Basic Characteristics of Key Benthic Macro-Invertebrate Larvae

Order: Ephemeroptera (Mayflies)

- > 3 pairs of legs with non-forked tarsi.
- ➤ Gills on the dorsal or ventral side of the abdominal segments, being either ovate or lancelet in shape.
- ≥ 2 or 3 caudal filaments, with the terminal (center) filament being either absent, reduced, or present.

Order: Plecoptera (Stoneflies)

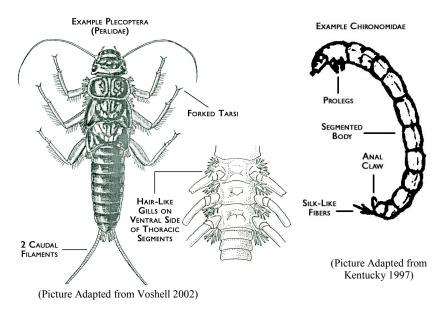
- > 3 pairs of legs with forked tarsi.
- Filamentous gills on ventral side of the thoracic segments.
- ➤ 2 caudal filaments, never 3.

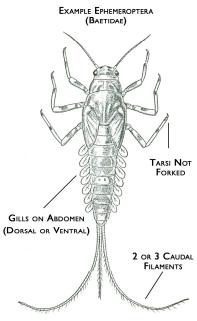
Order: Trichoptera (Caddisflies)

- Grub-like body enclosed in a case constructed of sand, small rocks, pine needles, and other detritus.
- Filamentous gills on abdominal segments.
- > 2 claws on the posterior most segment.

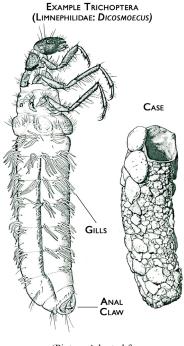
Order: Diptera; Family: Chironomidae (Midges)

- Very small, segmented worm-like body.
- > Pro-legs present on anterior most segment.
- Silk-like fibers extruded from posterior segment.





(Picture Adapted from Voshell 2002)



(Picture Adapted from Wiggins 2000)

Literature Cited:

Kentucky Division of Water. 1997. A Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Index for headwater Streams of the Eastern Coalfield Region, Kentucky. Avaiable: http://www.state.ky.us/nrepc/water/midge.htm. April 16, 2003.

Voshell, J.R. 2002. A Guide to Common Freshwater Invertebrates of North America. McDonald and Woodward, Blacksburg, Virginia. 447 pp.

Wiggins, G.B. 2000. Larvae of the North American Caddisfly Genera (Tricoptera). 2 ed. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 457 pp.