

REDWOODS NATIONAL PARK
101 BYPASS AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE INVENTORY

TAXA LIST AND COMMENTS
January 1990

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TURBELLARIA (flatworms).

NEMATODA (roundworms).

OLIGOCHAETA: Most specimens were Naididae, but the larger ones were Lumbriculidae. I did not separate these on the data sheets. The previous investigator appears to have called the Lumbriculidae, worms.

Hirudinea (leeches).

CRUSTACEA

Copepoda

Amphipoda

Anisogammarus confervicolous

Astacidae (Crayfish). Not the common Northwest taxa, Pacifasticus leniusculus.

GASTROPODA (snails).

Juga

Physidae

Gyraulus

PELECYPODA (clams & mussels).

Sphaeriidae (fingernail clams).

ACARI (mites).

Eel

EPHEMEROPTERA (Mayflies).

Baetidae: Several damaged specimens could only be identified to the family level. Possibly Centroptilum.

Baetis ?hageni

Baetis ?tricaudatus: Larvae were identified using current literature sources. However, this genus still needs a lot of systematic work. Not all western larvae have been adequately described, thus the question mark. Numbers can be combined under Baetis for purposes of data analysis, if they were previously identified to the genus level.

Siphonuridae

Ameletus

Leptophlebiidae

Paraleptophlebia

Heptageniidae

Cinygma

Cinygmula

Epeorus. Too small to identify.

Epeorus albertae

Epeorus longimanus

Ironodes

Nixe

Rhithrogena

Ephemerellidae

?Attenella. One very small specimen.

Drunella coloradensis

Drunella doddsi

Drunella spinifera

Ephemerella inermis

Serratella teresa

Serratella tibialis

Timpanoga hecuba

ODONATA (Dragonflies and damselflies).

Gomphidae

Octogomphus

PLECOPTERA

Peltoperlidae

Yoraperla

Taeniopterygidae. Specimens too small for PID.

Leuctridae. Specimens too small for PID.

Capniidae. Specimens too small for PID.

Nemouridae

Malenka

Soyedina

Zapada. Specimens too small for PID.

Zapada cinctipes

Zapada Oregonensis Group

Perlidae

Calineuria californica

Doroneuria

Hesperoperla pacifica

Perlodidae. Some specimens too small for PID.

Rickera sorpta

Chloroperlidae

Kathroperla perdita

Paraperla. Tentative identification. Need more mature specimens to verify.

Sweltsa. Called Suwallia by previous investigator. These are genera that are very difficult to separate.

HEMIPTERA (True bugs)

Gerridae

Trepobates

MEGALOPTERA

Corydalidae. All specimens were too small for positive identification.

Sialidae

Sialis

TRICHOPTERA (Caddisflies)

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila. Specimens too small for PID. The previous investigator did not identify past the genus level. For purposes of data analysis, it may be best to combine my taxa and numbers under Rhyacophila. There are unpublished keys available that allow larvae to be distinguished to the species or species-group level.

Rhyacophila Angelita Group

Rhyacophila Betteni Group

Rhyacophila blarina

Rhyacophila Brunnea Group

Rhyacophila grandis

Rhyacophila Iranda Group

Rhyacophila narvae

Rhyacophila Sibirica Group

Rhyacophila vedra- pupae

Glossosomatidae

Agapetus

Glossosoma- larvae and pupae. Glossosoma califica and G. penitum pupae identified in samples.

Hydroptilidae

Hydroptila

Polycentropodidae

Polycentropus

Psychomyiidae

Psychomyia

Philopotamidae

Dolophilodes

Wormaldia

Hydropsychidae

Hydropsyche larvae and pupae. H. amblis and H. oslari pupae found in samples.

Arctopsychidae

Arctopsyche californica
Parapsyche ?almota

Limnephilidae

Apatania
Hydatophylax hesperus
Psychoglypha
Psychoglypha bella

Uenoidae

Farula
Neophylax. Too small for PID.
Neophylax rickeri

Brachycentridae

Micrasema. M. dimicki larvae found in some samples, but other species were also present.

Lepidostomatidae

Lepidostoma. When possible the type of case was noted (e.g. panel case or turret case). This was not always possible, so these should just be recorded under Lepidostoma.

Calamoceratidae

Heteroplectron californicum

Sericostomatidae

Gumaga. Identified as G. griseola by the previous investigator. Species limits are unclear, so I have left it at the genus level.

COLEOPTERA (Beetles)

Dytiscidae. Larvae and adults.

Halipilidae. Some small larvae could not be taken to genus.

Brychius

Hydrophilidae

Elmidae

Ampumixis dispar- larvae
Heterlimnius koebeli- larvae and adults
Lara avara- larvae
Narpus angustus- adult
Narpus concolor- adult

Narpus- larvae. Larvae cannot be identified to species. More than one species is present from examining the adult material, so all records should be lumped under Narpus.

Optioservus- larvae and adults. O. seriatus and O. quadrimaculatus probably present.

Ordobrevia nubifera

Zaitzevia- larvae and adults. Identified as Z. parvula by the previous investigator. This was a monotypic genus, but recent unpublished work by H.P. Brown, has shown that there is a second species in western North America. For now, I'm leaving it at the genus level.

DIPTERA (Flies)

Tipulidae

Antocha

Dicranota

Hexatoma

Tipula

Psychodidae

Maruina

Pericoma

Simuliidae

Prosimulium

Simulium

Ceratopogonidae. Called Bezzia by previous investigator. These larvae cannot be identified past the family level, and should be listed as Ceratopogonidae.

Forcipomyiinae. Several specimens of this rare and distinctive subfamily were present. The previous investigator listed them as Atrichopogon, however, they cannot be identified past the subfamily level.

Dixidae

Dixa

Meringodixa

Ptychopteridae

Ptychoptera

Empididae. Some pupae present in the samples. These cannot be identified past the family level.

Chelifera

Clinocera

Hemerodromia

Tabanidae

Pelecorhynchidae

Glutops

Chironomidae-larvae and pupae. Larvae require clearing and slide mounting for consistent identification even to the subfamily level.

SUBFAMILIES

Orthocladinae, Chironominae