

	Leptoceridae	<i>Athripsodes angustus</i> (Banks) <i>A. cancellatus</i> (Betten) <i>A. nephus</i> Ross <i>A. transversus</i> (Hagen) <i>Oecetis persimilis</i> (Banks)
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Tipula abdominalis</i> (Say) <i>T. (Yamatotipula) caloptera</i> Loew <i>T. (Yamatotipula)</i> sp.
	Chironomidae	<i>Ablabesmyia mallochi</i> (Walley) <i>Cricotopus bicinctus</i> (Meigen) <i>Cricotopus</i> sp. <i>Metriocnemus lundbeckii</i> Johannsen <i>Polypedilum</i> (s.s.) sp. <i>Procladius culiciformis</i> (L.). <i>Tanytarsus</i> sp.
	Simuliidae	<i>Simulium</i> sp.

In addition to the arthropods, several species of fish lived near the *B. rogersi* nymphs habitat. Species of fish collected were pirateperch (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), brown darter (*Etheostoma edwini*), gulf darter (*E. swaini*), mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), yellowbelly sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*), lowland shiner, (*Notropis cumming-sae*), sailfin shiner (*N. hypselopterus*), speckled madtom (*Noturus leptocanthus*), blackbanded darter (*Percina nigrofasciata*). A mole salamander, *Ambystoma* sp., was also collected in the study area.

Mayfly nymphs have long been known as an important food of freshwater fish. The gut contents of fish examined from the study areas contained undigested leg segments and mandibles of mayflies, but all were too decomposed to be identified positively to species.

Figure 21 gave a list of mayfly species associated with nymphs of *B. rogersi* indicating the seasonal succession of the mayfly fauna in the habitat.

Twice we found pupae of *Simulium* sp. attached to the median posterior half of the dorsal surface of the thoracic notal shield of *B. rogersi*, but larvae so attached we never found. The *Simulium* may have mistaken quiet *B. rogersi* nymphs for stones. The small percentage incidence (< 1%) of attached pupae suggests only a fortuitous association.

THE SUBIMAGOS

EXTERNAL MORPHOLOGY

Male Subimagos (live specimens) (Fig. 2): Body length 6.3-8.2 mm; fore wings 8.0-9.2 mm; caudal filaments 5.3-6.9 mm. Head: grayish-brown, darker at posterior margin of vertex; dorsal surface of genae near base of compound eyes grayish-yellow; frons grayish except adjoining areas surrounding the ocelli brownish. Antennae: pale, basal segment washed with brown; antennal socket including basal segment grayish-brown; remainder of segments pale. Compound eyes grayish-yellow. Ocelli pale yellow, reddish-brown at base. Thorax: pronotum narrow, grayish-brown except median line pale. Mesonotum grayish-brown, covered with fine black stippings;