

- B. bajkovi* Neave, 1934. Manitoba, Quebec, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Tennessee.
- B. becki* Schneider and Berner, 1963. Florida.
- B. callosa* Traver, 1931. Quebec, New York, West Virginia.
- B. carolina* Traver, 1931 (= *B. thomsenae* Traver, 1937). Quebec, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia.
- B. columbiana* Edmunds, 1960. Washington.
- B. escambiensis* Berner, 1955. Florida.
- B. gibbera* Berner, 1955. Georgia, Florida.
- B. lacustris* McDunnough, 1932. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Michigan, Illinois.
- B. obesa* (Say, 1839) (*Baetis*). New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, California (?).
- B. rogersi* Berner, 1940. Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
- B. rubescens* (Provancher, 1876) (*Cloe*). Quebec.

Berner (1940) described *B. rogersi* from specimens he collected and reared in northwest Florida. Later Berner (1955) keyed the nymphs and imagos of the species in his revision of the southeastern species of *Baetisca*.

The relationship of *B. rogersi* to other species in the southeast will not be fully understood until the nymphs and imagos of all species are known and studied. Berner (1940) pointed out that *B. rogersi* appears to be related to *B. carolina* and based this conclusion on similarities in male genitalia and wing coloration of the imagos, the absence of dorsal spines on the mesonotum of the nymphs, and the similarity of mouthparts in the nymph.

Later Schneider and Berner (1963) described a new species, *B. becki*, and suggested it was most closely related to *B. rogersi* based upon morphological similarities of the nymphs. Schneider and Berner (1963) gave six morphological characters to separate the nymphs, but Pescador and Peters (1971) pointed out that the presence of ventral spots (Fig. 9 A, B) and the relatively smaller size of *B. becki* are the best of the key characters delineating nymphs of *B. becki* from *B. rogersi*. Furthermore Pescador and Peters (1971) indicated that body size, color pattern, and structure of the male genital forceps are good characters to delineate the imagos of these two species. We agree with Schneider and Berner (1963) that *B. becki* and *B. rogersi* are closely related.

Little is known about the ecology and habits of *B. becki*. Schneider and Berner (1963) collected nymphs from swift-flowing, shallow, sand bottom streams with a constant pH of 5.4 in March and May; the nymphs lived into June. We have collected nymphs of *B. becki* and *B. rogersi* in April and May and adults of both species in May from the Blackwater River, Okaloosa County, Florida.

The known distribution of *B. becki* is extreme northwestern Florida. *B. rogersi* occurs throughout northwest Florida, southeastern Alabama,