



Figure 1. Adult male of *Analetris eximia*; Fig. 2. Adult female of *Baetisca bajkovi*; Figs. 3, 4, 5. male genitalia of *Analetris eximia*, *Paraleptophlebia praepectata*, and *P. debilis*.

rapid current of river while filtering food with the fringes of the front legs. *Isonychia*, not at all closely related to either, is also a filter-feeder. Additional Saskatchewan genera, illustrated in Lehmkühl, 1975c but not here, are *Brachycercus*, *Epeorus*, *Paraleptophlebia*, *Ephoron* and *Siphonurus*.

Most mayfly nymphs are herbivorous, the sheep and rabbits of the aquatic insect world. A few local species are carnivores, and these rare insects inhabit one of the last unpolluted strongholds in the Saskatchewan River. They are *Anepeorus*, *Pseudiron* and *Analetris*.

Mayflies are a fascinating group of animals that have been relatively

poorly studied, thus leaving room for original discoveries by naturalists. Adults and nymphs are best preserved in alcohol or the adults may be mounted on pins. Nymphs are easily kept in well aerated aquaria where they can be studied. Mayflies are abundant and easily collected, the nymphs especially in flowing water, and the adults while swarming over water, resting on leaves near water, or at porch lights near water.

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Figure 22. Nymph of *Baetis*; Figure 23. *Ephemerella*; Figure 24. *Ametropus*; Figure 25. *Tricorythodes*; Figure 26. *Hexagenia*.