

NOTES

Euso - a new name for *Eusora* Saaristo, 1998 (Araneae: Ochyroceratidae)

Michael I. Saaristo
Zoological Museum,
Centre for Biodiversity
University of Turku, FIN-20014 Turku
FINLAND
[micsaa@utu.fi]

In a paper published recently (Saaristo 1998) I described a new ochyroceratid genus *Eusora*. Unfortunately I failed to notice that the name *Eusora* has been used earlier for a leafhopper genus (Oman 1949). Thus *Eusora* Saaristo, 1998 is a junior homonym of *Eusora* Oman, 1949 and must be rejected. Therefore a new name *Euso* is hereby proposed to replace *Eusora* Saaristo, 1998

References

- Oman, P. W. 1949. The Nearctic leafhoppers (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). A generic classification and check list. *Mem. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 3: 1-253.
- Saaristo M. I. 1998 - Ochyroceratid spiders of the granitic islands of Seychelles (Araneae, Ochyroceratidae). *Phelsuma* 6: 20-26.

NOTES

A record of *Entada rheedii* Sprengel from Seychelles

R. Gerlach¹ & C. Morel²

¹ PO Box 207, Victoria, Mahe, SEYCHELLES [npts@seychelles.net]

² Seychelles Natural History Museum, Victoria, Mahe, SEYCHELLES
[seymus@seychelles.net]

The first record of a sea bean *Entada rheedii* Sprengel (Mimosaceae) from Seychelles appears in Robertson (1989) but is a sight record only of a seed that had washed up on a beach on Praslin and was subsequently germinated artificially. There is no further mention

of the fate of the plant or if the seed was germinated only to confirm its viability. Given the distance from Madagascar and the provenance of many other species from that area, it is strange that this plant has not established itself naturally in Seychelles.

Seed pods of this climbing plant were seen by Charles Morel at Quincy Village on Mahe. With the pod, leaves and photographs of the flowers of the plant, it was identified from Robertson (1989) and from Friedmann (1994) who both cite the same record from Praslin. The Botanical Gardens on Mahe have no known records of this species (D. Dogley pers. comm.).

Both authors inspected the plant on 6th June 2000 and confirmed that it is well established with a number of 5-10cm diameter stems. Its behaviour is identical to most alien invasive climbers and was heavily entangled with the alien *Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn. and the indigenous *Merremia peltata* (L.) Merr.. The plant does not appear to be growing in a position that could have resulted from natural colonisation and it is assumed therefore to have been introduced. An appeal for records from the general public was made through the press.

References

- Friedmann, F. 1994 *Flore des Seychelles. Dicotyledones*. ORSTOM, Paris. 663p.
Robertson, S.A. 1989 *Flowering plants of Seychelles*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. 327p.

NOTES

The mayflies of Seychelles: morphology, distribution and ecology.

J. Gerlach

133 Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge CB1 7BX, UK

[jstgerlach@aol.com]

In the Seychelles islands Ephemeroptera are represented by two mayfly species: *Hagenuloides braueri* (Ulmer, 1919) and *Maheathraulius scotti* (Eaton, 1913). Both are endemic monotypic genera belonging to the Leptophlebiidae. Their presence on the islands is a result of the Gondwanan biogeography of the islands; with the adults being short lived and relatively weak fliers they cannot have reached the islands by dispersal but are remnants of the ancient fauna of the islands. Very little is known of these species; adult morphology has been well described, as has the larva of *M. scotti*. Distributions have been recorded but there is little published data on behaviour and ecology.

Recent research on Silhouette island has located both species and provided data on habitat preferences and distribution. Existing and new data are reported below.