Baetis tracheatus*

Daan Drukker

Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Department of Terrestrial Zoology, Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands

Photos of living mayflies are undoubtedly rare. Relatively speaking that is, because of course there are lots of pictures to be found on the internet.

It has been my goal for a while now to photograph as many mayfly species as possible before I collect them for identification. I have focused on the species of The Netherlands and Belgium for a key that I am working on, but I do this everywhere I go, so the rest of Europe is also in my scope.

I have almost completed photographing the mayflies that occur in The Netherlands, so it was very special to finally find adults of the enigmatic *Baetis tracheatus* Keffermüller & Machel, 1967 in the late summer of this year (just in time to use it in my book)! It took me three years and eight visits to finally find them! To my knowledge, these are the first photos of this species of a living individual. The only photos that I am aware of are those of the genitalia from the type series published by Müller-Liebenau (1969). Until now, the only way of knowing what it looked like was to interpret the descriptions and redescriptions (both of which were excellent by the way). I caught ~20 male imagines from their only known locality in The Netherlands. The most important feature that is directly visible is the ochre/rustic colour of the *turbinate* eyes: just as in the descriptions, but now it is also clear how easy it is to separate them from the – often syntopic – *Baetis vernus* Curtis 1834. You can compare the photos here below:

Fig. 1. First photo ever of a living imago of *Baetis tracheatus*, 20.ix.2020, The Netherlands. Collected afterwards for microscopic examination. Close-up: side view of the forceps, note the differences with *B. vernus* and the slightly similar to *B. buceratus*



D. Drukker



Fig. 2. *Baetis vernus*, same date and location as Fig. 1. Collected afterwards for microscopic examination. Close-up: side view of the forceps.

And what about the larvae? I make photos of living larvae with just as much enthusiasm as I do with the winged stages, but the advantage of larvae is that photos of the larvae in alcohol have often been included in recent publications, and these do not differ much from the shape of a living larva. It is therefore less necessary than making photos of living adults. Making photos of living adults often shows us previously unknown characters. Did you know for example that winged stages of species of the *Pseudocentropilum* subgenus of *Procloeon* almost always have their wings slightly separated? I tested this only on *P. (Pseudocentropilum) pulchrum* and *P. (P.) pennulatum*, so it might be interesting if it is also the case in other species of the (sub)genus.

Fig. 3. Larva of *B. tracheatus*, 5.ix.2020, same location as Fig. 1. Note the huge gills. Collected afterwards for microscopic examination.



D. Drukker



Fig. 4. Subimago attracted to light of *Procloeon pennulatum*, 19.vii.2020, Belgium. Note that the wings are slightly separated, which is always the case for all the specimens I have seen of the *Pseudocentropilum* subgenus.

I hope to keep you updated on more findings about living mayflies every now and again, either through the Mayfly Newsletter, the Ephemeroptera Facebook or through a larger publication.

Tales from the field:

My Field Trips in Israel: Not a mistake, just a strange twist of fate Michel Sartori

Museum of zoology, Palais de Rumine, Place Riponne 6, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland. michel.sartori@vd.ch

I made my first trip to Israel in spring 1990. I met Reuven Ortal (Nature Reserve Authorities, Jerusalem) the year before in Switzerland, and he convinced me to sample again the main areas where Samocha collected mayflies in the late 60s (Samocha, 1972). This trip was mainly focused on the northern part of the country (Figure 1), and I was assisted by rangers, among them Hillel Glassmann and Avi Reuven. At the end of my stay, around mid-May, I spent a single



Fig. 2. Nahal Arugot, upstream En Gedi, a stream which brings life into the desert, and type locality of *Choroterpes (Euthraululus) ortali* Sartori, 1992, as on May 14, 1990.

day in the Dead Sea area with Reuven Ortal, where we collected a strange Leptophlebiidae, which turned out to be a new species (Figure 2). For the little history, I put two mature male nymphs in a Thermos flask I designed for rearing mayflies during travelling, and when I arrived home two days later, both had emerged, one as a subimago, the other as a fresh imago (it was a time in airplane cabin where you could bring liquids of more than 100 ml!).

This prompted me to plan another trip the year after, in order to get more material of this *Euthraululus* species. Initially, I wanted to go earlier, in February – March, but the Gulf war, especially Operation Desert Storm, and the Scud missiles launched by Iraqi army against Israel, forced me to delay my trip. I arrived for the second time in Israel in spring 1991; I spent some time in the north, and after one week drove by car to En Gedi near the Dead Sea where I spent also one week collecting in Nahal Arugot and surrounding streams.

I published my results one year later (Sartori, 1992); except for the new species *Choroterpes (Euthraululus) ortali*, I only mentioned for each species the total number of specimens per stage, and the localities where they were found. This was mainly driven to avoid long lists of

material examined... not very clever indeed! No mayfly-focused research was conducted in Israel for the next 25 years.

Last year, Zohar Yanai was a postdoc in my museum, and we discussed the opportunity to publish some notes on other mayfly species not mentioned in my 1992 paper. In fact, despite being well known to local ecologists, they had never been published to occur in Israel. This concerned two non-baetid species I had collected in 1990 and 1991, and which were collected again more recently by Zohar. When I prepared the list of specimens of *Oligoneuriopsis orontensis* and *Prosopistoma oronti*, I realised that there was a mistake on the labels, because, for instance, specimens were mentioned to be collected in the Jordan River, at a place called Dodot (Almagor) Bridge by H. Glassmann and myself, either on May 7 1990 and May 7 1991 (See Yanai et al., 2020, and Figure 3). Almost 30 years after, my memory was not so precise, but fortunately I had my field notes somewhere... And it is only then I realised that part of the localities I visited in 1991 were exactly at the same date I visited them in 1990, and with the same people! This label information was already published in Yanai et al. (2017), but at that time, I did not compile the label data myself, so this potential problem was skipped.

So, if you go through these publications, do not blame the authors or the editors for typos!

References:

- Samocha M. 1972. Ephemeroptera of Israel. Unpublished thesis, Tel-Aviv University (in Hebrew).
 Sartori M. 1992. Mayflies from Israel (Insecta; Ephemeroptera). I. Heptageniidae, Ephemerellidae, Leptophlebiidae, Palingeniidae. Revue Suisse de Zoologie 99: 835–858.
 Yanai Z, Sartori M, Dor R, Dorchin N (2017) Molecular phylogeny and morphological analysis resolve a long-standing controversy over generic concepts in Ecdyonurinae mayflies (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Systematic Entomology 42: 182–193.
 Yanai Z, Sartori M, Gattolliat J-L (2020) Contribution to the mayflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Check List 16: 229–236.



Fig. 1. Springs of the Dan River, some hundreds of meters from the Lebanon border, on May 8, 1990.

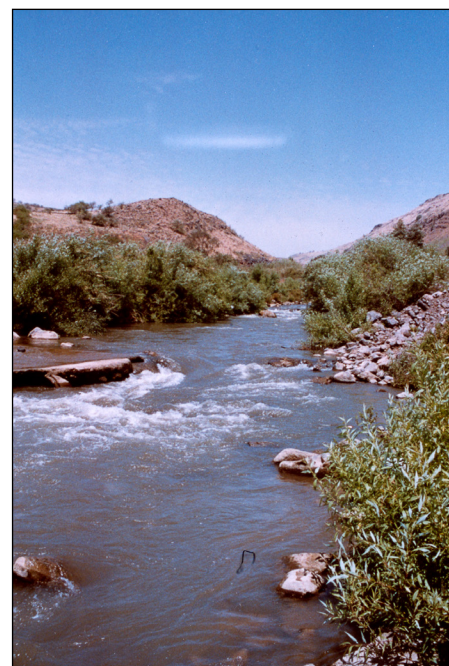


Fig. 3. Upper Jordan River (UJR5) at Almagor Bridge when collecting with Hillel Glassmann on May 7, 1990

Feature article:

What Do We Know about Rev. Alfred E. Eaton?

Peter M. Grant

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Those of you who have been studying mayflies certainly are familiar with the name Rev. Alfred Edwin Eaton. Based on the [Ephemeroptera Galactica](#) bibliography, he published over 40 papers on Ephemeroptera, including his revisional monograph (Eaton 1883–1888).

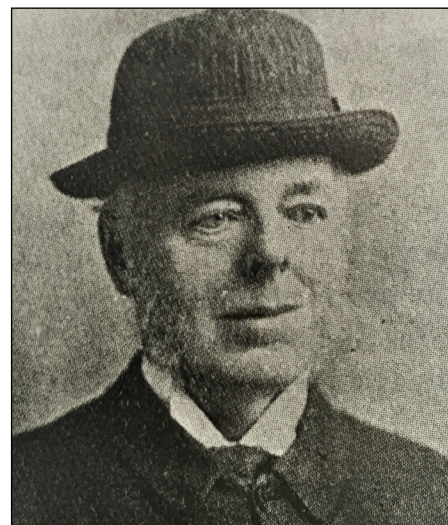
During my decades as an Ephemeropterist, I have not encountered an extensive biography of Eaton. Peters et al. (1980) published a brief biography in the proceedings of the third international conference. Needham et al. (1935) included a photo (see figure) of Eaton in the introduction to their book, but they provided no significant biographical information.

In the following two sections, I'll provide some additional information about Eaton. The first section identifies Eaton's contributions to the sport of fly fishing based on two articles published in *The American Fly Fisher*. The second section discusses work on a more extensive biography of Eaton.

Eaton and Fly Fishing

In England, in the late 1800s, there was not much consistency in matching a species of mayfly with its tied fly mimic. Boyle (2017) explained how Frederic M. Halford was attempting to develop some consistency in this matching process. Eaton helped Halford to associate the scientific and common angling names. Boyle planned to write a second article on what followed after Halford's work was completed, but he passed away in 2017 before the article was written.

Herd (2020) later wrote an article that continued Boyle's timeline. He discussed how Halford helped to assemble the "Natural Fly Collection" for the Flyfishers' Club. The collection was to be used as a reference to identify aquatic insects important to fly fishers. Herd noted that Eaton approved of Halford's project.



Rev. Alfred E. Eaton
(Needham et al. 1935)

Biography of Eaton

I first met Robert "Bob" Boyle at the International Joint Conference, held in Montana in 2004. Since that conference, we occasionally corresponded, especially about his plan to write Eaton's biography. Bob would occasionally send information to me that he discovered about Eaton. The information he was finding was simply amazing. For example, he discovered that Florence Nightingale was Eaton's cousin!

Bob wrote to me that he wanted to "put Eaton in the context of his time." In a 13 June 2013 email, Bob reported that he was about 1/3 of the way into writing Eaton's biography. At that time, though, he was giving priority to a couple of books he was writing.

Bob passed away in 2017 and I have since been trying to determine the status of the information he collected about Eaton. I am concerned that the information he compiled might be lost over time. His research on Eaton would certainly add to our knowledge of a significant ephemeropterist. After all, Edmunds (1955) referred to Eaton as "the father of the modern classification of the Ephemeroptera."

If successful in my search, I will share the findings in a future newsletter. If any readers might have information about Boyle's work on Eaton, please let me know.

References:

- Boyle RH. 2017. Halford, Eaton, and match-the-hatch dry-fly fishing: present at the creation. *The American Fly Fisher* 43(4):2–6. [Fall issue. PDF available at <https://www.amff.org/the-journal/2010s/>.]
- Eaton AE. 1883–1888. A revisional monograph of recent Ephemeridae or mayflies. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, Second Series, Zoology* 3:1–352, 65 pl. [PDF available at [Ephemeroptera Galactica](#)]
- Edmunds GF, Jr. 1955. Ephemeroptera. Pages 509–512 In *Systematic Entomology - A Century of Progress in the Natural Sciences 1853–1953*, California Academy of Sciences. [PDF available at [Ephemeroptera Galactica](#)]
- Herd A 2020. The imitation game, or what Halford did next. *The American Fly Fisher* 46(3):2–7. [Summer issue. PDF should be available at the above URL in a few months.]
- Needham JG, Traver JR and Hsu Y-C. 1935. *The Biology of Mayflies*. Comstock Publishing Co., Inc., New York.
- Peters J, Arvy L and Peters WL. 1980. Pictet and Eaton: the first mayfly specialists, pp. 531–537. In *Advances in Ephemeroptera Biology*, Plenum Press, New York. [PDF available at [Ephemeroptera Galactica](#)]

Updates to Mayfly Bibliography:

This section includes mayfly references that were inadvertently missed in previous Mayfly Bibliographies. If you have a publication relevant to mayflies that was missed in the bibliography, please send the reference to me, and it will be included in the next issue. You can also send me references for the upcoming Bibliography if you would like to ensure it is included. The Bibliography for the previous year is published in the June issue.

- Koch S. 2016. Die Eintagsfliegen Bayerns: Aktueller Verbreitungsatlas, Bestandssituation und Bestandstrend (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) - The Mayflies of Bavaria: Current Distribution Atlas, Population Status and Population Trend. Mitteilungen der Münchner entomologischen Gesellschaft 106: 65-127.
- Koch S and Weichselbaumer P. 2017. *Baetis (Labiobaetis) calcaratus* Keffermüller, 1972 neu für Bayern sowie morphologische Untersuchungen zur Unterscheidung von *Baetis (Labiobaetis) tricolor* Tshernova, 1928 (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) - *Baetis (Labiobaetis) calcaratus* Keffermüller, 1972 new to Bavaria (Southern Germany) and morphological investigations marking difference to *Baetis (Labiobaetis) tricolor* Tshernova, 1928 (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae). Lauterbornia 84: 53-68.
- Koch S. 2019. Neue Nachweise von *Ecdyonurus (Ecdyonurus) starmachi* Sowa, 1971 (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae) aus Bayern. New records of *Ecdyonurus (Ecdyonurus) starmachi* Sowa, 1971 (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae) from Bavaria (Southern Germany). Lauterbornia 86: 83-99, Dinkelscherben.

Reported Elsewhere:

Danish Mayfly named 2021 Insect of the Year

<https://www.dgaae.de/en/insect-of-the-year.html>

(Reported to the Ephemeroptera Facebook Page by Tomasz Krepski)

From the website of The German Society for General and Applied Entomology

"They have existed for about 355 million years: mayflies. But today only about 140 species live in Central Europe. **The Danish mayfly *Ephemera danica*, a representative of a very ancient group, is the 'insect of the year'.**"

"What makes the mayfly unique is its life cycle: from the egg laid in the water to the insect capable of flight and mating, which dies after a few days," says Prof. Dr Thomas Schmitt, Director of the Senckenberg German Entomological Institute in Müncheberg and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, explaining the choice."

"Since the "Insect of the Year" board of trustees was established in 1999 – primarily by the then director of the German Entomological Institute, Prof. Dr. Holger Dathe – this commission selects each year an insect species that should enjoy greater fame because of its special importance for the ecosystem, its particular rarity, its aesthetic value or even its "ordinariness".

The Insect of the Year is intended to bring an exemplary species (and insects in general) closer to people. Well-known entomologists, representatives of research institutions and nature conservation organisations from Germany, Austria and Switzerland together make an important and difficult decision, the choice among about one million described insect species (even if "only" about 35,000 of them occur in Germany) and select the species that is to represent the inconspicuous and yet so important "creepy-crawlies" among humans for a whole year."

You can see the previous years' winners at <https://www.dgaae.de/en/insect-of-the-year-history.html>

Zootaxa Update

Luke M.Jacobus

Division of Science, Indiana University Purdue University Columbus, Indiana, USA.

Email: luke.jacobus@gmail.com

We are pleased to announce a new co-editor and slightly different division of responsibilities for the Ephemeroptera team at Zootaxa. Tatyana Tiunova has joined. Taxonomic areas of responsibility are as follows:

Jacobus: Leptophlebiidae

Molineri: Caenoidea, Ephemerelloidea, Ephemeroidea (=Furcatergalia, sans Leptophlebiidae)

Sartori: Baetidae

Tiunova: Heptageniidae, pisciform families other than Baetidae

Megajournals excessively outclass Ephemeroptera taxonomy

Michel Sartori, on behalf of Zootaxa Ephemeroptera editors

Museum of zoology, Palais de Rumine, Place Riponne 6, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland. michel.sartori@vd.ch

This summer 2020 was electric, not only because of the pandemic situation, but also because Clarivate Analytics, the society which runs the Journal Citation Report (JCR), delivered its 2019 Impact Factor in June. In the midst of the news, we learned of a list of journals suppressed from 2019 JCR, among them the megajournal *Zootaxa*. The reason was "an excessive concentration of self-citations". What does it mean? Simply that authors publishing in *Zootaxa* cite papers published in *Zootaxa*, the amount of which seemed suspect to the algorithm used by Clarivate Analytics. To make it brief, *Zootaxa* editors, together with the Chief Editor, Zhi-Qiang Zhang, wrote several rebuttals, arguing that the algorithm did not take into consideration the importance of *Zootaxa* in the description of new species. Due to the huge amount of papers and new species described each year in this journal, it is logical that the number of self-citations is above the average compared to other journals dealing with ecology, behaviour and so on. At the end, Clarivate Analytics updated its list in September and reinstated *Zootaxa* with a 2019 impact factor of 0.955.

To know which importance may have *Zootaxa* in Ephemeroptera taxonomy, I compiled all described species in this journal, as well as in the other megajournal *ZooKeys*, and compared the results to the overall mayfly described species per year. The results are presented in the table below. Since 2002, about one species every two has been described in *Zootaxa* and *ZooKeys*. Since *ZooKeys* is much younger, the proportion becomes even more pronounced if we take into consideration the species described since 2015, when *ZooKeys* was launched. More than three species every four are described in these two journals. Is it a good thing or not? Monopolistic positions are never good in my opinion, but this seems to be the way things are going these days. Both journals have very different policies; *Zootaxa* is free of charge, and you may pay to have your paper in open access. *ZooKeys* fully follows Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0, which means that all papers (not only in *ZooKeys*, but also in all journals published by Pensoft) are open access and the authors must pay for publication, for example through grant funding.

A good point is that mayfly scholars just need to follow two journals to be aware of 75% of the Ephemeroptera taxonomy.

YEAR	Overall number of species described	Number of species described in Zootaxa	%	number of species described in ZooKeys	%
before 2002	2864	0	0.00%		
2002	26	1	3.85%		
2003	30	2	6.67%		
2004	57	3	5.26%		
2005	29	7	24.14%		
2006	49	11	22.45%		
2007	20	8	40.00%		
2008	62	31	50.00%		
2009	39	20	51.28%		
2010	44	20	45.45%		
2011	69	29	42.03%		
2012	33	8	24.24%		
2013	48	24	50.00%		
2014	40	27	67.50%		
2015	65	43	66.15%	10	15.38%
2016	46	23	50.00%	0	0.00%
2017	57	46	80.70%	4	7.02%
2018	57	15	26.32%	34	59.65%
2019	60	26	43.33%	24	40.00%
2020*	59	32	54.24%	17	28.81%
TOTAL 2002-2020	890	376	42.25%	89	10.00%
TOTAL since 2015	344	185	53.78%	89	25.87%

NOTICES

Research from our readers

This new section will highlight new research contributions sent in from subscribers to the Mayfly Newsletter. (Note: These will also be included in the larger Mayfly Bibliography in the June issue, but this gives contributors a chance to highlight their work).

Publications

Amita Jain, Andrew K. Rasmussen, Katherine A. Milla, Barton A. Richard, and Manuel L. Pescador. 2020. Ephemeral Ponds in the Munson Sand Hills Region of the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida Southeastern Naturalist 19(2):205–232

Inês C. Gonçalves, Manuel L. Pescador & Janice G. Peters. 2020. A new genus of Euthyplociinae from Ecuador (Ephemeroptera: Euthyplociidae). Zootaxa 4759 (1): 107–112

Oscar Vásquez-Bolaños¹, Fabián Sibaja-Araya¹, Meyer Guevara-Mora. 2020 New species and records of *Cloeodes* Traver, 1938 (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae) from Costa Rica. ZooKeys 989: 55–72 (2020) doi: 10.3897/zookeys.989.53018

Mack A Beacon 2020 Contribution to the understanding of the *M vicarium* concept http://www.ephemeroptera-galactica.com/pubs/pub_b/pubbeaconm2020bp1.pdf

(Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae)
Maccaffertium vicarium, concept



Mack A Beacon 2020

Video Project

From the Field to the Collections <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rm9GEfujSJ0&t=67s>

Michel Sartori, Museum of zoology, Lausanne. A Michaël Hartwell's film. English version © Michaël Hartwell, 2020

Working in a museum for decades, I was asked hundreds of times the same question: "But what do you do when you have no exhibitions to prepare?" Well, my answer was generally that exhibitions are only a portion of our work, that we have collections to take care, to study, to increase, the reason why we also do field work... I had the impression that people did not understand fully what it meant. When I say people, it concerns also politicians! But explaining by words is not always the best medium. When I met Michael Hartwell two years ago, I realized that he was doing exactly the kind of videos I wanted to explain our job. I wanted the people to see in a couple of minutes what is the process we employ for our research, in a way that is scientifically grounded but also aesthetic. So was the idea "from the field to the collections".



Request for Specimens

Steve Burian

Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut
burians1@southernct.edu

I am looking for reared specimens of:

Rhithrogena undulata (Banks) (male and females with nymphal exuviae intact) from anywhere in North America, but specimens from the northern midwestern U.S. and/or central to eastern Canada are preferred.

Paraleptophlebia ontario (McDunnough) (male and females with nymphal exuviae intact); *Paraleptophlebia praepedita* (Eaton) (males and females with nymphal exuviae intact); and a few clean intact specimens of mid to late instar nymphs of both species from anywhere in North America.

For ongoing systematic studies of the genus *Rhithrogena* and *Paraleptophlebia* in northeastern North America. Anyone who has specimens of these species that would be willing to loan them for taxonomic analysis please contact Steven K. Burian (burians1@southernct.edu).

How to Donate to the International Permanent Committee on Ephemeroptera Scholarship Fund

This fund (Canadian Tax Reg. No. BN 88915 1379 RR001) provides travel scholarships to assist upcoming scientists to attend our international conferences. You have several options to donate to the mayfly travel fund. The committee can accept a cheque, a wire transfer or you can use our PayPal account. More details are provided below.

- 1) Cheque.** Please make cheque payable to: "International Permanent Committee on Ephemeroptera" and mail to Alexa at the address below.
- 2) Wire transfer.** Wire transfer. By arrangement with the treasurer. Please email alexa@ecobmi.com
- 3) PayPal.** Business account: International Permanent Committee for Ephemeroptera Scholarship Fund, Merchant account #: X5YQ83HA2AFML Email: alexa@ecobmi.com.

Do let me know how I can help if any of this information is unclear.

Alexa C. Alexander Trusiak,

Permanent Committee Treasurer

Environnement et changement climatique Canada | Environment and Climate Change Canada,

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And a reminder to think about items to donate to the silent auction supporting meeting scholarships during the next meeting! More details on how to donate items will be available in the next issue.

Need PDFs for Ephemeroptera Galactica

Two questions:

Have you published a paper on mayflies?

If so, did you send a PDF to EG?

Ephemeroptera Galactica (EG) is a web site that was developed by Mike Hubbard and is now maintained by Arnold Staniczek. One of the great features of EG is the bibliography of mayfly literature at this site. PDFs of hundreds of mayfly articles are available. To keep this bibliography updated, please send a PDF of your articles on mayflies to Arnold (arnold.staniczek@smns-bw.de).

Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Abt. Entomologie, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany

arnold.staniczek@smns-bw.de

We're looking for submissions to the *Mayfly Newsletter*!

Do you have anything you'd like to share with your fellow ephemeropterists? In addition to the Notices, Mayfly Bibliography, and information about the upcoming International Meeting, we'd like to include project updates, book reviews, notices of upcoming meetings of interest to Ephemeroptera workers, requests for collaboration, and any interesting notes about mayflies.

So - my questions to you - Are you looking for collaborators on a project? Do you have some spectacular mayfly photos that you'd like to share with your colleagues? Is there a special collecting site or new collecting method whose details would be of interest to other mayfly workers? Have you ever had an adventure in collecting mayflies? We publish our data in our research papers, but sometimes the story behind the story is equally interesting!

Deadlines:

- June issue: May 15

- December issue: Dec. 1

The *Mayfly Newsletter*

Starting with the Winter 2016 issue, the Mayfly Newsletter has gone digital! You will be able to find the link to the issues on the Digital Commons site: <https://dc.swosu.edu/mayfly/> (or see link on *Ephemeroptera Galactica* (<http://www.ephemeroptera-galactica.com>)). If you haven't already passed your email address to Peter Grant, remember to contact Donna (giberson@upei.ca) with your email address if you would like to receive notification when new issues are posted. Unfortunately, due to costs of printing and postage, we won't be able to send a printed newsletter out by post.

However, original copies of many of the printed issues are still available Contact Peter Grant if you would like a set and he can arrange to send them to you: peter7grant@gmail.com

The *Mayfly Newsletter* is the official newsletter of the Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Ephemeroptera and is published to facilitate communication among ephemeropterists.

Subscriptions to the Newsletter are free. To place your name on the e-mailing list or to contribute information for the next issue, contact:

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