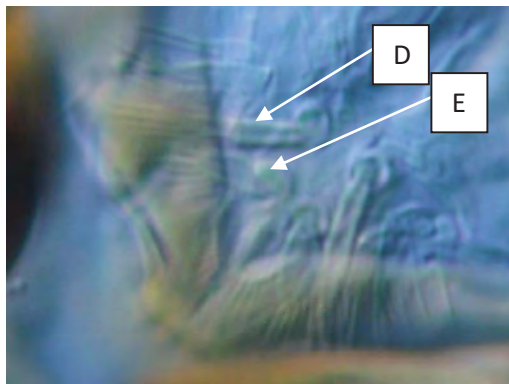
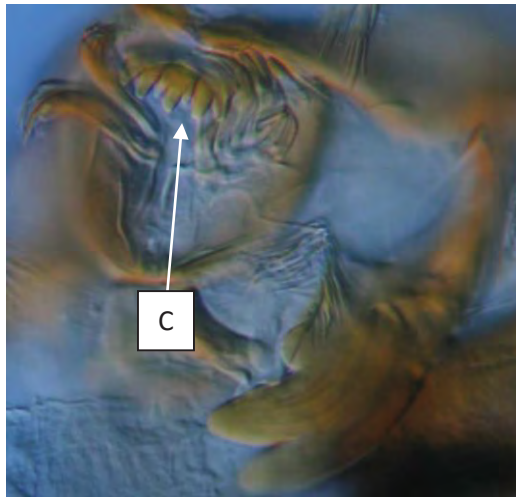
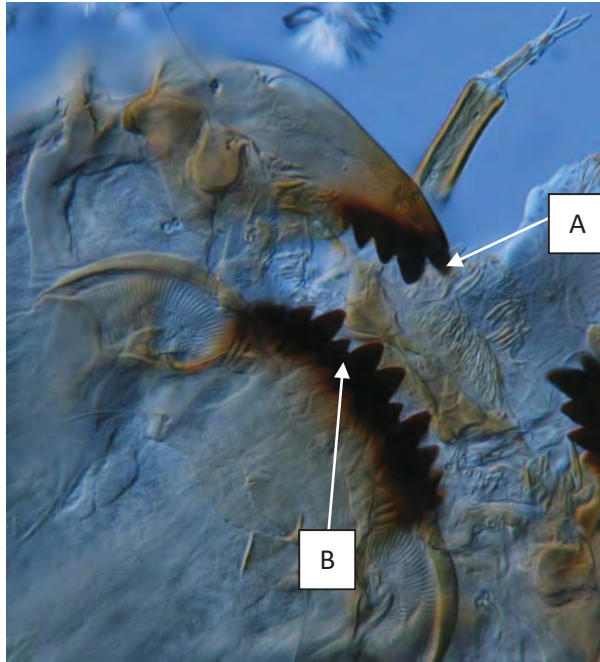
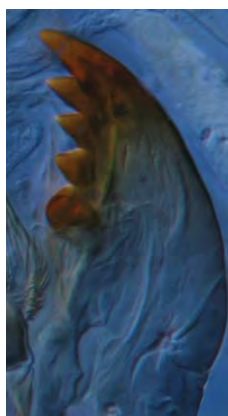
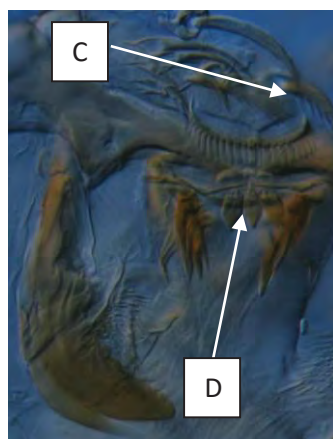
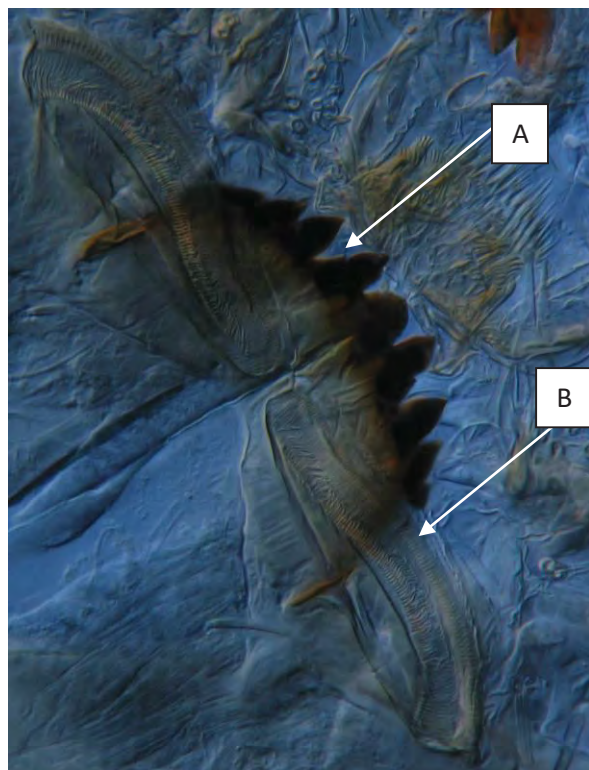


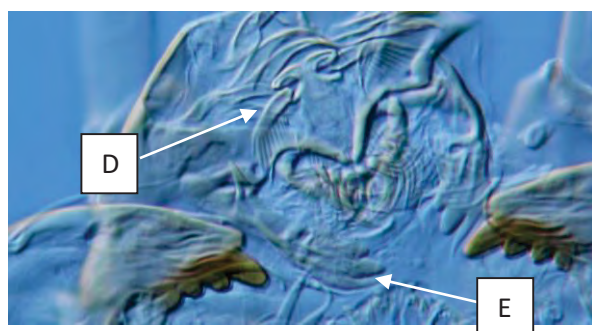
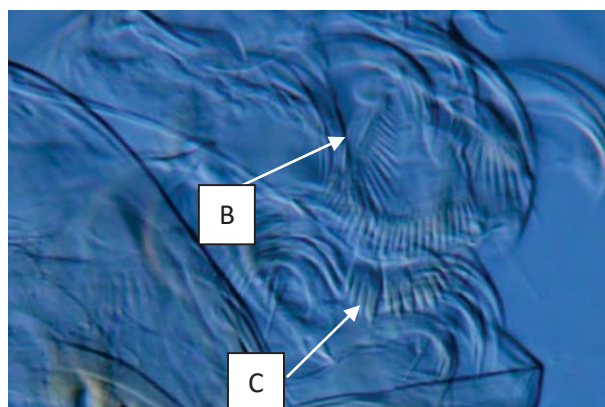
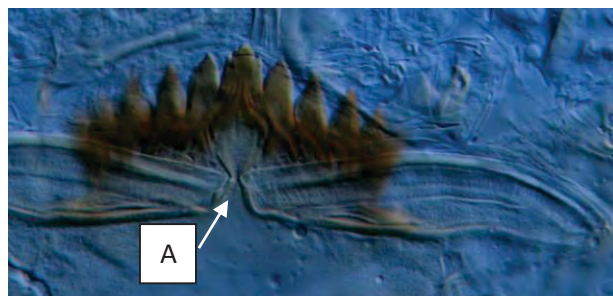
<p>Chironominae</p> <p><i>Phaenopsectra sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	<p>Medium size, usually larger than 8 mm.</p> <p>Frontal apotome with a convex anterior margin, frontal fenestra absent.</p>
Antenna	<p>5 segments.</p> <p>Lauterborn organs alternate at the apex of segments 2 and 3.</p> <p>Blade subequal to flagellum.</p>
Mentum	<p>Dark black, with 4 elevated median teeth, of which inner pair is shorter than outer pair.</p> <p>6 pair of lateral teeth, with first pair reduced (C).</p> <p>Ventromental plates medially connected to posterior margin of the outer median teeth (D).</p>
Labrum	<p>Pecten epipharyngis with 3 distally serrated plates (A).</p> <p>Premandible with 3 teeth.</p> <p>SI and SII plumose on both sides.</p>
Mandible	<p>Teeth dark with a short dorsal tooth, an apical tooth and 3 inner teeth.</p> <p>A deep notch between mola and the 3rd inner teeth (B).</p>
Ecology	<p>Clingers (tube builders); Scrapers, collectors-gatherers; Often found in sandy and muddy substrata of streams or small standing waters.</p>



Chironominae <i>Polypedilum sp.</i>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Usually over 8 mm. Frontal apotome with anterior margin.
Antenna	5 segments. Blade subequal to flagellum. Lauterborn organs at the apex of 2 nd antennal segment.
Mentum	Two median teeth and 6 pairs of lateral teeth, with first lateral tooth reduced (B). Ventromental plates separated by at least the width of median teeth, anterior margin smooth.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis with 3 distally serrated plates (C). Premandible with 3 teeth. SI (E) and SII (D) plumose.
Mandible	Dorsal tooth usually well developed (A). One apical tooth with 2 inner teeth.
Ecology	Climbers, clingers. Shredders-herbivores (miners), collectors- gatherers, predators. Occur in all kinds of lentic and lotic waters.

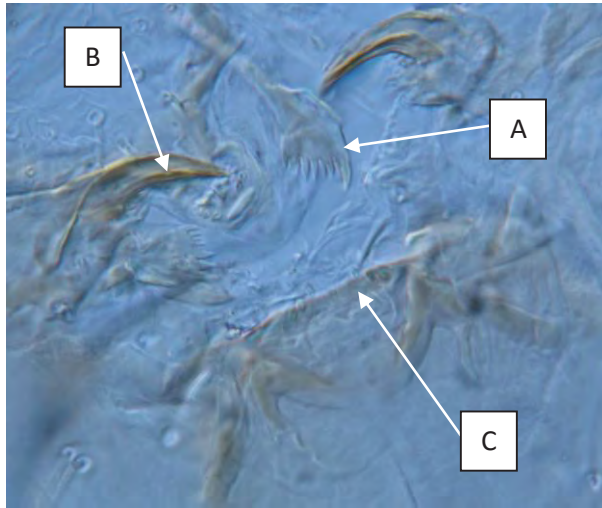


<p>Chironominae</p> <p><i>Pseudochironomus sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Up to 11 mm. Lateral and ventral tubules absent.
Antenna	5 segments, decreasing in size. Blade as long as flagellum. Lauterborn organs at the apex of 2 nd antennal segment.
Mentum	With a broad, rounded median tooth, 1 st pair of lateral teeth extended as long as median tooth, 2 nd pair of lateral teeth reduced or fused to 1 st (A). Large-bar like ventromental plates close together medially, densely striated (B).
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of three simple lobes (D). SI plumose (C), not fused at base.
Mandible	Without dorsal tooth, with pale apical tooth and 4 dark inner teeth
Ecology	Burrowers. Collectors- gatherers. Prefer sandy and gravelly substrata of lakes and rivers.



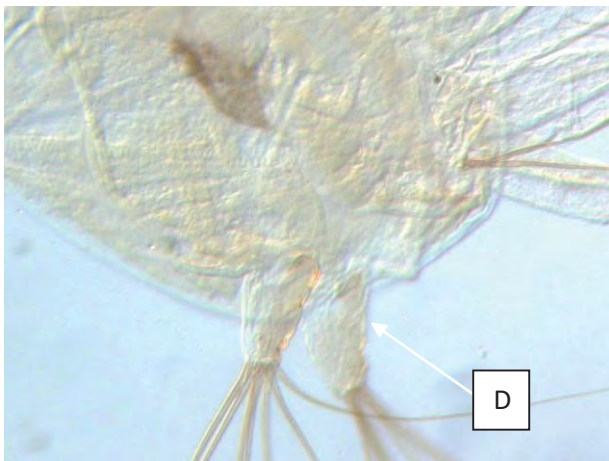
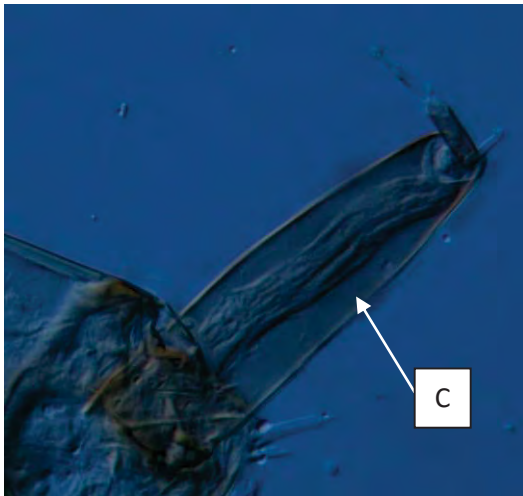
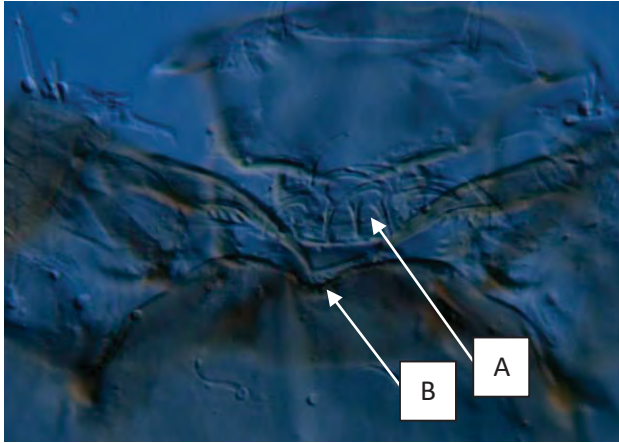
<p>Chironominae</p> <p><i>Tanytarsus sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Up to 9 mm without tubules.
Antenna	<p>5 segments on a tall tubercle with or without spur.</p> <p>Lauterborn organs usually on long stalks at the apex of 2nd segment (F).</p> <p>Stalks maybe annulated or not.</p>
Mentum	<p>Median tooth rounded or with lateral notches.</p> <p>Ventromental plates almost touch medially (A), with fine striae.</p>
Labrum	<p>Pecten epipharyngis 3 distally serrate lobes (C).</p> <p>SI comb-like (B), SII on large pedestal.</p>
Mandible	With 1-2 dorsal teeth, apical tooth and 2-3 pointed inner teeth.
Ecology	<p>Climbers, clingers (net spinners).</p> <p>Collectors-filterers and gatherers, a few scrapers.</p> <p>Common, could occur in all types of aquatic habitat.</p>

2.3.2 Subfamily Diamesinae

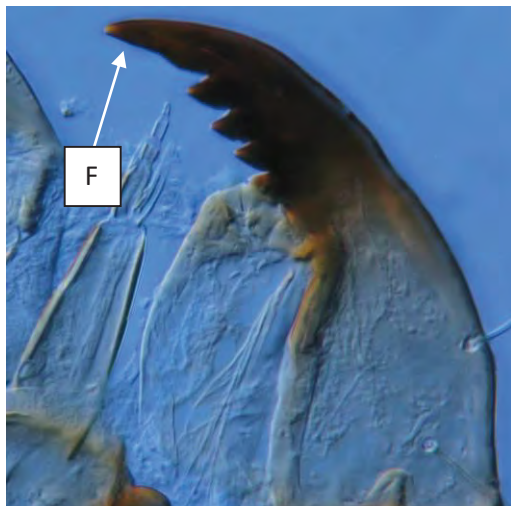
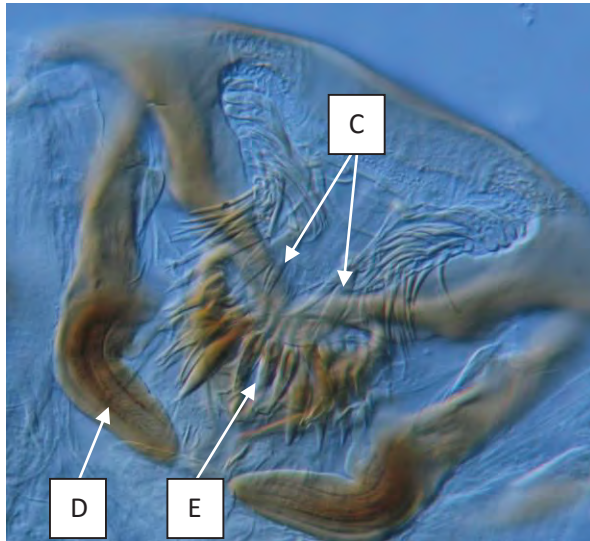
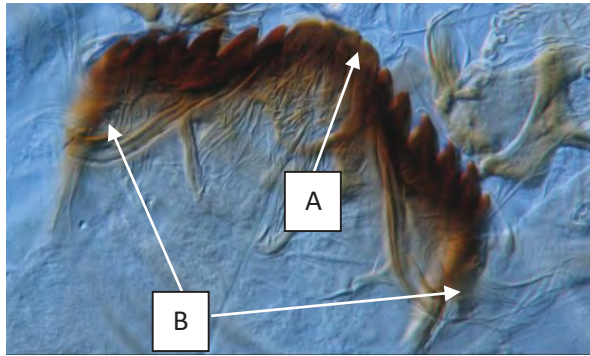


Diamesinae <i>Pothastia sp.</i>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Medium size, up to 11 mm long.
Antenna	5 segments with 3 rd annulated (D), 5 th longer than 4 th . Blade as long as combined lengths of segments 2-5 (E).
Mentum	Median area lacking teeth (C), with all lateral teeth covered by ventromentum.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 narrow, pointed scales. Premandible with 5-6 teeth (A). SI seta-like.
Mandible	Apical tooth longer than combined width of all inner teeth (B).
Ecology	Prefer lentic habitat.

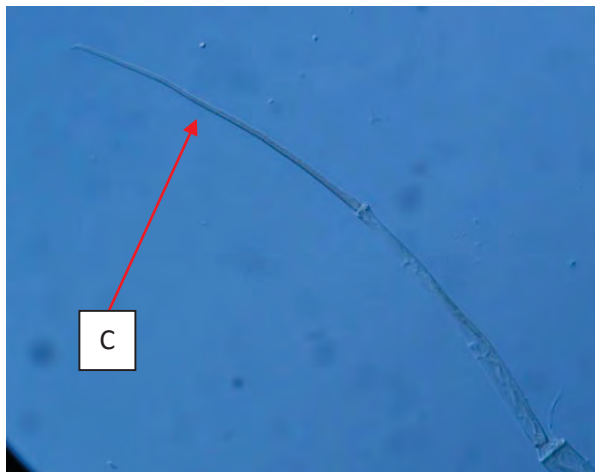
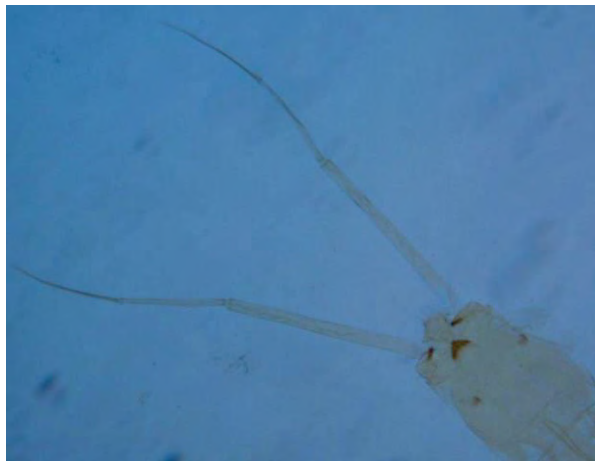
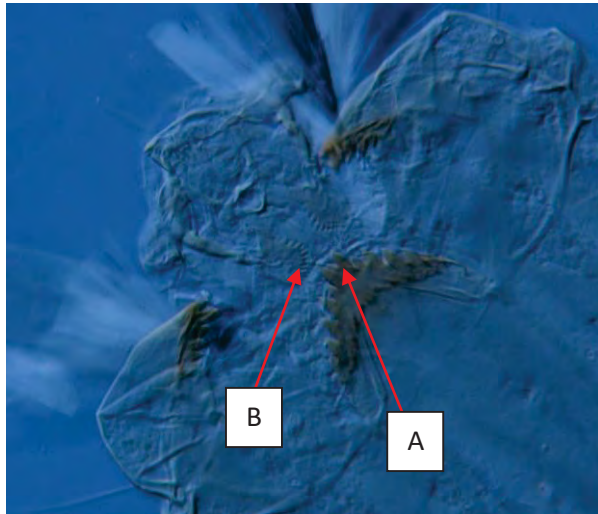
2.3.3 Subfamily Orthocladiinae



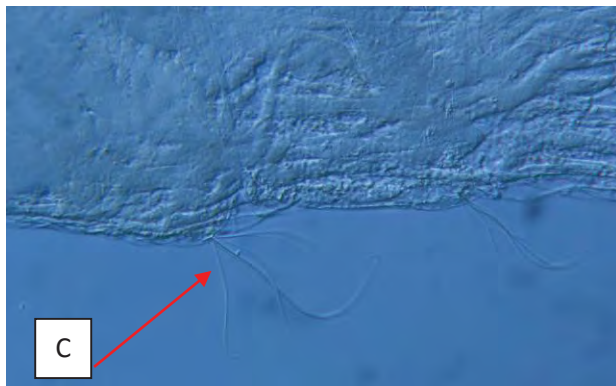
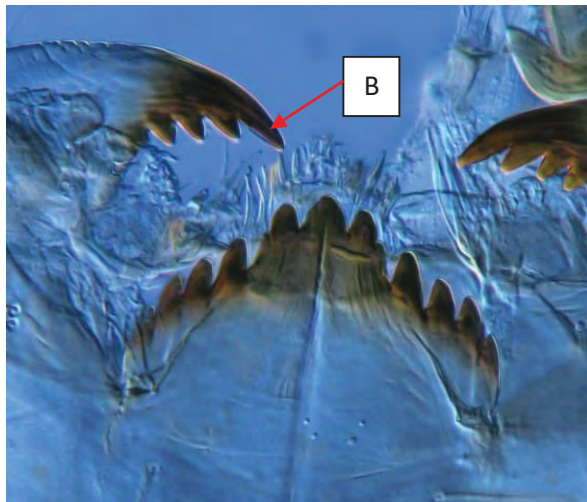
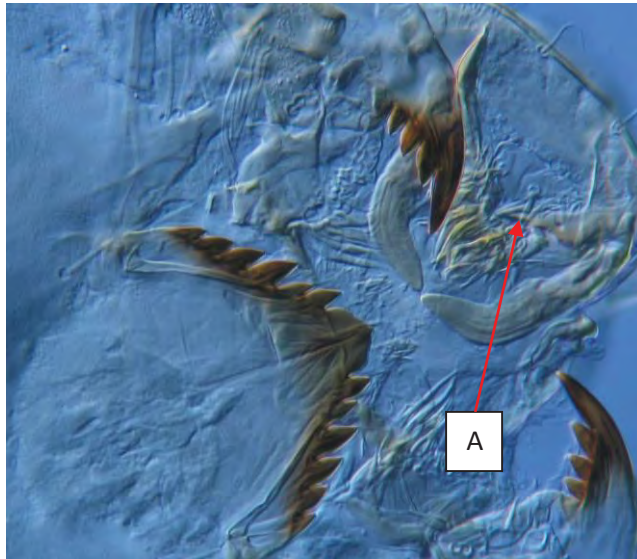
<p>Orthocladiinae</p> <p><i>Acamptocladius sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Small, up to 4.5 mm long.
Antenna	5 segments with 3 rd and 4 th segments hard to distinguish. Blade as long as combined lengths of segments 2-5.
Mentum	Ventromentum extending over dorsomentum; 3 small ventromental teeth (B), 12-18 pairs of small dorsolmental teeth arranged on lateral sides.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 narrow, pointed scales. Premandible with 3 distinct apical and 1 inner and 1 outer tooth; All setae simple and fine.
Mandible	Apical tooth much longer than combined width of all inner teeth.
Ecology	Collectors-gatherers.



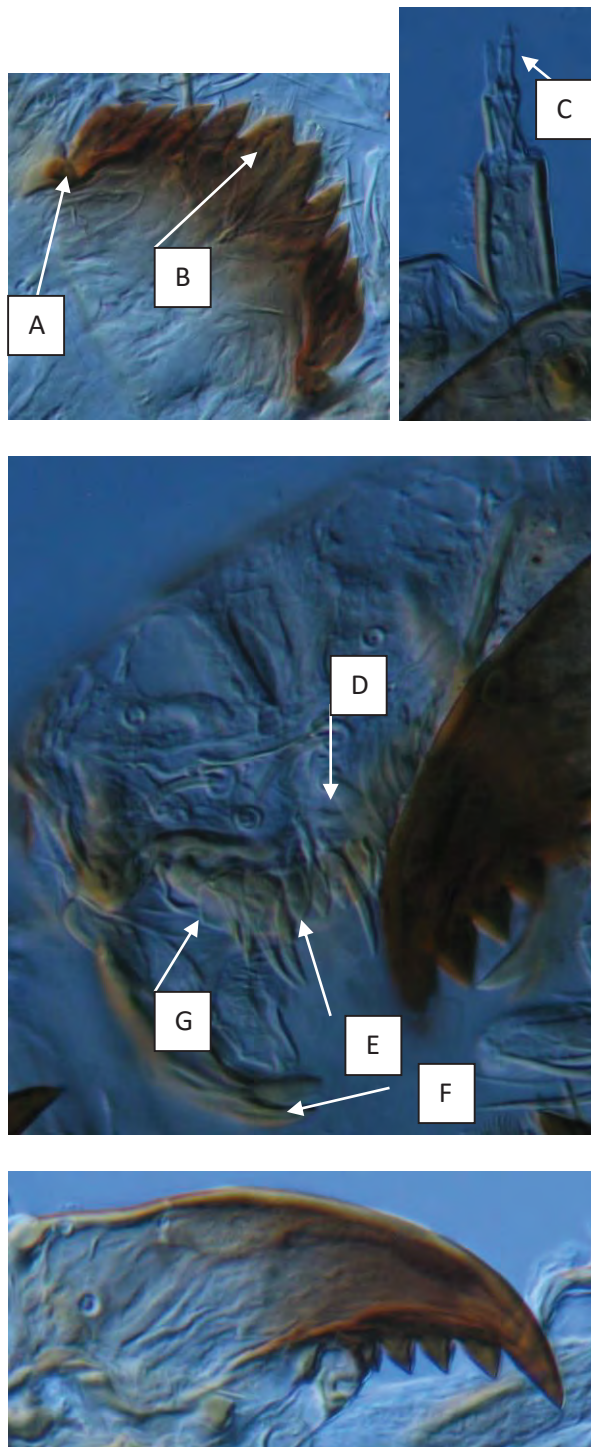
<p>Orthocladinae</p> <p><i>Acricotopus sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Medium size, up to 8 mm long.
Antenna	5 segments, diminishing in size.
Mentum	1 broad median tooth often notched dividing it into 4 parts (A). Ventromental plate with well developed long beard (B).
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 scales (E). Premandible with 1 long apical tooth (D) and 1 broad inner tooth. SI bifid with secondary feathering (C).
Mandible	Apical tooth slightly longer than combined width of 3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawler. Occur in a variety of freshwater habitats.



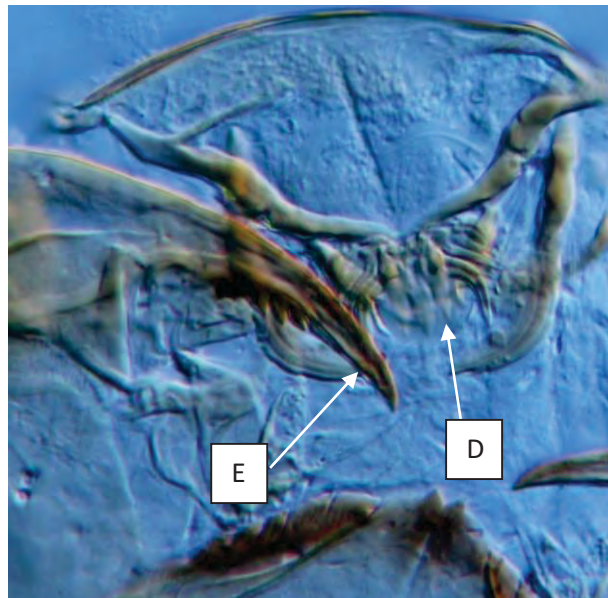
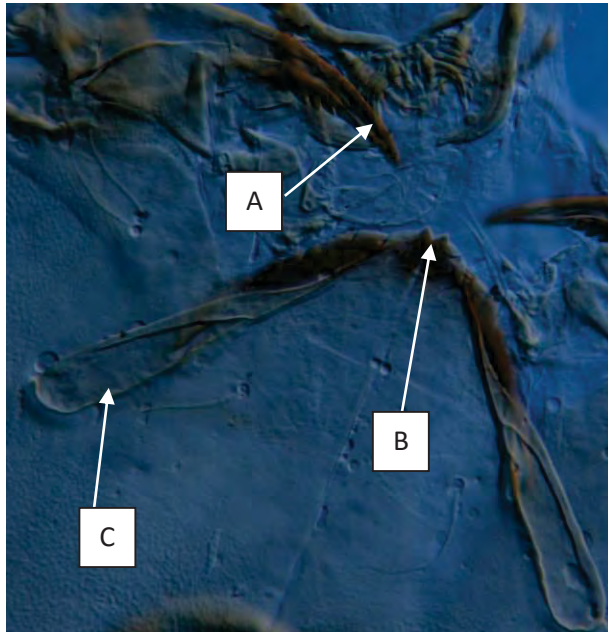
<p>Orthocladiinae</p> <p><i>Corynoneura</i> sp.</p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Small, less than 3 mm. Both anterior and posterior parapods elongate.
Antenna	4 segments, often longer than head capsule. Segments 3 (C) usually darkened and longer than second; segment 4 minute.
Mentum	Triangular-shaped, with 2 or 3 median teeth (A) and 5 pairs of lateral teeth; 1 st lateral smaller than 2 nd lateral. Ventromental plate vestigial; beard absent.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 scales. Premandible apically serrated. SI simple.
Mandible	Apical tooth with 4 inner teeth; apical tooth usually shorter than any of the inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers. Collectors-gatherers. Prefer lentic habitat.



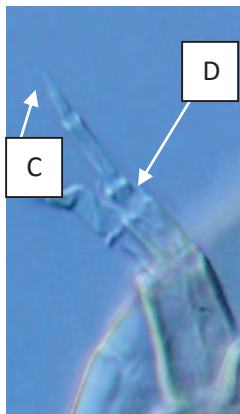
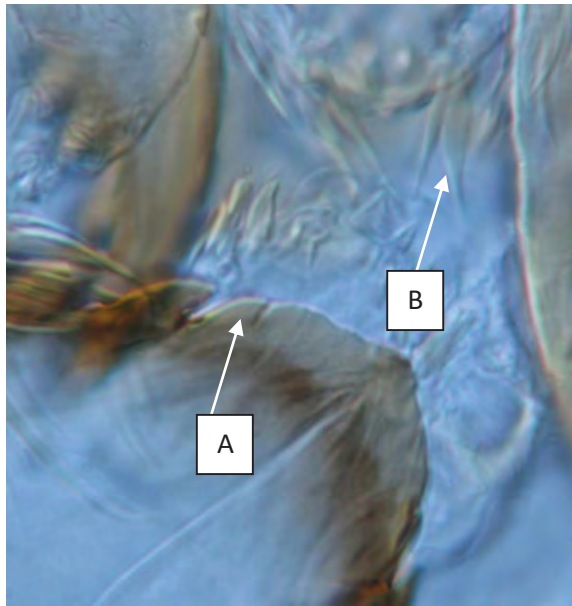
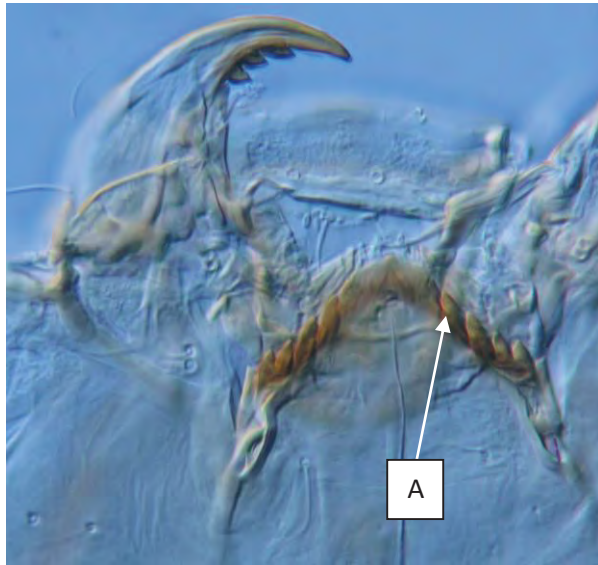
<p>Orthocladinae</p> <p><i>Cricotopus sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Medium size up to 8mm. Abdominal segments usually with 1 pair of tufts of seta (C).
Antenna	Usually 5 segments, decreasing in length. Occasionally antenna is very short. Lauterborn organ usually modestly developed.
Mentum	One median tooth usually with 6 pair of lateral teeth. Ventromental plate narrow, beard often absent.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 scales or 1 scale. SI usually bifid (A), with remaining S setae simple.
Mandible	Apical tooth shorter than combined width of 3 inner teeth (B).
Ecology	Shredders (herbivores) or collectors-gatherers. Often associated with aquatic vegetation



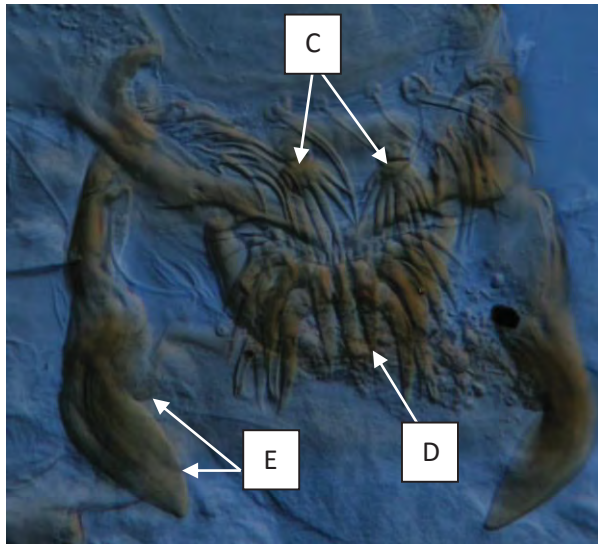
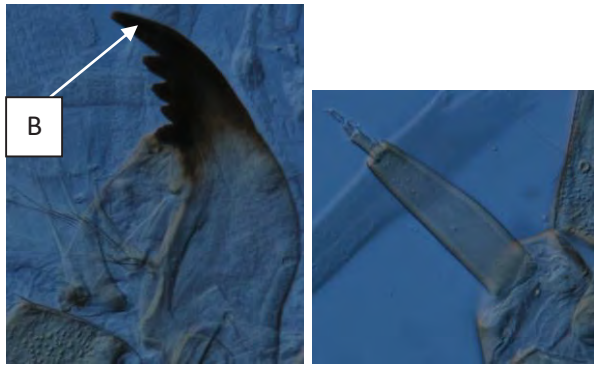
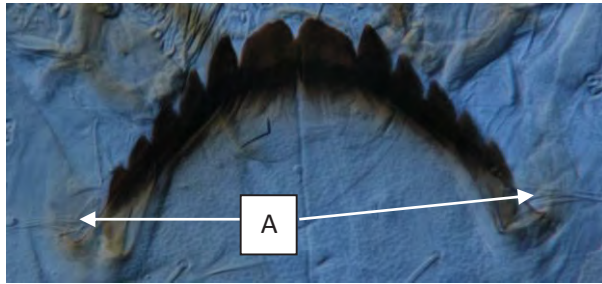
Orthoclaadiinae <i>Limnophyes sp.</i>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Small size, up to 6 mm long. Anal tubules usually shorter than posterior parapods.
Antenna	5 segments, with 4 th (C) longer than 3 rd segment. Antenna short, usually less than 1/2 length of mandible. Blade as long as flagellum.
Mentum	2 median teeth (B) usually broader and higher than the first pair of lateral teeth. Base of mentum with a rounded tooth, likely an extension of the ventromental plate (A). Beard absent.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 scales (E), often difficult to distinguish from chaetulae laterals (G). Premandible apically bifid (F). SI serrate, sometimes branches reduced, such that SI is simple (D).
Mandible	Apical tooth shorter than combined width of 3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers. Collectors-gatherers. Could occur in many types of habitat.



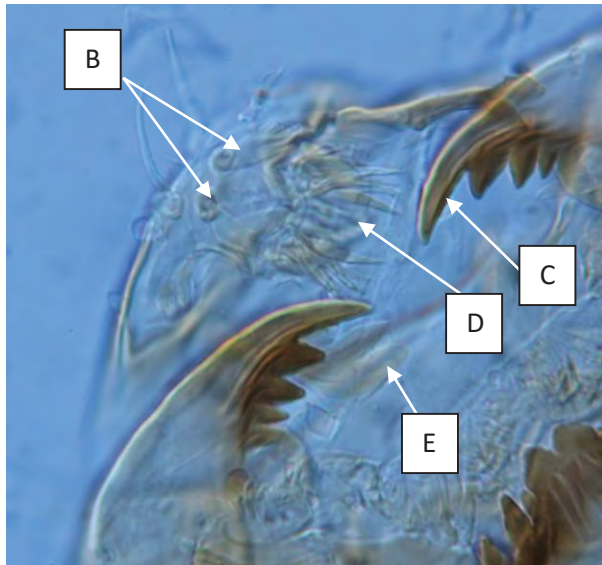
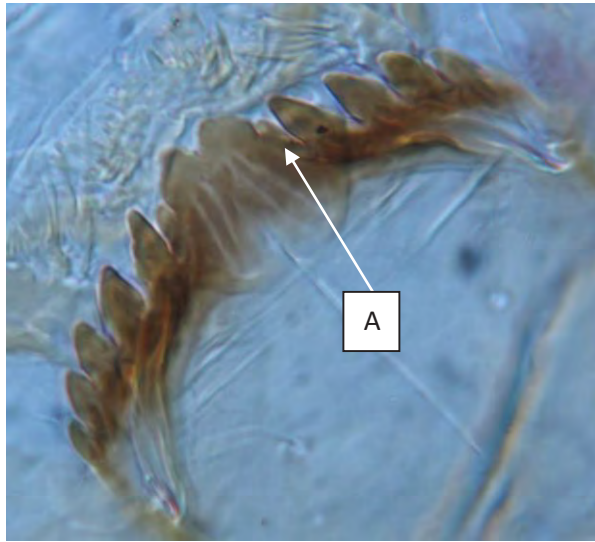
Orthocladiinae	
<i>Nanocladius sp.</i>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Small larvae, up to 5 mm long.
Antenna	5 segments, diminishing in size with 5 th hair-like and vestigial. Blade shorter than flagellum. Lauterborn organ usually distinct.
Mentum	One broad median tooth, usually with two nipple-like projections in the middle (B). Ventromental plate well developed, usually extend beyond the lateral margin of mentum (C). Beard absent.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis consisting of 3 pointed scales (D). Premandible with 1-5 apical teeth. SI-SIII weak and simple.
Mandible	Apical tooth (E) longer than combined width of 3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers. Collectors-gatherers. Occur in a variety of habitats.



<p>Orthocladiinae</p> <p><i>Parakiefferiella</i> sp.</p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Small larvae, less than 4 mm long.
Antenna	6 segments with 6 th segment (C) hair-like and vestigial, making it hard to see. Segment 3 (D) shorter than 4. Blade usually extending beyond segment 3.
Mentum	1 or 2 median teeth with 6 pairs of lateral teeth; first lateral teeth (A) often appressed to median tooth. Ventromental plate well developed. Beard absent.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis consisting of 3 pointed scales. Premandible apically simple or rarely bifid, and a broad inner tooth. SI bifid (B) or with several branches.
Mandible	Apical tooth subequal to or longer than combined width of 3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers. Collectors-gatherers. Could occur in all types of aquatic habitats.

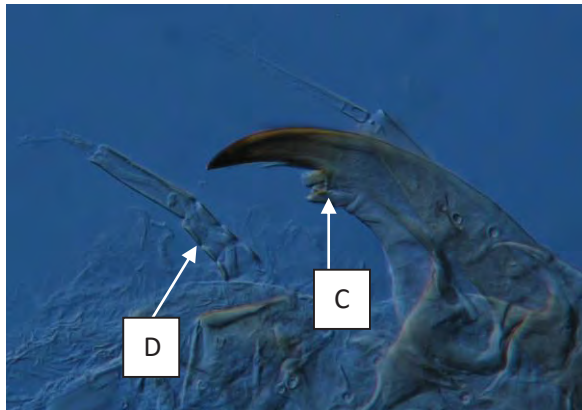
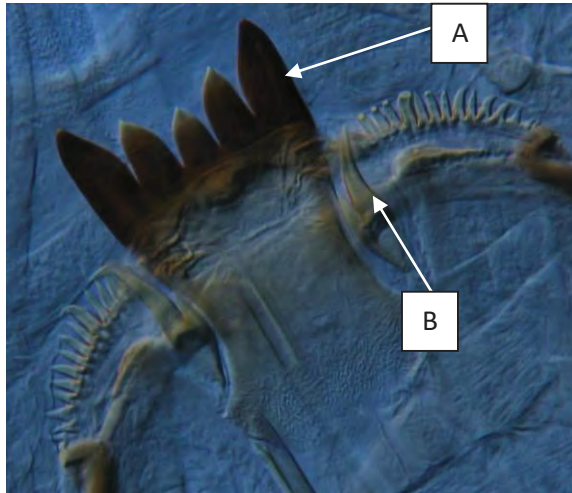


<p>Orthocladiinae</p> <p><i>Psectrocladius sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Medium size, up to 11 mm long.
Antenna	5 segments, diminishing in size. Blade shorter than combined lengths of segments 2-5.
Mentum	Mentum with 1-2 median teeth; when 1, then either with median or lateral low projections, with triangular median point, trifid, or with pair of nipple-like median projections; 5 pairs of lateral teeth present. Ventromental plate with well developed long beard (A).
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis of 3 scales (D). Premandible apically simple (E). SI distinctive (C), palmate with 3-10 lobes, either equal in size or outer lobes smaller.
Mandible	Apical tooth (B) longer than combined width of 3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers, burrowers. Collectors-gatherers, shredders-herbivores. Almost exclusively lentic.

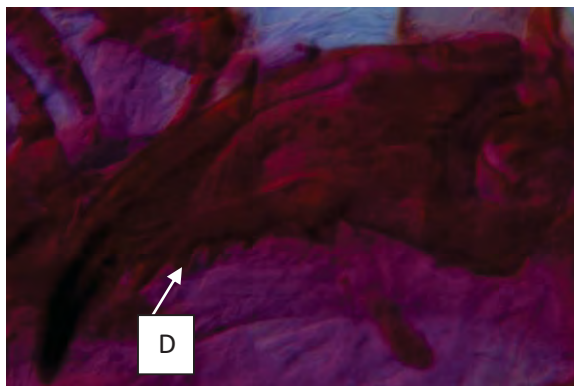
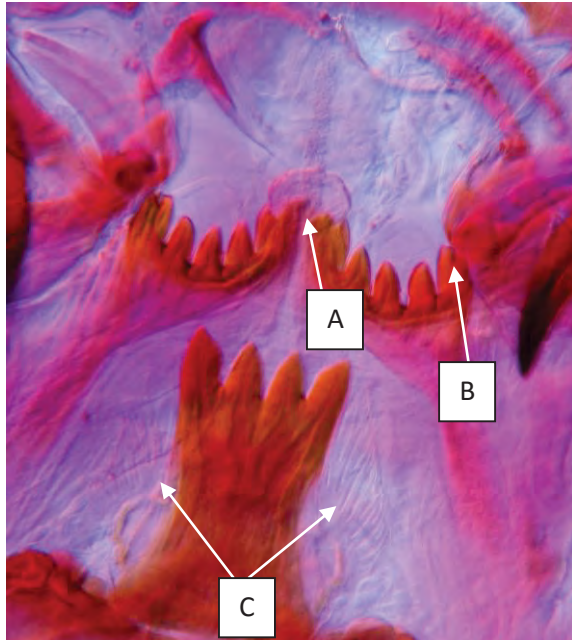


<p>Orthocladiinae</p> <p><i>Zalutschia sp.</i></p>	
Body and Dorsal Head	Medium size, up to 7 mm long.
Antenna	6 segments with 6 th segment hair-like and minute, making it hard to see. Lauterborn organs distinct, shorter than segment 3.
Mentum	Two median teeth and 6 pairs of lateral teeth; first lateral tooth reduced (A). Ventromental plate well developed, with a few fine beard present.
Labrum	Pecten epipharyngis consisting of 3 simple scales (D). Premandible apically bifid (E). SI finely or coarsely plumose (B).
Mandible	Apical tooth shorter than combined width of 3 inner teeth (C).
Ecology	Mainly found in lakes and ponds, occasionally in streams.

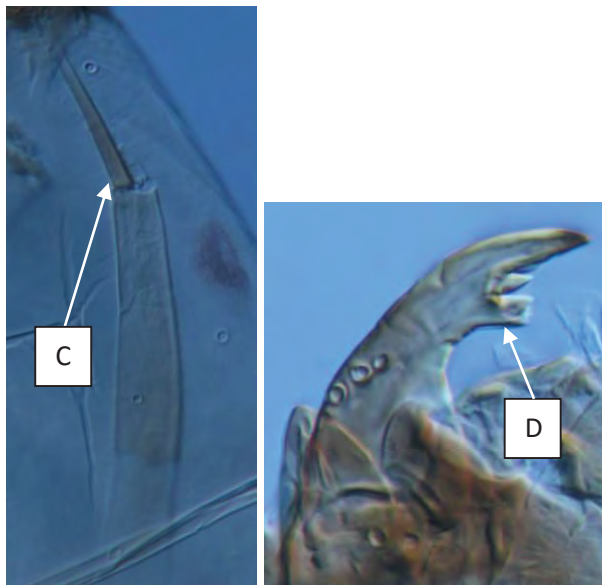
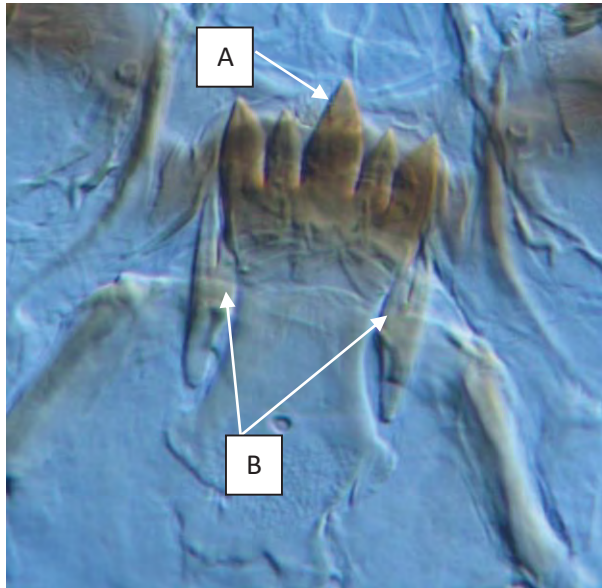
2.3.4 Subfamily Tanypodinae



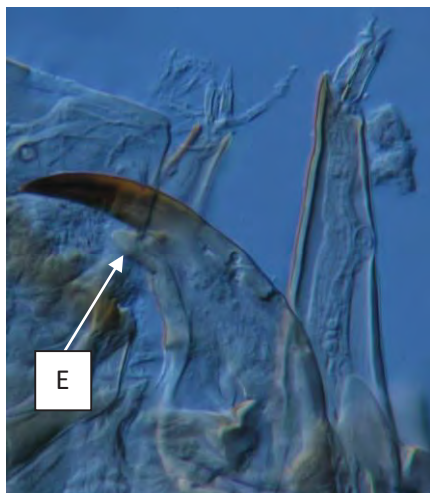
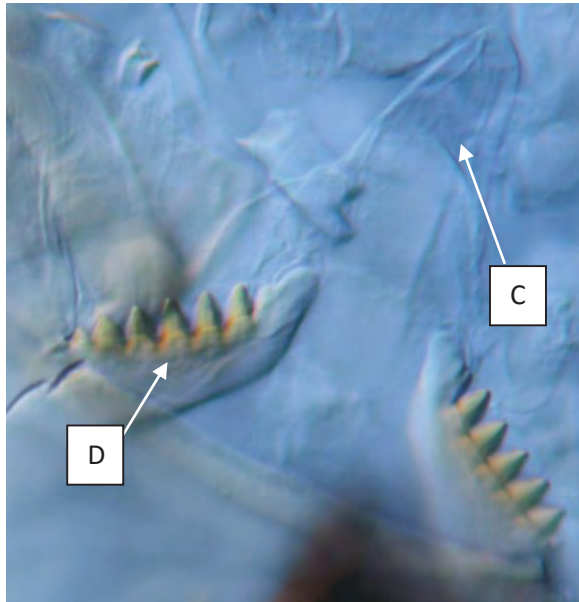
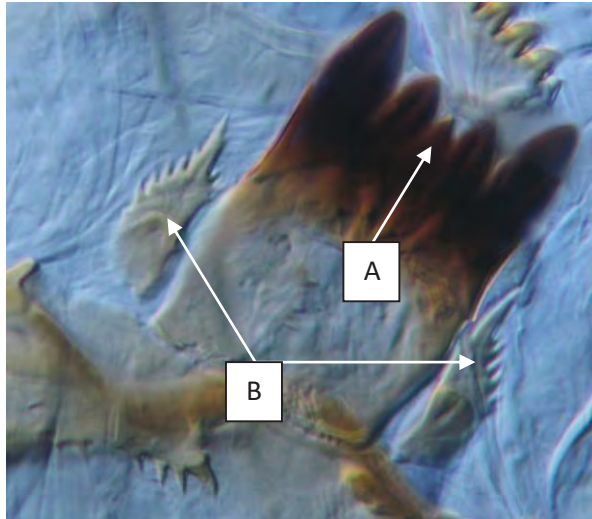
<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Ablabesmyia</i> sp.</p>	
Body	Large larvae, up to 11 mm long. Head yellow brown, dark claws of posterior parapods.
Antenna	About 1/2 as long as head, 3x as long as mandible Antennal ratio (length of 1 st segment/rest of segments) 3.8-12.0.
Mentum and M appendage	Dorsomentum without teeth. Pseudoradula widest near middle and with granules arranged in parallel, longitudinal rows.
Maxilla	Maxillary palpus subdivided into 2-6 segments (D). Ring organ much smaller than width of palp, located between 2 apical segments.
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula 5 teeth, row of teeth moderately concave (A). Paraligula bifid, 1/2 as long as ligula (B).
Mandible	With well developed inner and accessory teeth (C).
Ecology	Sprawlers. Predators (engulfers and piercers), collectors-gatherers (early instar). Quite common, live in small and large standing and flowing waters.



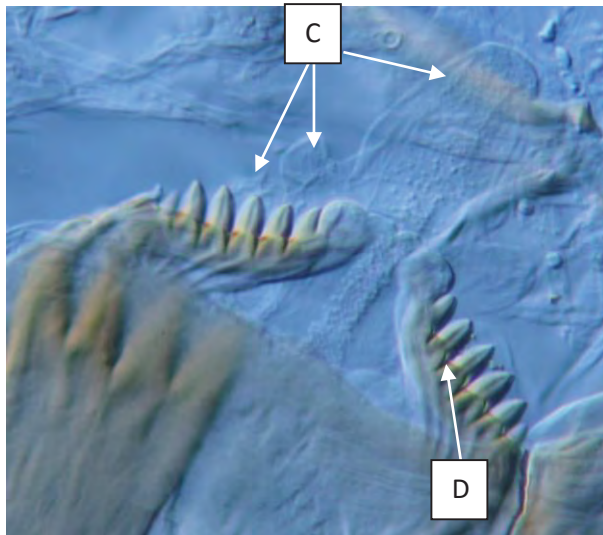
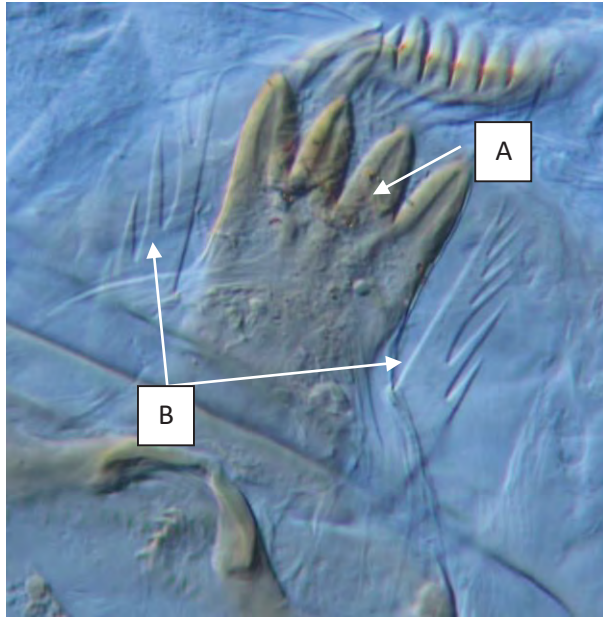
<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Derotanypus sp.</i></p>	
Body	Large larvae, up to 13 mm long. Head capsule rounded-oval.
Antenna	Slightly longer than mandible. Antennal ratio 6.0-7.5.
Mentum and M appendage	Dorsomentum (A) with 4-7 teeth on each side in strongly concaved row, with the 2 outer teeth fused (B).
Maxilla	Basal segment about 2.5X as long as wide, with ring organ located at base of distal 1/3
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula 4 teeth. Paraligula pectinate (C).
Mandible	With more than 4 inner teeth (D).
Ecology	Prefer small, cold, standing and flowing water bodies, able to tolerate high salinities.



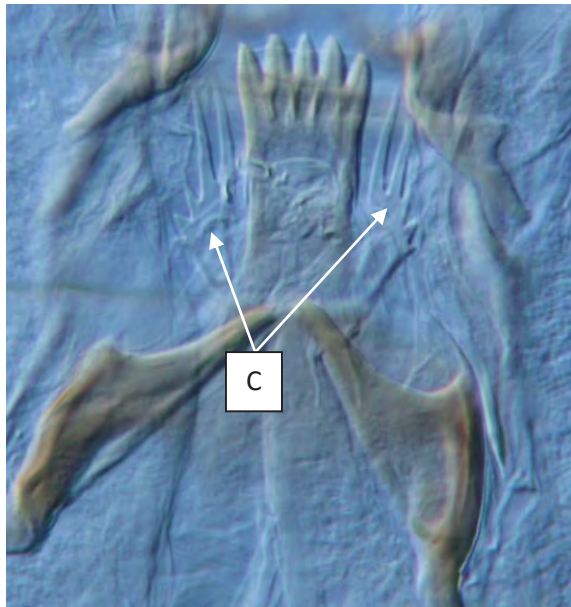
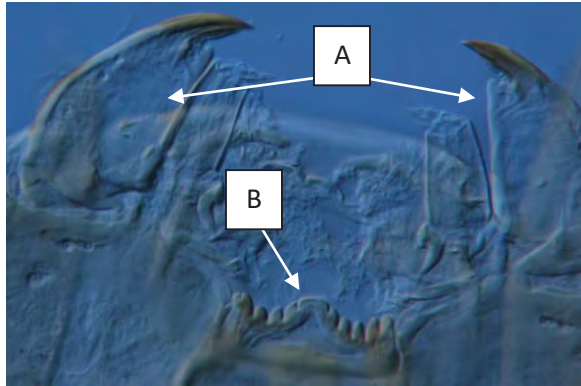
<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Labrundinia</i> sp.</p>	
Body	Small larvae, up to 5 mm long. Head capsule sometimes marked with brown or black.
Antenna	Relatively long, 3/5 length of head, 3.5X as long as mandible. 2 nd segment often more darkly pigmented (C).
Mentum and M appendage	Dorsomentum without teeth.
Maxilla	Basal segment about 2-4 times as long as wide, with ring organ located at middle.
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula strongly constricted in the middle with 5 teeth; middle tooth longer than lateral teeth (A). Paraligula bifid (B).
Mandible	With well developed inner and accessory teeth (D).
Ecology	Sprawlers. Predators (engulfers and piercers). Inhabit small standing waters as well as in slow moving waters.



<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Procladius sp.</i></p>	
Body	Medium larvae, up to 11 mm long. Head capsule oval.
Antenna	As long as mandible.
Mentum and Maxilla	Dorsomentum with 6-8 teeth on each side (D). Pseudoradula (C) widest near base and with distinct, uniformly granulose band.
Maxilla	Basal segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, with ring organ located at middle.
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula with 5 teeth in a concave row with middle tooth shorter than lateral teeth (A). Paraligula with 5-10 teeth outer side and 1-3 teeth inner side (B).
Mandible	With a large basal tooth (E).
Ecology	Sprawlers. Predators (engulfers and piercers), collectors-gatherers (early instar). Prefer muddy substrata of standing or slowly flowing waters.



<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Psectrotanypus sp.</i></p>	
Body	Medium to large larvae, up to 11 mm long. Head capsule rounded-oval.
Antenna	As long as mandible.
Mentum and M appendage	Dorsomentum with 6-8 teeth on each side (D). M appendage divided into 5 lobes (C): a median lobe, two bladder-shaped lobes and above the dorsomental plate, a pair of rounded lobe.
Maxilla	Basal segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, with ring organ located at distal or middle.
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula with 4 teeth equal in size (A). Paraligula multi-branched on outer side (B).
Mandible	With a slender apical tooth and 4-5 inner teeth (E).
Ecology	Sprawlers. Predators (engulfers). Live in small water bodies and slow-flowing streams.



<p>Tanypodinae</p> <p><i>Tanypus sp.</i></p>	
Body	Large larvae, up to 11 mm long. Head capsule rounded-oval.
Antenna	Slightly longer than mandible.
Mentum and M appendage	Dorsomentum with 6-8 teeth on each side (B). M appendage divided into 5 lobes: a median lobe, two bladder-shaped lobes and above the dorsomental plate, a pair of broad lobe.
Maxilla	Basal segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, with ring organ located at base or middle.
Ligula and Paraligula	Ligula with 5 teeth, tooth row usually convex. Paraligula large, with 5 or more long branches on outer side, inner side usually smooth (C).
Mandible	Base enlarged (A), with 2-3 inner teeth.
Ecology	Sprawlers. Predators (engulfers and piercers), collectors-gatherers. Live in sediments in standing and slowly flowing waters.

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