

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ecological studies of mayflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera): Can sampling effort be reduced without losing essential taxonomic and ecological information?

Yulie SHIMANO^{1*}, Mylena CARDOSO², Leandro JUEN²¹ Universidade Federal do Pará/Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Programa de Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Rua Augusto Correia 1, Bairro Guamá, CEP 66075-110, Belém, PA, Brasil² Universidade Federal do Pará, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Laboratório de Ecologia e Conservação, Rua Augusto Correia 1, Bairro Guamá, CEP 66075-110, Belém, PA, Brazil* Corresponding author: shimano.yulie@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

The present study evaluated the potential for the reduction of sampling effort in studies of ephemeropteran nymphs in Brazilian Amazon streams, Pará State, Brazil, without the loss of ecological information (species composition, abundance, and richness), and the congruence of different levels of taxonomic resolution (morphospecies, genus, family and functional group). Test groups of 15, 10 and five subsamples were selected from the 20 subsamples collected per stream (40 streams sampled), and were compared in terms of their species richness and abundance (ANOVA), and composition (Procrustes). Taxonomic resolution was also analyzed in Procrustes. Species abundance ($F_{(3, 156)} = 25.426$; $p < 0.001$) and richness ($F_{(3, 156)} = 13.866$, $p < 0.001$) varied significantly among sample groups, while the results of the 15-S group were statistically similar, in both cases, to those of the 20-S group. A similar pattern was found for species composition. The genus-level taxonomic resolution produced results 99% similar to those found for the species-level data. The results indicate that the reduction in sampling effort from 20 to 15 subsamples per site and a genus-level taxonomic resolution would not affect the reliability of analyses significantly. A reduction of five samples per site would result in a decrease of effort in the field and the amount of material to be processed, reducing laboratory time. In addition to a reduction in the time and resources needed to identify specimens, the adoption of a genus-level taxonomic resolution could help minimize errors of under- or over-estimation in the processing of the results.

KEYWORDS: congruence, environmental monitoring, functional feeding group, taxonomic resolution

Estudos ecológicos com Ephemeroptera (Insecta): O esforço amostral pode ser reduzido sem perder informações ecológicas e taxonômicas?

RESUMO

O presente estudo avaliou o potencial para redução do esforço amostral em estudos com ninfas de Ephemeroptera em igarapés amazônicos, no estado do Pará, Brasil, sem perder informações ecológicas (composição de espécies, abundância e riqueza), além de verificar se existe congruência entre diferentes níveis de resolução taxonômica (morfoespécie, gênero, família e grupo funcional). Grupos reduzidos de 15, 10 e cinco subamostras de um controle de 20 amostras de cada um dos 40 igarapés amostrados, foram comparados quanto a riqueza de táxons e abundância (ANOVA) e composição (Procrustes). A resolução taxonômica também foi avaliada através do Procrustes. A abundância ($F_{(3, 156)} = 25,426$; $p < 0,001$) e riqueza ($F_{(3, 156)} = 13,866$, $p < 0,001$) variaram significativamente entre os grupos de amostras, porém, os resultados tanto de riqueza quanto de abundância dos grupos 15-S foram estatisticamente similares aos de 20-S. O mesmo padrão foi encontrado para riqueza de espécies. A resolução taxonômica a nível de gênero obteve 99% de congruência com a de morfoespécie. Esses resultados indicam que a diminuição de 20 subamostras para 15, e a redução da identificação de morfoespécie para gênero não afetaria a significância das análises. A redução de cinco amostras por local de coleta poderia resultar em uma diminuição do esforço em campo e do material para ser processado em laboratório, reduzindo o tempo de triagem e identificação. Ainda, para reduzir tempo e recursos financeiros gastos para coleta e identificação dos organismos, a identificação apenas a nível genérico poderia minimizar erros de sub ou super estimativa no processamento dos resultados.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: congruência, monitoramento ecológico, grupos funcionais alimentares, resolução taxonômica**CITE AS:** Shimano, Y.; Cardoso, M.; Juen, L. 2018. Ecological studies of mayflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera): Can sampling effort be reduced without losing essential taxonomic and ecological information?. *Acta Amazonica* 48: 137-145.

INTRODUCTION

Aquatic macroinvertebrates play a fundamental role in the transformation of organic material, energy flow, and nutrient cycling (Dodds 2002). Most species depend on specific environmental conditions and are highly sensitive to modifications of their environment. Given this, these insects are extremely effective as bio-indicators of environmental quality, reflecting not only specific local conditions, but also more general pollution levels (Martins *et al.* 2014). Aquatic macroinvertebrates are thus used for the biomonitoring of aquatic ecosystems in a number of different countries (Roque *et al.* 2014; Ghani *et al.* 2016).

Many recent studies in aquatic ecology have investigated broad themes such as changes in the composition of assemblages and functional groups along a longitudinal gradient (from the headwaters to the mouth of a watercourse), while others have evaluated the distribution patterns of macroinvertebrates (Brasil *et al.* 2014), and the organization of communities and their biological features at different scales (Callisto *et al.* 2012). While an increasing number of macroinvertebrate studies are being published, many lacunae persist in the understanding of the ecological characteristics of these organisms, and these require further attention. Basic questions have yet to be studied, such as the efficiency of different data collection procedures and the adequacy of the different taxonomic resolutions applied. Indeed, according to Phillips *et al.* (2003), sampling efficiency and the taxonomic resolution are examples of limiting factors for biodiversity studies in the tropics.

Aquatic habitats can vary in characteristics such as current velocity, substrate type (from sandy to rocky), water transparency, and the presence of organic matter (live or dead). Given such extensive diversity in environmental conditions, a number of different procedures have been used for the sampling of benthonic macroinvertebrates (e.g. surber, dredges, sieves, others). Moreover, strategies of specimen collection and sampling design may differ in terms of the number of samples, treatments, and the size of the study area sampled (e.g. Callisto *et al.* 2005).

Additionally, great variation exists in the taxonomic level used in ecological studies. Most studies of macroinvertebrates have been based on identification of specimens to the family level (e.g. Baptista *et al.* 2007), while a few more detailed studies have used genus-level classification (e.g. Tonello *et al.* 2014) and functional groups (e.g. Brasil *et al.* 2014). The identification of species is important because different species of the same genus may not always be comparable in their ecophysiological requirements or environmental tolerance (Merritt *et al.* 2007). However, species-level identification of specimens requires time and taxonomic expertise. Given this, identification of specimens to higher taxonomic levels has a number of practical advantages, such as a reduction in

the effort and costs of collecting and identifying organisms, a decrease in the time and effort needed for training in identification, and an overall reduction in the risk of identification errors (Khan 2006). There is considerable debate on the optimal experimental design, and sampling, data processing, and analytical approaches for ecological research (Jones 2008), and one of the most contentious issues is the selection of the most appropriate taxonomic level that can guarantee the most reliable evaluation of the ecological signal being investigated.

Accordingly, to test the hypothesis that sampling and taxonomic effort can be reduced without compromising the reliability of results, the present study focused on the order Ephemeroptera, which are difficult to identify to the species level. While the adults can be identified more reliably, the larvae are typically used for biomonitoring (Dodds 2002; Barber-James *et al.* 2008), given that they tend to include representatives of all functional ecological categories (Salles and Da-Silva 2015), which reinforces their utility in understanding of ecosystem services. The order Ephemeroptera comprises a small group of insects that mostly have an aquatic nymphal stage (Barber-James *et al.*, 2008), and a brief adult life during which dispersal, copulation, and oviposition occur (Domínguez *et al.* 2006). The emergence of ephemeropteran nymphs is responsible for the transfer of large amounts of phosphates and nitrates from the aquatic ecosystem to terrestrial environments (Edmunds *et al.* 1976). As these insects are highly sensitive to environmental change, and show a wide range of responses to such events, they are one of the groups most commonly used in water quality biomonitoring programs (Buss and Salles 2007; Domínguez *et al.* 2006).

In this way, our objectives were: (a) to investigate if the reduction in the number of subsamples influences significantly richness, abundance and composition of species/morphospecies of Ephemeroptera (sample effort) and (b) to analyze the degree of congruence among the different taxonomic resolutions (family, genus, species/morphospecies or functional group). This permitted the assessment of the potential for the reduction of sampling effort and the taxonomic resolution without any significant loss of ecological information. We believe that, as ephemeropterans, like other macroinvertebrates used for biomonitoring, are highly sensitive to environmental alterations and are highly dependent on the composition and structure of micro- and meso-habitats (Souza *et al.* 2011; Chakona *et al.* 2008), ecological questions can be resolved adequately with a smaller number of subsamples and taxonomic identification at genus level.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data were collected in forested areas of the municipality of Paragominas in northeastern Pará state, Brazil. The local

vegetation is classified as lowland *terra firme* rainforest, with smaller areas of dense alluvial rainforest (Hirai *et al.* 2008). The area has high rainfall (mean annual precipitation of 1766 mm), a mean annual temperature of 27.2°C, and 81% mean relative humidity (Watrin and Rocha 1992). Paragominas is drained by the basins of the Capim and Gurupi rivers, which are formed by a dense network of streams, including the Ananavira, Paraquevara, Candiru–Açu, Potiritá, Piriá, Uraim and Surubiju (Leal 2000).

A total of 40 streams were sampled, with a channel width of up to 5.5 m (Figure 1). Measurement of environmental variables in each stream was based on the protocol of Peck *et al.* (2006). A stretch of 150 meters of each stream was marked out and divided into 10 sections of 15 meters, which were then subdivided into three segments of five meters, resulting in 30 segments per stream (for details, see Juen *et al.* 2016). Only the first two segments of each section were sampled, with the third being used only to gain access to the other segments, thus avoiding the disturbance of the experimental segments in which data were collected (Figure 2A), with a total of 20 segments being sampled per stream. The mean sampling time per stream was one hour, not including sorting substrate. The sampling design adopted was developed to integrate the environmental analysis protocol of the Environmental Monitoring Program of the American Agency for Environmental Protection (Kaufmann *et al.* 1999), with

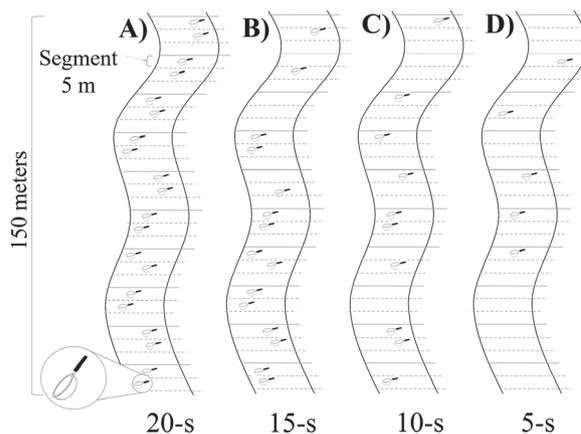


Figure 2. Schematic diagram showing (A) the collection of substrate samples; and the progressive reduction of sampling effort to include (B) 15 subsamples, (C) 10 subsamples or (D) 5 subsamples. In B, C and D, the subsamples were selected randomly in the R program, and the subsamples shown in the diagram are merely illustrative of the selection process.

the objective of adjusting the agency’s environmental protocol (Peck *et al.* 2009) for sampling living organisms, providing the potential for broader generalizations and comparisons with sampling procedures adopted in other countries.

Substrates present in each segment were sampled with a dipnet (0.05 mm mesh), with a random portion of the substrate being sampled twice in each segment. Each subsample is composed of the substrate collected (two different samples) in each segment, with a total of 20 subsamples being collected per stream.

Substrate samples were processed in the field in white trays using entomological tweezers. Collected specimens were fixed in 85% alcohol. Functional groups were categorized based on the reviews of Shimano *et al.* (2012) and Brasil *et al.* (2014). Genus-level identification of specimens was conducted in the laboratory using the identification keys of Domínguez *et al.* (2006), with species being identified based on the available literature. When species-level identification was not possible, the specimens were allocated to morphospecies based on their morphological traits. In some groups (e.g., *Miroculis*, *Campylocia* and *Farrodes*), however, the immature insects are so similar to each other that it is impossible even to identify morphospecies consistently, and in these cases, we considered only the genera in the analyses. The identifications of generic and species/morphospecies levels were confirmed by Ephemeroptera specialist Dr. Frederico Falcão Salles of the Federal University of Espírito Santo. Following identification, the specimens were deposited in the entomological collection of the Ecology and Conservation Laboratory (LABECO) of the Federal University of Pará, Brazil.

All specimen collection was conducted during the dry season (July–November) in 2012 and 2013, in order to (i) reduce the possible effects of seasonal variation on results, (ii)

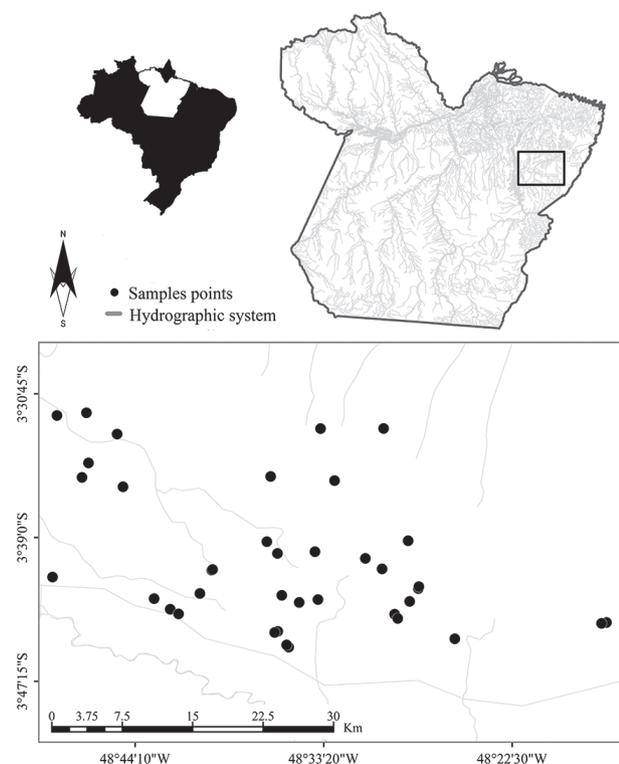


Figure 1. Sampling points for the collection of ephemeropteran nymphs in Paragominas, Pará, Brazil.

because previous studies have shown that the highest species diversity is found during the period of lowest precipitation (Baptista *et al.* 2001), and (iii) because the shallower depth of the water column during this period is reflected in a greater availability of substrates to sample, and a greater density of individuals, so increasing capture probability of the greatest variety of species. The focus on a single seasonal period also reduces sampling “noise” in the analyses (Heino 2014).

To test the questions raised, sampling effort was manipulated through the selection of subsets of the subsamples collected from each stream. The 20 subsamples collected per stream were considered to be the control data set. We used the `Subsampling` table application of the R program (R Development Core Team 2017) to choose the other three groups randomly (matrices), with 15 (15-S), ten (10-S) and five (5-S) subsamples per stream. The four matrices (one control, three test) were obtained for each stream, resulting in four groups of 40 streams.

In order to randomize the new three matrices with 15, 10 and five subsamples, we used a table with 800 lines derived from the 20 subsamples collected from each of the 40 streams. From this table, the first test matrix (15-S) was derived from a random selection of 15 subsamples from the 20 available for each of the 40 streams. For the second test matrix (10-S), 10 subsamples were selected randomly from those available from each of the 40 streams, and in the third matrix (5-S), five subsamples were selected to represent each stream. Mean species richness and abundance were calculated for each stream, based on the data in each test matrix. Such randomization removes any potential bias in the selection of subsamples, and provides a simulation of a smaller number of samples obtained from the 150-m stretch of each stream. We tested these datasets (20-S, 15-S, 10-S and 5-S) for differences in species abundance, richness, and composition. This permitted testing of sampling effort and identification of taxa, and the principal question investigated was the potential for a reduction in the number of subsamples – permitting a reduction in the investment of time and financial resources – while obtaining adequate results as effective as those produced with a larger sample.

The abundance and richness of species/morphospecies were compared among treatments (20-S, 15-S, 10-S and 5-S) using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), following confirmation of the assumptions of homogeneity of variance and homoscedasticity (Zar 2010). Abundance data were log-transformed ($\log_{10}[x+1]$) to reduce the effects of heteroscedasticity. When ANOVA results were significant, Tukey's *a posteriori* test was applied to identify differences between pairs of treatments.

To verify congruence in species composition among groups (20-S, 15-S, 10-S and 5-S) and among the different levels of taxonomic resolution (species, genus, family, and

functional group), data from all composition matrices were summarized in a Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA), using the abundance of the specimens sampled. Abundance data were log-transformed ($\log_{10}[x+1]$) to minimize the effects of extreme outliers, and the Bray-Curtis dissimilarity index was applied. Once sampling and taxonomic resolution data were ranked, the degree of agreement among matrices was evaluated using a Procrustean routine (Jackson 1995). Procrustes Analysis is an overlap approach that compares a pair of ordinations using a rotational-fit algorithm to find the best adjustment in the corresponding ordinated observations. This analysis was based on the scores of the first two axes of each ordination (PCoA), given that these axes contain the majority of variability from the original data. Procrustes calculates the m^2 statistic, which measures the degree of disparity in ordination patterns generated independently by the two sets of data (Legendre and Legendre 1998). All analyses were run in R software (R Development Core Team 2017), using the `labdsv`, `mgcv` and `vegan` packages.

RESULTS

Overall, 2701 ephemeropteran nymphs were collected, representing 26 species/morphospecies distributed in 20 genera and seven families (Table 1). *Miroculis*, *Campylocia* and *Farrodes* were the most abundant genera. *Ulmeritoides flavopedes* (Spieth, 1943) ($n=90$), *Zelus* sp. 1 ($n=62$) and *Hydrosmilodon* aff. *gilliasae* Thomas and Péru, 2004 ($n=27$) were the most abundant species, and *Callibaetis* sp. ($n = 2$), *Microphebia surinamenses* Savage and Peters, 1983 ($n = 1$) and *Cloeodes* sp. 1 ($n = 1$) were the least abundant.

A significant difference ($F_{(3, 156)} = 25.426$; $p < 0.001$) was found in individual abundance when comparing sample groups (20-S, 15-S, 10-S and 5-S), although the post-hoc analysis (Figure 3A) revealed that the abundance was statistically similar between 20-S and 15-S (Tukey's $p = 0.215$) and 15-S and 10-S (Tukey's $p = 0.060$), while significant differences (Tukey's $p < 0.001$) were found in all other cases. On average, 19 specimens were lost when the sampling was reduced from 20-S to 15-S. A further 17 were lost between 15-S and 10-S, and 16 between 10-S and 5-S. Overall, reducing the sample from 20-S to 5-S, resulted in the loss of 52 specimens per stream.

Species richness also varied significantly among sample groups ($F_{(3, 156)} = 13.866$, $p < 0.001$), with the same pattern being observed for individual abundance (Figure 3B), i.e., no significant difference was found between 20-S and 15-S (Tukey's $p = 0.466$) and 15-S and 10-S (Tukey's $p = 0.341$), while Tukey's p was less than 0.001 for all other comparisons. On average, one species was lost per stream when sampling was reduced from 20-S and 15-S, one was lost between 15-S and 10-S, and two species were lost per stream when sampling was reduced from 10-S to 5-S.

When analyzing the groups by species composition, all relationships were significantly congruent (Table 2). The highest level of congruence was found between 20-S and 15-S (95.3%), 20-S and 10-S (82.65%), and 15-S and 10-S (80.0%). While the comparison between the smallest (5-S) and largest subsamples (20-S) was also significant, the explanatory correlation was only 59.8%, with a 64.19% loss of information.

The different taxonomic resolutions were also significantly congruent (Table 3). There was a very high degree of agreement (99%) between resolution at the species/morphospecies level and that of genus, with a loss of information of less than 1%. High levels of correlation ($r^2 > 0.80$) were also found between genus and family, and genus and functional groups, while the lowest correlation was recorded between family and functional groups ($r^2 = 0.709$).

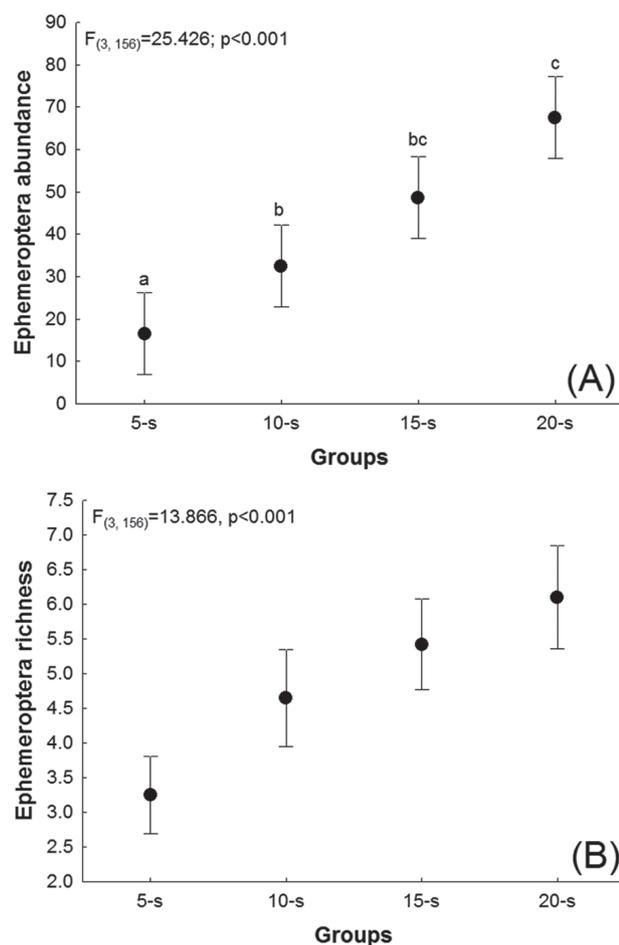


Figure 3. Analysis of Variance comparing (A) the abundance and (B) species richness of ephemeropteran nymphs collected in 40 well-conserved Amazonian streams in groups of five (5-S), 10 (10-S), 15 (15-S), and 20 (20-S) subsamples per stream. The points correspond to the mean values and the bars to their standard deviations.

Table 1. Species and morphospecies of ephemeropteran nymphs sampled between September – December 2012 and 2013 in 40 streams in Paragominas, Pará, Brazil. Functional feeding group classification was based on Shimano *et al.* (2012) and Brasil *et al.* (2014).

Species/Morphospecies	Funcional Feeding Group	Abundance
<i>Amanahyphes saguassu</i> Salles and Molineri, 2006	Gathering collector	23
<i>Aturbina georgei</i> Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty, 1996	Gathering collector	3
<i>Brasillocaenis</i> sp. 5	Scraper	3
<i>Caenis</i> sp.	Scraper	5
<i>Callibaetis</i> sp.	Gathering collector	11
<i>Callibaetoides caaigua</i> Cruz, Salles and Hamada, 2013	Gathering collector	7
<i>Campsurus</i> sp. 1	Filtering collector	2
<i>Campsurus</i> sp. 4	Filtering collector	8
<i>Campsurus</i> sp. 7	Filtering collector	21
<i>Campsurus</i> sp. 8	Filtering collector	22
<i>Campsurus</i> sp. 9	Filtering collector	1
<i>Campylocia</i> spp.	Gathering collector	799
<i>Cloeodes</i> sp. n.	Scraper	13
<i>Cloeodes redactus</i> Waltz and McCafferty, 1987	Scraper	7
<i>Coryphorus aquilus</i> Peters, 1981	Gathering collector	5
<i>Farrodes</i> spp.	Scraper	140
<i>Hagenulopsis minuta</i> Spieth, 1943	Scraper	17
<i>Hydrosmilodon</i> aff. <i>gilliasae</i> Thomas and Pérú, 2004	Filtering collector	27
<i>Microphlebia surinamensis</i> Savage and Peters, 1983	Scraper	1
<i>Miroculis</i> spp.	Scraper	1406
<i>Simothraulopsis</i> cf. <i>sabalo</i> Kluge, 2007	Scraper	1
<i>Simothraulopsis</i> sp. n.	Scraper	7
<i>Tricorythopsis acara</i> Belmont, Salles and Hamada, 2011	Gathering collector	7
<i>Ulmeritoides flavopedes</i> (Spieth, 1943)	Shredder	90
<i>Waltzophius roberti</i> Thomas and Peru, 2002	Gathering collector	13
<i>Zelus</i> sp. 1	Gathering collector	62
TOTAL		2701

Table 2. Degree of agreement between the PCoA scores for the log-transformed composition and abundance of ephemeropteran nymphs found in the groups of five (5-S), 10 (10-S), 15 (15-S), and 20 (20-S) subsamples per stream. Significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

Group		5-S	10-S	15-S
10-S	m^2	0.6071	-	-
	r^2	0.6269	-	-
	P	<0.001	-	-
15-S	m^2	0.5835	0.3595	-
	r^2	0.6454	0.8003	-
	P	<0.001	<0.001	-
20-S	m^2	0.6419	0.3169	0.09173
	r^2	0.5984	0.8265	0.953
	P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Table 3. Degree of agreement between PCoA scores for the log-transformed composition and abundance of ephemeropteran nymphs according to the taxonomic resolution applied (species/morphospecies, genus, family, and functional categories). Significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. FFG= Functional Feeding Groups.

GROUP		SPECIES	GENUS	FAMILY
Genus	m^2	0.02	-	-
	r^2	0.99	-	-
	p	>0.001	-	-
Family	m^2	0.446	0.357	-
	r^2	0.7442	0.802	-
	p	>0.001	>0.001	-
FFG	m^2	0.375	0.327	0.497
	r^2	0.791	0.82	0.709
	p	>0.001	>0.001	>0.001

DISCUSSION

As expected, the results of the present study indicated that the number of subsamples per stream and the taxonomic resolution could be reduced – up to a point – without having a significant effect on the results of the study. While no significant effect was found on species richness or abundance when the sample was reduced by only five subsamples (15-S), further reductions (10-S and 5-S) had a significant impact. Species composition was consistent between the 20-S and 10-S samples, although there was a significant loss of information on species richness and abundance. Results thus support the conclusion that a study based on 15 subsamples per stream would provide equally reliable ecological data, permitting a reduction in sampling effort and consequent financial costs, in the studied habitat type.

Empirical studies in aquatic ecology are not based on a standardized number of samples or subsamples, and published studies vary considerably in sampling effort, depending on factors such as study objective, geographic location, procedural standardization adopted by a given group of researchers, and so on. Saulino *et al.* (2014), for example, used three 2-minute subsamples per site using a dipnet to evaluate changes in the aquatic insect community following the construction in Mogi-Guaçu sub-basin, in the state of São Paulo (Brazil), while Moya *et al.* (2011) used five samples (0.09 m² per sample) per stream to characterize antropogenic influences and create a multimetric index, in Bolivian streams, and Kleine *et al.* (2011) used nine samples of different types to test the effects of banana plantations on macroinvertebrate communities in the Atlantic Forest of Brazil. In contrast, Ligeiro *et al.* (2012) used 11 samples per stream to test the reliability of macroinvertebrate species richness estimates based on the processing of a standard number of subsamples in Araguari River Basin, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, and Shimano *et al.* (2013) utilized 20 samples per stream to test the influence of environmental and spatial factors on an ephemeropteran community in Suiá-Missú river sub-basin, Mato Grosso State, Brazil. These examples illustrate the degree of variation that exists, not only in sampling design, but also regarding the number of subsamples collected, depending on the objectives of each study. Melo (2004) concluded that many authors define sample size arbitrarily or without consulting the available literature, while others use a minimum number of samples, e.g., 4–10 sweeps of a Surber net or stones searched. Our findings nevertheless indicate that the collection of 15 subsamples would be the most viable approach, independently of the sampling technique used. This is a more conservative estimate than that of Melo (2004).

A reduction in the number of subsamples collected per stream may not necessarily result in significant savings of field time or costs, depending on logistics, especially where shifting camp between sites is relatively time-consuming. It is nevertheless likely that considerable economy of time and expense will generally be gained in the laboratory.

All different levels of taxonomic resolution tested in the present study (genus, family, and functional group) provided results comparable to those obtained for species/morphospecies, with correlations above 70%. However, we would recommend the use of a genus-level resolution, given that information loss was negligible (less than 1%) in comparison to species level analyses, especially as species-level identification of aquatic insects demands a high degree of expertise (Martins *et al.* 2014), especially for immature specimens. This result is valid considering the distribution of Ephemeroptera order in Brazil. According to the species list of Brazilian Ephemeroptera (Salles *et al.* 2016), at the moment, almost 40% of the genus is composed for only one species, whereas more than 20% is composed by two species. In case

of taxonomic groups that have more congeneric species, we suggest that further studies are conducted.

The high degree of consistency found in the present study between the species and genus level resolutions was similar to that found by Giehl *et al.* (2014) in insects of the order Heteroptera. These authors concluded that this congruence may be accounted for the small number of species per genus, with more than half the genera being represented by only one or two species, a situation also observed for ephemeropterans in the current study. Heino and Soininen (2007) also recorded a high degree of congruence between macroinvertebrate species and genera, and concluded that community-level patterns in the identification of species, genera or families did not vary.

A large number of studies have attempted to identify the optimum taxonomic level for aquatic macroinvertebrate community analysis (e.g. Heino 2014; Giehl *et al.* 2014), and for studies of bodies of water, there are disagreements on the use of a family, genus or species taxonomic resolution. Irrespective of the degree of congruence, identification of species will always be a priority in ecological studies, given that congener species do not necessarily have equivalent ecological requirements or the same levels of tolerance of environmental conditions (Merritt *et al.* 2008). In fact, Heino (2014) found that a species-level resolution is more sensitive for the description of regional differences in the composition of communities because the geographic distribution of a given species is typically much smaller than that of a family or genus.

We believe that the minor loss of information resulting from the shift from a species- to a genus-level may be related to the reduced species diversity of the order Ephemeroptera, which is represented by only 592 recognized species in the Neotropical Region (Salles *et al.* 2014). While a recent estimate (Cardoso *et al.* 2015) suggests that the number of as-yet-undescribed species in Brazil is much higher than this, many genera are monospecific. These species include *Amanahyphes saguassu* Salles & Molineri, 2006, *Callibaetoides caaigua* Cruz, Salles & Hamada, 2013, *Coryphorus aquilus* Peters, 1981, all of which were sampled in the present study, and in some cases represent monospecific families.

Considering the time spent processing and identifying specimens, we estimate that the identification of ephemeropteran species or morphospecies demands approximately 70% of total laboratory time (depending on the personal experience of the identifier). In this case, for example, identification of specimens obtained from 10 streams to the genus level would take one week rather than a whole month for the species-level resolution.

In addition to time saving considerations, monitoring studies conducted by environmental consultancies would no longer need to employ a taxonomic specialist, given that most technicians and experienced undergraduates can identify

genera relatively reliably. A rough estimate of savings in laboratory expenses can be derived from the values proposed by Gardner *et al.* (2008) for multi-taxa biodiversity surveys in tropical forests, that is, a \$100 daily fee for specialists and a \$50 fee for technicians. Based on these values, the adoption of a genus-level resolution would result in a saving of approximately \$2550 for the processing and identification of the specimens collected from 10 streams. Given that the study of Gardner *et al.* (2008) is now almost 10 years old, this value is probably underestimated in comparison with present-day fees.

More precise identification of insect specimens requires more time and financial resources, as well as more specialized data, techniques, and equipment (Jones, 2008). This more detailed approach also demands a considerable investment in the expansion of reference collections and bibliographic material, as well as the more frequent input from taxonomic specialists.

The adoption of a taxonomic resolution above the genus level may help minimize errors of identification, given that the larvae of some genera cannot be differentiated, due to either a lack of data or the similarities among taxa, as in the case of *Miroculis*, *Campylocia* and *Farrodes*. As most of the genera within a family tend to have similar ecosystem functions (see Shimano *et al.* 2012; Brasil *et al.* 2014), the adoption of a reduced taxonomic resolution should not have a major impact on the ecological assessment, specially in the case of ecological impact assessments, when time constraints are usually very significant. However, we would recommend a more precise taxonomic resolution for the evaluation of subtle ecological impacts or biogeographic patterns, although this may represent an unnecessary investment of time and resources when the stress under analysis is more severe or obvious (Martins *et al.* 2014).

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the current study indicate that it is possible to reduce sampling effort for ephemeropteran nymphs in Amazonian streams from 20 subsamples to 15 without any significant loss of information for species richness, abundance and composition. There was a high degree of correlation between taxonomic composition at species and genus level, suggesting that a genus-level resolution is sufficient for the reliable analysis of ecological response of insects of the order Ephemeroptera to environmental impacts in the studied habitats. A lower-level taxonomic resolution has the advantage of higher cost-effectiveness in both field and laboratory effort, facilitating diagnosis and reducing time needed for identification of specimens.

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