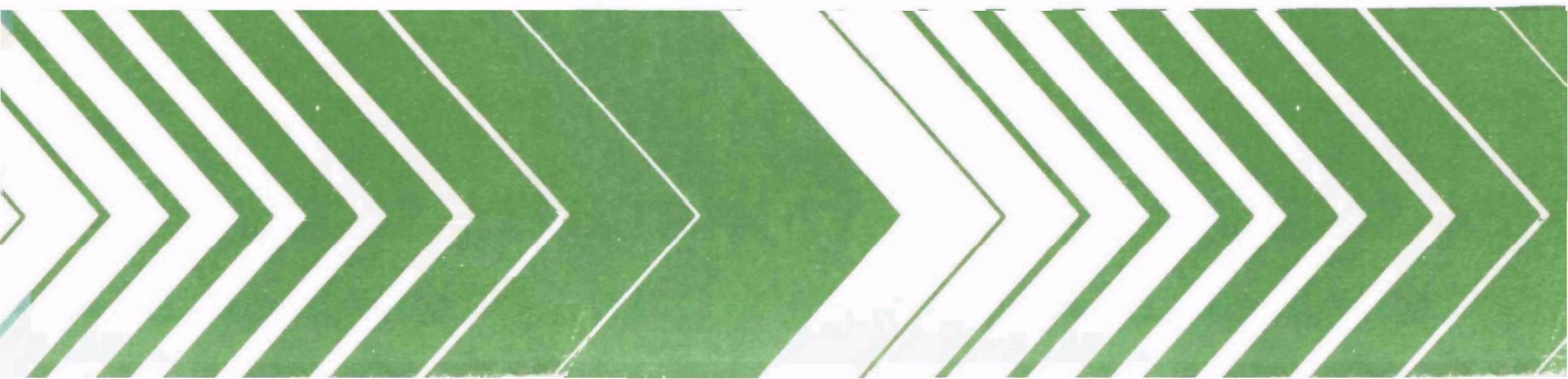

Research and Development



Environmental Requirements and Pollution Tolerance of Trichoptera



RESEARCH REPORTING SERIES

Research reports of the Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, have been grouped into nine series. These nine broad categories were established to facilitate further development and application of environmental technology. Elimination of traditional grouping was consciously planned to foster technology transfer and a maximum interface in related fields. The nine series are:

1. Environmental Health Effects Research
2. Environmental Protection Technology
3. Ecological Research
4. Environmental Monitoring
5. Socioeconomic Environmental Studies
6. Scientific and Technical Assessment Reports (STAR)
7. Interagency Energy-Environment Research and Development
8. "Special" Reports
9. Miscellaneous Reports

This report has been assigned to the ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING series. This series describes research conducted to develop new or improved methods and instrumentation for the identification and quantification of environmental pollutants at the lowest conceivably significant concentrations. It also includes studies to determine the ambient concentrations of pollutants in the environment and/or the variance of pollutants as a function of time or meteorological factors.

EPA-600/4-78-063
November 1978

ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND POLLUTION
TOLERANCE OF TRICHOPTERA

by

Todd L. Harris and Thomas M. Lawrence
Department of Entomology - Natural Resources
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907

Grant No. R803319

Project Officer

Donald J. Klemm
Aquatic Biology Section
Biological Methods Branch
Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory
Cincinnati, Ohio 45268

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND SUPPORT LABORATORY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

DISCLAIMER

This report has been reviewed by the Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

FOREWORD

Environmental measurements are required to determine the quality of ambient water, the character of effluents, and the effects of pollutants on aquatic life. The Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory - Cincinnati conducts research to develop, evaluate, and promulgate methods to:

- * Measure the presence and concentration of physical, chemical, and radiological pollutants in water, wastewater, bottom sediments, and solid waste.
- * Concentrate, recover, and identify enteric viruses, bacteria, other microorganisms in water.
- * Measure the effects of pollution on freshwater, estuarine, and marine organisms, including the phytoplankton, zooplankton, periphyton, macrophyton, macroinvertebrates, and fish.
- * Automate the measurement of physical, chemical, and biological quality of water.
- * Conduct an Agency-wide quality assurance program to assure standardization and quality control of systems for monitoring water and wastewater.

The effectiveness of measures taken to protect the biological integrity of the Nation's surface waters is dependent upon our knowledge of the environmental requirements of aquatic organisms and our understanding of the complex relationships that prevail in aquatic ecosystems. This study focuses on one of the most abundant groups of aquatic insects--the Trichoptera (caddisflies). The larvae show great ecologic and taxonomic diversity, are involved in the food chains of most types of freshwater habitats, and the many species demonstrate different tolerances to pollution. The larvae and adults are also important in the diets of fish and birds.

This report is the fifth in a series of reports in preparation on the environmental requirements and pollution tolerance of aquatic organisms. Water quality profiles have been developed to serve as companions to the EPA biological methods manual and identification manuals to assist biologists in evaluating data collected during studies concerning the effects of toxic substances and other pollutants on the structure of indigenous communities of aquatic organisms.

Dwight G. Ballinger
Director
Environmental Monitoring and
Support Laboratory - Cincinnati

ABSTRACT

Data on the environmental requirements for 245 taxa of North American Trichoptera are compiled from 294 references. This compilation is prepared to assist biologists in evaluating data from macro-invertebrate samples collected for the assessment of water quality. The following parameters are considered: life stage, general habitat, specific habitat, retreat, diet, turbidity, current, temperature, pH, D.O., alkalinity (phenolphthalein and total), nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, phosphorus (ortho and total), seasonal distribution, and geographic distribution. Where possible ranges for the parameters mentioned are given. Additional parameters such as toxic compounds, heavy metals, and pesticides are included when available.

This report is submitted in fulfillment of Grant No. R-803319010 by Purdue University under sponsorship of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Additional support was provided by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana under project number IND058039. Work was completed June 1, 1978.

CONTENTS

Foreword	iii
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgments	vi
I Introduction	1
II Data Compilation	3
III Literature Cited	5
IV Ecological Parameters	6
V Trichoptera Included in This Compilation	10
Beraeidae	10
Brachycentridae	12
Calamoceratidae	20
Glossosomatidae	23
Helicopsychidae	40
Hydropsychidae	42
Hydroptilidae	101
Lepidostomatidae	123
Leptoceridae	131
Linnephilidae	148
Molannidae	210
Odontoceridae	213
Philopotamidae	219
Phryganeidae	224
Polycentropidae	234
Psychomyiidae	241
Rhyacophilidae	245
Sericostomatidae	283
VI Summary and Recommendations	286
VII Selected References for Trichoptera Water Quality Profiles	288

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the overwhelming response of the membership of North American Benthological Society who were solicited for "hard to find" information on Trichoptera. A special thanks goes out to the relatively few taxonomists who have contributed indirectly by confirming hard to identify larvae for many organizations, firms, and individuals. These identifications have made the water quality profiles possible. Sincere thanks also go to Drs. Glenn Wiggins and Guenter Schuester for making data available prior to publication.

Those contributing directly to the compilation, typing, indexing and bibliography include Ms. Janene Kummer, Ms. Liza Lemke and the secretaries of the Department of Entomology, Purdue University. Their help was most gratefully accepted. The profiles themselves are made possible through the support and cooperation of The Aquatic Biology Section, Biological Methods Branch, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, and Purdue University Agriculture Experiment Station to whom we are most grateful.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The term profile indicates a graphic or numerical representation of the striking characteristics of something. This compilation of Water Quality Profiles of Trichoptera is just that. It is a graphic presentation of what we found to be some of the major biologic and ecologic characteristics of a limited number of species in the order Trichoptera. There should be no doubt in the reader's mind that this is merely an outline of what is known of some of the "representative" or "major" species (if there are such species!) in the order. As the larvae are known for only approximately 25% of the species in the order, by no means can these profiles be complete. Utilizing these profiles as you would any other graphical outline and when possible fill them in as more and better data become available.

The principal objective of this project is to compile and publish in a single source the background information needed to use common species of the order Trichoptera as a "delicate tool" in assessment of pollution. The value of biological indicator organisms in the detection and measurement of water pollution has been long known (Forbes 1928). Their use as indices of water quality has been well documented (Van Horn 1949, Bartsh and Ingram 1959, Hynes 1970, and others). Indeed, it is demonstrated that "insects can be a useful and rapid tool in the investigation of pollution and also a very delicate one, but like all such instruments must be used with skill and dexterity" (Hynes 1962). The skill and dexterity to which Hynes alludes in regard to using insects as indicators of environmental quality is directly dependent upon basic biological and ecological information regarding the species being used. A peak read off the chart of a gas chromatograph is useless when nothing is known of the retention time, temperature, or amount of compound sampled, the basic background information needed for its analysis. So also data on the abundance and species composition of fresh water benthic invertebrates unless the water quality requirements and life cycles of the organisms are known. The caddisflies are an important and abundant component of the benthic macroinvertebrate community. But data on the occurrence of these organisms is difficult to evaluate. Bits and pieces of information concerning the water quality requirements and life cycles of Trichoptera are scattered throughout the literature. In order for such information "bits" to be used as a "delicate tool" in the investigation of causes, control, and prevention of water pollution they must be brought together. It is hoped these profiles will bring together some of these data on water quality requirements and life cycles of the Trichoptera in order that the species of this order may be better used to chronicle water quality conditions, both past and present.

A second objective of this project is to provide a bibliography of some of the literature available on the water quality requirements of Trichoptera in order to eliminate costly and time consuming literature searches which currently hold up progress and add to the expense of water pollution control, research, and development projects.

A third objective of this project is to determine the status of Trichoptera in programs relating to the causes, control, and prevention of water pollution. Gaps in the ecological data from these organisms should delineate which species are of general and finite use to the water pollution biologists.

Trichoptera demonstrate greater ecologic as well as taxonomic diversity than all other totally aquatic orders. There are approximately 144 genera and 1,250 species of North American caddisflies. Compilation of information on their ecological parameters is no small task. Very limited data or no data are available on better than 900 species. Indeed, only about 25% of all North American species are known from the larval state. Truly conclusive profiles can be drawn for only about 20 species which are well known both from a taxonomic and ecologic point of view. Greater amounts of information are available on the larger, more common easily reared or easily identifiable species such as Brachycentrus americanus (Banks), Helicopsyche borealis (Hagen), Hydropsyche orris Ross, Pycnopsyche guttifer (Walker), Rhyacophila lobifera Betten, or Symphitopsyche bronta Ross. These species, however, are not typical of many lentic and lotic habitats. No general habitat restrictions can be placed on members of the order. Although some caddisfly species and genera are narrowly specialized and restricted to a single biotype, many species appear to have a wide ecological range and live under variable conditions. It is hoped that the profiles which follow should aid in the definition of the ecological distribution of this large and diverse group.

SECTION II

DATA COMPILATION

The format for data compilation of these profiles follows that suggested by the Aquatic Biology Section, Environmental and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, for use with macroinvertebrates. It utilizes parameters and/or spectral ranges which may singly or in combination restrict caddisfly distribution. These parameters, which are defined below, are accompanied, where possible, by quantification of the range of the particular physical or chemical factors in order to further delineate from where the species is actually known. Where additional water quality data are available they are included in the notes and comments below the actual profile. The ranges given are mostly extracted from environmental reports. When two or more reports gave water quality data for a particular parameter, the values for the range represent the minimum and maximum values encountered or if the same only one is utilized. In some cases, the minimum value is extracted from one report, the maximum from another.

Many reports give yearly or bimonthly summaries of water data and often times record a particular species of caddisfly from only one or two dates when macroinvertebrate samples were taken. In these cases a summary of the water quality is presented and the assumption made that the caddisflies tolerate the water quality throughout the year. There is danger in making this assumption as all of the stages in a species life cycle may not be able to tolerate the extremes of the environment encountered during the whole year as presented by the profile. However, until more data becomes available, such information will provide at least a delineation of the specific habitat at which the species occurred. The seasonality of the various life stages, each with their own tolerance limits, should be taken into consideration when viewing these profiles.

Historically most studies on Trichoptera have emphasized adult taxonomy, and there is a paucity of literature available on larvae of North America. In this general survey the fact that larvae are more difficult to identify to species level than adults is pronounced. In less than one-fourth of the articles solicited on water quality data and caddisfly distribution are the caddisflies taken to species level. This is especially true in the family Hydropsychidae, the most abundant family in the eastern United States.

In some instances, we are able to utilize systematic studies for distributional data and observations on general ecology, life cycles and emergence. Especially valuable are works by Wiggins, The Larvae of North American Trichoptera, and his chapter on Trichoptera in Merritt and Cummins (1978),

Aquatic Insects of North America. These references, although only to family and generic level, provide synopsis of distribution, morphology, case, and biology of each North American genus. Also, the bibliographies of these publications present the most recent review of taxonomic references for the species of Trichoptera. The treatment of genera in this publication follows that of Wiggins (1977). By far, most of the data we report on is pulled from surveys, impact statements, thesis, and monitoring reports provided by practicing water quality biologists. These data, published with only a secondary concern for Trichoptera, provide the basis for more than half of our profiles. The reliability of identifications in these reports is assumed to be correct and if possible is confirmed. Often times a wide interpretation of the data is necessary to categorize the information.

Although each species has its own environmental requirements, often times general statements regarding ecological tolerances can be made on the familial or generic level. An introduction to each family precedes the profiles for species of that family. These introductions emphasize the lack of ecological research that is done regarding caddisfly larvae and adults. In recording the data several apparent trends became obvious, and these are recorded in these introductions.

By no means should the reader regard these profiles complete. The profiles present are a compilation of only data that is available to us. Indeed in many cases the sample size is extremely small and the data base from which the profile has been drawn may be atypical for that species. This compilation should be regarded as a starting point toward a definitive assessment of the water quality requirements for the order and hopefully will prove useful to those utilizing Trichoptera in environmental studies.

SECTION III

LITERATURE CITED

- Bartsch, A.F., and W.M. Ingram. 1959. Stream life and the pollution environment. Public Works. 90(7):104-110.
- Forbes, S.A. 1928. The biological survey of a river system--its objects, methods and results. State of Illinois Department Registration Educ., Div. Nat. Hist. Survey. 17(7):277-284.
- Forbes, S.A. 1925. The lake as a microcosm. Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey Bul. 15:537-550.
- Hynes, H.B.N. 1970. The ecology of running waters. Liverpool Univ. Press, Liverpool. 555pp.
- Hynes, H.B.N. 1962. The significance of macroinvertebrates in the study of mild river pollution. pp. 235-240. In: Tarzwell, C.M. (ed.) Third seminar in biol. problems in water pollution. U.S.P.H.S. Publ. No. 99-WP-25. 424pp.
- Merritt, R.W., and K.W. Cummins. 1978. An introduction to the aquatic insects of North America. Kendall/Hunt, Dubuque. 441pp.
- VanHorn, W.M. 1949. Biological indices of stream quality. Proc. 5th Ind. Waste Conf., Purdue Univ., Eng. Extn. Series. 72:215-222.

SECTION IV

ECOLOGICAL PARAMETERS

The profile sheets include information on the source of information and various ecological parameters of the environment. The species distribution may be affected by many of these parameters either singly or in combination. These profiles do not record biotic or density dependent factors as there simply is not enough information available.

The information is organized as follows.

1. SOURCE: This horizontal column contains a reference number to the citation in the bibliography. An attempt is made to keep the bibliography in alphabetical order. In most cases not all twenty-one columns are filled, and user is encouraged to fill these in with data which is not included as it becomes available. The references cited may not be the only ones at our disposal that had information on that particular species. Often we did not cite papers with minimal or no water quality data, especially if recorded papers with water quality contained the life history or distribution data. In most cases rather than be redundant, only the references with the most water quality data and/or the most unique data are included.
2. STAGE, ADULT OR LARVAE: This refers to the stage or stages to which the data refer. Larval data hold preference over adult data in our selection of references.
3. GENERAL HABITAT: The freshwater habitat to which one would go to find the species is noted here. Lakes/ponds, rivers, streams, springs, and temporary waters are found to be the most frequently utilized habitats and are included. Rivers are defined as larger flowing waters, streams smaller flowing waters. Springs as a habitat include seepages. See notes and ranges for further description for specific species.
4. SPECIFIC HABITAT: Five categories are utilized to describe the specific habitat of caddisflies. All caddis larvae are considered benthic and if they are found above the substrate they are classified as epibenthic. If the reference refers to the species as burrowing into the substrate, they are classified as embenthic. If the organisms are typically found on rocks or plants, they are considered epilithic or epiphytic respectively. Other

substrates which are noted as providing specific habitat are noted under the heading "other."

5. HOME: Most caddisflies can be classified as freeliving, retreat builders or casemakers. Their "home" often times allows them to adapt to their environment and therefore is included in the profile.
6. DIET: Distribution of trichopteran species is dependent on the presence or absence of food for growth and development. General categories of carnivore, herbivore, omnivore and detritivore are included here. Even by using these broad categories there is overlap within species, especially during different stages of development. Carnivore denotes those larvae which feed on other animal matter; herbivore, the plant feeders; omnivore, those species that are recorded as feeding on both plant and animal species; and detritivore, those species that feed on nonliving plant, animal and inorganic matter. There is need for more work on delineation of trophic categories for Trichoptera. The traditional categories which classify larvae as scrapers, shredders, collectors and gougers would fall in herbivores, detritivore or omnivore categories depending on species.
7. TURBIDITY: Rheophillic caddisfly species are often restricted by the turbidity of their habitat. Turbidity is given by Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU's) unless otherwise noted. This is done to eliminate any discussion over what might be considered clear, clouded, or murky water.
8. CURRENT: Many caddisflies are rheophillic and dependent on current. The speed of the current is given by range in either ft/second or meters/second.
9. TEMPERATURE: Trichoptera have both steno- and eurythermal species. Warm water species that often are encountered up to and above temperatures of 30°C were considered eutherma. Mesothermal species were those temperature water forms characteristically reported from water temperatures occurring between 15° and 30°C. Oligothermal species are typical cold water species and are usually found at temperatures between 0-15°C. Stenothermal species are most commonly found at temperatures at 5°C or below. Ranges at which each species of caddisfly is found at are given. Often a species would occur over several temperature categories and the temperature range at which the species was encountered is given.
10. pH: This parameter is subdivided into four categories and ranges are given. If a species is found to be abundant in highly acid waters < 5.5, it is considered acidobionic. If it occurs in waters that are only slightly acid (below a pH of 7) it is considered acidophilic. Species which are found most commonly at

slightly alkaline pH (slightly above a pH of 7) are considered alkaliphilous. Alkalibiontic species prefer a pH of above 8.5. As with many of the physical and chemical parameters outlined, several species would fit in more than one category.

11. DISSOLVED OXYGEN: Dissolved oxygen is presented in the profiles as being recorded as per cent saturation and/or milligrams per liter.
12. H₂O CHEMISTRY: The profile sheets acknowledge and give reference to articles that deal with other water quality parameters especially those indicative of non-organic water pollution. Alkalinity, nitrates, nitrites, ammonia and phosphorus are recorded when available. Ranges are given for these parameters. Both phenolphthalein and total alkalinity are considered. Total and ortho phosphorus are recorded.
13. SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION: This column should enable the user to determine when the insect is found during the year. Ranges are given with earliest and latest collection dates during the year for both larvae and adults. Data available from many taxonomic publications is not included here.
14. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of caddisfly species is given by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regions. A map delineating these regions follows (Fig. 1). Distribution is further delineated by a listing of states and provinces mentioned for each species. In many ways this may seem to be an artificial way of presenting distributional data, especially when a species may be restricted to an isolated river system or occur in a drainage that crosses four different regions. However, mapping distribution by region enables the practicing water pollution biologist to see at a glance if an organism might be found in the region he is sampling. Finer details on geographic distribution can be gained by consulting the references listed in the bibliography. The scope of these profiles is restricted to North America north of Mexico. Some species considered have wider ranges than analyzed here.
15. ADDITIONAL WATER DATA AND COMMENTS: It would be almost impossible to devise a profile sheet that would consider all the water quality parameters that might affect an organism. However, some information is available to us on caddisfly distribution and toxic compounds, heavy metals and pesticides. These data are included when they are available to us. If the data are available from more than one source, the range of the parameter is given. Reference numbers which follow the data given are to the sources listed in the bibliography.

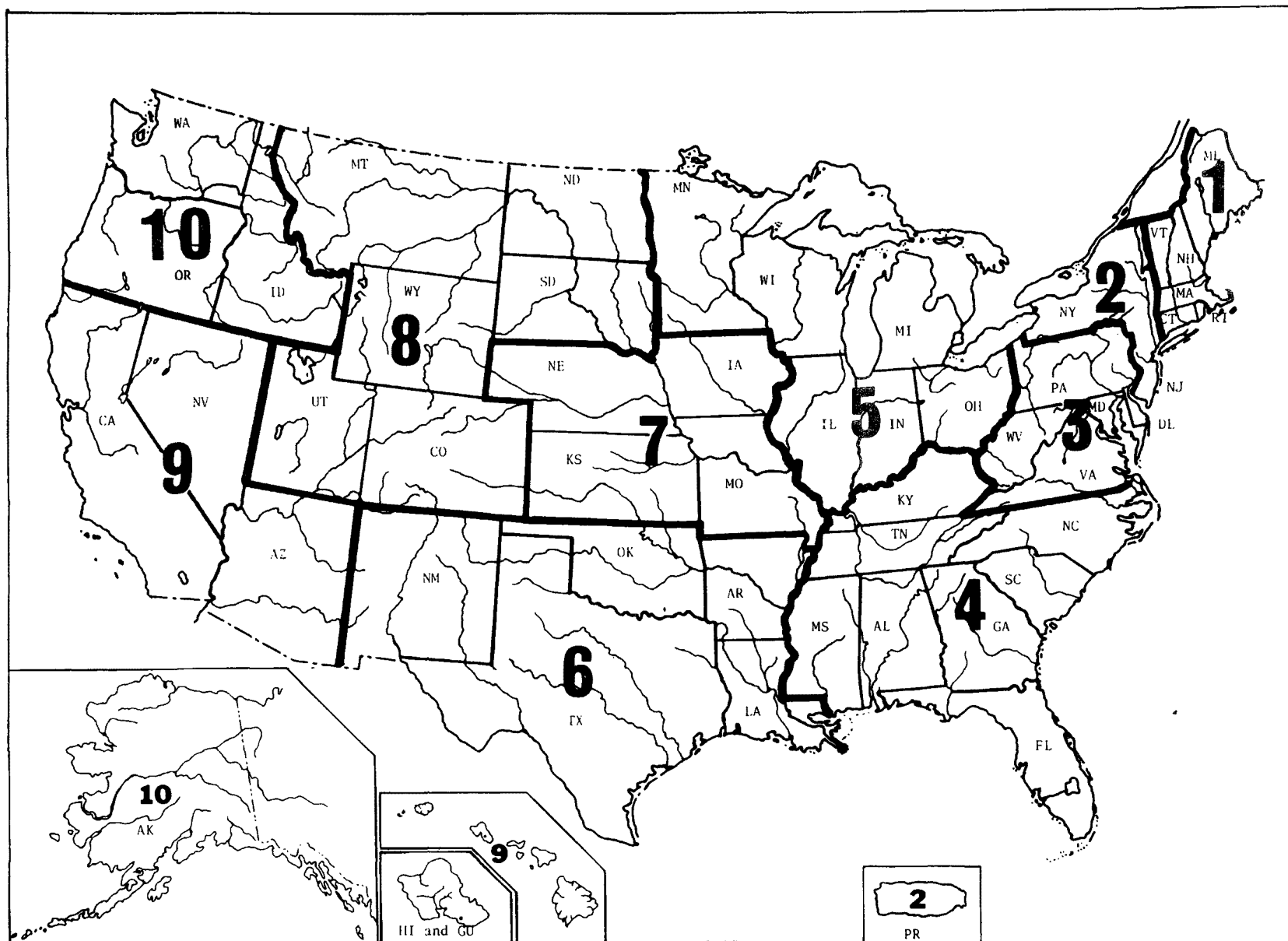


Figure 1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regions.

SECTION V

TRICHOPTERA INCLUDED IN THIS COMPILATION

BERAEIDAE

There are virtually no water data available on the North American species of Beraeidae. All North American species belong to the genus Beraea Stephens. Of the three nearctic species of this genus, the larvae of only Beraea fontana Wiggins is known. It is collected from wet muck in spring seepage areas. Several of the European and Asian species are found in almost terrestrial environments near springs. Species in North America have only been collected in local pockets near springs. Environmental perturbations and declining water tables could be the downfall of this North American species. It is imperative that requirements for the species of this genus be determined.

Beraea sp.

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MANITOBA

11

BRACHYCENTRIDAE

Of the six genera and approximately thirty species of this family found in North America, we are able to draw limited profiles on four of the genera and six species. Overall, the family is rheophilic and the various species occur over a wide range of currents. Some seem to be restricted to slow moving waters, while others, such as Brachycentrus etowahensis Wallace are found only in swift current. All species are found in waters relatively high in oxygen and low in organic nutrients. Although most species seem to be cool adapted, if enough oxygen is present in the water, they can withstand high temperatures. Two species are found associated with thermal springs or geysers. Larvae are portable casemakers.

1. Genus Adicrophleps Flint

Adicrophleps is a monotypic genus found only in North America. A. hicheocki is known only from Connecticut, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. It is collected from shallow streams 1-10 m wide on aquatic mosses. Not enough data are available to delineate a water quality profile for this species.

2. Genus Amiocentrus Ross

Amiocentrus also is a monotypic genus in North America. A. aspilus Ross is found in larger mountain streams and small rivers with moderate current in western North America. The larvae feed on diatoms and particulate plant matter. This species readily drifts.

3. Genus Brachycentrus Curtis

Larvae belonging to this genus are most commonly collected in the family. Its members also seem to have the greatest habitat diversity. Some members of this genus occur fairly commonly throughout all of North America. There are nine species in this genus and we include profiles for the two larvae which are described. Larvae of this genus both filter feed and graze. With the exception of B. etowahensis, the larvae have a four-sided case made out of narrow strips of plant material transversely arranged around a tapered silken tube. B. americanus Banks is utilized as a bioassay organism, and it is one of the few larvae for which we can definitely delineate some water quality tolerances.

4. Genus Eobrachycentrus Wiggins

Eobrachycentrus is also a monotypic genus. E. gelidae Wiggins is named after the ice cold water in which it is found where the water temperature reaches only 2°C in July. This species is restricted to very cold spring mountain runs in northwestern U.S. and although we have no profile of the water quality it would not be too hard to imagine.

5. Genus Micrasema McLachlan

The genus Micrasema has approximately eighteen species in North America for which we have profiles for two, both of which have undescribed larvae. The larvae of this species are restricted to cold, highly oxygenated waters and apparently feed on periphytic algae and moss. Larvae tentatively identified as Micrasema have also been collected in arctic lakes.

6. Genus Oligoplectrum McLachlan

Oligoplectrum has only one known species in the United States. The larvae of O. echo Ross is known only from thermal springs in California which reach temperatures of 34.4°C and smell strongly of hydrogen sulfide.

Amiocentrus aspilus (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, CO, MT, OR, UT

(235) TURBIDITY 0.3 - 23 NTU

Brachycentridae

Brachycentrus americanus Banks

	SOURCE	1	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1			NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	5	3	6	7	0	7	1	4	5	0	4	6	7	5	5	6	
	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X		
	ADULT	X					X			X						X		
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER	X	X							X	X				X	X		
	STREAM	X				X	X	X	X		X	X						
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON	X				X									X			
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPIBENTHIC ROCK	X													X			
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER														X	X		MUD AND SAND
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER	X				X												
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE					X								X				
	DETRITIVORE					X												
	TURBIDITY	X											X	X				0 - 19
	CURRENT	X												X	X			0 - 2 FT/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																	0 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C												X	X				
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X	X				X					X	X	X				
	STENOTHERMAL <5C											X			X			
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0											X						7.0
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X	X				X					X	X	X				8.5
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.												X					GREATER THAN 100%
	MG/L	X										X						0.4 - 17.6 ?
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																	
	TOTAL	X	X										X					53 - 233
	NITRATES	X	X										X	X				0 - 1.6
	NITRITES	X																0 - 0.01
	AMMONIA	X																0.01 - 0.22
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X	X												X			0 - 0.57
	TOTAL	X											X	X				0 - 0.66
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L	X	X			X											JAN. - DEC.
		A								X								JUNE - OCTOBER
	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V		X				X	X	X				X			X		
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII									X	X				X			
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X	X						X					X	X				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AK, CO, ID, MT, MN, MT, OR, ONT., UT, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5, 143, 256, 157, 235, 236) SPEC. COND. 0 - 533; COLIFORMS LESS THAN 100 - 130 000/100 ML; FECAL COLIFORMS LESS THAN 10 TO 400/100 ML; BOD 0 - 9.4; TOTAL HARDNESS 80 - 175; Ca HARDNESS 10 - 119; Mg HARDNESS 0 - 59; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; FREE CO₂ 1.0; BOUND CO₂ 4.5 - 5.0; SUSP. SOLIDS 0 - 19.0; TOTAL RESIDUE 50 - 114; ORGANIC N 0.1 - 0.5; Ca 0 - 50; Mg 2.1 - 30; Na 1.0 - 9.4; K 0.3 - 2.6; Cl 1.6 - 14; SO₄ 0 - 19; F1 0 - 0.3; B 0 - 0.06; Si 9.4 - 16.0; HCO₃ 32 - 78

(26) MEAN pH WHICH KILLED 50% TEST LARVAE AFTER 96 HR. EXPOSURE = 1.5, FOR 30 DAYS WAS = 2.45 pH UNITS, AND FOR 50% SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCE = 4.0 UNITS

(50) 100% SURVIVAL FOR 7 DAYS WITH WATER EXPERIMENTALLY CONTROLLED Cd CONCENTRATION OF 42.5 MG/L

(171) LC₅₀ FOR 3-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-4-NITROPHENOL (TFM) AT 24 HR. = 10.5 MG/L, AND AT 96 HR. = 6.6 MG/L

(185) MEAN LETHAL TEMP. AT 96 HR. EXPOSURE AFTER ACCLIMATED TO 10° C = 29° C

Brachycentrus lateralis (Say)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, KY., MI, MO, TN, MANIT., QUE.

(110) LC₅₀ IN PPM OF BAYTEX AT 10° C = 0.02; LC₉₀ IN PPM OF BAYTEX AT 10° C = 0.04; LC₅₀ IN PPM OF DDD AT 10° C = 0.02, AT 20° C = 0.03; LC₉₀ IN PPM OF DDD AT 10° C = 0.09, AT 20° C = 0.09 - 0.10

Micrasema bactro Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: UT, OR

(246) HCO_3 140 - 185; FREE CO_2 0 - 9

(6, 209) ELEVATION 650 - 5700 FT

(10) WIDESPREAD WESTERN MONTANE SPECIES

Micrasema onisca Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR, CA, UT

18

Oligoplectrum echo Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: UT, CA

19

CALAMOCERATIDAE

The family Calamoceratidae is poorly represented in North America with only three genera and five species currently known. Generally the larvae are found in small streams in areas of slower current where there is an accumulation of small sticks and detritus. We have very limited profiles for two of the genera and two species.

1. Genus Anisocentropus McLachlan

Only one species of Anisocentropus occurs in the United States. Anisocentropus pyraloides Walk. occurs in small, sunlit streams with slow current in deciduous forest areas of the East. It makes a unique flattened leaf case formed from sections of two leaves.

2. Genus Heteroplectron McLachlan

Two species of this genus occur in North America, one western H. californicum McL. and one eastern, H. americanum Walk. These species are characteristic of pool areas of cool rapid streams. The larvae burrow into twigs and bark and utilize the dead wood for a shelter. They apparently feed on dead plant material and leaf fragments.

3. Genus Phylloicus Müller

Two species of this genus are known to occur only in the southwestern states. P. ornatus Banks and P. aeneus Banks build their cases from large heavy leaf sections or flattened bark and are restricted to small, cool streams in Regions VI and IX and even are collected at artesian well sites. P. aeneus is the more westernly distributed of the two species. We do not have sufficient water quality data for a profile of these species.

Anisocentropus pyraloides (Walker)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: DE, GA, FL, SC, TN

21

Heteroplectron californicum McLachlan

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR CALIFORNIA NORTH TO BRITISH COL.

(6, 235) ELEVATION 60 - 1500 FT

GLOSSOSOMATIDAE

There are six genera and approximately eighty species of glossosomatids in North America. Of these, we are able to delineate water quality profiles for only five genera and fifteen species. Glossosomatids are traditionally lotic, but are also collected from wave swept shores of large lakes. Larvae are encountered in "saddle" or "turtle shell" like cases made up of small stones from which the anterior and posterior segments may be protruded for movement and feeding. Most appear to be grazers, feeding on algae, diatoms, and detritus on rocks.

1. Genus Agapetus Curtis

The members of this genus number about thirty in North America north of Mexico. However, we are only able to find information which correlated water quality and species abundance for two species. Part of the problem is that there are currently no larval keys available to the species of this genus, and only four larvae have been described. The members of this genus are locally abundant in small, cool streams.

2. Genus Anagapetus Ross

Only six species of this genus occur and only four of the six have larvae which are known. We do not have water quality data associated with any of the species. No key exists to larvae of this genus which is restricted to cooler brook-type streams in the western montane states.

3. Genus Culoptila Mosely

Four species of this genus are known from North America; of these four, only one larvae has been described. Specimens of this genus are collected from rather warm, silt-laden rivers suggesting that it may have rather unique water quality requirements for the family. However, not enough data is available to draw up a water quality profile.

4. Genus Glossosoma Curtis

The western mountains of North America provide habitat for all but three of the nearctic representatives of this genus. Although there are no larval keys available for this genus, we have profiles for nine species, based on associated and/or adult specimens. Members of this genus seem to be restricted to "trout" waters, cold and highly oxygenated where they graze on periphytic algae and detritus.

5. Genus Matrioptila Ross

A very minimal water quality profile is all that could be completed for this monotypic genus. Matrioptila jeanae Ross is found only in Region IV at high elevations in cold mountain streams.

6. Genus Protoptila Banks

Although approximately thirteen species of this genus are found in North America, we have incomplete profiles for only three species. More widely distributed than other glossosomatids, these species occur in warmer, slower waters throughout the central and southwestern states. Usually this genus can be distinguished by the two relatively large stones which it utilizes to form the sides of its case.

Agapetus illini Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, KY, MO, OK

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (98, 146) Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 18; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 32.0 - 133; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 146; SPEC. COND. 290 - 300; COD 0; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0; COLIFORMS 14/100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 10/100 ML; COLOR 2 UNITS; Fe 0.02; Mn 0.00; SO₄ 7.4; Si 2.5 - 9.9; Na 0.9 - 5.5; K 1.1 - 3.1; Cl 3.9 - 6.8; F 0.0 - 0.32

Agapetus taho Ross

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, CO, OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (256) FREE CO₂ 1.0; BOUND CO₂ 4.5 - 5.0

Glossosoma califica Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA. OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 197; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 21 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.71; Ca 5.4 - 18; Mg 1.4 - 7.1; Na 3.0 - 8.4; K 0.4 - 1.8; HCO₃ 3.0 - 78; F 0 - 0.6; SO₄ 3.0 - 12; Cl 1 - 14; B 0 - 0.06

Glossosoma excitum Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MT, OR, WA

28

Glossosoma intermedium (Klapalek)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (146) SPEC. COND. 300; COD 2; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO_3 36.6; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 155; Fe <0.1; Na 1.0; K 1.4; Mn <1.0; Si 6.3; F 0.50 - 0.67; Cl 4.1 - 9; SO_4 7 - 14

	SOURCE	1	5															NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	5	0	5														
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X															
	ADULT	X	X															
	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER	X	X	X														
	STREAM																	
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPILITHIC ROCK																	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER	X	X															
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE		X															
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY		X															0.2 - 3.6
	CURRENT		X															71 CM/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																	2.6 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C		X															
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																	
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																	
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0		X															7.3 - 7.6
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																	
	MG/L																	
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																	
	TOTAL		X															53 - 58
	NITRATES		X															0.01 - 0.05
	NITRITES																	
	AMMONIA																	
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO		X															0.2 - 0.57
	TOTAL																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L	X	X														JULY - OCTOBER
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X															JUNE - SEPTEMBER
	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V																	
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII		X	X														
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X		X	X														

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ID, MT, OR, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; Ca 5.9 - 8;
 MEAN STREAM DEPTH 21.3 CM; MEAN WIDTH 30.5 M; SOLIDS 90 - 114

(155) FOUND IN RIFFLE AREA WITH RAPID WATER LEVEL FLUCUATIONS BECAUSE BELOW JACKSON
 LAKE DAM

	SOURCE																	NOTES OR RANGES
		3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2								
	PARAMETERS	6	5	2	3	5	6	7	4	0								
	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
	ADULT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																	(239) TROUT STREAM
	RIVER				X	X												
	STREAM	X	X	X	X			X	X									
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																	ROCK FRAGMENTS
	CASE MAKER							X										
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE							X										
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE							X										
	TURBIDITY		X															0.5 - 1.1
	CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																	0 - 24.5
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X												
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C					X												
	STENOTHERMAL <5C					X												
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0	X	X						X									6.0
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0							X										8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.		X			X												75 - 130
	MG/L		X															6.7 - 12.4
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.		X						X									0.0 - 6.2
	TOTAL					X			X									8.0 - 14.0
	NITRATES	X	X															SEE COMMENTS
	NITRITES		X															SEE COMMENTS
	AMMONIA	X																0.003 MEQ/L
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X	X															SEE COMMENTS
	TOTAL																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L	X	X						X									JAN. - DEC.
	REGION I	X																MAY - SEPTEMBER
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV			X														
	REGION V				X	X												
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII																	
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X																	

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MI, NH, NC, NEW BRUNS., NEW FOUND., OH, QUE.
NORTHEAST AND WEST TO MINNESOTA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (154) SUSP. SED. 0.78; REST IN MEQ/L.
Na 0.049; K 0.008; Ca 0.253; Mg 0.072; NH₄ 0.003; HCO₃ 0.235; SO₄ 0.052; Cl 0.025;
NO₃ 0.007; H₂PO₄ <0.001

(167, 227) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9.0 - 250; ORTHO PO₄ 0.01 - 0.15; NO₂ + NO₃ 0 - 0.1;
TOT. ORG. C 5 - 13; SPEC. COND. 17 - 32; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 323
PER 100 ML; Cl 30 - 120; STREAM AVG. WIDTH 4 - 13 METERS

(233) ELEVATION 4000 FT

(265) COMMON IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Glossosoma penitum Banks

SOURCE												NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	8	6	1	2	1	7					
	LARVAE	X				X						
	ADULT	X	X	X	X							
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND											
	RIVER											
	STREAM	X	X	X	X	X						
	SPRING											
	TEMP. WATERS											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC	ON	X									
	EMBENTHIC	IN										
	EPI LITHIC	ROCK	X									
	EPIPHYTIC	PLANT										
	OTHER											
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER											
	CASE MAKER	X		X		X						
	FREELIVING											
DIET	CARNIVORE											
	HERBIVORE	X	X	X								
	OMNIVORE											
	DETRITIVORE	X	X									
	TURBIDITY											
TEMP.	CURRENT											
	EUTHERMAL	>30C										10.6 - 14.2
	MESOTHERMAL	15-30C										
	OLIGOTHERMAL	<15C	X									
PH	STENOTHERMAL	<5C										
	ACIDOBIONTIC	<5.5										
	ACIDOPHILIC	<7.0										
	ALKALIPHILLOUS	>=7.0	X									7.0
	ALKALIBIONTIC	>8.5										
DO	DISS. OXYGEN	% SAT.										
		MG/L										
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY	PTH.										
		TOTAL										
	NITRATES											
	NITRITES											
	AMMONIA											
	PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO										
		TOTAL										
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L	X									JAN. - DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X	X							FEB. - DEC.
	REGION I											
	REGION II											
	REGION III											
	REGION IV											
	REGION V											
	REGION VI											
	REGION VII											
	REGION VIII											
	REGION IX											
	REGION X		X	X	X	X	X					

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (8) 200 METER ELEVATION
(6, 10) ELEVATION 225 - 4500 FT

Glossosoma velona Ross

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., ID, MT, N.W. TERR., OR, UT, WA,
WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (190) ELEVATION 2640 - 5110 FT

(10) LARGE, SLOW FLOWING RIVERS

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGH WESTERN MONTANE REGION

Glossosoma ventrale Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: UT

35

Matrioptila jeanae (Ross)

SOURCE		2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
--------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, KY, NC, SC, TN

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (275) MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF THE SOUTH-
EAST, IN COLD MOUNTAIN STREAMS

SOURCE																						NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS																						
LARVAE																						
ADULT																						
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																					
	RIVER																					
	STREAM																					
	SPRING																					
TEMP. WATERS																						
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPILITHIC ROCK																					
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																					
	OTHER																					
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER																					
	FREELIVING																					
DIET	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE																					
	OMNIVORE																					
	DETRITIVORE																					
TURBIDITY		X																				0.5 - 180 NTU
CURRENT																						
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																					4.8 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X																				
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																				
	STENOTHERMAL <5C	X																				
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0	X																				6.3
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																				8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																					
	MG/L																					
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																					
	TOTAL																					
	NITRATES	X																				<0.05 - 0.5
	NITRITES																					
	AMMONIA																					
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X																				< 0.02 - 0.03
TOTAL	X																				0.02 - 0.86	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L																				
	DISTRIBUTION	A																				
	REGION I																					
	REGION II																					
	REGION III																					
	REGION IV																					
	REGION V																					
	REGION VI																					
	REGION VII																					
	REGION VIII																					
REGION IX																						
REGION X	X																					

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 36 - 197; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 21 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.63; Ca 5.4 - 18; Mg 1.4 - 7.1; Na 3.0 - 8.2; K 0.4 - 1.8; HCO₃ 30 - 78; F 0 - 0.6; SO₄ 3.0 - 10; Cl 1.2 - 14; B 0 - 0.06

Protoptila lega Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, MO, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (146) SPEC. COND. 300; COD 2; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO_3 36.6; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 155; F 0.50; Cl 4.1; SO_4 7; Fe ≤ 0.1 ; Na 1.0; K 1.4; Mn ≤ 1.0 ; Si 6.3

Glossosomatidae

Protoptila maculata (Hagen)

		2	1	1	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
SOURCE		1	3	4	8	4																
PARAMETERS		0	6	6	3	5																
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X																			
	ADULT	X	X	X	X																	
	LAKE/POND																					
	RIVER	X																				
	STREAM																					
	SPRING																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS																					
	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																					
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																					
HOME	OTHER																					
	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER	X																				
DIET	FREELIVING																					
	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE																					
	OMNIVORE																					
TEMP.	DETRITIVORE																					
	TURBIDITY																					
PH	CURRENT																					
	EUTHERMAL >30C																					
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																					
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																					
DO	STENOTHERMAL <5C																					
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																					
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0																					
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																					
	MG/L																					
	ALKALINITY PHTH.																					
	TOTAL																					
	NITRATES		X																			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	NITRITES																					
	AMMONIA		X																			
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO		X																			
	TOTAL		X																			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L																					
	DISTRIBUTION A	X			X																	
	REGION I	X																				
	REGION II	X		X																		
	REGION III	X																				
	REGION IV	X																				
	REGION V	X																				
	REGION VI				X																	
	REGION VII		X																			
	REGION VIII																					
REGION IX																						
REGION X																						

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, DC, IL, IN, KY, MO, NH, NY, PA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

HELICOPSYCHIDAE

The snail shell caddisflies are widely distributed throughout North America. Four species belonging to one genus, Helicopsyche, occur north of Mexico. The larvae of only one of these four species, Helicopsyche borealis Hagen, is described. It has a wide distribution and is probably one of the best known caddisflies. We include a profile only for this species. The other three species, H. limnella Ross, H. mexicana Banks, and H. piroa Ross are found only in Region VI. Larvae are found most commonly in clear, lotic habitats, although they are reported from lakes in up to ten feet of water. Larvae are grazers-scrappers of rock surfaces and have a wide temperature tolerance. Most generally, they are found under stones and they have been collected up to 30 cm below the stream bed.

Helicopsyche

Helicopsyche borealis (Hagen)

	SOURCE	1	2	4	8	1	3	4	4	9	3	4	7	8	6	3	2	6	4	7	1	4	NOTES OR RANGES
		0	1	2	3	2	6	8	0	3	4	1	9	0	2	5	5	7	5	5	4	1	
GENERAL HABITAT	PARAMETERS																						
	LARVAE	X	X			X	X	X	X														
	ADULT	X																					
	LAKE/POND																						
	RIVER	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	STREAM																						
	SPRING																						
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS																						
	EPIBENTHIC ON																	X				X	
	EMBENTHIC IN																						
	EPILITHIC ROCK																					X	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																						
HOME	OTHER																					X	SAND
	RETREAT BUILDER																						
	CASE MAKER																	X					
DIET	FREELIVING																						
	CARNIVORE																						
	HERBIVORE																						
	OMNIVORE																				X		
	DETRITIVORE																						
	TURBIDITY					X			X					X	X								0 - 18
TEMP.	CURRENT																				X		0.13 - 2.29 FT/S
	EUTHERMAL >30C																				X		0 - 34
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C			X		X	X								X	X	X	X	X				
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C			X		X			X					X	X	X	X	X					
	STENOTHERMAL <5C														X	X	X	X					
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																						
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0			X													X				X		6.5
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0			X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X		8.5
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																						
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.					X													X				62 - 122
	MG/L					X	X	X	X				X	X									2.3 - 12.0
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.					X																	0 - 8
	TOTAL					X		X	X				X	X	X								40 - 232
	NITRATES					X	X	X	X				X	X	X								0.05 - 3.4
	NITRITES					X	X						X										0.000 - 0.020
	AMMONIA					X	X	X					X	X	X								0.01 - 1.75
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO					X	X	X					X	X	X								0.0 - 1.1
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL					X	X						X			X							0.02 - 0.86
	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L				X	X	X					X				X		X				MARCH - DECEMBER
	REGION I	A	X																				JAN. - SEPT.
	REGION II																						
	REGION III																						
	REGION IV																						
	REGION V							X	X										X	X	X		
	REGION VI																			X	X		
	REGION VII							X	X												X		
	REGION VIII									X			X	X	X						X		
	REGION IX																				X		
	REGION X																				X		

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, BAJA CALIF., FL, MI, MO, MT, OH, ONT., N.W. TERR., SASK., UT, WI, WY MOST OF NORTH AMERICA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (41) MILLIMOLES/M³ Ca 170 - 3800; Mg 70 - 2100; Na 10 - 5200; K 10 - 60; SO₄ 70 - 2200; HCO₃ 880 - 8100; Cl LESS THAN 10 TO 300; N 9.2 - 98; P LESS THAN 0.05 TO 3.4; Si 31 - 270; Fe 0.20 - 16; Mn LESS THAN 0.10 TO 1.7; Zn 0.02 - 0.40; Cu LESS THAN 0.03 - 0.47; Pb LESS THAN 0.01 TO 0.02; Cd LESS THAN 0.01 TO 0.01

(13, 132, 146, 148, 241, 280, 62, 235, 167) SPEC. COND. 32 - 875; COLIFORMS, TOTAL 0 - 325/100 ML; COLIFORMS, FECAL 23 - 93/100 ML; TOT HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 334; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 30.4 - 40.8; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 0 - 10; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.26; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5; TOT. SOLIDS 193 - 290; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; DISS. SOLIDS 274 - 522; BOD 2.6; SALINITY 0.5 PPT.; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.2; ORGANIC N 1.21 - 6.43; Ca 5.4 - 129; Mg 1.4 - 138; Si 2.9 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.90; Na 0.8 - 95; K 0.4 - 12.7; Fl 0 - 0.69; SO₄ 1.2 - 180; Cl 1 - 100; b 0 - 0.6; Mn 0.02 - LESS THAN 1.0; Cd 0.00001 - 0.003; Pb 0.03; Ni 0.02; Cu 0.003 - 0.01; Al 0.05; Cr 0.005; Zn 0.017

(235) TURBIDITY 0.3 - 180 NTU

HYDROPSYCHIDAE

The Hydropsychidae are the most abundant caddisflies in eastern North America. There are thirteen genera and 142 species known from North America of which we have water quality profiles on only eight genera and fifty-seven species. All hydropsychids filter feeders which spin nets perpendicular to the current to collect food for ingestion and graze from a fixed retreat. Easily identified to family, and often very numerous, they occur in lotic habitats. Some are reported from lakes where there is a nearly constant current caused by wave action. Some species of this family such as Arctopsyche irrorata Banks have a very narrow tolerance to changes in water quality, while others, such as Potamyia flava Banks seem to have a very wide tolerance range. Complete water quality profiles, coupled with good taxonomic keys for this family are sorely needed by the practicing water pollution biologist.

1. Genus Aphropsyche Ross

No water quality data is available for this genus which has only two species that occur in eastern North America. Larvae that are assumed to belong to this genus are collected from small headwater streams in the eastern and midwestern states although no adults have been definitely associated for this genus.

2. Genus Arctopsyche McLachlan

The four species of Arctopsyche that occur in North America are restricted to cold, torrential streams. The larvae of three species of this large hydropsychid are described. The larvae feed primarily on other insects which they entrap in their rather coarse nets. No species are found in the midwestern states.

3. Genus Cheumatopsyche Wellengren

Approximately forty species of this genus occur in North America. We have included water quality profiles for seventeen species. All these profiles are based on adult distribution or associated material as no key to Cheumatopsyche larvae exists. Cheumatopsyche seems to be the most widely tolerant rheophilic genus we encountered. It occurs abundantly throughout North America in almost all lotic habitats, and is known from depths up to . 20 cm below a stream bed. Widely tolerant, specimens of this genus are known to tolerate more dieldrin in their bodies' fat than any other insects.

4. Genus Diplectrona Westwood

There are currently three described species of this genus in the United States. The larvae are known for Diplectrona modesta and Diplectrona metaqui Ross. Diplectrona californica Flint is known from only California while the other two species are primarily eastern. The larvae are restricted to springs and/or small highly oxygenated streams. We have a water quality profile for only one species, D. modesta.

5. Genus Homoplectra Ross

This genus is restricted to western mountains of North America. Adults of eight species are known. The larvae are collected only from cold mountain trickles. No data are available for a profile.

6. Genus Hydropsyche Pictet

This is the largest genus of the Hydropsychidae with nearly seventy North American species. Members of this genus are widespread and individual species have rather varied water quality tolerances. We have profiles on nineteen species. Most species are lotic, although some may be found in lakes where current is maintained by wave action. Individual species seem to be restricted to rather finite conditions of water quality, though the genus is represented in habitats ranging from small, clear springs to silt laden rivers.

7. Genus Leptonema Guérin-Ménéville

Larvae of this genus are known only from Region V. No water quality data is associated with their distribution in the United States. This genus is apparently restricted in the United States to a region along the southeastern border of Texas.

8. Genus Macronema Pictet

Three species of this genus occur in eastern North America. We have some water quality data for three species and include brief water quality profiles for only one species. It is thought that the species in this genus may be more influenced by feeding habits than water quality parameters. Efficient net spinners, Macronema feed primarily on diatoms from specialized retreats. Their distribution seems to be restricted to larger rivers.

9. Genus Oropsyche Ross

Only one species Oropsyche howellae Ross is known and it is only collected in North Carolina. Larvae, believed to be of this genus, are collected from a small cool mountain stream. No water quality data are available for this species.

10. Genus Parapsyche Betten

Seven species of this genus are known from North America, of which four are described. We include information on two species, one western and one eastern species. Larvae are restricted to clear, cold streams and rivers with fairly strong current. They are not found in slower warmer streams of the South and Midwest.

11. Genus Potamyia Banks

Larvae of this monotypic genus inhabit large warm water rivers and are probably the most common caddisfly species in the Midwest. Locally abundant and even reaching nuisance levels, it is not recorded from the Northeast or far West. It seems to have a wide tolerance range and is one of the few caddisflies that can be found in the channels of larger rivers.

12. Genus Smicridea McLachlan

The four species of this genus found in the United States are limited in distribution to the southwestern states. Like other hydropsychids, it is limited to warm water lotic situations where it filter feeds. We have very limited data on Smicridea fasciatella Ross and do not include profiles on any species. Diagnostic characters are known, however, for three of the four species.

13. Genus Symphitopsyche Ulmer

This genus includes those species of the Hydropsychidae that were formerly included in the Hydropsyche bifida group of Ross (1944). The larvae can be separated by their distinctive markings on the head capsule and the scale-like hairs and setae on the abdomen. Most of the species in this genus seem to be restricted to lotic environments where the temperature does not reach 25°C. We have profiles for thirteen species of this genus.

Arctopsyche grandis (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, OR, QUE., UT, WA, WY

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT WESTERN MONTANE REGIONS

Arctopsyche irrorata Banks

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (244) SPEC. COND. 10 - 51; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO_3 1.5 - 4.5; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 8.0 - 28.0; SO_4 ND - 3.7

(253) MEDIUM AND LARGE STREAMS AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS IN SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

Cheumatopsyche aphanota Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, IN, MO, MN, NY, NEW BRUNS., OH

47

Cheumatopsyche campyla Ross

49

Cheumatopsyche elä Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC, NY, ONT., TN, VA.

50

Cheumatopsyche etrona Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC, SC, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SPEC. COND. 11.1 - 20.0; SO₄
0 - 3; ELEVATION GREATER THAN 200 M
(254) FOUND ON TOP, BOTTOM, AND LOWER SIDES OF ROCKS

Cheumatopsyche geora Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, SC, VA

52

Cheumatopsyche gracilis (Banks)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (195) CHLOROPHYLL a 2.4×10^{-3} ; COLIFORMS
70 - 150/100 ML; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 41 - 43
(217) NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, ME, MA, OH, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 110 - 250; Cl 30 - 120; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 383/100 ML; STREAM WIDTH 4 - 13 M

Cheumatopsyche lasia Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AZ, IL, KS, MO, MN, NE, NM, OK, TX, MT

(190) ELEVATION 1998 FT

Cheumatopsyche miniscula (Banks)

56

Cheumatopsyche mollala Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, ID, OR

58

Cheumatopsyche oxa Ross

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (62, 167) BOD 2.6; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 240; TOT. COLIFORMS 3 - 323/100 ML; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; DISS. SOLIDS 274; TOT. KJ. N 0.26; Cl 30 - 75; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 4 - 10 M

(277) STATISTICALLY SHOWED PREFERENCE FOR STREAMS WITH: SUBSTRATE STONES < 5 CM DIA.; HIGH MOSS VOLUME; CURRENT 20 - 40 CM/S; DEPTH < 10 CM

	SOURCE	2	3	1	1	1											NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	0	6	3	0	9											
	LARVAE			X													
	ADULT	X	X			X											
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																
	RIVER	X		X	X												
	STREAM	X			X												
	SPRING																
	TEMP. WATERS																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC	ON															
	EMBENTHIC	IN															
	EPI LITHIC	ROCK															
	EPIPHYTIC	PLANT															
	OTHER																
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																
	CASE MAKER																
	FREELIVING																
DIET	CARNIVORE																
	HERBIVORE																
	OMNIVORE																
	DETRITIVORE																
	TURBIDITY			X													1.6 - 7.3
	CURRENT																
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL	>30C															0 - 22
	MESOTHERMAL	15-30C		X													
	OLIGOTHERMAL	<15C			X												
	STENOTHERMAL	<5C			X												
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC	<5.5															
	ACIDOPHILIC	<7.0			X												6.6
	ALKALIPHILIOUS	>=7.0			X												7.3
	ALKALIBIONTIC	>8.5															
DO	DISS. OXYGEN	% SAT.			X												98 - 110
		MG/L			X	X											4.8 - 14.6
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY	PTH.															
		TOTAL			X	X											5 - 80
	NITRATES				X	X											0.01 - 2.79
	NITRITES				X	X											0.00 - 0.35
	AMMONIA				X												0 - 0.4
PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO																
	TOTAL				X												0.03 - 0.22
	SEASONAL	L			X												
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	DISTRIBUTION	A		X		X											FEB. - DEC. APRIL - AUGUST
	REGION I			X	X		X										
	REGION II																
	REGION III		X					X									
	REGION IV		X				X	X									
	REGION V		X					X									
	REGION VI								X								
	REGION VII																
	REGION VIII																
	REGION IX																
	REGION X																

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, ME, MD, MS, MA, NC, NH, PA,
SC, TN, VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (113) SPEC. COND. 35 - 65; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 13 - 25; Fe 0.08 - 0.32; SO₄ 6 - 10; Cl 3.6 - 5.6

(130) ELEVATION 200 - 600 M

Cheumatopsyche pettiti (Banks)

SOURCE		6	1	2	1															NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		6	7	2	3															
LARVAE		X	X																	
ADULT			X	X	X															
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																			
	RIVER		X																	
	STREAM	X			X															
	SPRING																			
	TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																			
	EMBENTHIC IN																			
	EPILITHIC ROCK																			
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
	OTHER																			
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER		X																	
	CASE MAKER																			
	FREELIVING																			
DIET	CARNIVORE																			
	HERBIVORE																			
	OMNIVORE																			
	DETRITIVORE																			
	TURBIDITY	X		X																0.5 - 1.8
	CURRENT																			
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																			0 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X		X																
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X		X																
	STENOTHERMAL <5C	X		X																
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0			X																5.9
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																		8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																			
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	X		X																66 - 130
	MG/L			X																6.7 - 12.9
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																			
	TOTAL	X		X																3.7 - 123
	NITRATES			X																SEE COMMENTS
	NITRITES			X																SEE COMMENTS
	AMMONIA	X																		TRACE
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL	X		X																0.01 - 0.55
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L																			
		A		X																APRIL - SEPT.
	REGION I			X																
	REGION II			X																
	REGION III			X																
	REGION IV			X																
	REGION V		X	X	X															
	REGION VI			X																
	REGION VII			X																
	REGION VIII			X																
	REGION IX																			
	REGION X			X																

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, ONT., PA, SC, SD, SASK., QUE., TX, VA, WA, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (62, 167, 135) BOD 2.6; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; DISS. SOLIDS 274; SPEC. COND. 17 - 40; TOT. KJ. N 0.26; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 9.0; TOT. HARDNESS 9.0 - 250; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; TOT. COLIFORMS 1 - 323/100 ML; CL 30 - 135

(167) MEAN STREAM WIDTH 2 - 10 METERS

(135) COLLECTED IN LAKE WITH NO SUMMER DEFICIT IN O₂

(135) $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3 \quad 0 - 0.1$

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: FL, GA, MA, NC, NJ, RI, SC, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SO₄ 0 - 4; ELEVATION 200 - 600 M

Cheumatopsyche sordida (Hagen)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SPEC. COND. 11.5 - 10; SO₄ 0;
ELEVATION 213 M

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED:AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, NH, NY, NC, OK, OH, ONT., PA,
QUE., SC, TN, WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130, 283, 60, 240, 135) SPEC. COND.
8.7 - 40; DISS. ORG. C 0.1 - 2.4; CO₂ 3.5; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9.0 -
25.5; SO₄ 0 - 3; Ca 0.47 - 24.5; Mg 0.213 - 13.3; Na 0.6 - 1.125; K 0.431 - 0.7

(130) ELEVATION 600 - 1067 METERS

(240) ELEVATION 4000 FT

SOURCE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465</
--------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, IN, MI, MO

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (98) Mg HARDNESS as CaCO_3 7 - 13; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO_3 129 - 175; SPEC. COND. 270 - 450; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.2; COLIFORMS 20 - 600/100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 8 - 400/100 ML; COLOR 1 - 10 UNITS; Fe 0.02; Mn 0.00 - 0.01; SO_4 12 - 13; Si 7.4 - 8.6; Na 5.0 - 17; K 1.2 - 3.1; Cl 4.7 - 19; F 0.1 - 0.2

(228) FOUND WHERE WATER WAS BROWNISH IN COLOR AND HIGH IN SUSPENDED LOAD OF ORGANICS

Hydropsyche alvata Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, GA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SPEC. COND. 11.5 - 20; SO₄ 0;
ELEVATION 213 M

	SOURCE	2	1	1	2	2																NOTES OR RANGES
		1	9	4	8	4	2															
	PARAMETERS	0	8	8	9	5	8															
	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X																
	ADULT	X				X																
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																					
	RIVER		X	X		X																
	STREAM	X			X	X	X															
	SPRING																					
	TEMP. WATERS																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPILITHIC ROCK																					
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																					
	OTHER																					
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER																					
	FREELIVING																					
DIET	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE																					
	OMNIVORE																					
	DETRITIVORE																					
	TURBIDITY		X	X																		5 - 13
	CURRENT																					
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																					11 - 20
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C		X	X																		
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C		X	X																		
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																					
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																					
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0		X	X																		7.6 - 8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.		X																			62 - 109
	MG/L		X	X																		6.6 - 10.4
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																					
	TOTAL		X	X	X																	121 - 178
	NITRATES		X	X																		<0.1 - 3.4
	NITRITES		X																			0.000 - 0.005
	AMMONIA		X																			0.55 - 0.70
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO		X	X																		0.04
	TOTAL																					
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L		X	X																		AUGUST - NOV.
	DISTRIBUTION A	X				X	X															MAY - OCTOBER
	REGION I																					
	REGION II																					
	REGION III					X																
	REGION IV					X																
	REGION V		X	X			X															
	REGION VI		X				X	X														
	REGION VII		X	X				X														
	REGION VIII																					
	REGION IX																					
	REGION X																					

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, KY, KS, MO, MI, OK, WI, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (98, 148, 189) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 159 - 213; Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 13 - 45; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 120; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO₃ 0; SPEC. COND. 240 - 280; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0; COLIFORMS 100 - 110/100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 40 - 370/100 ML; Cl 15

(228) SHOWED PREFERENCE FOR RELATIVELY CLEAR STREAMS WITH MANY RIFFLES OR RAPIDS

	SOURCE	2	1	1	2	2	9	2	3	3	4	8	8	3	5	6	2	6	5	2	4	3	1	NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	0	3	3	6	7	8	1	2	0	8	7	6	4	6	2	5	7	9	7	1	5		
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	ADULT																		X		X			
	LAKE/POND																							
	RIVER		X	X			X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X				
	STREAM								X						X	X			X		X			
	SPRING																							
	TEMP. WATERS																							
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON								X						X					X				
	EMBENTHIC IN																							
	EPILITHIC ROCK								X						X					X				
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT														X									
	OTHER																			X		SAND		
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER														X									
	CASE MAKER																							
	FREELIVING																							
DIET	CARNIVORE																							
	HERBIVORE																							
	OMNIVORE																							
	DETRITIVORE																							
	TURBIDITY	X				X			X					X										
	CURRENT																		X					
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																							
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X	X			X	X	X	X									X						
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C					X		X	X									X						
	STENOTHERMAL <5C					X		X										X						
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																							
PH	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																							
	ALKALIPHILIC >=7.0	X			X	X	X	X										X						
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																							
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	X				X												X						
	MG/L	XX				X	X	X	X	X														
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.	X				X																		
	TOTAL	XX				X			X	X								X						
	NITRATES	X	X			X	X	X	X															
	NITRITES	X	X			X	X	X	X															
	AMMONIA	X	X			X	X	X																
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X	X			X		X	X						X									
	TOTAL	X																						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L	X	X			X	X	X							X			X						
	A	X																X						
	REGION I																							
	REGION II	X																						
	REGION III																							
	REGION IV	X							X											X				
	REGION V	X					X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X				
	REGION VI																							
	REGION VII						X																	
	REGION VIII																							
	REGION IX																							
	REGION X																							

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, GA, IA, IL, IN, FL, MI, MO, MN, KY, MA, NH, NE, NY, NC, OH, ONT., QUE., TN, VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (3, 13, 98, 132, 148, 62, 167, 135)
 Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 6 - 32; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 124 - 245; SPEC. COND. 17 - 570; COLOR 1 - 10 UNITS; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.2; COLIFORMS <2 - 2300/100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 4 - 90/100 ML; TOT. SOLIDS 165 - 290; DISS. SOLIDS 274; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9.0 - 260; ORG. N 0.204 - 6.43; CYANIDE <0.005; PHENOLS <0.001; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; TOT. KJ. N 0.26; BOD 2.6; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; Fe 0.01 - 0.8; Mn 0.00 - 0.13; SO₄ 4.0 - 258; Si 3.7 - 9.9; Na 1.5 - 17; K 0.8 - 3.1; Cl <0.01 - 120; F 0 - 0.2; COD 15; Cd 0.00008; Cu 0.004; Pb 0.003; Hg 0.0002

(26) pH AT WHICH 50% OF TEST ORGANISMS DIED AFTER 96 HOUR EXPOSURE = 3.15

(27) pH FOR 50% SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCE = 4.7

(257) 96 HOUR TL_m OF MERCURY = 2.0 MG/L

(187) LC₅₀ OF OXYGEN LEVELS AT 21 C FOR 96 HR. = 2.9 MG/L; AT 10 C FOR 96 HR. = 1.0 MG/L

(228) ONE OF MOST RESISTANT *Hydropsyche* TO ORGANIC POLLUTION

(234) FOUND BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW STUDY RESERVOIR

Hydropsyche bidens Ross

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, GA, IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, MO, OH, TX, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SPEC. COND. 11.1 - 19.1; SO₄ 0 - 3;
ELEVATION 229 M

(228) LARGE RIVERS; ABLE TO COPE WITH HEAVY SILTATION

Hydropsyche californica Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., MN, OR, UT

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT WESTERN MONTANE REGION

(235) TURBIDITY 0.3 - 180 NTU

(236) TURBIDITY 0 - 99 JTU

Hydropsyche cuanis Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, IN, MI, MO, NE, TN, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (3, 98) Ca HARDNESS as CaCO_3 94 - 247; Mg HARDNESS as CaCO_3 7 - 24; SPEC. COND. 200 - 727; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.1; COLIFORMS 2 - 130,000/100 ML; FECAL COLIFORMS 2900 - 11,000/100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 10 - 320/100 ML; COLOR 1 - 6 UNITS; DISS. SOLIDS 435 - 580; SUSP. SOLIDS 26 - 178; BOD 1.4 - 1.8; COD 11 - 15; CYANIDE ≤ 0.005 ; METHYLENE BLUE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES ≤ 0.025 ; PHENOLS ≤ 0.001 - 0.001; Fe 0.00 - 0.95; Mn 0.00 - 0.18; SO_4 7.0 - 199; S ≤ 0.001 ; Si 6.5 - 18; Na 2.6 - 64; K 1.1 - 4.8; Cl 3.4 - 14.5; F 0.0 - 6.0; Ca 58 - 60; ORG. N 0.40 - 0.54; ORG. C 6.5 - 7.9; Cd 8×10^{-5} - 1×10^{-4} ; Cu 2×10^{-3} - 4.2×10^{-3} ; Pb ≤ 0.001 - 0.001; Hg 2.1×10^{-4} - 7.2×10^{-4} ; Zn 9×10^{-3} - 1.4×10^{-2}

Hydropsyche depravata Hagen

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED:GA, IN, KY, NC, TN

72

Hydropsyche dicantha Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: D.C., KY, MI, MN, NH, NY, OH, ONT., WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (228) HABITAT RANGES FROM SMALL AND LARGE WARM-WATER STREAMS TO MEDIUM SIZED TROUT STREAMS WITH FAIRLY COLD WATER THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Hydropsyche fattigi Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130) SPEC. COND. 11.1 - 20.0; SO₄ 0 - 3;
ELEVATION 213 - 229 M

Hydropsyche frisoni Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CO, IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MO, NE, TN, TX

(228) PREFERS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS

		SOURCE	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	1								NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	2	2	0	5	3	0	5	7								
		LARVAE	X	X	X			X										
		ADULT		X		X	X		X									
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																
		RIVER		X				X										
		STREAM	X		X		X											
		SPRING																
		TEMP. WATERS																
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON																
		EMBENTHIC IN																
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																
		OTHER																
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																
		CASE MAKER																
		FREELIVING																
DIET		CARNIVORE																
		HERBIVORE																
		OMNIVORE																
		DETRITIVORE																
		TURBIDITY	X				X	X										3 - 125
		CURRENT																
TEMP.		EUTHERMAL >30C	X															0 - 31.9
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X						X									
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X					X	X									
		STENOTHERMAL <5C	X						X									
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0							X									6.0
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X		X			X	X									
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5			X													8.8
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																
		MG/L							X									9
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		ALKALINITY PPTH.																
		TOTAL	X		X			X										60 - 278
		NITRATES	X		X			X	X									<0.05 - 2.4
		NITRITES							X									0.011
		AMMONIA																
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X		X			X	X									<0.02 - 0.392
		TOTAL							X									0.02 - 0.86
		SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L			X		X										JAN. - DEC.
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		REGION I	A		X													AUGUST
		REGION II																
		REGION III																
		REGION IV																
		REGION V																
		REGION VI																
		REGION VII																
		REGION VIII			X	X	X	X										
		REGION IX		X														
		REGION X		X					X									

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., ID, MT, OR, SASK., UT

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (152, 195, 280, 235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 1715; HARDNESS as CaCO_3 41 - 534; Ca-Mg HARDNESS as CaCO_3 21 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; SESTON CHLOROPHYLL a $1.8 - 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ MG/L; TOT. COLIFORMS 23 - 150/100 ML; FECAL COLIFORMS 23/100 ML; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 522 @ 180 C; SALINITY 0.5 PPT; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C ≤ 0.1 - 5.1; B O - 0.08; Ca 5.4 - 70; CO_3 1; Cl 1 - 100; Mg 1.4 - 19; OH 0.1; pH IN LAB TEST 8.15; K 0.4 - 12.7; Na 3.0 - 95; HCO_3 30 - 221; SO_4 3.0 - 120; F 0 - 0.6

(152) ELEVATION 1357 - 1517 M

(190) ELEVATION 2640 - 5110 FT

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT WESTERN MONTANE AREAS

Hydropsyche orris Ross

77

Hydropsyche oslari Banks

78

Hydropsyche phalerata Hagen

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (113, 104) SPEC. COND. 51 - 443; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 16 - 18; SUSP. SOLIDS 11.6 - 20.4; SO₄ 8 - 152.35; Cl 3.8 - 26.95; Fe 0.20 - 0.24; FECAL COLIFORMS 3 - 177,000/100 ML
(228) LARGE, WARM WATER RIVERS WITH HIGH SUSPENDED ORGANIC LOAD

Hydropsyche scularis Hagen

80

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, CO, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MN, MO, MANIT., NE, OH,
OK, TN, TX, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (4, 3, 13, 98, 174, 198, 179, 178, 206)
 COLOR 1 - 280 TCU; TOT. COLIFORMS 26 - 130,000/100 ML; FECAL COLIFORMS 110 - 600/100 ML;
 FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 8 - 1000/100 ML; FECAL COLI./FECAL STREPT. RATIO 0.60; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS
 210 - 2420; TOT. SUSP. SOLIDS 26 - 568; ORG. N 0.40 - 2.1; ORG. C 4.0 - 30.0; BOD 1.0 - 3.5;
 COD 11.0 - 50; CYANIDE <0.005; PHENOLS <0.001 - 0.005; SPEC. COND. 234 - 3300; HEXANE SOL.
 MATERIALS 0.8 - 4.1; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 189 - 474; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 136 - 360;
 Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 15 - 32; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.1 - 0.2; SECCHI DISK 8 - 10 IN.; TOT.
 RESIDUE 940 - 1100; FILTERABLE RESIDUE 920 - 1100; NON-FILTERABLE RESIDUE 15 - 25; TOT.
 C 23; CHLOROPHYLL a 0.012; Ca 58 - 100; K 1.6 - 19; Na 7.3 - 200; Cl 9.8 - 517; F 0.1 - 0.52;
 SO₄ 13 - 350; Si 4.4 - 10.0; Mn 0.00 - 0.42; Hg 0.05 - 1.7 µg/L; As <0.02; Zn 6.2 - 80 µg/L;
 Fe 0.01 - 17.9; Pb 2.0 - 15.0 µg/L; Cu 52 - 19.0 µg/L; Mg 54 - 56

(4) TURBIDITY 1-0 - 250 NTU

(150) SLIGHTLY TURBID WATER FLOWING OVER SUBSTRATE OF CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL EXPOSED GRAVEL:
NORMAL WARMWATER STREAM

(228) COMMONLY COLLECTED WITH *H. phalerata* AND *H. orris*

Hydropsyche valanis Ross

		SOURCE	2	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	1	2																	
			0	8																	
		LARVAE		X																	
		ADULT	X																		
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																			
		RIVER		X																	
		STREAM	X																		
		SPRING																			
		TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON																			
		EMBENTHIC IN																			
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																			
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
		OTHER																			
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																			
		CASE MAKER																			
		FREELIVING																			
DIET		CARNIVORE																			
		HERBIVORE																			
		OMNIVORE																			
		DETRITIVORE																			
		TURBIDITY																			
		CURRENT																			
TEMP.		EUTHERMAL >30C																			
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																			
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																			
		STENOTHERMAL <5C																			
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																			
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0																			
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																			
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																			
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		MG/L.																			
		ALKALINITY PPTH.																			
		TOTAL																			
		NITRATES																			
		NITRITES																			
		AMMONIA																			
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																			
		TOTAL																			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		SEASONAL	L																		
		DISTRIBUTION A	X																		MAY - AUGUST
		REGION I																			
		REGION II																			
		REGION III																			
		REGION IV		X																	
		REGION V	X	X																	
		REGION VI																			
		REGION VII																			
		REGION VIII																			
		REGION IX																			
		REGION X																			

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, IN, IA, KY, MN, OH, TN, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (228) LARGE, WARM-WATER RIVERS WITH HIGH ORGANICS; COLLECTED WITH *H. orris*, *H. dicantha*, AND *H. cheilonis*

Macronema carolina (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, AL, FL, GA, IL, IN, LA, NY, OK, PA, SC; NEW YORK TO FLORIDA AND WEST TO OKLAHOMA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (14) SPEC. COND. 63; BOD 0.3; FECAL COLIFORMS 750/100 ML; Fe 0.85; Mn <0.05

(252) FEELS THAT DISTRIBUTION OF *Macronema* SPECIES MAY BE INFLUENCED MORE BY FEEDING HABITATS RATHER THAN STRICT WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

(130) ELEVATION GREATER THAN 200 METERS

Parapsyche almota Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, CO, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (43) SPEC. COND. 550; BOD 49; COD 96;
TOT. ORG C 26.4; Fe 0.67; Mn 0.004; K 10.7; Na 107; TOT. KJ. N 5.3

Parapsyche cardis Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (130, 283, 244) SPEC. COND. 8 - 51;
 PHTH. ACIDITY 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 7 - 28; SO₄ 0 - 5.8; Ca 0.47 - 1.077;
 Mg 0.213 - 0.648; K 0.431 - 0.616; Na 0.639 - 1.125

Symphitopsyche alhedra Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC, TN

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (228) TROUT STREAM, OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH *Arctopsyche irrorata*

Symphitopsyche amblis Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (6) ELEVATION 650 FT

SOURCE		2	1	1	3	1	2	9	2	4	5	8	9	3	3	6	7	8	2	3	6		NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		1	1	1	6	2	3	8	1	8	0	9	3	7	4	2	9	3	8	6			
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	ADULT	X			X						X	X						X					
	LAKE/POND									X												MARSH	
	RIVER					X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X				
	STREAM	X		X							X	X	X										
	SPRING												X										
	TEMP. WATERS																						
	EPIBENTHIC ON																			X			
	EMBENTHIC IN																			X			
	EPILITHIC ROCK																			X			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			X		MUD	
	OTHER																						
HONEY	RETREAT BUILDER									X													
	CASE MAKER																						
	FREELIVING																						
DIET	CARNIVORE																						
	HERBIVORE														X								
	OMNIVORE																						
	DETRITIVORE														X								
	TURBIDITY							X	X											X		0 - 299	
	CURRENT																			X		0 - 2.4 FT/S	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																					0 - 24	
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C							X	X				X		X				X				
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C							X	X				X						X				
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																		X				
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																						
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																						
	ALKALIPHILIC >=7.0							X	X				X		X							7.1 - 8.5	
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																						
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.							X														61 - 146	
	MG/L					X	X	X	X				X		X							4.5 - 16.4	
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.							X														0 - 5	
	TOTAL							X	X	X	X	X							X			26.7 - 269	
	NITRATES							X	X			X										<0.1 - 3.6	
	NITRITES																					0.000 - 0.110	
	AMMONIA							X							X	X						<0.10 - 5.54	
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO							X	X						X			X				0.00 - 6.0	
	TOTAL																						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L					X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X						JAN. - DEC.	
	DISTRIBUTION A	X			X																	MAY - SEPTEMBER	
	REGION I				X	X													X				
	REGION II	X								X								X	X				
	REGION III											X											
	REGION IV										X	X							X				
	REGION V	X	X			X	X	X											X				
	REGION VI	X					X												X				
	REGION VII																X						
	REGION VIII	X	X																X	X			
	REGION IX																						
	REGION X																			X			

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CO, IA, IL, IN, KY, MN, MI, MO, NH, NY, OK, OH, ONT., SASK., TN, UT, VA, WI, WY, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (12, 98, 148, 189, 237, 62, 179, 236)
 BOD 1.4 - 15; Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 0 - 119; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 0 - 159; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ <50 - 260; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.2; COLIFORMS <2 - 1000/100 ML; FECAL STREPT. <2 - 410/100 ML; COLOR 1 - 11; FREE CO₂ 2.7 - 4.5; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; DISS. SOLIDS 274; TOT. KJ. N 0.26; SPEC. COND. 0 - 449; Fe 0.00 - 0.22; Si 1 - 10.0; SO₄ 0 - 39; Cl 2.5 - 50; Mn 0.00 - 0.01; Na 2.3 - 7.9; K 0.5 - 2.0; F 0.0 - 1.4

(228) RICH IN SUSPENDED ORGANIC MATTER; UNIVOLTINE. NORTHERN RANGE, DOUBTS EXTENDS INTO TENNESSEE.

(116, 12) FACULTATIVE POLLUTION TOLERANCE CLASSIFICATION

Symphitopsyche bronta Ross

91

Symphitopsyche centra (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 197; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 21 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.71; Ca 5.4 - 18; Mg 1.4 - 7.1; Na 3.0 - 8.4; K 0.4 - 1.8; HCO₃ 30 - 78; F 0 - 0.6; SO₄ 3.0 - 12; Cl 1 - 14; B 0 - 0.06; ELEVATION 300 - 1500 FT

Symphitopsyche cockerelli (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: WA, MT

(190) ELEVATION 3100 - 3880 FT

Symphitopsyche macleodi Flint

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC, TN, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (244) SPEC. COND. 8 - 20; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO_3 2.0 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 7 - 24; SO_4 ND - 5.8

Symphitopsyche morosa Hagen

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (113, 130) SPEC. COND. 11.5 - 65;
HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 10 - 25; Fe 0.05 - 0.32; SO₄ 0 - 10; Cl 3.2 - 7.3; ELEVATION 213 METERS
(110) GIVES NUMBER OF LC₅₀'s AND LC₉₀ VALUES FOR DDT, BAYTEX, DIAZINON, MALATHION, DDD,
AND METHOXYCHLOR
(228) MEDIUM SIZED RIVERS TYPIFIED AS SMALL MOUTH BASS STREAMS

Symphitopsyche recurvata Banks

96

Symphitopsyche slossonae Banks

97

Symphitopsyche sparna Ross

98

Symphitopsyche ventura Ross

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (228) PUPAE ATTACHED TO MOSS GROWING IN FASTER WATER. ALSO COLLECTED AT SITE WERE *Micrasema* sp.; *Goerita betteni*; *Diplectrona modesta*; AND OTHER *Hydropsyche*.

SOURCE		2	3	1	1	2											NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		0	6	3	7	8											
LARVAE				X		X											
ADULT		X	X		X	X											
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																
	RIVER			X		X											
	STREAM																
	SPRING																
	TEMP. WATERS																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC	ON															
	EMBENTHIC	IN															
	EPI LITHIC	ROCK															
	EPIPHYTIC	PLANT															
	OTHER																
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																
	CASE MAKER																
	FREELIVING																
DIET	CARNIVORE																
	HERBIVORE																
	OMNIVORE																
	DETRITIVORE																
TURBIDITY				X													1.6 - 7.3
CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL	>30C															0 - 22
	MESOTHERMAL	15-30C			X												
	OLIGOTHERMAL	<15C			X												
	STENOTHERMAL	<5C			X												
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC	<5.5															
	ACIDOPHILIC	<7.0			X												6.6
	ALKALIPHILIOUS	>=7.0			X												7.3
	ALKALIBIONTIC	>8.5															
DO	DISS. OXYGEN	% SAT.			X												98 - 110
		MG/L			X												9.2 - 14.6
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY	PHTH.															
		TOTAL			X												6.0 - 19.0
	NITRATES				X												0.08 - 0.4
	NITRITES				X												0 - 0.005
	AMMONIA				X												0 - 0.4
	PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO															
		TOTAL			X												0.03 - 0.22
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L			X												FEB. - DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X		X											MAY - AUGUST
	REGION I		X			X											
	REGION II																
	REGION III																
	REGION IV		X			X	X										
	REGION V																
	REGION VI																
	REGION VII																
	REGION VIII																
REGION IX																	
REGION X																	

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NY, NH, OH, ONT., QUE., VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (113) SPEC. COND. 35 - 65; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 13 - 25; Fe 0.08 - 0.32; SO_4 6 - 10; Cl 3.6 - 5.6

(228) TROUT STREAMS, MAY PREFER FASTER MORE OXYGENATED RIFFLES WITH HIGH AMOUNT OF SUSPENDED ORGANIC MATERIAL

HYDROPTILIDAE

The hydroptilids or microcaddisflies are represented by 14 genera and approximately 170 species in America north of Mexico. The larvae of this family inhabit all kinds of lentic and lotic habitats, from spring streams to raging rivers, from small ponds to the Great Lakes. Hydroptilids range in size from 2 mm - 6 mm and construct cases only during their final larval instar. Because of their small size and due to the lack of taxonomic keys past generic level, the water quality requirements for very few species are known. We are able to get limited data for only twenty species. This represents less than twelve per cent of species present! The early instars of these case-making caddis are free living, and it is not until the final instar that most species construct a portable or fixed case.

1. Genus Agraylea Curtis

This widely distributed genus is represented by three species in North America. Larval characteristics are known for one, Agraylea multipunctata Curtis. The genus is apparently restricted to lentic habitats, occurring in lakes, ponds and only areas of quiet water in rivers and streams. They occur in conjunction with vascular plants and filamentous algae. Single strands of algae are incorporated with silk in concentric rings on their cases. We have no water quality data available for A. costello Ross, an eastern species, or A. saltesa Ross, a western species.

2. Genus Alisotrichia Flint

Only one specimen of this genus is known in the United States. Unlike other hydroptilids it apparently does not make a case but is free living up until it is nearly ready to pupate. The single specimen is from springs in southwest Utah. We have no water quality data.

3. Genus Dibusa Ross

Only one species, Dibusa angata Ross is known. It is the largest American hydroptilid, and often found to be locally abundant. The only larvae that are collected are in streams with red algae Lemanea present. The larvae utilize pieces of this algae to construct their cases. We have no water data for this species.

4. Genus Hydroptila Dalman

This is the largest hydroptilid genus in North America with over 60 species. Members of this widespread genus occur in a variety of lentic and lotic habitats. Because of their small size, very few characters have to be found to differentiate the species of this genus. Most accurate determinations are done with associated materials. We include profiles for only nine species. Larvae are known to feed on filamentous algae, diatoms, and unicellular algae. Their cases are typical purse-cases made of two silken convex valves covered with a single layer of sand.

5. Genus Ithytrichia Ross

Two species of this genus, I. clavata Morton and I. mazon Ross, are known from North America. We have no water data available for either species. Larvae are found on rocks and moss in running water habitats. I. clavata is Holarctic in distribution and I. mazon known only from Illinois. The flattened silken case of this genus and distinctive abdomen with lateral lobes make members of this genus easy to identify.

6. Genus Leucotrichia Mosely

Three species of this genus occur in America north of Mexico. Two, L. sarita Ross and L. limpia Ross, are restricted to the southwest and are recorded only from Regions VI and IX. The third species, L. pictipes (Banks), is widespread in swift lotic habitats. The larval case is a fixed, flattened, purse-type case which adheres tightly to the rock substrate.

7. Genus Mayatrachia Mosely

Three species of this genus occur in North America with M. ayama Mosely being widespread. M. ponta Ross is known only from Oklahoma and M. acuna Ross is known only from Texas. We have water data available only for M. ayama. Larvae occur on rocks in rather large, rapid streams. Their silken cases are cylindrical, tapering posteriorly with strengthening ridges.

8. Genus Neotrichia Morton

This genus contains the truly microcaddisflies and although the genus can be diagnosed, no characters are known to distinguish their minute larvae to species. Sixteen species are known in America north of Mexico with at least one species occurring in all regions. The larvae superficially resemble Mayatrachia, but their cases are covered with sand grains. Most species of this genus have been collected from small, fairly clear streams. We are not able to find water quality data available for a single species of this genus.

9. Genus Ochrotrichia Mosely

This is a fairly large genus with approximately 42 species known north of Mexico. Representatives of this genus occur in all regions and most often are found in clear, rapid streams although some are even collected from temporary streams and springs. The case and larvae of the members of this genus closely resemble Hydroptila but can be distinguished from them by lack of apical gills. We include profiles for four species.

10. Genus Orthotrichia Eaton

This algae feeding genus has six North American species and we include water data for one eastern species, O. americana (Banks). Larvae of this genus are easily recognized by their unique pointed, asymmetrical labrum and bare silken case. The genus is restricted to slow moving waters, lakes and ponds. There is no key to larvae of this genus.

11. Genus Oxyethira Eaton

Although about 30 species of this rather widespread genus are known from North America, we have water data for only one species, O. pallida (Banks). The unique legs and flattened bottle-shaped silk case distinguish members of this genus which are restricted to lentic or slow moving water habitats. Larvae feed on plant material.

12. Genus Palaeagepetus Ulmer

Three species of this primitive genus are known for North America. We include limited water data on P. celsus Ross. The genus is restricted to cold, mountain seepage springs with the larval case being covered with small pieces of liverwort. The larvae have been collected on moist rocks in seepage areas above water level.

13. Genus Stactobiella Martynov

Three locally abundant species of this genus occur in North America in lotic environments. No water quality data is available for this genus which seems to be restricted to riffle areas of small streams.

14. Genus Zumatrichia Mosely

Only one species of this genus is known from North America. Z. notosa Ross is found in Montana. The larvae are apparently found in fast flowing waters of large rivers. The fifth instars build a non-portable silk case on rocks. We have no water quality data for this genus.

Agraylea multipunctata Curtis

104

		2	1	1	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
		1	3	4	4																	
		0	2	6	5																	
SOURCE																						
PARAMETERS																						
LARVAE		X		X																		
ADULT					X																	
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																					
	RIVER	X																				
	STREAM																					
	SPRING																					
	TEMP. WATERS																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																					
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																					
	OTHER																					
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER																					
	FREELIVING																					
DIET	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE																					
	OMNIVORE																					
	DETRITIVORE																					
TURBIDITY																						
TEMP.	CURRENT																					
	EUTHERMAL >30C																					
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																					
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																					
PH	STENOTHERMAL <5C																					
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																					
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0																					
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																					
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	MG/L																					
	ALKALINITY PPTH.																					
	TOTAL																					
	NITRATES			X																		0.35
	NITRITES																					
	AMMONIA			X																		0.10
PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO			X																		0.10
	TOTAL			X																		0.12
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L																					
	DISTRIBUTION A																					
	REGION I		X																			
	REGION II																					
	REGION III																					
	REGION IV																					
	REGION V		X																			
	REGION VI				X																	
	REGION VII		X	X																		
	REGION VIII																					
REGION IX																						
REGION X																						

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, IN, ME, MO, ONT., WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Hydroptila armata Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, IN, MI, MO, OH, OK, NY, TN, WI

106

Hydroptilidae

Hydroptila consimilis Morton

	SOURCE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	NOTES OR RANGES
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
GENERAL HABITAT	PARAMETERS														
	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	ADULT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	LAKE/POND														
	RIVER			X	X		X	X	X	X					
	STREAM	X		X		X		X	X						
	SPRING														
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS														
	EPIBENTHIC ON												X		
	EMBENTHIC IN														
	EPIBENTHIC ROCK												X		
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT														
	OTHER												X		SAND
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER														
	CASE MAKER				X										SILK AND SAND
	FREELIVING														
DIET	CARNIVORE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	HERBIVORE														
	OMNIVORE														
	DETRITIVORE														
TEMP.	TURBIDITY						X								2.6 - 77.4
	CURRENT											X			0.05 - 1.91 FT/S
	EUTHERMAL >30C														0 - 30
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C			X			X								
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C			X											
PH	STENOTHERMAL <5C														
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5														
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0				X										6.8
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0			X			X	X							
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5						X								9.1
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.														90 - 115
	MG/L														
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.														
	TOTAL								X						40 - 117
	NITRATES				X		X	X							0.10
	NITRITES						X								SEE COMMENTS
	AMMONIA				X		X								0.18
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO				X		X	X							0 - 0.11
	TOTAL						X								0.15
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L	X		X											MAY - AUGUST
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X		X					X					APRIL - SEPTEMBER
	REGION I		X												
	REGION II	X			X				X						
	REGION III	X			X										
	REGION IV	X			X										
	REGION V	X			X		X				X				
	REGION VI	X			X										
	REGION VII				X	X									
	REGION VIII	X			X										
	REGION IX	X													
	REGION X	X			X										

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, AZ, BRIT. COL., IL, ME; MO, NY, NEW BRUNSW., N.W. TERR., OK, OR, ONT., TN, TX, VT, VA, WI, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (154) MEQ/L Na 0.049; K 0.008; Ca 0.253; Mg 0.072; NH₄ 0.003; HCO₃ 0.235; SO₄ 0.052; Cl 0.025; NO₃ 0.007; H₂PO₄ <0.001 SUSP. SED. 0.78 MG/L

(62, 167) NO₂ + NO₃ 0.01 - 0.47; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5; TOT. COLIFORMS 3 - 7 500 000/100 ML; ORG. C 4.0 - 17.0; TOT. DDT 0 - 0.10 µg/L; PCB 0 - 0.25 µg/L; PHENOXY 0 - 2.81 µg/L; SPEC. COND. 243 - 473; TOT. KJ. N 0.58 - 1.8; Na 2.0 - 9.7; Cl 35 - 75; K 1.2 - 8.3; SO₄ 26.0; As 0.01 - 0.20; Cd 0.01 - 0.02; Cu 0.03 - 0.18; Pb 0.01 - 0.02

(62) APPROXIMATELY 2 MONTHS PER YEAR OF NO FLOW BETWEEN POOLS IN THE STREAM. THERE WERE ALSO DENSE GROWTHS OF *Cladophora* DURING THE SUMMER.

(217) NORTHERN, TRANSCONTINENTAL

Hydroptila hamata Morton

Hydroptila jackmanni Blicke

Hydroptila perdita Morton

SOURCE		2	1	1	1	2																NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		1	4	6	8	4																
LARVAE		0	6	7	3	5																
ADULT		X		X	X	X																
GENERAL HABITAT	LAKE/POND																					
	RIVER	X																				
	STREAM	X																				
	SPRING																					
	TEMP. WATERS																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPILITHIC ROCK																					
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																					
	OTHER																					
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER																					
	FREELIVING																					
DIET	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE																					
	OMNIVORE																					
	DETRITIVORE																					
TURBIDITY																						
CURRENT																						
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																					
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																					
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																					
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																					
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																					
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0																					
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																					
	MG/L																					
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH. TOTAL																					
	NITRATES		X																			0.35
	NITRITES																					
	AMMONIA		X																			<0.10
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL		X																			0.10
		X																			0.12	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L A	X																				MAY - OCTOBER
	REGION I																					
	REGION II	X			X																	
	REGION III	X																				
	REGION IV																					
	REGION V	X		X																		
	REGION VI	X				X																
	REGION VII		X																			
	REGION VIII																					
	REGION IX																					
	REGION X																					

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, MI, MO, NY, OH, ONT., PA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Hydroptila rono Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR, UT, WA

(217) WIDESPREAD WESTERN MONTANE

Hydroptila spatulata Morton

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (188) ASSOCIATED WITH ALGAE *Lemanea*

Hydroptilidae

Hydroptila waubesiana Betten

	SOURCE	2	1	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	1											NOTES OR RANGES
		1	0	0	9	5	4	0	7	3	1	5	1											
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X					X	X				X												
	ADULT	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X												
	LAKE/POND	X		X	X																			
	RIVER	X					X	X			X	X	X											
	STREAM	X																						
	SPRING																							
	TEMP. WATERS																							
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC	ON																						
	EMBENTHIC	IN																						
	EPILITHIC	ROCK																						
	EPIPHYTIC	PLANT																						
	OTHER																							
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																							
	CASE MAKER																							
	FREELIVING																							
DIET	CARNIVORE																							
	HERBIVORE																							
	OMNIVORE																							
	DETRITIVORE																							
	TURBIDITY						X																	25 - 250
	CURRENT											X												0.05 - 0.89 FT/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL	>30C																						23 - 24.9
	MESOTHERMAL	15-30C				X	X																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL	<15C																						
	STENOTHERMAL	<5C																						
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC	<5.5																						
	ACIDOPHILIC	<7.0				X	X																	6.8
	ALKALIPHILIOUS	>=7.0					X																	7.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC	>8.5																						
DO	DISS. OXYGEN	% SAT.																						
		MG/L					X																	4.9 - 6.9
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY	PHTH.																						
		TOTAL				X																		29 - 106
	NITRATES				X																			0
	NITRITES				X																			0
	AMMONIA				X																			0.042
	PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO			X																			0
		TOTAL			X																			0.289
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L				X																		
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X	X	X	X			X		X												SEPT. - NOV. MARCH - DEC.
	REGION I																							
	REGION II												X											
	REGION III																							
	REGION IV			X			X																	
	REGION V		X			X	X		X				X											
	REGION VI					X							X											
	REGION VII							X																
	REGION VIII																							
	REGION IX																							
	REGION X																							

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, FL, IA, IL, IN, MO, MI, LA, KY, MT, NY, OH, ONT., SASK., WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (39) SECCHI DISK 0.9 METERS
 (174) TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 126 - 478. SENSITIVE POLLUTION TOLERANCE CLASSIFICATION
 (190) ELEVATION 2490 - 5110 FT
 (261) LIGHT TRAP AT LOCK 19 MISSISSIPPI RIVER, COMPOSED 40.5% TOTAL

Leuchotrichia pictipes (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, CO, ID, IL, MI, MN, NY, OR, VA, WI, WY

(10) VERY FAST CURRENT

Mayatrachia ayama Mosely

115

Ochrotrichia arva (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OH, TN

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 110 - 240; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 3/100 ML; Cl 35 - 120; MEAN WIDTH 4 - 7 METERS

Ochrotrichia spinosa (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, KY, N.W. TERR., OH, OK, WI

(167) FREE CO₂ 2.0 - 8.0; Cl 30 - 70; TOT. COLIFORMS 323/100 ML

Ochrotrichia unio (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, KY, OH, TN

(188) ASSOCIATED WITH FOLLOWING ALGAE: *Lemanea*, *Cladophora*, *Stigeoclonium*, *Phormidium*, *Spirogyra*

(210) LARVAE OCCUR IN LARGE COLONIES

Oxyethira pallida (Banks)

		SOURCE	2	1	3	3	3	3	6											NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	0	0	6	2	9	7												
		LARVAE							X											
		ADULT	X	X	X	X	X													
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND	X					X												
		RIVER						X												
		STREAM	X																	
		SPRING																		
		TEMP. WATERS																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON																		
		EMBENTHIC IN																		
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																		
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																		
		OTHER																		
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																		
		CASE MAKER																		
		FREELIVING																		
DIET		CARNIVORE																		
		HERBIVORE																		
		OMNIVORE																		
		DETRITIVORE																		
		TURBIDITY																		
TEMP.		CURRENT																		
		EUTHERMAL >30C																		18.5 - 26.5
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X													
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																		
		STENOTHERMAL <5C																		
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																		
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0					X													6.9
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0					X	X												
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5					X													9.4
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.						X												79 - 125
		MG/L					X													0.1 - 17.3 ?
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		ALKALINITY PPTH.																		
		TOTAL						X												30 - 115
		NITRATES						X												0 - 39
		NITRITES						X												0
		AMMONIA						X												0 - 0.246
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO						X												0 - 0.036
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		TOTAL						X												0 - 0.663
		SEASONAL L																		
		DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X	X	X													MARCH - OCTOBER
		REGION I			X	X														
		REGION II		X																
		REGION III		X																
		REGION IV			X															
		REGION V		X				X												
		REGION VI		X																
		REGION VII		X			X													
	REGION VIII																			
	REGION IX																			
	REGION X																			

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: D.C., FL, IL, ME, MO, NH, NE, NY, OH, OK, TX, VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (39) SECCHI DISK 0.7 - 1.5 M
(167) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.0; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 110 - 250; TOT. COLIFORMS 1/100 ML;
CL 40 - 135

Palaeagapetus celsus (Ross)

LEPIDOSTOMATIDAE

There are two genera and approximately 70 species of this family in North America. Currently there are no keys to the larvae for this portable case making family, although the larvae for nearly a dozen species have been described. The larvae are restricted to lotic habitats and often have a very localized distribution.

1. Genus Lepidostoma Rambur

There are approximately 65 species of this widespread genus in North America. We include profiles for only six. Most Lepidostoma are restricted to shaded springs and small streams where they feed on detritus, although they are also reported feeding on dead fish. Typically their case is four-sided and constructed of squares of leaf matter, though several species have sand or stick cases.

2. Genus Theliopsyche Banks

Only five eastern species of this genus are known and the larvae has been described for only one, T. melas Edwards. We include a very limited profile for this species. Populations of this genus seem to be restricted to sand or gravel beds in springs or small streams. They make their case entirely out of sand.

Lepidostoma frosti Milne

Lepidostoma griseum (Banks)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (154) SUSP. SED. 0.78; REST IN MEQ/L
Na 0.049; K 0.008; Ca 0.253; Mg 0.072; HCO₃ 0.235; SO₄ 0.052; NO₃ 0.007; H₂PO₄ <0.001
(135) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9.0 - 25.5; PO₄ 0.01 - 0.15; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; SPEC. COND.
17 - 40; NO₂ + NO₃ 0 - 0.01

Lepidostoma ontario Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ME, NH, NOVA SCOTIA, ONT.; QUE.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (135) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 9.0 - 25.5;
TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; SPEC. COND. 17 - 40; $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ 0 - 0.1

		SOURCE	2	3																	NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	6	5																	
		LARVAE	X	X																	
		ADULT																			
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																			
		RIVER		X																	
		STREAM	X																		
		SPRING																			
		TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON																			
		EMBENTHIC IN																			
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																			
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
		OTHER																			
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																			
		CASE MAKER																			
		FREELIVING																			
DIET		CARNIVORE																			
		HERBIVORE																			
		OMNIVORE																			
		DETRITIVORE																			
		TURBIDITY		X																	0.3 - 180 NTU
TEMP.		CURRENT																			
		EUTHERMAL >30C																			2.6 - 26
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X																		
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X	X																	
		STENOTHERMAL <5C		X																	
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0		X																	6.0
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X	X																	8.2
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																			
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	X																		ALWAYS > 100
		MG/L	X																		10.1 (MEAN)
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		ALKALINITY PPTH. TOTAL																			
		NITRATES		X																	40.05 - 0.5
		NITRITES																			
		AMMONIA																			
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL	X	X																	0.02 - 0.05 0.02 - 0.86
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L	A																	
		REGION I																			
		REGION II																			
		REGION III																			
		REGION IV																			
		REGION V																			
		REGION VI																			
		REGION VII																			
		REGION VIII		X																	
		REGION IX																			
		REGION X		X																	

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CO, OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 197; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.71; Ca 5.4 - 18; Mg 1.4 - 7.1; Na 3.0 - 8.4; K 0.4 - 1.8; HCO₃ 30 - 78; F 0 - 0.6; SO₄ 3.0 - 12; Cl 1 - 14; B 0 - 0.06; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 21 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10

Lepiaostoma swannanoa Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NC, NY, NH, NEW BRUNS., NEW FOUND., QUE.

(135) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 9.0 - 25.5; PO_4 0.01 - 0.15; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ 0 - 0.1; SPEC. COND. 17 - 40

Lepidostoma unicolor (Banks)

129

Theliopsyche melas Edwards

	SOURCE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: TN

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

LEPTOCERIDAE

This family is one of the larger caddisfly families with seven known North American genera and just over 100 species. The adults are known for their extremely long, slender antennae. The larvae inhabit diverse lentic and lotic habitats, feed on a variety of foods, and construct portable long, narrow cases of silk, sand, plant or animal materials.

1. Genus Ceraclea Stephens

This is the largest North American leptocerid genus with approximately 34 species known north of Mexico. The larvae construct silk and/or silk and sand cases. Several species are associated with freshwater sponges. Larvae inhabit lentic and lotic environments and feed on a variety of foods. Although there are wide differences in environmental requirements for members of this genus, each species has distinctive requirements that often fall within a narrow range. We have water quality profiles for only three Ceraclea species.

2. Genus Leptocerus Leach

This lentic genus has only one species known from the United States. Leptocerus americanus (Banks) is an eastern pond and lake species. The case is long and slender constructed entirely of silk. The larvae are strong swimmers and are found on submerged aquatic plants.

3. Genus Mystacides Berthold

Three species, two northern and one western, occur in the United States. Larvae occur in the slower waters of rivers, ponds and in lakes. We include a water quality profile for M. sepulchralis (Walker). The cases of the larvae of this genus are unique among the leptocerids being a straight tube covered with miscellaneous rocks and/or plant material and several anteriorly projecting twigs or needles.

4. Genus Nectopsyche Müller

Twelve species of this lentic genus are known from the United States with eleven of the larvae described. Elongate tubular cases are constructed with plant material, mineral, or diatoms, and are often strengthened with a single twig or needle which projects beyond the anterior end. We include profiles for seven species.

5. Genus Oecetis McLachlan

There are approximately 20 species of this widespread genus in the United States. Diagnostic characters are known for only five species and we include profiles for two of these. Like other leptocerids, the larvae are found primarily in slow moving waters or lentic habitats. This genus is often quite abundant and is apparently primarily a predator. Members of this genus have a long, curved tubular case.

6. Genus Setodes Rambur

Six eastern species of this genus are known from North America, although only one species, S. incerta (Walk.), is associated. We have no water data available for members of this genus which are collected from mostly lotic environments. The larvae have a tube-like case made of rock fragments which is open on both ends. Apparently the larvae can burrow into the substrate and conceal all but the anterior end.

7. Genus Triaenodes McLachlan

The larvae of this genus occur mostly in the eastern half of North America with about 25 species known. The larvae are always associated with aquatic vascular plants from which they construct a case of spirally arranged leaf fragments. Some members of this genus appear to be tolerant of high water temperatures and high pH. We have a profile for only one species, Triaenodes tarda Milne.

Ceraclea ancylus (Vorhies)

Ceraclea flava (Banks)

	SOURCE	1	2	2	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MO, IA, IL, WI, KY, PA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (13) SPEC. COND. 225 - 260;
COLIFORMS 80/100 ML; TOT. HARDNESS 127 - 144; Ca as CaCO_3 72 - 80; Mg as CaCO_3 47 - 72;
Si as SiO_2 2.6; Fe 0.04; Mn 0.01; Na 3.6; K 2.9; SO_4 23; Cl 3.0; Fl 0.2; DETERGENTS as
ABS 0.0

(261) CAUGHT IN LIGHT TRAP LOCK 19 MISSISSIPPI R. COMPOSED LESS THAN 0.5% OF TOTAL.

(204) COMMON IN SMALL TO MODERATE SIZED STREAMS.

Leptoceridae

Ceraclea tarsipunctatus (Vorhies)

	SOURCE	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2											NOTES OR RANGES
		4	7	9	3	6	8	4	0	0										
	PARAMETERS	8	4	3	4	7	3	5	3	4										
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X					X	X											
	ADULT			X		X	X	X												
	LAKE/POND									X										
	RIVER	X	X		X			X	X											
	STREAM							X												
	SPRING																			
	TEMP. WATERS																			
	EPIBENTHIC ON																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EMBENTHIC IN																			
	EPILITHIC ROCK																			
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
	OTHER																			
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																			
	CASE MAKER																			
	FREELIVING																			
DIET	CARNIVORE																			
	HERBIVORE																			
	OMNIVORE																			
	DETRITIVORE																			
	TURBIDITY	X	X																	6.0 - 330
	CURRENT																			
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																			14 - 23.8
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C			X																
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																		
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																			
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																			
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X	X																	7.5 - 8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																			
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																			
	MG/L	X	X																	5.5 - 10.0
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																			
	TOTAL	X	X																	38 - 121
	NITRATES																			
	NITRITES																			
	AMMONIA																			
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																			
	TOTAL																			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L	X	X																SEPTEMBER
		A						X												MARCH - AUGUST
	REGION I																			
	REGION II							X												
	REGION III																			
	REGION IV	X	X			X				X										
	REGION V							X												
	REGION VI																			
	REGION VII																			
	REGION VIII																			
	REGION IX																			
	REGION X																			

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IN, MI, NY, OH, ONT., SASK.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (148) HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 159

Leptocerus americanus (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, NY, OH, AR, MN to ME, south to TN & TX

(210) SWIM RAPIDLY THROUGH LENTIC WATERS; ASSOCIATED WITH CERATOPHYLLUM BEDS

Leptoceridae

Nectopsyche candida (Hagen)

SOURCE		2	1	1	2	1	2	2											NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		Q3	1	4	9	3	6	4	8										
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	XX				X		X											
	ADULT	X			X	X	X	X	X										
	LAKE/POND	X																	
	RIVER	XX				X													
	STREAM	X																	
	SPRING																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS																		
	EPIBENTHIC ON	X																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																		
	EPI LITHIC ROCK	X																	
	EPI PHYTIC PLANT	X																	
HOME	OTHER																		
	RETREAT BUILDER																		
	CASE MAKER	X																	
DIET	FREELIVING																		
	CARNIVORE																		
	HERBIVORE																		
	OMNIVORE																		
	DETRITIVORE																		
TEMP.	TURBIDITY																		
	CURRENT																		
	EUTHERMAL >30C	X																	
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																	
PH	STENOTHERMAL <5C																		
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																		
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																		
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																	
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																		
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																		
	MG/L																		
	ALKALINITY PHTH.																		
	TOTAL																		
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	NITRATES			X												0.35			
	NITRITES																		
	AMMONIA			X												<0.10			
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO			X												0.10			
	TOTAL			X												0.12			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L	X						X											
	DISTRIBUTION A	X						X	X							APRIL - OCTOBER			
	REGION I								X										
	REGION II	X																	
	REGION III	X																	
	REGION IV	X																	
	REGION V	X						X	X										
	REGION VI								X										
	REGION VII	X	X	X					X										
	REGION VIII																		
REGION IX																			
REGION X																			

STATES AND PROVINCES TIONED: AR, FL, IL, IN, IA, KY, MA, MI, MN, MO, NY, NJ, NE, NEW BRUNS., OH, ONT., PA, QUE., SASK., VT, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (234) FOUND BELOW RESERVOIR IN STUDY
(288) NORTHERN COOL WATER SPECIES

Nectopsyche diarina Ross

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (288) FEELS RESTRICTED TO COOLER
STREAMS, LAKES ACROSS NORTHERN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Nectopsyche dorsalis Banks

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (288) RESTRICTED TO WARMER WATERS

Nectopsyche exquisita (Walker)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD, ME, MI, MO, MN, MANIT., NE, NH, NY, NC, OH, OK, ONT., PA, QUE., SC, TN, VT, WI, NEW BRUNS., NOVA SCOTIA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Nectopsyche gracilis (Banks)

142

Nectopsyche minuta Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, NV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (288) PROBABLY CONFINED TO GREAT BASIN. FOUND IN WARM, MUDDY WATERS, USUALLY WITH SAND SUBSTRATE.

Triaenodes tarda Milne

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (39) SECCHI DISK 1.8 METERS

LIMNEPHILIDAE

The limnephilids are probably the most diverse of all trichopteran families. There are over 300 species from 52 genera that have been recorded from North America. They are found in almost all lentic and lotic habitats and at both high and low elevations. Some genera even reside in temporary ponds and streams. The North American limnephilids are relegated to six subfamilies and these are reflected, to some extent, in their distribution and water quality tolerances. The Apatiinae are limited in distribution to cool northern or montane waters. The Dicosmoecinae are also limited to cool running waters, although one genus in this subfamily has been reported from northern temporary streams. The Goerinae are also restricted to cold lotic habitats with some members restricted to areas of spring seepage. The larvae of the largest subfamily, the Limnephilinae, occur in both cool and warm lentic and lotic habitats. The Neophylacinae are restricted to running waters as are the Pseudostenophylacinae. Larvae are not described for four limnephilid genera. We are able to include profiles for only twenty genera and fifty-four species of this family.

1. Genus Allocosmoecus Banks

Only one western species, Allocosmoecus partitus Banks, occurs in this genus. It is restricted to fast, cool streams where it grazes on periphyton.

2. Genus Amphicosmoecus (Ross)

Amphicosmoecus canax (Ross) is the sole representative of this genus. Larvae are collected from cool streams and lakes where it makes a case out of a hollow twig or rather thick pieces of bark. We have no water quality data for this genus.

3. Genus Anabolia Stephens

There are four described species of this genus in North America. The larvae are collected mostly from lentic habitats although they are also known from slow moving waters of rivers or streams and temporary pools. Larvae construct cases of elongate twigs and/or leaves and feed on detritus. We include a profile for Anabolia bimaculata (Walker).

4. Genus Apatania Kolenati

Larvae are known for six of the fifteen North American species of this genus. This genus is cool adapted and is northern or montane in distribution. We have no water data for any of the species of this genus.

5. Genus Arctopora Thomson

There are three North American species of this northern lentic genus. Only one, A. pulchella (Banks), is described. No water data are available for any species.

6. Genus Asynarchus McLachlan

Ten species of this genus are known from North America. Two of these are described. There are no keys to species of this genus and we have no water data. Apparently they are found in a variety of habitats (streams, ponds, and temporary pools) in the northern states.

7. Genus Chilostigma McLachlan

The larvae is unknown for this genus, consequently its habitat is unknown.

8. Genus Chilostigmodes Martynov

The larvae for this northern genus are unknown, therefore no water data for a profile are available.

9. Genus Chyranda Ross

Only one western species, C. centralis (Banks), is known for this genus. It is known from spring streams and constructs an elliptical tube case.

10. Genus Clistoronia Banks

Four western montane species of this genus are known. The larva of only C. magnifica (Banks) is known. It is collected from small ponds or lakes at high elevations. No water quality data are available for members of this genus.

11. Genus Clostoecca Banks

One recognized species of this genus occurs in western North America. C. disjuncta (Banks) is collected from spring seepage areas. Clostoecca has a flattened leaf case. No water data are available for this genus.

12. Genus Cryptochia Ross

Seven North American species are known for this genus. Only the larva of C. pilosa (Banks) is described. The genus is restricted to western North America and is collected from small spring streams. No water data is available for members of this genus.

13. Genus Desmona Denning

This monotypic genus is known only from California. Larvae of D. bethula are collected from sand deposits in spring streams. Apparently the larvae are detritivores. No water quality data are available for this genus.

14. Genus Discosmoecus McLachlan

Five species of this genus are known from North America. It is limited in distribution to streams in the western mountain states. Larvae are known for four of the five species although no taxonomic key is available. We include a brief profile for D. gilvipes (Wagen).

15. Genus Ecclisocosmoecus Schmid

This genus has one North American species, E. scylla (Milne). Larvae are collected concealed in sand and gravel from cold mountain streams at high elevations in British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington. No water quality data are available for a profile.

16. Genus Ecclisomyia Banks

This is a small western montane genus with three North American species. The larvae are restricted to swift mountain streams. We have limited profiles for two species, E. bilera Denning and E. maculosa Banks.

17. Genus Farula Milne

Seven western montane species belong to this genus. Larvae are restricted to clear, cold mountain streams. Their case is constructed of fine sand grains and is extremely long and slender. No water data are available for this genus.

18. Genus Frenesia Betten and Mosely

The two described species of this genus are known only from eastern North America. Although water data is not available for a profile, they are reported only from cold springs and seepage areas where they feed on detritus during the summer and emerge as adults in the fall.

19. Genus Glyphopsyche Banks

Two species, G. irrorata Fab. and G. missouri Ross, are known from North America. The larvae of both species are described. G. irrorata is a northern and western, cold-water species that occurs in marshes and slow streams. G. missouri is a spring species known only from Missouri. We have water data for G. missouri.

20. Genus Goera Curtis

There are six known species of this genus in North America. Although larvae of four of these species have been described, we have only minimal water data available for two species, G. fuscula (Banks) and G. stylata (Ross). The larvae are lotic and are found in "relatively unpolluted" streams. They are the only goerine larvae with branched gills.

21. Genus Goeracea Ross

Two western species of this genus are known, G. genota Ross and G. oregona Denning. Although we have no water quality profiles for this genus, it is known that they are western species, restricted to cold, mountain streams.

22. Genus Goereilla Denning

This monotypic genus known only from Montana and Idaho where it inhabits spring seepage areas where it is found in muck and ooze. We have no water data for this genus.

23. Genus Goerita Ross

This eastern, montane genus has two species, G. semanta Ross and G. betteni Ross. Both are known from cold, mountain streams.

24. Genus Grammotaulius Kolenati

Five North American species of this genus are known. The larvae of one, G. lorettae Denning, is described. The genus is primarily restricted to the western states and has been collected most often from lentic habitats that are rich in plant material. We have no profile for this genus.

25. Genus Grensia Ross

This extremely northern genus has only one species, G. praeterita (Walker). Its distribution is mainly confined to lentic habitats north of the arctic circle. No water data are available for this genus.

26. Genus Halesochila Banks

One species of this genus, H. taylori (Banks), is known only from Region X. The larvae are restricted to lentic habitats and are found in the sediments. No water quality data are available for this species.

27. Genus Hesperophylax Banks

Six species of this genus are known from North America. The larvae occur in both lentic and lotic habitats as well as temporary streams. We have minimal water quality data available for H. designatus (Walker).

28. Genus Homophylax Banks

This is a western, montane genus with ten known species. Larvae are known for only H. andax which is collected from small, cold mountain streams. We have no water data for this genus.

29. Genus Hydatophylax Wallengren

This genus has four North American species. Larvae are generally found in pool areas of small streams, although they are reported from lentic habitats. Larvae are described for two species, H. argus (Harris) and H. hesperus (Banks). We include a minimal profile for H. argus.

30. Genus Imania Martynov

This is a western montane genus in North America with eleven known species. They require cool, highly oxygenated water and are collected from small, cold mountain streams. Larvae are known for four species, although no water quality data are available.

31. Genus Ironoquia Banks

Larvae are described for two of the four North American species of this genus. The larvae occur in temporary pool and streams in eastern North America. Larvae can aestivate in leaf litter to avoid drought. We have profiles for the two described larvae, I. punctatissima (Walker) and I. parvula (Banks).

32. Genus Lenarchus Martynov

Although nine, mostly northern and western species of this genus are known, the larvae for only L. vastus (Hagen) is known. It is collected from lentic waters in small lakes, ponds, and marshes at higher elevations. We have no water quality data for this genus.

33. Genus Lepania Ross

L. cascada Ross is the only known species of this genus. It is known from muck in spring seepage areas in mountainous areas of Region X. Although no water quality data is available for this species, its restricted habitat indicates it is an intolerant species.

34. Genus Leptophylax Banks

Only one species, L. gracilis Banks, is known. Nothing is known of the biology or water quality requirements of the genus as its larvae remain undiscovered.

35. Genus Limnephilus Leach

Members of this, the largest genus of the Limnephilidae, are found throughout the North America in predominantly lentic habitats. Of the 95 known species we have minimal water quality profiles for eleven. Some members of this genus can exploit temporary streams and pools.

36. Genus Manophylax Wiggins

This genus is known only from Idaho where it is known from a small mountainous stream. We have no water data available for M. annulatus Wiggins, its sole representative.

37. Genus Moselyana Denning

M. comosa is the only known representative of this genus. It is collected from muck and organic matter of spring seeps. It is known only from Oregon. We have no water data available for this genus.

38. Genus Nemotaulis Banks

There is one North American species of this genus, N. hostilis (Hagen). Larvae are lentic, and have been collected from lakes and small ponds with dense emergent vegetation. We include minimal water data for this species.

39. Genus Neophylax McLachlan

There are 15 species of this lotic genus in North America and we include water data for eight. Larvae construct cases of small stones with larger stones on each side. Larvae in diapause are often found in clusters on the tops of rocks.

40. Genus Neothremma Banks

The six species of this genus are restricted to the western mountain regions of North America. Larvae are collected from mountain streams. Larval description of only one of the species has been published. We have water quality data on N. alicia Banks.

41. Genus Oligophlebodes Ulmer

Members of this genus are restricted to the western mountain areas of North America. Larvae are described for two of the seven species known. We include water data for O. minuta (Banks) and O. sierra Ross.

42. Genus Onocosmoecus Banks

Approximately six species of this genus occur in North America in quiet, cool water habitats. Larvae are found in deposits of allochthonous detritus and pupate in the sediment. We include data for O. unicolor (Banks) from emergence trap collections. No larval keys are available for this genus.

43. Genus Pedomoecus Ross

P. sierra Ross is the only known representative of this genus which is only collected in mountainous areas of Regions IX and X. We include minimal data for this lotic limnephilid.

44. Genus Phanocelia Banks

The larvae of P. canadensis Banks is unknown, therefore, nothing is known of the water quality requirements of this northern genus.

45. Genus Philarctus McLachlan

There is but one North American species of this genus, P. quaeris (Milne). It is known from small ponds and slow moving streams in the aspen parkland. We have no water data for this species.

46. Genus Philocasca Ross

Larvae of two of the six North American species of this genus are described. One species, P. demita, is known only from terrestrial collections. The genus is apparently restricted to spring stream habitats in the western, mountain states.

47. Genus Platycentropus Ulmer

There are three eastern species of this genus in North America. The larvae of only one, P. radiatus (Say), is described. The larvae are apparently quite tolerant of high temperatures. We have a limited profile for P. radiatus.

48. Genus Pseudostenophylax Martynov

There are three eastern species and one western species of this genus in North America. We include profiles of one eastern, P. uniformis (Betten) and one western, P. edwardsi (Banks), species. Larvae occur in shallow streams and are able to burrow into sand and gravel to avoid dessication during intermittent flow.

49. Genus Psychoglypha Ross

Although fifteen species of this genus are known, only P. subborealis (Banks) is described. We have water quality data for three additional species. The genus is primarily western and montane, with the exception of P. subborealis which is northern. Larvae appear to be restricted to cool water highly oxygenated lentic or lotic habitats.

50. Genus Psychoronia Banks

Two species of this genus are known from Colorado and New Mexico. Larvae of one species, P. costalis(Banks), is described. It is known from a mountain stream at high elevation. We have no water data for this genus.

51. Genus Pycnopsyche Banks

This is probably the most commonly encountered limnephilid genus east of the Rocky Mountains. There are sixteen known species and we include water quality data available for eleven. Most larvae appear to be restricted to cool, rather slow moving streams of the Temperate Deciduous Forest.

52. Genus Rossiana Denning

One species, R. montana Denning, is known from Region X. Larvae occur in cold mountain streams. We have no water data for this species.

Allocosmoecus partitus Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, ID, OR, WA

(275) SMALL COOL STREAMS

156

SOURCE		1	2	1																	NOTES OR RANGES	
PARAMETERS		0	4	7	3																	
		6	1	5	5																	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X																		
	ADULT			X																		
	LAKE/POND	X		X																		MARSH
	RIVER		X																			
	STREAM			X																		
	SPRING																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS		X																			
	EPIBENTHIC ON																					
	EMBENTHIC IN																					
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																					
	EPI PHYTIC PLANT																					
HOME	OTHER																					
	RETREAT BUILDER																					
	CASE MAKER	X	X																			STEMS OR TWIGS
DIET	FREE LIVING																					
	CARNIVORE																					
	HERBIVORE		X																			
	OMNIVORE																					
	DETRITIVORE																					
	TURBIDITY																					
TEMP.	CURRENT																					
	EUTHERMAL >30C																					0 - 22
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C		X																			
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C		X																			
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																					
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																					
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0		X																			5.9
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0		X																			8.4
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																					
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																					
	MG/L																					
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																					
	TOTAL																					
	NITRATES																					
	NITRITES																					
	AMMONIA																					
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																					
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL	X																				SEE COMMENTS
	SEASONAL L		X																			JUNE
	DISTRIBUTION A																					
	REGION I	X																				
	REGION II	X																				
	REGION III																					
	REGION IV																					
	REGION V	X																				
	REGION VI																					
	REGION VII																					
REGION VIII	X																					
REGION IX																						
REGION X																						

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., CO, MN, NH, NY, N.W. TERR., ONT.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (41) MILLIMOLES/M³ HCO₃ 560 - 8100;
 SO₄ 70 - 340; Cl <10 - 300; N 9.2 - 98; P <0.05 - 3.4; Si 31 - 270; IN MOLES/M³
 Ca 0.17 - 2.2; Mg 0.07 - 0.79; Na 0.01 - 0.5; K 0.01 - 0.06; O₂ 0.04 - 0.37

(106) VERY SIMILAR TO *Sordida* BUT FOUND AT HIGHER ALTITUDES OR FARTHER NORTH

(135) COLLECTED IN LAKES WITH AND WITHOUT SUMMER O₂ DEFICIT

Chyrandra centralis (Banks)

158

Discosmoecus gilvipes (Hagen)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, ID, NV, OR, WA

159

	SOURCE													NOTES OR RANGES
		5	7	1	4	2	4	6	7	2	8	5		
GENERAL HABITAT	PARAMETERS													
	LARVAE	X			X		X		X					
	ADULT	X	X	X	X		X							
	LAKE/POND	X			X									
	RIVER													
	STREAM	X		X		X	X	X						
	SPRING													
	TEMP. WATERS													
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON							X						
	EMBENTHIC IN													
	EPI LITHIC ROCK							X						
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT													
	OTHER													
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER													
	CASE MAKER			X				X						ROCK FRAGMENTS & SOMETIMES WITH PLANT MATERIAL
	FREELIVING													
DIET	CARNIVORE													
	HERBIVORE													
	OMNIVORE													
	DETRITIVORE							X						
	TURBIDITY	X												0.2 - 3.6
	CURRENT	X												71 CM/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C													3 - 13.5
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C													
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X				X								
	STENOTHERMAL <5C													
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5													
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0													
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0	X												7.3 - 7.6
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5													
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.													
	MG/L													
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.													
	TOTAL	X												53 - 58
	NITRATES													
	NITRITES	X												0.01 - 0.05
	AMMONIA													
PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO	X												0.2 - 0.57
	TOTAL													
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L													
	A	X	X	X	X		X							APRIL - AUGUST
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	REGION I													
	REGION II													
	REGION III													
	REGION IV													
	REGION V													
	REGION VI													
	REGION VII													
	REGION VIII		X	X			X							
	REGION IX													
	REGION X	X	X	X		X								

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., ALB., CO, MT, OR, WA, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 41.2 - 48.8;
SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; Ca 5.9 - 8; SOLIDS 90 - 114

(72, 10, 68) ELEVATION 4400 - 10,700 FT

(144) COLLECTED WITH EMERGENCE TRAPS, TEMPERATURE OF WATER DURING EMERGENCE 8 - 8.2 C,
AND DURING ENTIRE YEAR 3 - 9 C

(68) SWIFT FLOWING, SHALLOW, NARROW MOUNTAIN STREAM

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MO

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (13) SPEC. COND. 145 - 310; COLIFORMS 16 - 72/100 ML; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 69 - 176; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0; Ca 45 - 95; Mg 24 - 81; Si 5.4; Fe 0.08; Mn 0.00; Na 1.4; K 1.3; SO_4 5.4; Cl 1.4; F 0.1

Hesperophylax designatus (Walker)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, ME, MI, MN, NH, NY, NOVA SCOTIA, ONT., WI

163

Hydatophylax argus (Harris)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 240; Cl 35 - 75; TOT. COLIFORMS 3/100 ML

Ironoquia parvula (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NH, NJ, NY, NEW BRUNS., OH, PA.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (105) SPEC. COND. 77.7 - 131.61;
HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 31.8 - 49.4; SO₄ 10.9 - 23.7; Cl 0.000 - 50.76; Ca 6.27 - 11.09;
Mg 3.44 - 6.56; Na 2.89 - 6.09; K 1.13 - 3.02; Fe 0.405 - 4.31; Mn 0.054 - 1.87;
Zn 0.000 - 0.035; Cr 0.000 - 0.005; Cu 0.007 - 0.012; Pb 0.003 - 0.005; Cd 0.000 -
0.002; Hg 0.000 - 0.003; B 0.01 - 0.016

Ironoquia punctatissima (Walker)

166

Limnephilus alberta Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALBERTA

167

Limnephilus consocius Walker

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, ME, MI, NH, NY, OH, ONT., WI

(171) LC50 TO EXPOSURE TO TFM (3 TRIFLUOROMETHYL - 4 - NITROPHENOL) AT 24 HR. WAS GREATER THAN 39.0 MG/L, AND AT 96 HR. ALSO GREATER THAN 39.0 MG/L.

MEAN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CONDITIONS OF TEST DILUTION WATER. ALKALINITY as CaCO_3 179; Ca 152; TOT. C 39; Cl 2.8; SPEC. COND. 397; HARDNESS as CaCO_3 211; Fe 0.2; NO_3 1.32; NO_2 4.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$; P 0.01; Na 2.4; TOT. SOLIDS 231; SO_4 15.0

Limnephilus externus Hagen

Limnephilus frijole Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, ID, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA

170

Limnephilus janus Ross

Limnephilus indivisus (Walker)

Limnephilus lunonus Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, N.W. TERR., OR, WA

173

Limnephilus morrisoni Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, NV, OR

174

SOURCE		2	1	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		0	1	2																	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE		X																		
	ADULT	X		X																	
	LAKE/POND																				
	RIVER																				
	STREAM		X																		
	SPRING																				
	TEMP. WATERS																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																				
	EMBENTHIC IN																				
	EPILITHIC ROCK																				
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																				
	OTHER																				
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																				
	CASE MAKER																				
	FREELIVING																				
DIET	CARNIVORE																				
	HERBIVORE																				
	OMNIVORE																				
	DETRITIVORE																				
TURBIDITY																					
CURRENT																					
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																				
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																				
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																				
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																				
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																				
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																				
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0																				
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																				
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																				
	MG/L																				
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																				
	TOTAL																				
	NITRATES																				
	NITRITES																				
	AMMONIA																				
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																				
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L																				
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X																		APRIL - JULY
	REGION I	X																			
	REGION II	X																			
	REGION III																				
	REGION IV																				
	REGION V	X																			
	REGION VI																				
	REGION VII																				
	REGION VIII		X																		
REGION IX																					
REGION X	X																				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, ME, MA, NH, NY, NEWFOUNDLAND, ONT.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (122) MEAN TEMPERATURE AT WHICH 50% OF TEST ORGANISMS DIED AFTER 96 HOUR EXPOSURE IN LAB = 24.75 C

Limnephilus rhombicus (Linn.)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (132) NO₃ + NO₂ 1.2 - 3.9; ORG. N 1.21 - 3.93; TOT. SOLIDS 193 - 240; Cl 16 - 36
(105) SEEMED TO DECREASE IN NUMBERS DUE TO POLLUTION AND WARMING OF STREAM

Limnephilus submonilifer (Walker)

(265) VERY COMMON NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA. ADULTS OFTEN RANGE CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES FROM LARVAL HABITAT: ABLE TO COLONIZE SMALL AND TEMPORARY POOLS.

Nemotaulis hastilis (Hagen)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., MI, MA, MN, MANIT., NH, NY, NEW FOUND.,
N.W. TERR, SASK., WI BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OREGON TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND SOUTH TO NEW
ENGLAND AND MICHIGAN

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (135) 'COLLECTED IN LAKE WITH NO
SUMMER DEFICIT OF O₂

Neophylax consimilis Betten

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC

179

Neophylax concinnus (Vorhies)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, KY, MI, NY, OH, ONT., VA, WI

(234) FOUND ABOVE, BUT NOT BELOW, STUDY RESERVOIR

Neophylax fuscus (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MO, MI, NH, VA

181

Neophylax occidentis Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, ID, NV, OR

(10) ELEVATION 1700 FT

Neophylax oligius Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NEWFOUNDLAND, OH, SC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167, 231) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 250; TOT. COLIFORMS 3 - 323/100 ML; SPEC. COND. 25.5 - 42; Cl 30 - 75; CO₃ 10 - 20; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 4 - 13 METERS; ELEVATION 253 - 310 METERS
(231) MAY HAVE LOWER ELEVATION PREFERENCE THAN OTHER *Neophyllax* SPECIES

Neophylax ornatus Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC, QUE., SC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (244, 231) SPEC. COND. 8 - 29; PHTH.
ACIDITY as CaCO_3 2 - 5; TOT. HARDNESS 7 - 24; SO_4 ND - 5.8
(231) ELEVATION 567 - 960 METERS

Neothremma alicia Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, CO, MT, OR, UT

187

Oligophlebodes minuta (Banks)

188

Oligophlebodes sierra Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, CO, MT, NV, OR, UT, WY

189

Onocosmoecus unicolor (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: N.W. TERR., OR, WA

(6) ELEVATION 500 FT

Platycentropus radiatus (Say)

192

	SOURCE											NOTES OR RANGES
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	PARAMETERS	7	0	5	9	2	5					
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X	X					
	ADULT	X	X			X						
	LAKE/POND											
	RIVER			X								
	STREAM	X	X			X	X					
	SPRING											
	TEMP. WATERS	X	X			X	X					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON	X	X			X						
	EMBENTHIC IN					X						
	EPI LITHIC ROCK	X	X									
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT	X	X									
	OTHER					X						
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER											SAND OR GRAVEL
	CASE MAKER	X	X			X	X					SMALL ROCK FRAGMENTS
	FREELIVING											
DIET	CARNIVORE											
	HERBIVORE	X			X							
	OMNIVORE											
	DETRITIVORE	X										
	TURBIDITY		X									0.6 - 23 NTU
	CURRENT											
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C											4.8 - 23
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X		X								
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X		X	X							
	STENOTHERMAL <5C	X										
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5											
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0		X									6.3
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0		X									8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5											
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.											
	MG/L											
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.											
	TOTAL											
	NITRATES			X								0.05 - 0.18
	NITRITES											
	AMMONIA											
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO			X								<0.02 - 0.03
	TOTAL			X								0.02 - 0.86
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L	X			X	X						APRIL - JUNE
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X									MARCH - JUNE
	REGION I											
	REGION II											
	REGION III											
	REGION IV											
	REGION V											
	REGION VI											
	REGION VII											
	REGION VIII											
	REGION IX	X				X						
	REGION X	X	X		X	X						

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, OR, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 36 - 118; TOT. KJ. N 0.05 - 0.22; TOT. RESIDUE 59.2 - 100.8; TOT. ORG. C 0.6 - 4.7; Ca-Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 21 - 51; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 0 - 4; Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.63; Ca 6.0 - 14; Mg 1.4 - 3.9; Na 3.0 - 8.2; K 0.4 - 0.8; HCO₃ 30 - 57; SO₄ 3.0 - 9.0; F 0 - 0.6; Cl 1.2 - 8.5; B 0. ELEVATION 660 - 880 FT.

Pseudostenophylax uniformis (Betten)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (231) SPEC. COND. 9.2 - 11.9; CO₃
10 - 15; SO₄ 0 - 5; ELEVATION 518 - 960 METERS
(168) WATER LEVEL SELDOM EXCEEDED 8 CM

Psychoglypha avigo (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 41.2 - 48.8;
SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; Ca 5.9 - 8; MEAN DEPTH 21.3 CM; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 30.5 M
(6) ELEVATION 700 FT

Psychoglypha schmidt Nimmo

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALBERTA

197

SOURCE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523</
--------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

WA STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AK, ALB., BRIT. COL., ME, MI, NH, NY, ONT., UT,
MAINE TO ALASKA AND SOUTH TO CALIFORNIA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) HARDNESS as CaCO_3 41.2 - 48.8; SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; Ca 5.9 - 8. SMALL SIZE LARVAE FOUND CLOSER TO SHORE

(144) SPECIMENS COLLECTED WITH EMERGENT TRAPS, WATER TEMPERATURE DURING EMERGENCE
4.7 - 8.4 °C AND THROUGHOUT ENTIRE YEAR = 3 - 9 °C

Pycnopsyche apicalis (Banks)

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: QUEBEC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Pycnopsyche circularis (Provancher)

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NH

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Pycnopsyche divergens (Walker)

		SOURCE	1	1	1																			NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	5	7	6																			
		LARVAE	X																					
		ADULT	X	X	X																			
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																						
		RIVER																						
		STREAM			X																			
		SPRING																						
SPECIFIC HABITAT		TEMP. WATERS																						
		EPIBENTHIC ON																						
		EMBENTHIC IN																						
		EPILITHIC ROCK																						
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																						
		OTHER																						
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																						
		CASE MAKER	X																					
		FREELIVING																						
DIET		CARNIVORE																						
		HERBIVORE																						
		OMNIVORE																						
		DETRITIVORE																						
		TURBIDITY																						
		CURRENT																						
TEMP.		EUTHERMAL >30C																						0 - 17.5
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X																					
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																					
		STENOTHERMAL <5C	X																					
		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5	X																					4.6
PH		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0	X																					6.4
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0																						
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																						
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	X																					ALMOST COMPLETE
		MG/L																						
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		ALKALINITY PPTH.																						
		TOTAL																						
		NITRATES																						
		NITRITES																						
		AMMONIA																						
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																						
		TOTAL																						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L																					
			A																					
		REGION I	X	X																				
		REGION II	X																					
		REGION III																						
		REGION IV																						
		REGION V	X																					
		REGION VI																						
		REGION VII																						
		REGION VIII																						
		REGION IX																						
	REGION X																							

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NH, NY, OH

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS:

Pycnopsyche flavata (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (244) SO₄ ND - 5.8; PHTH. ACIDITY
as CaCO₃ 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 7 - 28; SPEC. COND. 8 - 51
(231) ELEVATION 736 - 823 METERS

Pycnopsyche gentilis (McLachlan)

203

Pycnopsyche guttifer (Walker)

204

Pycnopsyche scabripennis (Rambur)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 231) SPEC. COND. 8.7 - 33; SO₄ 0 - 7.5; CO₃ 2 - 70; Ca 0.470 - 1.077; Mg 0.213 - 0.648; Na 0.639 - 1.125; K 0.431 - 0.616 (169) ASSOCIATED WITH TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS BIOME. IN EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION, SHOWED PREFERENCE FOR BURROWING IN 4 - 16 MILLIMETER PEBBLES.

Pycnopsyche sonso (Milne)

Pycnopsyche subfasciata (Say)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, GA, IL, MI, MN, NY, PA, SD, WI

209

MOLANNIDAE

The hooded cases and distinctive hind tarsi make it easy to distinguish the larvae of this small family of caddisflies. There are only two genera of seven species found in North America. The larvae are restricted to lentic habitats or very slow moving sand-bottomed waters of rivers, streams, and springs. The larvae are apparently omniverous. We include minimal water quality profiles for only two species of the genus Molanna.

1. Genus Molanna Curtis

Larvae of this genus seem to be restricted to cooler waters of lakes or fairly cool, slow moving waters over gravel or sand. The larvae are able to bury themselves into the substrate for pupation and their sand cases are very hard to discern as the case with its hooded projection covers the entire larvae when viewed from above.

2. Genus Molannodes McLachlan

Only one species occurs in this genus in North America and the larvae are not known. In Europe and Asia the larvae are collected from lakes and from calm waters of slow rivers where the substrate consists of sand and/or sand, silt, and detritus.

Molanna blenda Sibley

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, IL, NY, OH, QUE., TN, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (232) SO₄ 0.0 - 7.5

(135) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 9.0 - 25.5; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ 0 - 0.1; SPEC. COND. 17 - 40

(275) CONFINED TO SMALL COLD SPRINGS

(232) EMERGENCE PROBABLY THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR

Molanna tryphena Betten

ODONTOCERIDAE

This family is represented in North America by fourteen species belonging to six genera. We include profiles for four species of three genera. Members of this family are quite local in distribution and are restricted to lotic waters. Larvae are for the most part, burrowers and may be collected from deposits of gravel, sand or silt. Their cases are of sand grains or small stones curved and tapered. At times, pupae of Psilotreta can be found in large numbers on the underside of rocks. With the exception of Marilia, the family appears to be restricted to cool, highly oxygenated waters.

1. Genus Marilia Müller

Only two species, M. nobsca Milne and M. flexulosa Ulmer, are known from the United States. Larvae are primarily in small streams in the southwest, although they are reported from Ontario. We have no water data for members of this genus.

2. Genus Namamyia Banks

Positive larval association is not made for this genus, though larvae thought to be of N. plutonis have been collected from Oregon and California. The larvae are taken from gravel substrates in cool streams. We have no water data for this genus.

3. Genus Nerophilis Banks

N. californicus (Hagen) is the sole member of this genus. It is reported only from California and Oregon where it is collected from sand and silt deposits in cool streams. We include a minimal profile for this species.

4. Genus Parthina Denning

Two western species, P. linea Denning and P. vierra Denning are the sole representatives of this genus. They are collected from cold springs. Notes on the restricted habitat and distribution are the only water data available for these species.

5. Genus Pseudogoera Carpenter

One species, P. singularis Carpenter, is the sole member of this genus. Larvae are collected from moss growing on rocks below small waterfalls in Region IV. Larvae are restricted to small, cold streams. We include a minimal profile for this species.

6. Genus Psilotreta Banks

Only one of the seven North American species of this genus is described though we include data for two species based on associated material. Larvae frequently pupate enmasse beneath rocks. The genus is restricted to cool, lotic habitats.

Nerophilus californicus (Hagen)

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, NC, SC

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 250) SPEC. COND. 8.7 - 25; SO₄ 0 - 3; Ca 0.470 - 1.077; Mg 0.213 - 0.648; K 0.431 - 0.616; Na 0.639 - 1.125
(275) OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL WATERFALLS

Psilotreta indecisa (Walker)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OH, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167) ' FREE CO₂ 0 - 8.5; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 115 - 240; Cl 30 - 75; MEAN WIDTH 4 - 10 METERS
(141) SITE FLOW SEVERELY AFFECTED BY HYDROELECTRIC DAM UPSTREAM.

Psilotreta rossi

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC

218

PHILOPOTAMIDAE

This net spinning family is represented by three genera and forty species in the United States. The sack-like larval nets are extremely fine and the larvae feed by brushing fine particulate matter from the net with their t-shaped labrum. Larvae are restricted to areas of slow current in rivers and streams. Larvae are poorly known with only eight having been described. We include profiles for four species.

1. Genus Chimarra Stephens

The larvae of five species belonging to this genus, which has approximately 17 species in the United States, are described. We include data on two of them. The genus is restricted to lotic habitats and frequently inhabits warmer, slow moving rivers and streams.

2. Genus Dolophilodes Ulmer

There are eight species of this genus known north of Mexico. They are restricted to lotic habitats and are quite often collected near the headwaters of small streams. The adults of one species, D. distinctus (Walker), are often times brachypterous, especially during the colder months. The larvae of this species is the only North American representative of this genus that is described. We include a profile for this species.

3. Genus Wormaldia McLachlan

This genus has thirteen species in the United States, most of which are western. The larvae of two eastern species are described. We include a profile for one of these, W. moesta (Banks). The larvae are known from spring fed brooks and relatively clear, cool rivers and streams.

	SOURCE	2	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1		NOTES OR RANGES
		0	6	6	2	3	3	6	1	9	4	7	2	5	7	7	5	5	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			
	ADULT	X	X	X				X			X				X	X	X	X	
	LAKE/POND																		
	RIVER				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	STREAM									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	SPRING	X																	
	TEMP. WATERS																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON							X					X			X			
	EMBENTHIC IN																		
	EPI LITHIC ROCK							X								X			
	EPI PHYTIC PLANT												X			X			
	OTHER							X											SAND
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER	X											X			X			
	CASE MAKER																		
	FREELIVING																		
DIET	CARNIVORE																		
	HERBIVORE																		
	OMNIVORE															X			
	DETRITIVORE																		
	TURBIDITY					X	X										X		0.5 - 4.9
	CURRENT							X							X				0.05 - 2.51 FT/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																		0 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X	X						X	X			X		
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C					X	X						X				X		
	STENOTHERMAL <5C												X				X		
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																		
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0						X							X			X		5.9
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0					X	X												8.3
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																		
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.					X	X							X		X			66 - 130
	MG/L				X	X	X	X									X		6.5 - 13.4
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.					X											X		0 - 6.7
	TOTAL					X	X	X						X					3.2 - 228
	NITRATES					X	X	X									X		0.1 - 0.6
	NITRITES					X	X										X		0.000 - 0.005
	AMMONIA					X	X	X											0.1 - 0.7
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO					X	X	X				X					X		0.0 - 0.55
	TOTAL				X	X	X	X											0.03 - 0.24
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L				X	X	X	X						X	X				JAN. - DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X	X				X		X					X	X			MARCH - NOVEMBER
	REGION I	X	X		X	X													
	REGION II	X	X																
	REGION III	X							X										
	REGION IV	X							X					X					
	REGION V	X						X	X					X					
	REGION VI	X														X			
	REGION VII				X	X													
	REGION VIII																		
	REGION IX																		
	REGION X																		

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, FL, IL, IN, KY; MA, ME, MN, MO, NC, NH, NY, NOVA SCOTIA, OH, ONT., PA, QUE., TN, VA, WV, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (12, 13, 113, 146, 62, 167, 135)
 SPEC. COND. 42 - 425; BOD 1.5 - 3.0; COD 2 - 38; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.1; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9 - 250; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 37.6 - 39.2; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 400/1-0 ML; SUSP. SOLIDS 28; DISS. SOLIDS 274; FREE CO₂ 0.01 - 10.0; TOT. KJ. N 0.26; Ca 82 - 116; Mg 61 109; Si 4.4 - 7.3; Fe 0' - 0.26; Mn 0.00 - 0.38; Na 1.0 - 2.4; K 0.8; SO₄ 0.2 - 14; Cl 2.0 - 120; F 0.04 - 0.7; Cd 0.003 - 0.01; Pb 0.03 - 0.035; Zn 0.01 - 0.09; Ni 0.02 - 0.63; Cu 0.01; Al 0.005 - 0.05; Cr 0.003

(189) FOUND IN STREAMS WITH BOTH RELATIVELY HIGH AND LOW NUTRIENT CONCENTRATIONS

(277) STATISTICALLY SHOWED PREFERENCE FOR: SUBSTRATE STONES GREATER 5 CM DIAMETER; HIGH MOSS VOLUME; CURRENT 20 - 40 CM/S; AND DEPTHS GREATER THAN 10 CM

(141) CURRENT AND FLOW AFFECTED BY UPSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC DAM

(12) CLASSIFIED AS SENSITIVE TO POLLUTION

(234) FOUND BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW RESERVOIR UNDER STUDY

	SOURCE	2	3	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1		NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	0	6	1	3	8	3	2	6	1	8	1	9	4	7	4	7	5	4	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X		
	ADULT	X	X													X	X	X		
	LAKE/POND																			
	RIVER				X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	
	STREAM	X											X	X			X	X		
	SPRING																	X		
	TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON										X									
	EMBENTHIC IN																			
	EPI LITHIC ROCK										X									
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
	OTHER											X								SAND
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER	X																		
	CASE MAKER																			
	FREELIVING																			
DIET	CARNIVORE																			
	HERBIVORE																			
	OMNIVORE																			
	DETRITIVORE																			
	TURBIDITY					X	X	X				X							X	2.1 - 51
TEMP.	CURRENT											X								0.17 - 1.28 FT/S
	EUTHERMAL >30C						X													0 - 31
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C			X	X	X	X	X								X	X		X	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C			X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X		X	
	STENOTHERMAL <5C			X	X	X											X			
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0			X			X									X			X	5.9
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0			X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X		X	
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5			X																8.9
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.				X	X	X										X		X	62 - 158
	MG/L				X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X	3.5 - 14.8
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.				X	X														0 - 8
	TOTAL				X	X	X		X	X							X	X	X	2 - 232
	NITRATES				X	X		X	X	X									X	<0.1 - 3.6
	NITRITES				X	X	X	X												0.000 - 0.085
	AMMONIA				X	X	X	X	X										X	0.01 - 5.5
PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO				X	X		X	X	X										0.0 - 2.6
	TOTAL					X	X	X											X	0.06 - 4.44
	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION L				X	X	X	X	X	X										JAN. - DEC.
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	DISTRIBUTION A		X							X						X			X	APRIL - OCTOBER
	REGION I	X	X				X												X	
	REGION II	X																		
	REGION III	X												X						
	REGION IV	X												X			X			
	REGION V	X						X	X	X	X							X		
	REGION VI	X																	X	
	REGION VII	X			X	X			X											
	REGION VIII																			
	REGION IX																			
REGION X																				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IL, IN, KY, MA, ME, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, NH, NY, N.W. TERR., OH, OK, ONT., PA, TX, VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (41) IN MILLIMOLES/M³ HCO₃ 560 - 8100; SO₄ 70 - 340; Cl LESS THAN 10 - 300; N 9.2 - 9.8; P LESS THAN 0.05 - 3.4; Si 31 - 270; IN MOLES/M³ Ca 0.17 - 2.2; Mg 0.07 - 0.79; Na 0.01 - 0.5; K 0.01 - 0.06; O₂ 0.04 - 0.37

(13, 98, 113, 132, 146, 148, 244, 167, 114) SPEC. COND. 8 - 1250; COLIFORMS 2 - 2300 PER 100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI LESS THAN 2 - 410/100 ML; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 8 - 298; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 31.2 - 195; Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 2 - 51; DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0 - 0.6; PPTH. ACIDITY 2 - 5; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; COLOR 0 - 10; BOD 7 - 36; COD 0 - 86; TOT. SOLIDS 178 - 193; ORGANIC N 0.55 - 1.21; Si 0.0 - 12.6; SO₄ 0 - 50; Cl 2.8 - 120; Fe 0.0 - 2.0; Mn 0.0 - 0.5; Na 0.7 - 52.8; K 0.9 - 4.9; F 0.0 - 1.4; Cd 0.005 - 0.02; Pb 0.025 - 0.200; Zn 0.01 - 0.09; Ni 0.02 - 0.11; Cu 0.005 - 0.02; Al 0.005 - 0.05; Cr 0.003 - 0.008

(171) LC₅₀ OF 3-TRIFLUROMETHYL-4-NITROPHENOL (TFM) AT 24 HR. = 3.8 MG/L, AT 96 HR. = 2.8 MG/L

(141) FLOW AFFECTED BY HYDROELECTRIC DAM UPSTREAM

Dolophilodes distinctus (Walker)

222

Wormalidia moesta (Banks)

223

PHRYGANEIDAE

This tube case making family contains some of the largest and most colorful caddisflies in North America. Larvae of this family have been collected in a wide variety of habitats from shallow streams to lakes up to 100 meters deep. They are primarily restricted to quiet waters or pools when found in lotic habitats. There are nine genera with twenty-seven known species in North America. We include water quality data for eight species. Most larvae are at least partially predacious during later instars.

1. Genus Agrypnia Curtis

There are nine species of this genus in North America. The larvae of four have been described. The genus is mostly northern in distribution. Larvae are found primarily in slow moving waters or rivers or streams or lentic habitats. The tube case is constructed of spirally arranged leaf and bark pieces. We include some water quality data on three species.

2. Genus Banksiola Martynov

Five, primarily eastern, species of this genus are known from the United States. Larvae are known for three of these species, and we include data on one, B. crotchi Banks. The larvae are often found in marsh habitats with a large amount of organic matter and very slow moving or calm waters. The larvae of this genus have very distinctive colored bands on their meso- and metanotum.

3. Genus Fabria Milne

There are two species assigned to this genus in North America. The larvae of only one, F. inornata (Banks), is known. It has been collected in lentic habitats from mats of Ceratophyllum and Potamogeton. We have no water quality data for this genus.

4. Genus Hagenella Martynov

No larvae have definitely been associated in North America for this genus. It has only one representative, H. canadensis (Banks), known from the United States. We have no water quality data for this genus.

5. Genus Oligostomis Kolenati

Two northeastern species of this genus are known from the United States. We include a minimal profile for O. paradalis (Walker). Larvae occur in small, cool streams in deciduous forests. The adults of this genus are among the most strikingly colored caddisflies.

6. Genus Oligotrichia Rambur

Only one representative of this genus, O. lapponica (Hagen), occurs in North America. It is limited in distribution to Region X and is only known from western Alaska. We have no water quality data available for this genus.

7. Genus Phryganea Linnaeus

There are two species of this genus known from the United States. We include minimal water quality data on P. cinerea Walker. The larvae inhabit marshes and lake bottoms and make spiral plant cases. No characters are known to distinguish the larvae of P. cinerea from P. sayi Milne.

8. Genus Ptilostomis Kolenati

Larvae for all four North American species of this genus are known, but diagnostic characters are not found to separate the species. P. ocellifera is described, and we include a profile for this species. Larvae are known primarily from quiet water habitats and are collected in springs, rivers, streams, and temporary pools. Three of the four species are northern in distribution with only P. postica (Walker) being recorded as far south as Region IV.

9. Genus Yphria Milne

This monotypic, largely predaceous genus is represented by Y. californica Banks. It is known from small, western rivers and streams where it is found among the accumulated detritus. We include minimal water quality data for this species.

Agrypnia colorata (Hagen)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., N.W. TERR., NEW FOUND., SASK.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (265) TRANSCONTINENTAL IN NORTHERN
AND MONTANE AREAS

Agropyria improba (Hagen)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (41) MILLIMOL/M³ Zn 0.02 - 0.92;
Cu 0.3 - 0.74; Pb 0.01 - 0.73; Cd <0.01
(135) COLLECTED IN LAKE WITH NO SUMMER DEFICIT IN O₂
(265) TRANSCONTINENTAL IN NORTHERN AND MONTANE AREAS OF NORTH AMERICA

Agrypnia pagetana Curtis

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., MANIT., N.W. TERR.

(264) THROUGHOUT NORTHERN PORTIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Banksiola crotchii Banks

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OH, NEW FOUNDLAND, OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (264) TRANSCONTINENTAL EXCEPT ALASKA
(135) COLLECTED IN LAKE WITH NO SUMMER DEFICIT IN O₂

Phryganeidae

Oligostomis paradalis (Walker)

		2	1	2	2											NOTES OR RANGES	
SOURCE		1	3	6	7												
PARAMETERS		0	6	8	4	5											
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X											
	ADULT	X	X														
	LAKE/POND																
	RIVER																
	STREAM		X	X	X												
	SPRING																
	TEMP. WATERS																
	SPECIFIC HABITAT																
EPIBENTHIC ON				X													
EMBENTHIC IN																	
EPI LITHIC ROCK																	
EPIPHYTIC PLANT				X													
OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																
	CASE MAKER				X												
	FREELIVING																
DIET	CARNIVORE																
	HERBIVORE																
	OMNIVORE				X												
	DETRITIVORE																
TURBIDITY																	
CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																1 - 15
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C			X													
	STENOTHERMAL <5C			X													
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0																
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																
	MG/L																
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																
	TOTAL																
	NITRATES																
	NITRITES																
	AMMONIA																
PHOSPHORUS	ORTHO																
	TOTAL																
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L				X												OCTOBER
	A																
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	REGION I	X	X														
	REGION II	X															
	REGION III																
	REGION IV																
	REGION V																
	REGION VI																
	REGION VII																
	REGION VIII																
	REGION IX																
	REGION X																

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NH, NY, NOVA SCOTIA, QUE., ONT.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (264) EASTERN CANADA AND NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES; IN SMALL COOL STREAMS

Phryganea cinerea Walker

231

Ptilostomis ocellifera (Walker)

232

Yphria californica (Banks)

		SOURCE	2	2																	NOTES OR RANGES	
		PARAMETERS	5	6	7																	
		LARVAE	X	X	X																	
		ADULT	X	X																		
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																				
		RIVER	X																			
		STREAM		X	X																	
		SPRING																				
		TEMP. WATERS																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON			X																	
		EMBENTHIC IN																				
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																				
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																				
		OTHER																				
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																				
		CASE MAKER		X	X																	
		FREELIVING																				
DIET		CARNIVORE			X																	
		HERBIVORE																				
		OMNIVORE																				
		DETRITIVORE																				
	TURBIDITY		X																		0.2 - 3.6	
TEMP.		CURRENT		X																		71 CM/S
		EUTHERMAL >30C																				6 - 20.6
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C		X																		
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X	X																		
		STENOTHERMAL <5C																				
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																				
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																				
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																			7.3 - 7.6
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																				
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT. MG/L																				
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		ALKALINITY PHTH. TOTAL	X																			53 - 58
		NITRATES	X																			0.01 - 0.05
		NITRITES																				
		AMMONIA																				
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL	X																			0.2 - 0.57
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L		X																	JUNE
			A	X	X																	JUNE - JULY
		REGION I																				
		REGION II																				
		REGION III																				
		REGION IV																				
		REGION V																				
		REGION VI																				
		REGION VII																				
		REGION VIII																				
		REGION IX		X	X																	
		REGION X	X	X																		

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED:CA, OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) HARDNESS as CaCO_3 41.2 - 48.8;
SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; Ca 5.9 - 8; MEAN DEPTH 21.3 CM; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 30.5 M
(266) RESTRICTED TO MORE QUIET, MARGINAL POOLS AND DEEPER PORTIONS OF STREAM, ELEVATION
5000 - 6000 FT

POLYCENTROPODIDAE

These net-spinning caddisflies are represented by seven genera and approximately seventy species in the United States. All utilize nets to enhance their capture of foods from a fixed retreat. There is great diversity of net structure in this family. Larvae are found in both lentic and lotic habitats. They are the predominant net-spinners in calm waters and often times are found in great numbers. Larvae are not described for the genus Cernotina in the United States. We have profiles for a species of five of the remaining six genera.

1. Genus Cernotina Ross

Although seven species of this genus are known from North America, the larvae remain undescribed. Therefore, no water quality data are available for species of this genus.

2. Genus Cyrnellus Banks

Only one eastern species, C. fraternus (Banks), is known from this genus. It is probably the most commonly collected caddisfly from large, warm water rivers and reservoirs in the southeast. It is also known from smaller rivers, streams and lakes. The species seems to be fairly tolerant to mild forms of pollution.

3. Genus Neureclipsis McLachlan

Larvae of this genus are known for their distinctive trumpet-shaped net. Larvae of two of the five species known from the United States are described. We include a profile of N. crepuscularis (Walker), a predominantly large river species. The larvae are restricted to slow moving lotic habitats.

4. Genus Nyctiophylax Brauer

Areas of reduced current in streams and lakes provide habitat for the three described larvae of this genus. We include water data for N. moestus Banks and five other species are known from North America. Larvae live in an open-ended silken tube and are predaceous.

5. Genus Phylocentropus Banks

Five eastern species of this genus occur in the United States. Larvae are known for three of these, and we include water data for one, Phylocentropus placidus Banks. Larvae burrow into the sand where they construct branching silken tubes to the surface to channel water past a capture net. The larvae are most frequently collected along the margins of sandy streams or lakes.

6. Genus Polycentropus Curtis

This is the largest polentropodid genus in North America with approximately forty species found in the United States. Larval keys are lacking for the genus, although the larvae of six species are described. The larvae are found in slow moving current or lentic waters where they build a tube net with a funnel for prey capture. They maintain themselves in this retreat until a prey comes along, then they rush out to capture the organism. We include water data for only one species, P. cinereus (Hagen).

7. Genus Polyplectropus Ulmer

Only two species, P. charlesi (Ross) and P. proditus (Edwards), of this genus are known from the United States. They are collected from rocks in small, cool streams in Region VI. We have no water data for this genus.

	SOURCE	2	2	2	2	1	1	1										NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	1	6	4	7	5	2	7	6									
	LARVAE	0	1	5	5	3	4	7										
GENERAL HABITAT	ADULT	X	X	X				X										
	LAKE/POND					X												
	RIVER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
	STREAM	X				X												
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON					X												
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPI LITHIC ROCK					X												
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER					X												
	CASE MAKER																	
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY							X										10 - 750
	CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C					X	X											6.9 - 31.2
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X	X											
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C					X												
	STEOMOTHERMAL <5C																	
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0							X										6.1
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0							X	X									
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5							X										8.6
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.								X									87 - 130
	MG/L					X	X											1.7 - 12.0
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																	
	TOTAL							X	X									0 - 252
	NITRATES																	
	NITRITES																	
	AMMONIA																	
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																	
	TOTAL																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L				X	X											MAY - DECEMBER
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X	X													MAY - OCTOBER
	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III							X										
	REGION IV	X				X	X	X										
	REGION V	X				X		X	X									
	REGION VI	X				X	X	X										
	REGION VII	X	X			X												
	REGION VIII																	
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X																	

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED:AL, AR, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, OH,
PA, TN, WI. MINNESOTA TO TEXAS AND EASTWARD

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (174, 167) TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 126 - 669;
FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 110 - 250; Cl 30 - 120; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 323
PER 100 ML

(174) FACULTATIVE POLLUTION TOLERANCE

(261) COLLECTED WITH LIGHT TRAP AT LOCK 19 OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, COMPOSED 8.8% OF TOTAL

(275) MORE COMMON IN THE SOUTHEASTERN AND MIDWESTERN SECTIONS THAN IN THE NORTHEAST

Polycentropodidae

Neureclipsis crepuscularis (Walker)

		SOURCE	2	1	3	1	5	9	7	2	1	2	2											NOTES OR RANGES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		PARAMETERS	0	6	3	1	8	4	7	3	1	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
GENERAL HABITAT		LARVAE	X	X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MO, NH, NY, NEW BRUNSW., NC, NOVA SCOTIA, OH, PA, QUE., TN, VA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (13, 51, 98, 174, 227) SPEC. COND. 17 - 350; COLIFORMS 110 - 1080 / 100 ML; FECAL STREPTOCOCCI 6/100 ML; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 9.0 - 185; Mg HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 10; Ca HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 151; COLOR 2 UNITS: DETERGENTS as ABS 0.0; Ca 104; Mg 80 - 81; Si 3.4 - 9.8; Fe 0.02 - 1.4; Mn 0.00 - 0.01; Na 4.3 - 4.7; K 0.8 - 1.5; Cl 6.8 - 8.3; F 0.0 - 0.2; Zn 0.019; Hg 0.5 ug/L; SO₄ 4.0; Pb 3 ug/L; Cd 1.0 ug/L; CYANIDE 0.1; PHENOLS 0.004; TOT. ORG. C 5 - 13; As 0.0020; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 146 - 315

(227) SPECIMENS CAUGHT IN LIGHT TRAPS BY STREAM WITH THREE LAKES NEARBY

(261) LIGHT TRAP AT LOCK 19 MISSISSIPPI RIVER, COMPOSED LESS THAN 0.5% OF TOTAL

Nyctiophylax moestus Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, FL, MI, OH, QUE., WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (167) FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 10.0; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 110 - 250; Cl 30 - 120; TOT. COLIFORMS 2 - 323/100 ML (135) COLLECTED IN LAKES WITH AND WITHOUT SUMMER O₂ DEFICIT

Phylocentropus placidus Banks

	SOURCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, IL, IN, ME, MI, MN, NH, NY, NEW BRUNS., NOVA
SCOTIA, OH, ONT., PA, QUE., TN, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (154) SUSPENDED SEDIMENT 0.78;
IN MG/L NA 0.049; K 0.08; Ca 0.253; Mg 0.072; SO₄ 0.052; Cl 0.025; HCO₃ 0.235;
H₂PO₄ LESS THAN 0.001

(227) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 9.0 - 25.5; TOT. ORG. C 5 - 13; $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ 0 - 0.1; PO_4 0.01 - 0.15; COND. 17 - 32. SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED WITH LIGHT TRAP BY THE STREAM WITH THREE NEARBY LAKES.

Polycentropus cinereus (Hagen)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, BRIT. COL., D.C., IL, IN, KY, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, MANITOBA, NH, NY, NC, NEW BRUNS., NOVA SCOTIA, OH, OK, OR, ONT., PA, QUE., SASK., SD, TN, WA, WI

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (228, 13, 235, 178) SPEC. COND.
17 - 250; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 9.0 - 144; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 20; COLIFORMS 110/100 ML;
TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 282; TRUE COLOR 5; TOT. KJ. N 0.05 - 0.22; Ca 5.4 - 74; Mg 1.4 - 70;
Si 9.1 - 47.6; Fe 0 - 0.63; Na 3.0 - 8.2; K 0.4 - 2.0; Fl 0 - 0.6; Cl 1.2 - 31; SO_4
3 - 50; B 0.0 - 0.06; As LESS THAN 0.04; TURBIDITY 0.5 - 1.8 JTU, 0.5 - 180 NTU

(227) COLLECTED IN LAKES WITH AND WITHOUT SUMMER DEFICIT IN O_2

(210) COOL AND CLEAR WATER PREFERENCE

(190, 235) ELEVATION 360 - 3294 FT

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGH MOST OF NORTH AMERICA

PSYCHOMYIIDAE

This net-spinning family is represented in the United States by five genera and fifteen species. They live in silken retreats most often below the substrate of lotic waters, although one genus Tinodes are collected from standing waters. Larvae are known for four genera; we have water data for three.

1. Genus Lype McLachlan

One eastern species, Lype diversa (Banks), is the sole representative of this genus in the United States. Larvae are restricted to slow moving waters where they incorporate detritus into their silken tunnels. We include a profile for this species.

2. Genus Paduniella Lestage

Only one species of this genus, Paduniella nearctica Flint, is known in the United States. The species is collected from Arkansas. No North American larvae are known for this genus and no water quality data is available.

3. Genus Psychomyia Pictet

Three rheophilic North American species of this genus are known. The larvae are often collected in large numbers on tops of rocks where they inhabit meandering silken tubes. We have a profile for the most commonly collected species Psychomyia flavida Hagen.

4. Genus Tinodes Stephens

We have minimal water data for only one of the nine North American species of this genus. Larvae are primarily western and montane and are collected from rock surfaces in warmer waters.

5. Genus Xiphocentron Brauer

This genus is represented by only one species, Xiphocentron mexicanum Ross, which is known from Texas in Region VI. Larvae build silken retreats which frequently extend above the water surface on wet substrates. They are known only from springs. We have no water quality data available for this genus.

Lype diversa (Banks)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AR, FL, IL, MI, NH, NY, NC, OH, ONT., QUE., TN, VT, VA, WI EASTERN 1/2 NORTH AMERICA AS FAR NORTH AS WISCONSIN AND MAINE

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (227, 283, 167, 135) TOT. HARDNESS
as CaCO₃ 9.0 - 240; TOT. ORG. C 4 - 20; SPEC. COND. 8.7 - 40; FREE CO₂ 0.0 - 8.5;
TOT. COLIFORMS 3/100 ML; Ca 0.470 - 1.077; Mg 0.213 - 0.648; K 0.431 - 0.616;
Na 0.639 - 1.125; Cl 35 - 75

(227, 135) $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ 0 - 0.1

(227) SPECIMENS COLLECTED WITH LIGHT TRAP BY STREAM WITH THREE LAKES NEARBY

(135) COLLECTED IN LAKES WITH AND WITHOUT SUMMER DEFICIT IN O_2

Psychomyia flavida (Hagen)

243

	SOURCE	7	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	1	5																	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X																		
	ADULT	X																		
	LAKE/POND																			
	RIVER	X																		
	STREAM																			
	SPRING																			
	TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																			
	EMBENTHIC IN																			
	EPILITHIC ROCK																			
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																			
	OTHER																			
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																			
	CASE MAKER																			
	FREELIVING																			
DIET	CARNIVORE																			
	HERBIVORE																			
	OMNIVORE																			
	DETRITIVORE																			
	TURBIDITY	X																		0.3 - 16 NTU
	CURRENT																			
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																			2.6 - 19
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	X																		
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																		
	STENOTHERMAL <5C	X																		
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																			
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0	X																		6.0
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																		8.2
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																			
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																			
	MG/L																			
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																			
	TOTAL																			
	NITRATES	X																		0.05 - 0.17
	NITRITES																			
	AMMONIA																			
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X																		0.02 - 0.05
	TOTAL	X																		0.02 - 0.6
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L																			
	DISTRIBUTION A X	X																		JUNE - SEPTEMBER
	REGION I																			
	REGION II																			
	REGION III																			
	REGION IV																			
	REGION V																			
	REGION VI																			
	REGION VII																			
	REGION VIII																			
	REGION IX	X																		
	REGION X	X																		

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 101; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; TOT. RESIDUE 55 - 102.3; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.19; Fe 0.05 - 0.71; Ca 6.2 - 16; Mg 1.5 - 6.0; Na 3.1 - 8.4; K 0.5 - 1.6; HCO₃ 30 - 60; F1 0 - 0.1; SO₄ 3.0 - 12; Cl 1 - 11; B 0 - 0.06; Ca - Mg HARDNESS 22 - 53; NON - CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; ELEVATION 1000 - 1500 FT

RHYACOPHILIDAE

This predaceous family of caddisflies has over one hundred species in the United States. There are three genera that are most commonly found in cool, lotic habitats. Larvae are free-living and are quite active. We have abundant water quality data for the most abundant genus, Rhyacophila, but have no data for Atopsyche or Himalopsyche.

1. Genus Atopsyche Banks

This rhyacophilid genus is represented in the United States by only three North American species. They are southwestern, having been collected from cool streams in Texas, Arizona, and Nevada. They are unique in that they have chelate prolegs. We have no water quality profiles for this genus.

2. Genus Himalopsyche Banks

One species of this genus, H. phryganea (Ross), is known from mountain streams in Regions IX and X. No water quality data are available for this species.

3. Genus Rhyacophila Pictet

This is by far the largest genus of the Rhyacophilidae with over one hundred described species from the United States. We have water quality data for thirty-seven species. Larvae are adapted to a large number of primarily lotic habitats and some species are even recorded from temporary streams. Most species are active predators, although a few are herbivorous. Members of this genus are found throughout the United States.

Rhyacophila acropedes Banks

(247) FOUND IN RIFFLE BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW GEYSER BASIN

Rhyacophila amicis

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC

247

Rhyacophilia angelita Banks

248

Rhyacophila arnaudi Denning

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR. WA

(242) SLIGHT PREFERENCE FOR FASTER CURRENT

(243) ELEVATION 1200 FT

Rhyacophila atrata Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NC, NH

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (242) SPEC. COND. 8 - 51; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO_3 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 7 - 28; SO_4 ND - 5.8
(69) ELEVATION 2100 - 5000 FT

Rhyacophila bifila Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, CO, ID, MT, OR, WA, WY

(190, 235, 233) ELEVATION 660 - 6500 FT

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila coloradensis Banks

	SOURCE																	NOTES OR RANGES
		6	8	1	2	2	1	3										
	PARAMETERS	2	9	5	5	6	7	3										
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X			X	X	X											
	ADULT		X	X				X	X									
	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER					X			X									
	STREAM	X						X	X	X								
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPIBENTHIC ROCK																	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER																	
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE	X																
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY								X									CLOSE TO 0
	CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																	0 - 18
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X												
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C					X	X											
	STENOTHERMAL <5C					X												
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																	
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0					X	X											7.1
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5					X												8.65
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.					X		X										90 - 116
	MG/L					X	X	X										6.8 - 13.4
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.																	
	TOTAL					X		X										15 - 231
	NITRATES					X												0.04 - 1.04
	NITRITES					X												0.00 - 0.11
	AMMONIA					X												0.00 - 2.35
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO					X												0.01 - 0.59
	TOTAL																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L	X			X													FEB. - DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION A		X	X			X	X										MARCH - OCTOBER
	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V																	
	REGION VI					X												
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII		X	X	X	X	X	X		X								
	REGION IX			X					X									
	REGION X			X					X									

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AZ, ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, CO, MT, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (165) SPEC. COND. 260 - 533; (IN µG/L)
 Fe 0.07 - 3.74; Zn 0.008 - 0.038; Cu 0.002 - 0.024; Cd 0.00001 - 0.00016; (REST IN MG/L)
 TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 163 - 230; Cl 0.2 - 10.4; F 0.20 - 0.28
 (256, 233) FREE CO₂ 1.0; BOUND CO₂ 4.5 - 5.0; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS <100; TOT. HARDNESS as
 CaCO₃ 15 - 95
 (2, 233) ELEVATION 492 - 3450 M
 (217) WIDESPREAD WESTERN MONTANE REGION

		SOURCE	2	1	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
		PARAMETERS	0	8	9																	
		LARVAE	X	X																		
		ADULT	X	X																		
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																				
		RIVER																				
		STREAM	X	X																		
		SPRING																				
		TEMP. WATERS	X																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON																				
		EMBENTHIC IN																				
		EPI LITHIC ROCK																				
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT																				
		OTHER																				
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																				
		CASE MAKER																				
		FREELIVING																				
DIET		CARNIVORE																				
		HERBIVORE																				
		OMNIVORE																				
		DETRITIVORE																				
		TURBIDITY																				
		CURRENT																				
TEMP.		EUTHERMAL >30C																				
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																				
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C																				
		STENOTHERMAL <5C																				
PH		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																				
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																				
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																			8.5
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																				
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	X																			120 - 150
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		MG/L.																				
		ALKALINITY PHTH.																				
		TOTAL																				
		NITRATES																				
		NITRITES																				
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY		AMMONIA																				
		PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																				
		TOTAL																				
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION		SEASONAL	L	X																		APRIL
		DISTRIBUTION	A		X																	MAY
		REGION I																				
		REGION II																				
		REGION III																				
		REGION IV		X																		
		REGION V	X	X																		
		REGION VI																				
		REGION VII																				
		REGION VIII																				
		REGION IX																				
		REGION X																				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, KY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (188) ASSOCIATED WITH FOLLOWING ALGAE:
Lemanea AND *Phormidium*

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila fuscula (Walker)

	SOURCE	2	1			1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1		NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	0	6	4	2	9	0	3	4	9	7	3	2	4	5	0	4	
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	ADULT	X	X			X				X				X	X	X		
	LAKE/POND												X				X	
	RIVER				X			X	X	X	X					X	X	
	STREAM									X		X	X				X	
	SPRING													X			X	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON											X						
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT											X						
	OTHER																	
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER																	
	FREELIVING																	
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY							X			X	X			X			0 - 26
	CURRENT																	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C																	2.0 - 30
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C						X	X			X	X	X		X	X		
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C							X			X	X			X	X		
	STENOTHERMAL <5C										X	X						
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5															X	X	3.8
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0			X			X	X			X	X			X	X	X	
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0						X	X				X				X	X	
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5						X				X							9.1
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.							X							X	X		94 - 110
	MG/L			X		X	X	X			X	X				X		7.0 - 13.8
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.														X			0.0
	TOTAL							X	X		X	X			X	X	X	0 - 190
	NITRATES			X			X	X			X				X			0.05 - 1.7
	NITRITES						X	X										0 - 0.06
	AMMONIA			X			X	X							X			0.0 - 0.4
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO			X							X							0.023 - 0.55
	TOTAL				X		X	X			X				X			0.02 - 0.47
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L			X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X		JAN. - DEC.
	A			X		X			X									JUNE - SEPTEMBER
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	REGION I		X	X	X	X		X							X	X	X	
	REGION II		X													X		
	REGION III		X				X									X		
	REGION IV		X			X			X	X	X		X	X	X			
	REGION V		X			X												
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII																	
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X																	

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, MN, ME, MI, NH, NY, NC, NEW FOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, ONT., PA, QUE, TN, VA, WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (164) SUSP. SED. 0.78; REST IN MEQ/L Na 0.049; K 0.008; Ca 0.253; Mg 0.072; NH₄ 0.003; HCO₃ 0.235; SO₄ 0.052; Cl 0.025; NO₃ 0.007; H₂PO₄ <0.001

(12, 40, 113, 283, 62, 244, 240, 114, 207) BOD 0 - 2.9; HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 7 - 260; SPEC. COND. 8 - 473; TOT. COLIFORMS AS HIGH AS 7.5 X 10⁶/100 ML; ORG. C 4.0 - 17.0; TOT. DDT 0 - 0.10 uG/L; PCB 0 - 0.25 uG/L; TOT. PHENOXYs 0 - 2.81 uG/L; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO₃ 1.5 - 5.0; Fe 0.03 - 0.34; Ca 0.470 - 124; Mg 0.213 - 128; Mn 0.08; Cu <0.01 - 0.18; Zn 0.03; Al 5; Cl 3 - 11; SO₄ ND - 26; K 0.431 - 8.3; CO₂ 3.5; Na 0.639 - 9.7; SO₂ 2.6; TOT. KJ. N 0.26 - 1.8; As 0.01 - 0.20; Cd 0.01 - 0.02; Pb 0.01 - 0.02

(62) AT ONE SAMPLE SITE APPROX. TWO MONTHS PER YEAR WITH NO FLOW BETWEEN POOLS. SUMMER HAD DENSE GROWTHS OF *Cladophora*.

(207) ELEVATION 120 - 3500 FT

(234) FOUND BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW RESERVOIR UNDER STUDY.

(12) SENSITIVE TO POLLUTION

Rhyacophila glaberrima (Ulmer)

256

	SOURCE																	NOTES OR RANGES
		1	2	2	2													
	PARAMETERS	6	0	2	7	3												
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X	X	X														
	ADULT	X	X	X	X													
	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER																	
	STREAM	X	X	X	X													
	SPRING																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS	X																
	EPIBENTHIC ON																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPIBENTHIC ROCK																	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
HOME	OTHER																	
	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER																	
DIET	FREELIVING	X																
	CARNIVORE	X			X													
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE																	
TURBIDITY	DETRITIVORE																	
TEMP.	CURRENT																	
	EUTHERMAL <30C																	10.6
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																
PH	STENOTHERMAL <5C																	
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																	
	ALKALIPHILIC >=7.0	X																7.0
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																	
	MC/L																	
	ALCALINITY PPTH.																	
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	TOTAL																	
	NITRATES																	
	NITRITES																	
	AMMONIA																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																	
	TOTAL																	
	SEASONAL L	X	X															JAN. -- DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X		X													MARCH - OCTOBER
	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V																	
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII																	
	REGION IX	X																
	REGION X	X	X	X	X													

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, OR, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 207) ELEVATION 700 - 1200 FT
 (189) CASCADE AND COASTAL REGION

	SOURCE													NOTES OR RANGES
		6	1	0	3	3								
	PARAMETERS	2	9	0	2	5	3							
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X		X	X	X								
	ADULT		X	X		X								
	LAKE/POND													
	RIVER					X	X							
	STREAM	X		X	X	X								
	SPRING													
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS													
	EPIBENTHIC ON					X								
	EMBENTHIC IN													
	EPI LITHIC ROCK					X								
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT													
HOME	OTHER													
	RETREAT BUILDER													
	CASE MAKER													
DIET	FREELIVING				X									
	CARNIVORE	X		X										
	HERBIVORE													
	OMNIVORE													
TEMP.	DETRITIVORE													
	TURBIDITY					X								0.5 - 180 NTU
PH	CURRENT													
	EUTHERMAL >30C													6.0 - 26
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C					X								
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C				X	X								
DO	STEOTHERMAL <5C													
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5													
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0					X								6.6
	ALKALIPHILIC >=7.0				X	X	X							8.5
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5													
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.					X								90 - 116
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	MG/L					X								9.0 - 11.5
	ALKALINITY PPTH.													
	TOTAL				X	X								15 - 95
	NITRATES				X									40.05- 0.5
	NITRITES													
	AMMONIA													
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO													
	TOTAL					X								0.02- 0.19
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L	X	X	X	X								JAN. - DEC.
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X		X								APRIL - SEPTEMBER
	REGION I													
	REGION II													
	REGION III													
	REGION IV													
	REGION V													
	REGION VI													
	REGION VII													
	REGION VIII		X	X	X		X							
	REGION IX				X		X							
	REGION X			X	X	X	X							

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (202, 235, 233) SPEC. COND. 21.8 - 197; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 100; TOT. ORG. C 0.6 - 4.7; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 22 - 74; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; TOT. HARDNESS 15 - 95; Ca 0.82 - 18; Mg 0.62 - 7.1; Na 1.37 - 9.4; K 0.6 - 1.8; Fe 0.09; HCO₃ 32 - 78; F 0 - 0.3; SO₄ 3.0 - 10; Cl 2.0 - 14.0; B 0 - 0.06

(2, 69, 202, 235, 233) ELEVATION 100 - 3450 METERS

Rhyacophila invaria (Walker)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC, NH, NY, PA, WV, VA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (244, 207) SPEC. COND. 8 - 51; PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO₃ 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 7 - 28; SO₄ ND - 5.8; Ca 0 - 6; Mg 18 - 22; ELEVATION 2015 - 3500 FT

Rhyacophila lobifera (Betten)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, IN, OH, OK, ONT., KS, KY, TN

(4) FOUND IN SLOW CURRENT, RIVER GRADIENT RARELY EXCEEDED 1M/KM

(188) ASSOCIATED WITH FOLLOWING ALGAE: *Lemanea*, *Cladophora*, *Phormidium*.

(276) SUMMER POOLS BECAME ENRICHED WITH CATTLE WASTES, POOLS THEN WERE STAGNANT.

Rhyacophila malkini Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR

261

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila melita Ross

SOURCE		1	2																	NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		5	0																	
LARVAE		7	7																	(207) PUPAE
GENERAL HABITAT	ADULT	X																		
	LAKE/POND	X																		
	RIVER	X																		
	STREAM	X																		
	SPRING																			
	TEMP. WATERS																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC	ON																		
	EMBENTHIC	IN																		
	EPILITHIC	ROCK																		
	EPIPHYTIC	PLANT																		
	OTHER																			
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																			
	CASE MAKER																			
DIET	FREE LIVING																			
	CARNIVORE																			
	HERBIVORE																			
	OMNIVORE																			
	DETRITIVORE																			
TURBIDITY																				
TEMP.	CURRENT																			
	EUTHERMAL	>30C																		12
	MESOTHERMAL	15-30C																		
	OLIGOTHERMAL	<15C	X																	
PH	STENOTHERMAL	<5C																		
	ACIDOBIONTIC	<5.5																		
	ACIDOPHILIC	<7.0																		
	ALKALIPHILOUS	>=7.0	X																	7.0
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC	>8.5																		
	DISS. OXYGEN	% SAT.																		
		MG/L																		
	H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY	PTH.																	
		TOTAL	X																	48
NITRATES																				
NITRITES																				
AMMONIA																				
PHOSPHORUS		ORTHO																		
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL																			
	SEASONAL	L																		
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X																	JUNE - JULY
	REGION I		X																	
	REGION II		X																	
	REGION III																			
	REGION IV																			
	REGION V		X X																	
	REGION VI																			
	REGION VII																			
REGION VIII																				
REGION IX																				
REGION X																				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MI, NH, NY, UT

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (207) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 72; SPEC. COND. 150; Ca 34; Mg 38; ELEVATION 600 FT

Rhyacophila minora Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC, NH, QUE., WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 244, 207) SPEC. COND. 8 - 51;
PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO_3 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO_3 7 - 28; SO_4 ND ~ 5.8; Ca 0.470 -
6; Mg 0.213 - 6; K 0.431 - 0.616; Na 0.639 - 1.125; ELEVATION 3125 FT

Rhyacophila nigrita Banks

SOURCE		1	2	3	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
--------	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, KY, NC, NY, TN, VA, WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 244, 207) SPEC. COND. 8 - 70;
PHTH. ACIDITY as CaCO₃ 1.5 - 5.0; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 7 - 52; SO₄ ND - 5.8; Ca 0 - 24;
Mg 0.213 - 28; K 0.431 - 0.616; Na 0.639 - 1.125; ELEVATION 1850 - 3280 FT

(189) FOUND IN STREAM TYPICALLY OF HIGHER RELATIVE NUTRIENT CONTENT, LESS AQUATIC VEG-
ETATION, AND <50 MG/L HARDNESS

Rhyacophila norcuta Ross

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, ID, OR, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 59 - 197; TOT. RESIDUE 50 - 114; TOT. ORG. C 0.6 - 4.7; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 22 - 74; NON- CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; Si 9.4 - 16.0; Fe 0.09; Ca 5.4 - 18; Mg 2.1 - 7.1; Na 3.0 - 9.4; K 0.6 - 1.8; HCO₃ 32 - 78; F 0 - 0.3; SO₄ 3.0 - 10; Cl 2.0 - 14.0; B 0 - 0.06

Rhyacophila oreta Ross

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., CA, OR, UT, WA, WY

266

	SOURCE													NOTES OR RANGES
		5	6	1	0	2	2							
	PARAMETERS	5	6	9	0	9	3							
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X												
	ADULT	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	LAKE/POND													
	RIVER	X			X	X								
	STREAM	X			X	X								
	SPRING				X									
	TEMP. WATERS													
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON	X				X								
	EMBENTHIC IN													
	EPILITHIC ROCK	X												
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT	X				X								
	OTHER													
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER													
	CASE MAKER													
	FREELIVING	X												
DIET	CARNIVORE	X												
	HERBIVORE													
	OMNIVORE													
	DETRITIVORE													
	TURBIDITY	X				X								0.2 - 3.6
	CURRENT	X												71 CM/S
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL <30C													6 - 13.5
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C													
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X	X											
	STENOTHERMAL <5C													
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5													
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0													
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0	X				X								7.2 - 8.5
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5													
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.					X								9.0 - 11.5
	MG/L					X								90 - 116
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PHTH.													
	TOTAL	X				X								15 - 90
	NITRATES	X												0.01 - 0.05
	NITRITES													
	AMMONIA													
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X												0.2 - 0.57
	TOTAL													
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L													
	DISTRIBUTION A	X	X	X	X	X	X							MARCH - OCTOBER
	REGION I													
	REGION II													
	REGION III													
	REGION IV													
	REGION V													
	REGION VI													
	REGION VII													
	REGION VIII				X	X	X	X						
	REGION IX				X	X								
	REGION X	X	X		X	X								

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., CO, CA, ID, OR, UT, WA, WY

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5, 233) SPEC. COND. 92 - 118; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 15 - 95; Ca 5.9 - 8; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 30.5 M; MEAN DEPTH 21.3 CM
(233) LARVAE UNKNOWN

Rhyacophila rotunda Banks

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: CA, NV, UT

268

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila shenandoahensis Flint

SOURCE		NOTES OR RANGES
PARAMETERS		
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	
	ADULT	
	LAKE/POND	
	RIVER	
	STREAM	
	SPRING	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS	
	EPIBENTHIC ON	
	EMBENTHIC IN	
	EPILITHIC ROCK	
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT	
HOME	OTHER	
	RETREAT BUILDER	
	CASE MAKER	
DIET	FREELIVING	
	CARNIVORE	
	HERBIVORE	
	OMNIVORE	
TURBIDITY	DETRITIVORE	
	CURRENT	
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C	
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	
	STENOTHERMAL <5C	
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0	
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0	
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5	
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.	
	MG/L	
	ALKALINITY PPTH.	
	TOTAL	
	H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	NITRATES
NITRITES		
AMMONIA		
PHOSPHORUS ORTHO		
TOTAL		
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	
	DISTRIBUTION	
	REGION I	
	REGION II	
	REGION III	
	REGION IV	
	REGION V	
	REGION VI	
	REGION VII	
	REGION VIII	
REGION IX		
REGION X		

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NH, PA, VA, WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (207) TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 36 - 52;
SPEC. COND. 45 - 70; Ca 8 - 24; Mg 28 - 32; ELEVATION 1850 - 3280 FT

[illegible]

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: MA, NC, NH, NY, TN ,VA, VT, WV

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (283, 233) SPEC. COND. 8.7 - 515; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 12 - 252; Ca 0.470 - 144; Mg 0.213 - 108; K 0.431 - 0.616; Na 0.639 - 1.125; ELEVATION 400 - 3280 FT

(69) ELEVATION 4650 FT

Rhyacophila tucula Ross

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5, 1, 233) SPEC. COND. 92 - 118;
TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 15 - 314; TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 100; Ca 5.9 - 8; MEAN STREAM DEPTH
21.3 CM; MEAN WIDTH 30.5 M

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila vaccua Milne

	SOURCE													NOTES OR RANGES
		6	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	PARAMETERS	6	9	0	2	2	9	7	3	3				
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE				X	X			X	X				
	ADULT	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				
	LAKE/POND													
	RIVER									X				
	STREAM	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	SPRING													
	TEMP. WATERS													
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EPIBENTHIC ON									X				
	EMBENTHIC IN													
	EPIILTHIC ROCK									X				
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT													
	OTHER													
HOME	RETREAT BUILDER													
	CASE MAKER													
	FREELIVING		X											
DIET	CARNIVORE		X											
	HERBIVORE													
	OMNIVORE													
	DETRITIVORE													
	TURBIDITY													
	CURRENT													
TEMP.	EUTHERMAL >30C													8 - 20
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C			X										
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X		X										
	STENOTHERMAL <5C													
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5													
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0		X						X					6.6
	ALKALIPHILOUS >=7.0		X						X					8.5
	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5													
DO	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.								X					90 - 116
	MG/L								X					9.0 - 11.5
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH. TOTAL			X					X					11 - 95
	NITRATES													
	NITRITES													
	AMMONIA													
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL													
	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L			X	X			X					JAN. - DEC.
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	REGION I	A	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			MARCH - DECEMBER
	REGION II													
	REGION III													
	REGION IV													
	REGION V													
	REGION VI													
	REGION VII													
	REGION VIII			X						X				
	REGION IX			X						X				
	REGION X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, ID, MT, OR, WA, YUKON

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (202, 233) SPEC. COND. 18.7 - 119;
TOT. DISS. SOLIDS <100; Ca 0.63 - 22.4; Mg 0.33 - 5.56; Na 1.08 - 5.29; K 0.41 - 4.30
(243) SHOWED NO PREFERENCE FOR EITHER 1.0 OR 1.75 FT/S CURRENT
(6, 202, 243, 233) ELEVATION 650 - 10,000 FT
(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGH NORTHWESTERN MONTANE REGION

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila vaezef Milne

		SOURCE	6	1	4	2	2												NOTES OR RANGES	
		PARAMETERS	59	0	2	7	3													
		LARVAE	X	X	X	X														
		ADULT	XX	X		X	X													
GENERAL HABITAT		LAKE/POND																		
		RIVER	X																	
		STREAM	X				X													
		SPRING																		
		TEMP. WATERS																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT		EPIBENTHIC ON	X																	
		EMBENTHIC IN																		
		EPILITHIC ROCK	X																	
		EPIPHYTIC PLANT	X																	
		OTHER																		
HOME		RETREAT BUILDER																		
		CASE MAKER																		
DIET		FREELIVING	X	X																
		CARNIVORE	X																	
		HERBIVORE																		
		OMNIVORE		X			X													
		DETRITIVORE																		
TEMP.		TURBIDITY	X																0.2 - 3.6	
		CURRENT	X																71 CM/S	
		EUTHERMAL >30C																	6 - 13.5	
		MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																		
		OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																	
PH		STENOTHERMAL <5C																		
		ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																		
		ACIDOPHILIC <7.0																		
		ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X																7.3 - 7.6	
		ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																		
DO		DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.																		
		MG/L																		
	H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	ALKALINITY PPTH.																		
		TOTAL	X																53 - 58	
		NITRATES	X																0.01 - 0.05	
NITRITES																				
DO	AMMONIA																			
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO	X																	0.2 - 0.57	
	TOTAL																			
	GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL L				X														NOV. - DEC.
		DISTRIBUTION A	X	X	X	X	X	X												APRIL - NOVEMBER
REGION I																				
REGION II																				
REGION III																				
REGION IV																				
REGION V																				
REGION VI																				
REGION VII																				
REGION VIII																				
REGION IX																				
REGION X		X	X	X		X	X													

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: BRIT. COL., OR, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (5) SPEC. COND 92 - 118; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 41.2 - 48.8; Ca 5.9 - 8; MEAN DEPTH 21.3 CM; MEAN STREAM WIDTH 30.5 M

(243) ELEVATION 1200 FT

(242) MAXIMUM LARVAL DENSITY IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Rhyacophila vagrita Milne

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., CA, ID, MT, OR, UT, WA

(10, 202, 243, 233) ELEVATION 1200 - 7600 FT

	SOURCE																	NOTES OR RANGES
		6	1	2	2	2	1	3										
	PARAMETERS	6	1	2	2	2	1	3										
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE							X										
	ADULT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER							X										
	STREAM	X		X	X			X										
	SPRING																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	TEMP. WATERS																	
	EPIBENTHIC ON																	
	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPI LITHIC ROCK																	
	EPI PHYTIC PLANT																	
HOME	OTHER																	
	RETREAT BUILDER																	
	CASE MAKER																	
DIET	FREELIVING																	
	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE																	
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY																	
TEMP.	CURRENT																	
	EUTHERMAL >30C																	12.2
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C	X																
PH	STENOTHERMAL <5C																	
	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0							X										6.6
	ALKALIPHILIOUS >=7.0	X						X										8.5
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.							X										90 - 116
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	MG/L							X										9.0 - 11.5
	ALKALINITY PHTH.																	
	TOTAL							X										15 - 220
	NITRATES																	
	NITRITES																	
	AMMONIA																	
	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO																	
	TOTAL																	
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	SEASONAL	L																
	DISTRIBUTION	A	X	X	XX	X	X											MARCH - OCTOBER
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	REGION I																	
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V																	
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII																	
	REGION IX																	
	REGION X		X	X	X	X	X											

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AK, BRIT. COL., OR, WA

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (233) TOT. DISS. SOLIDS 100; TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 15 - 220

(6, 233) ELEVATION 500 - 6000 FT

Rhyacophila vepulsa Milne

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: AK, BRIT. COL., CA, ID, MT, OR, WA

(202, 217, 243, 233) ELEVATION 1200 - 6200 FT

	SOURCE	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2									NOTES OR RANGES
	PARAMETERS	29	0	2	2	8	9	7	3	3								
GENERAL HABITAT	LARVAE	X		X	X				X	X								
	ADULT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
	LAKE/POND																	
	RIVER							X		X								
	STREAM	X		X	X	X			X	X								
	SPRING																	
	TEMP. WATERS																	
	EPIBENTHIC ON									X								
SPECIFIC HABITAT	EMBENTHIC IN																	
	EPIBENTHIC ROCK								X									
	EPIPHYTIC PLANT																	
	OTHER																	
	HOME	RETREAT BUILDER																
CASE MAKER																		
FREELIVING			X															
DIET	CARNIVORE																	
	HERBIVORE	X	X						X	X								
	OMNIVORE																	
	DETRITIVORE																	
	TURBIDITY								X									CLOSE TO 0
TEMP.	CURRENT																	
	EUTHERMAL >30C																	7 - 10
	MESOTHERMAL 15-30C																	
	OLIGOTHERMAL <15C			X														
	STENOTHERMAL <5C																	
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC <5.5																	
	ACIDOPHILIC <7.0				X													6.6
	ALKALIPHILIC >=7.0				X													8.5
DO	ALKALIBIONTIC >8.5																	
	DISS. OXYGEN % SAT.									X								90 - 116
H ₂ O CHEMISTRY	MG/L									X								9.0 - 11.5
	ALKALINITY PPTH.																	
	TOTAL			X														9 - 220
	NITRATES																	
	NITRITES																	
	AMMONIA																	
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	PHOSPHORUS ORTHO TOTAL																	
	SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION	L A	X			X	X			X								JAN. - DEC.
	REGION I		X	X	X				X	X	X							MAY - OCTOBER
	REGION II																	
	REGION III																	
	REGION IV																	
	REGION V																	
	REGION VI																	
	REGION VII																	
	REGION VIII		X	X	X		X					X						
	REGION IX			X									X					
	REGION X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X						

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., AK, BRIT. COL., CA, CO, ID, MT, OR, UT, WA, WY, YUKON

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (202, 233) SPEC. COND. 19.2 - 114;
TOT. HARDNESS as CaCO₃ 15 - 220; TOT. SOLIDS <100 - 300; Ca 0.54 - 22.4; Mg 0.20 - 5.56;
Na 1.45 - 1.68; K 0.71 - 1.06

(2, 202, 68, 243, 233) ELEVATION 1200 - 10,500 FT

(217) WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN MONTANE REGION

(68) RAPID MOUNTAIN STREAM

Rhyacophila vibox Milne

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: IL, NH, ONT., PA, QUE., VA, WV

278

Rhyacophila vobara Milne

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: ALB., BRIT. COL., ID, YUKON

279

Rhyacophila vocala Milne

280

Rhyacophila vofixa Milne

Rhyacophila vuphipes Milne

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: GA, MA, NC, NY, SC

282

SERICOSTOMATIDAE

There are three genera and twelve species of this family in the United States. Larvae build slightly curved cases of sand grains or small rock fragments. Populations are local in distribution and occur in clean lotic habitats where they often burrow in sand and gravel deposits. We have minimal water quality data for two genera.

1. Genus Agarodes Banks

Two larvae of the nine species of this eastern genus are described. They are taken from sand deposits along lakes and rivers in the North and from sandy springs in the South. We do not have enough data for a profile of any Agarodes species.

2. Genus Fattigia Ross

The only member of this genus Fattigia pele Ross inhabits cool, sandy springs in Region IV. The larvae burrow into the sand. We have minimal water quality data for this species.

3. Genus Gumaga Tsuda

Two species of this genus occur in western United States. The larvae are known from lotic habitats and are collected from both springs and streams. The larvae do not burrow into the substrate as much as other sericostomatids and have longer, more slender cases than Agarodes or Fattigia. We include a profile for one species, G. griseola (McLachlan).

Fattigia pele (Ross)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: NC

284

Gumaga griseola (McLachlan)

STATES AND PROVINCES MENTIONED: OR

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY DATA AND COMMENTS: (235) SPEC. COND. 32 - 118; TOT. KJ. N 0.03 - 0.22; Si 9.1 - 47.6; TOT. RESIDUE 55 - 102.3; TOT. ORG. C 0.1 - 5.1; Fe 0 - 0.71; Ca 6.0 - 16; Mg 1.4 - 6.0; Na 3.0 - 8.4; K 0.4 - 1.6; HCO₃ 30 - 60; F1 0 - 0.6; SO₄ 3.0 - 12; Cl 1 - 8.5; B 0 - 0.06; Ca-Mg HARDNESS 21 - 53; NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS 0 - 10; ELEVATION 660 - 1500 FT

SECTION VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Forbes (1925) stated over seventy years ago that, "it would be indeed quite impossible, within reasonable limits to go into details respecting the organic relations of the animals of these waters." We look at the task as not impossible, but already initiated. The work on environmental requirements and pollution tolerance of Trichoptera as well as other benthic macroinvertebrates has just begun. In very few cases have quantitative collections of caddisfly species been correlated with a critical assessment of their fresh water habitats. It is up to the users of these series to add additional materials to strengthen our data base. We have assembled water quality information on only two hundred forty-five species of the order. This should provide a starting point for future workers not an end point.

Originally, we set out to write profiles for three hundred trichopteran species. We did not accomplish this for several reasons. First of all there is a definite lack of taxonomic work available on the larvae of this order. What has been done is excellent, but more work needs to be accomplished. Many references with good water quality data are not included because they treat trichopteran species only at the generic level. Often the only literature available on trichopteran species are the larval descriptions or species lists which make no mention of habitat or water quality requirements; data that would be extremely valuable to practicing water pollution biologists. Many ecological surveys, impact statements, faunistic studies, and behavioral works are done without any correlation with water quality information, hence the works are often times good only for distributional data and really do not allow the reader to make conclusions either on environmental requirements and/or tolerance levels. No data are available utilizing Trichoptera as a bioassay tool and seldom are water quality data given for reared caddisflies. Tolerance limits for individual species, indeed, the stages of individual species are finite, but cannot be identified without more information.

Trichoptera species interact with other aquatic macroinvertebrates in the same communities. Water quality limitations on non-trichopteran species may also influence the caddisfly distribution. The caddisfly may not be present because its neighbor in the community upon which it is dependent is not present. It became very apparent that community organization should be looked at when dealing with environmental requirements. This entire series including the chironomids, diatoms, mayflies, and stoneflies should be utilized when dealing with pollution tolerance. Only through utilization of a community profile can one come up with a true index to water quality.

Even the limited amount of data we present is often cumbersome to handle. We utilize ranges, but do not give means or modes for physical and chemical measurements recorded. Finite ranges are a step in the right direction, hopefully better than a subjective word description of water quality. However, future studies would and/or should be better off if they recorded and retrieved data via computer to make maximum use of the data available.

Finally, this study demonstrated to us that perhaps the emphasis in the utilization of benthic macroinvertebrates in pollution studies may be misdirected. Rather than using the benthic organism as an indicator species of water quality, perhaps it would be better to place emphasis on the water quality or habitat as an indicator of the presence or absence of a healthy benthic community. Either way, it is hoped this book will become an active resource for further studies.

SECTION VII

SELECTED REFERENCES FOR TRICHOPTERA WATER QUALITY PROFILES

1. Adams, Paul R. Dec. 22, 1976. Personal communication.
2. Allan, J.D. 1975. The distributional ecology and diversity of benthic insects in Cement Creek, Colorado. *Ecol.* 56(5):1040-1053.
3. Andersen, D.L. 1976. Aquatic macroinvertebrates and benthic organisms. In: The evaluation of thermal effects in the Missouri River near Cooper Nuclear Station (Operational Phase). Prepared for Nebraska Public Power District. pp:113-144.
4. Andersen, D.L. 1976. Benthos study. In: Final report of preconstruction environmental monitoring program Wolf Creek generation station. Report to Kansas Gas and Electric Co. pp:192-229.
5. Andersen, N.H. 1967. Biology and downstream drift of some Oregon Trichoptera. *Can. Ent.* 99:507-521.
6. Andersen, N.H., and J.L. Wood. 1972. Emergence trap collections of Trichoptera from an Oregon stream. *Can. Ent.* 104(2):189-201.
7. Andersen, N.H. 1974. Observations on the biology and laboratory rearing of Pseudostenophylax edwardsi (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). *Can. J. Zool.* 52(1):7-13.
8. Andersen, N.H., and J.R. Bourne. 1974. Bionomics of 3 species of Glossosomatid caddisflies (Trichoptera: Glossosomatidae) in Oregon. *Can. J. Zool.* 52(3):405-411.
9. Andersen, N.H., and E. Grafius. 1975. Utilization and processing of allochthonous material by stream Trichoptera. *Verh. Internat. Verein. Limnol.* 19:3083-3088.
10. Andersen, N.H. 1976. The distribution and biology of the Oregon Trichoptera. *Agric. Exper. Sta., Oregon State Univ., Tech. Bull.* 134:152pp.
11. Andersen, N.H. 1976. Carnivory by an aquatic detritivore, Clistoronia magnifica (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). *Ecology* 57(5):1081-1085.

12. Andersen, P.R., and M.D. Bilger. 1975. Farmington River-1974 water quality analysis and water quality management plan. Dept. Environ. Quality Engineering, Div. Water Pollution Control. 68pp + 4 Appendices.
13. Anonymous. 1964. Water quality of Big Bourbeuse and Meramec River basins. Publ. by Dept. Public Health & Welfare of Missouri, Mo. Water Poll. Board. 65pp.
14. Anonymous. 1972. Flint River Basin study. Georgia Water Quality Contr. Board. 210pp.
15. Baker, W.V. 1963. Some notes on the taxonomy of the last instar larvae of British species of the subfamily Goerinae (Trichoptera: Sericostomatidae). Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 32. Pt. 11-12.
16. Banks, Nathan. Feb. 1897. New North American Neuropteroid insects. Am. Ent. Soc. Trans. 24:21-31.
17. Banks, Nathan. June 1900. New genera and species of Nearctic Neuropteroid insects. Am. Ent. Soc. Trans. 26:239-259.
18. Banks, Nathan. 1904. Two new species of Caddice-flies. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 6:140-142.
19. Banks, Nathan. 1907. Descriptions of new Trichoptera. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 8(3-4):117-133, pls. 8-9.
20. Banks, Nathan. 1919. Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918, 3(part B):3-5, 1p1.
21. Banks, Nathan. 1923. Trichoptera, Mecoptera, and Arachnida of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. N.A.F. 46.-14, pp. 146, 158, 237-239. Plate IX.
22. Banks, Nathan. 1951. Notes on some New England Phryaneidae (Trichoptera). Psyche. 58(1):20-23.
23. Basch, Robert, John Hessé, Albert Massey, James Truchan, Ronald Willson, and Mark Wuerthele. 1972. Biological survey of the Tittabawassee River 1971-1972. Michigan Water Resources Commission, Bureau of Water Management, Dept. of Nat. Resources, State of Michigan. 98pp.
24. Baumann, R.W., and R.N. Winget. 1975. Aquatic macroinvertebrate, water quality and fish population characterization of the White River, Uintah County, Utah. Prepared for Utah Div. Wildl. Res. 55pp.
25. Beck, W.M. Jr. 1977. Personal communication.

26. Bell, H.L., and A.V. Nebeker. 1969. Preliminary studies on the tolerance of aquatic insects to low pH. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 42(2): 230-236.
27. Bell, H.L. 1971. Effect of low pH on the survival and emergence of aquatic insects. Water Res. Pergamon Press, 3 Vol., pp. 313-319.
28. Bergesen, Eric P., and William J. McConnell. 1973. Pollution investigations on the Yellowstone River Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Colorado State University. 140pp.
29. Betten, Cornelius. 1950. The genus Pycnopsyche (Trichoptera). Ann. Entomol. Soc. of Amer. 43:508-522.
30. Blickle, R.L. 1962. Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera) of Florida. Fla. Entomol. 45(3):153-155.
31. Blickle, R.L. 1963. New species of Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera). Bull. Brook. Entomol. Soc. 58:17-22.
32. Blickle, R.L. 1964. Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera) of Maine. Entomol. News. 75(6):159-162.
33. Blickle, R.L. 1966. A new Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera). Entomol. News. 77(7):185-187.
34. Blickle, R.L. 1969. A new species of Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera). Entomol. News. 80:79-81.
35. Blickle, R.L., and D.G. Denning. 1977. New species and a new genus of Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera). J. of the Kansas Entomol. Soc. 50(2): 287-300.
36. Blickle, R.L., and Wallace J. Morse. 1953. A check list of the Trichoptera (Caddis Flies) of New Hampshire. Entomol. News. March, pp. 68-73.
37. Blickle, R.L., and W.J. Morse. 1955. New and little known Polycentropus (Trichoptera). Bull. Brook. Entomol. Soc. 50:95-98.
38. Boerger, H., and H.F. Clifford. 1975. Emergence of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) from a northern brown-water stream of Alberta, Canada. Verh. Int. Verein. Limnol. 19:3022-3028.
39. Boyle, Terence P. Jan. 7, 1977. Personal communication.
40. Brezina, E.R. 1976. Delaware River basin water quality. Pa. Dept. Environ. Resour. BWQM. 44:1-42 and Append. A-J.

41. Campbell, P.J., G. W. Dentry, S. Morden, G.J. Elliott, R. Brunskill, R. Wagemann, and B.W. Graham. 1975. General physical and chemical data for water and sediment of the Mackenzie and Porcupine Watersheds and rates of transport of dissolved and suspended elements at selected stations in the Mackenzie and Porcupine Watersheds, 1971-1974. 2 parts. Technical Rep. No. 556. Dep. of the Environ., Fisheries and Marine Service, Res. and Development Directorate. 396pp.
42. Carlson, Clarence A. 1966. Effects of 3 organophosphorus insecticides on immature Hexagenia and Hydropsyche of the upper Mississippi River. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 95(1):1-5.
43. Clark, W.H. 1975. Water quality status report for Rock Creek, Twin Falls County, Idaho, 1970-74. Div. Environ. Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare, Water quality Series no. 18. 69pp.
44. Classey, E.W. 1966. Notes on small collection of Neuroptera, Ephemeroptera and Trichoptera collected in Madeira in 1966. Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal. No. XX, Art. 94, pp. 46-47.
45. Clifford, H.F. 1969. Limnological features of a northern brown-water stream, with special reference to the life histories of the aquatic insects. Amer. Midl. Nat. 82(2):578-597.
46. Clifford, H.F. 1972. A year's study of the drifting organisms in a brown-water stream of Alberta, Canada. Can. J. Zool. 50:975-983.
47. Clifford, H.F. 1972. Drift of invertebrates in an intermittent stream draining marshy terrain of west-central Alberta. Can. J. Zool. 50:985-991.
48. Clifford, H.F. 1972. Comparison of samples of stream bottom fauna collected during the day and at night. Limnol. & Oceanogr. 17(3): 479-481.
49. Cloud, T.J., and K.W. Stewart. 1974. Seasonal fluctuations and periodicity in the drift of caddisfly larvae (Trichoptera) in the Brazos River, Texas. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 67(5):805-811.
50. Clubb, R.W., A.R. Gauvin, and J.L. Lords. 1975. Acute cadmium toxicity studies upon nine species of aquatic insects. Environ. Res. 9(3): 332-341.
51. Colbert, B.K., J.E. Scott, J.H. Johnson, and R.C. Solomon. 1975. Environmental inventory and assessment of navigation pools 24, 25, and 26, Upper Mississippi and Lower Illinois Rivers, an aquatic analysis. Tech. Rep. Y-25-2, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Exp. Sta. 137pp. + Append. A-J.
52. Corbet, Philip S. 1964. Temporal patterns of emergence in aquatic insects. Can. Entomol. 96:257-279.

53. Corbet, Philip S. 1965. Asymmetry in eocrepuscular diel periodicities of insects. *Can. Entomol.* 97(8):878-880.
54. Corbet, Philip S. 1966. A method for sub-sampling insect collections that vary widely in size. *Mos. News.* 26(3):420-424.
55. Corbet, Philip S., F. Schmid, and C.I. Augustin. 1966. The Trichoptera of St. Helen's Island, Montreal. The species present and their relative abundance at light. *Can. Entomol.* 98(12):84-98.
56. Cummins, Kenneth W. 1961. The microdistribution of the caddisfly larvae Pycnopsyche lepida (Hagen) and Pycnopsyche guttifer (Walker) in a restricted portion of a small Michigan stream. *Diss. Abstr.* 22(2):680.
57. Cummins, Kenneth W., and John O. Mecom. 1964. A preliminary study of the trophic relationships of the larvae of Brachycentrus americanus (Banks) (Trichoptera: Brachycentridae). *Trans. Amer. Microscopical Soc.* 83(2):233-243.
58. Cummins, Kenneth W., W.P. Coffman, and Peter A. Roff. 1966. Running waters, trophic relationships in a small woodland stream. *Verh. Internat. Verein. Limnol.* 16:627-638.
59. Cummins, K.W., and G.H. Lauff. 1969. The influence of substrate particle size on the microdistribution of stream macrobenthos. *Hydrobiol.* 34(2):170-175, 164-167, 158-159.
60. Cushman, R.M., J.W. Elwood, and S.G. Hildebrandm. 1975. Production dynamics of Alloperla mediana Banks (Plecoptera: Chloroperlidae) and Diplectrona modesta Banks (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) in Walker Branch, Tennessee. *Environ. Sci. Div. No. 785.* 66pp.
61. Daigle, Jerrell J. April 21, 1977. Personal communication.
62. Dance, Kenneth W. Jan. 10, 1976. Personal communication.
63. Davis, J.J. 1965. Accumulation of radionuclides by aquatic insects, C.M. Tarzwell (ed.), *Biological Problems in Water Pollution*, Third seminar. pp:211-215.
64. Denning, Donald G. 1936. The biology of some Minnesota Trichoptera. *Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc.* 53:17-43.
65. Denning, D.G. 1947. Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera) from southern United States. *Can. Entomol.* 79:12-20.
66. Denning, D.G. 1947. New Trichoptera from Puerto Rico. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 40(4):656-661.
67. Denning, D.G. 1948. New species of Trichoptera. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 41:397-401.

68. Denning, D.G. 1948. New and little known species of Nearctic Trichoptera. *Psyche*. 55:16-27.
69. Denning, D.G. 1948. A review of the Rhyacophilidae (Trichoptera). *Can. Entomol.* 80:97-117.
70. Denning, D.G. 1949. A new genus and five new species of Trichoptera. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 22(3):88-93.
71. Denning, D.G. 1950. Records and descriptions of Nearctic caddisflies. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 23(4):115-120.
72. Denning, D.G. 1951. Records and descriptions of Nearctic caddisflies Part III. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 24(4):157-162.
73. Denning, D.G. 1952. Descriptions of several new species of caddisflies. *Can. Entomol.* 84(1):17-22.
74. Denning, D.G. 1953. A new genus of Limnephilidae. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 29(3):165-169.
75. Denning, D.G. 1954. New species of western Trichoptera. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 27(2):57-64.
76. Denning, D.G. 1954. New species of Lepidostoma. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 30(3):187-194.
77. Denning, D.G. 1956. New western Trichoptera. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 34(2):93-98.
78. Denning, D.G. 1958. The genus Farula (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 51(6):531-535.
79. Denning, D.G. 1962. New Trichoptera from Mexico. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 35(4):402-408.
80. Denning, D.G. 1962. New Trichoptera. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 38(1):33-39.
81. Denning, D.G. 1964. The genus Homophylax (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 57(2):253-260.
82. Denning, D.G. 1964. Trichoptera of Baja, California. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 40(2):128-134.
83. Denning, D.G. 1964. Descriptions of five new Trichoptera. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 40(4):241-245.
84. Denning, D.G. 1965. New Hydropsychidae (Trichoptera). *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 38(1):75-84.

85. Denning, D.G. 1965. New Phycophilids and Limmephilids (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae and Limmephilidae). Can. Entomol. 97(7):690-700.
86. Denning, D.G. 1965. New Trichoptera from United States and Mexico. Pan-Pacific Entomol. 41(4):262-272.
87. Denning, D.G. 1966. New and interesting Trichoptera. Pan-Pacific Entomol. 42(3):228-238.
88. Denning, D.G., and Jan Sykora. 1966. New North American Trichoptera. Can. Entomol. 98(11):1219-1226.
89. Denning, D.G. 1968. New species and notes of western Trichoptera. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 41(1):63-69.
90. Denning, D.G. 1968. New and interesting North American Trichoptera. Pan-Pacific Entomol. 44(1):17-26.
91. Denning, D.G. 1968. Three new species of Trichoptera from Brazil. Sonderdruck aus Beitrage zur Neotropischen Fauna V. Band. Heft. 3:172-177.
92. Denning, D.G. 1970. The genus Psychoglypha (Trichoptera: Limmephilidae). Can. Entomol. 102(1):15-30.
93. Denning, D.G. 1971. A new genus and new species of Trichoptera. Pan-Pacific Entomol. 47(3):202-210.
94. Denning, D.G. 1971. Descriptions of four new Rhyacophila (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). Can. Entomol. 103(11):1553-1556.
95. Denning, D.G. 1975. New and unusual Rhyacophila (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). Can. Entomol. 107:953-962.
96. Denning, D.G. 1975. New species of Trichoptera from western North America. Pan-Pacific Entomol. 51:318-326.
97. DePinto, Joseph V., and Peter Dentice. 1977. Acid precipitation and the Salmon River System, Tug Hill, New York. Final report of study conducted for the Temporary State Commission on Tug Hill, Civil and Environmental Engineering Dept., Clarkson College of Technology. 49pp.
98. Dieffenbach, W., and F. Ryck, Jr. 1976. Water quality survey of the Elk, James and Spring River Basins of Missouri, 1964-1965. Aquatic series no. 15, Mo. Dept. Conserva. 25pp.
99. Dodds, G.S. 1925. Ecological studies on aquatic insects III Adaptations of caddisfly larvae to swift streams. Ecol. 6:123-137.

100. Eddington, J.M. 1968. Habitat preferences in net-spinning caddis larvae with special reference to the influence of water velocity. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 37:675-692.
101. Elder, John A. 1969. The aquatic insect habitat in the Clinch River below Norris Dam. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Tenn. 41pp.
102. Emge, William P., R. Charles Solomon, Jeffrey H. Johnson, C. Rex Bingham, Billy K. Colbert, and Ross W. Hall. 1974. Physical, biological and chemical inventory of twenty-three side channels and four river border areas, middle Mississippi River. Environmental Effects Laboratory, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station. Misc. paper Y-74-5. 100pp. + Append. A-AI.
103. Epler, John H. Jan. 10, 1977. Personal communication.
104. Ettinger, William S. Jan. 21, 1977. Personal communication.
105. Flint, Oliver S. 1960. Taxonomy and biology of Nearctic Limnephilid larvae (Trichoptera), with special reference to species in eastern United States. *Entomol. Amer.* 40:1-117.
106. Flint, O.S., and G.B. Wiggins. 1961. Records and descriptions of North American species in the genus Lepidostoma, with a revision of the Vernalis group (Trichoptera: Lepidostomatidae). *Can. Entomol.* 93(4):279-297.
107. Flint, Oliver S. 1970. Studies of neotropical Caddisflies. X: Leucotrichia and related genera from North and Central America (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae). *Smithsonian Contrib. to Zool.* 60:1-64.
108. Flint, Oliver S. 1973. A replacement name for Smicridea (R.) minima Flint (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 75(2):219.
109. Flint, Oliver S., and Scott J. Herrmann. 1976. The description of, and environmental characterization for, a new species of Ochrotrichia from Colorado (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 69(5):894-898.
110. Fredeen, F.J.H. 1972. Reaction of the larvae of three rheophilic species of Trichoptera to selected insecticides. *Can. Entomol.* 104(6):945-953.
111. Fremling, Calvin R. 1960. Biology and possible control of the upper Mississippi River. Res. Bull. 483, Ames, Iowa. Ag. and Home Econ. Exp. Sta. Iowa State U.
112. Frings, Hubert, and Mable Frings. 1956. The location of contact chemoreceptors sensitive to sucrose solutions in adult Trichoptera. *Biol. Bull.* 3(1):92-100.

113. Frost, J.N., and W.E. Easte. 1974. Bear swamp pumped storage hydroelectric project fishery study. Progress report No. 3. Mass. Div. Fish. and Game, Bur. Wildl. Res. and Management. 57pp.
114. Frost, Justin N., and William E. Easte. 1977. Bear swamp pumped storage hydroelectric project fishery study, Jan. 1972 to Dec. 1976. Mass. Div. Fish. and Game, Bur. Wild. Res. and Management, Fisheries and Wildlife Field Headquarters, Westboro, Mass. 20pp. + Append. 1-10.
115. Frommer, Saul I. June 28, 1977. Personal communication.
116. Galat, David L. 1974. A comparative assessment of several biological indices of water quality applied to aquatic macroinvertebrate collections. M.S. Thesis. Colorado State Univ. 168pp.
117. Gallepp, G. 1974. Diel periodicity in the behavior of the caddicefly Brachycentrus americanus (Banks). Freshw. Biol. 4:193-204.
118. Gammon, J.R., W. Preston Adams, Linda L. Chavez, and C. Lee Bridges. 1974. An ecological survey of the streams in the vicinity of Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana. DePaux Univ. 81pp.
119. Gaseor, Randal A. 1971. The effect of temperature on the feeding rate and behavior of caddicefly Hydropsyche frisoni. M.A. Thesis. DePauw Univ. Zool. Dept. 39pp.
120. Gaufin, Arden R. 1951. Production of bottom fauna in the Provo River, Utah. Ph.D. Thesis. Iowa State Univ. 174pp.
121. Gaufin, Arden R., and Clarence M. Tarzwell. 1955. Environmental changes in a polluted stream during winter. Amer. Midland Natur. 54(1):78-88.
122. Gaufin, A.R., and S. Hern. 1971. Laboratory studies on the tolerance of aquatic insects to heated waters. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 44:240-245.
123. Georgia Power Co. 1974. Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant-unit 1 preoperational environmental surveillance report. 42pp.
124. Georgia Power Co. 1976. Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant-unit 1 annual environmental report for calendar year 1975. Sections 1.1 and 5.4. 24pp.
125. Givens, D.R. 1976. A synopsis of the western Arctopsychinae (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). M.S. Thesis. Central Washington State College. 117pp.

126. Glime, J.M., and R.M. Clemens. 1972. Species diversity of stream insects on Frontinalis spp. compared to diversity on artificial substrates. *Ecol.* 53(3):458-464.
127. Glorvigen, T.H. 1972. The responses of insect communities in the East Gallatin River, Montana to sewage effluents. M.S. Thesis. Montana State Univ. 24pp.
128. Gordon, A.E., and S.D. Smith. 1974. A new species of Cheumatopsyche (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) from the north-western United States. *Notulae Naturae*. No. 450. 3pp.
129. Gordon, A.E. 1974. A synopsis and phylogenetic outline of the Nearctic members of Cheumatopsyche. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil.* 126(9): 117-160.
130. Gordon, A.E., and J.B. Wallace. 1975. Distribution of the family Hydropsychidae (Trichoptera) in the Savannah River Basin of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. *Hydrobiol.* 46:405-424.
131. Gorsuch, Joseph W. Jan. 17, 1977. Personal communication.
132. Grant, James. 1976. Biological survey of the Clam River 1975. Michigan Water Resources Commission, Water Quality Division, Dept. of Natur. Resources, State of Michigan. 60pp.
133. Harper, P.P., and G. Methot. 1975. Goera radissonica nouveau Trichoptere de la region de la Baie James. *Can. Entomol.* 102:593-595.
134. Harper, P.P. 1976. Oxyethira barnstoni n. sp. un nouveau Trichoptere de Radissonie, Quebec (Hydroptilides). *Ann. Soc. Entomol. Que.* 21:35-38.
135. Harper, P.P. March 2, 1978. Personal communication.
136. Harris, Todd L. 1971. Crepuscular flight periodicity of Trichoptera. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 44(3):295-301.
137. Henningson, J.C. 1973. A study of the benthic macroinvertebrates in selected bays of Lake George, New York. M.S. Thesis. Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute. 110pp.
138. Hickin, N.E. 1946. Larvae of the British Trichoptera. *Trans. R. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* 97(8):187-212.
139. Hickin, N.E. 1948. Larvae of the British Trichoptera--25. *Proc. R. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* (A) 23 pts.
140. Highler, L.W. 1975. Reactions of some caddis larvae (Trichoptera) to different types of substrate in an experimental stream. *Freshw. Biol.* 5:151-158.

141. Hilsenhoff, W.L., J.L. Longridge, R.P. Narf, K.J. Tennessen, and C.P. Walton. 1972. Aquatic insects of the Pine-Popple Rivers, Wisconsin. Wis. Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison, Wisconsin Tech. Bull. No. 54. 44pp.
142. Hinshaw, Russell Nils. 1966. The pollutional degradation of the Jordan River as shown by aquatic invertebrates. M.S. Thesis. Dept. of Zool. and Entomol., Univ. of Utah. 101pp.
143. Hite, Robert L. 1973. Michigan Salmonid Hatchery Water Quality Evaluation 1972. Mich. Water Res. Comm., Bur. Water Management, Dept. of Natur. Resources, Environmental Protection Branch, State of Mich. 234pp.
144. Hodgkinson, I.D. 1975. A community analysis of the benthic insect fauna of an abandoned beaver pond. J. Anim. Ecol. 44(2):533-552.
145. Hoopes, R.L. 1976. Taxonomy and biology of Anabolia and Limnephilus (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae) in Pennsylvania, with an annotated list of the Trichoptera of Pennsylvania. M.S. Thesis. Penn. State Univ. pp:34-39, 58-69.
146. Howland, John R. 1977. Personal communication. Water Quality Program, Missouri Dept. of Nat. Res. Div. of Environmental Quality.
147. Hunt, Robert. March 25, 1977. Personal communication.
148. Iadanza, N.E. 1976. The effects of flooding on benthic macrofauna using two standard sampling devices. M.S. Thesis. Central Mich. Univ. 96pp.
149. Jackson, George. 1971. Report on biological conditions of the Red Cedar River as affected by discharges from the Hoover Ball and Bearing Company, Utilex Divisions, Fowlerville, Michigan. Water Quality Appraisal Section, Bur. of Water Management, Mich. Dept. Nat. Res. pp:1-11.
150. Jackson, George. 1972. A biological investigation of Norton Creek, Vicinity of Ford Motor Co., Wixom, Oakland County, Michigan, July 21, 1972. Mich. Water Resources Comm., Bur. of Water Management, Mich. Dept. Nat. Res. pp:1-11.
151. Jamnback, Hugo. 1969. Bloodsucking flies and other outdoor nuisance Arthropods of New York State. Univ. of State of N.Y., State Educ. Dept., Albany, N.Y. State Museum & Sci. Service, Memoir 19. pp:1-90.
152. Koslucher, D.G., and G.W. Minshall. 1973. Food habits of some benthic invertebrates in a northern cool-desert stream (Deep Creek, Curlew Valley, Idah-Utah). Trans. Amer. Microsc. Soc. 92(3):441-452.
153. Kraft, Gerald Frederick. 1964. Seasonal occurrence and distribution of aquatic insects in Berry Creek. Diss. Abstr. 25(1):708-709.

154. Krause, H., and F. Schmid. 1973. Effect of forest management practices on stream water chemistry and nutrient load in hilly terrain of Central New Brunswick. Personal communication with D.C. Eidt, Maritimes forest Res. Centre, Fisheries and Environment Canada, Jan. 1977.
155. Kroger, R.L. 1973. Biological effects of fluctuating water levels in the Shake River, Grand Teton National Park, Wyo. Amer. Midl. Natur. 89(2):478-481.
156. Lehmkuhl, D.M. 1970. A North American Trichopteran larvae which feeds on freshwater sponges (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae, Porifera: Spongillidae). Amer. Midl. Natur. 84(1):278-280.
157. Leonard, Justin W., and Fannie A. Leonard. 1949. An annotated list of Michigan Trichoptera. Occasional Papers of the Mus. of Zool. Univ. of Mich., Univ. of Mich. Press. No. 522.
158. Leonard, Justin W., and Fannie A. Leonard. 1949. Noteworthy records of caddisflies from Michigan, with descriptions of new species. Occasional Papers of the Mus. of Zool. Univ. of Mich., Univ. of Mich. Press. No. 522.
159. Lewis, Philip A. June 27, 1977. Personal communication.
160. Lium, Bruce W. 1969. The distribution of aquatic insects in stream and river provinces as determined by chemical, physical and hydrological factors. Ph.D. Thesis. Dept. of Environmental Biol., Univ. of Utah. 83pp.
161. Lloyd, J.T. 1915. Wood-boring Trichoptera. Psyche. 22(1):17-21.
162. Lloyd, J.T. 1921. The biology of North American caddisfly larvae. Bull. Lloyd Libr., Entomol. Ser. No. 1, 21:1-124.
163. Lloyd, J.T. 1915. Notes on Brachycentrus nigrisoma (Banks). Pomona J. Entomol. and Zool. 7(2):81-86.
164. Loesch, Alice. Jan. 7, 1977. Personal communication.
165. Luedtke, R.J., D.M. Gillespie, and R.V. Thurston. 1974. Macroinvertebrate distribution in the East Gallatin River, Montana. Tech. Report No. 74-4, Fisheries Bioassay Lab., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, Montana. 47pp.
166. McCounochie, Kenneth, and Gene E. Likeus. 1969. Some Trichoptera of the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest in Central New Hampshire. Can. Field Natur. 83(2):147-154.
167. McElravy, Eric P. Jan. 19, 1977. Personal communication.

168. Mackay, R.J. 1969. Aquatic insect communities of a small stream on Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can. 26:1157.
169. Mackay, R.J. 1977. Behavior of Pycnopsyche (Trichoptera: Limnephiliidae) on mineral substrates in laboratory streams. Ecol. 58:191-195.
170. Mackay, R.J. 1972. Temporal patterns in life history and flight behavior of Pycnopsyche gentilis, P. luculenta, and P. scabripennis (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). Can. Entomol. 104:1819-1835.
171. McMachon, Jean, Jesse Wolf, and Sister Maureen Diggins. 1972. Chironomidae, Ephemeroptera and Trichoptera in the benthos of unchannelized and channelized portions of the Missouri River. Proc. S. D. Acad. Sci. 51:168-181.
172. Maki, A.W., L. Geissel, and H.E. Johnson. 1975. Comparative toxicity of larval lampricide (TMF:3-triflouromethyl-4-nitrophenol) to selected benthic macroinvertebrates. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 32(8):1455-1459.
173. Manuel, K.L., E.S. Bender, and J.G. Pearson. 1976. Results of aquatic surveys at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, Sept. 1973-1974. Edge-wood Arsenal Tech. Report, EB-TR-76038. 58pp.
174. Mason, W.T., Jr., P.A. Lewis, and J.B. Anderson. 1971. Macroinvertebrate collections and water quality monitoring in the Ohio River Basin 1963-1967. Prepared as cooperative report by Off. Tech. Programs, Ohio Basin Region & Analyt. Qual. Contr. Lab for EPA.
175. Mecom, John O. 1972. Feeding habits of Trichoptera in a mountain stream. Oikos. 23(3):401-407.
176. Mecon, John O. 1972. Productivity and distribution of Trichoptera larvae in a Colorado mountain stream. Hydrobiol. 40(2):151-176.
177. Merrill, Dorothy, and Glen B. Wiggins. 1971. The larva and pupa of the caddisfly genus Setodes in North America (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae). Life Sci. Occ. Pap., R. Ont. Mus. 19:1-12.
178. Moenig, J.T. August 29, 1977. Personal communication.
179. Moore, Marianne. Dec. 29, 1976. Personal communication.
180. Mooris, Glover L., Lowell Van Den Berg, Gordon L. Culp, Jack R. Geckler, and Ralph Porges. 1963. Extended-aeration plants and intermittent water-courses. U.S. Dept. of Health, Ed., and Welfare. Public Health Service, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Cincinnati, Ohio.

181. Morse, John C., and H.H. Ross. 1971. Two new species of Ryacophila from eastern North America. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 44(3):403-405.
182. Morse, J.C. 1971. New caddisflies (Trichoptera) from southeastern United States. J. Ga. Entomol. Soc. 6(2):77-84.
183. Nasca, Jack A. June 10, 1977. Personal communication.
184. Nauman, J.W., and D.R. Kernodle. 1974. Aquatic organisms from selected sites along the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline corridor Sept. 1970 to Sept. 1972. U.S. Dept. of Interior Geol. Survey. 23pp.
185. Nebeker, Alan V., and Armond E. Lemke. 1968. Preliminary studies on the tolerance of aquatic insects to heated waters. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 41(3):413-418.
186. Nebeker, Alan V. 1971. Effect of high winter water temperatures on adult emergences of aquatic insects. Water Res. 5:777-783.
187. Nebeker, A.V. 1972. Effect of low oxygen concentration on survival and emergence of aquatic insects. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 101(4):675-679.
188. Neel, J.K. 1968. Seasonal succession of benthic algae and their macroinvertebrate residents in a head-water limestone stream. J. Water Pollution Contr. Fed. 40(2) Part 2:R10-R30.
189. Neel, J.K. Sr. 1973. Biotic character as related to stream mineral content. Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc. 92:404-415.
190. Newell, R.L. 1976. Yellowstone River Study, final report. Montana Dept. Fish. and Game and Intake Water Co. pp:12-13, 21, 33, 43.
191. Nilsen, H.C., and R.W. Larimore. 1973. Establishment of invertebrate communities on log substrate in the Kaskaskia River, Ill. Ecol. 54(2):366-374.
192. Nimmo, A.P. 1966. A list of Trichoptera taken at Montreal and Chambly, Quebec with descriptions of three new species. Can. Entomol. 98:688-693.
193. Oliver, D.R. 1960. The macroscopic bottom fauna of Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can. 17(5):607-624.
194. Oswood, M.W., and A.L. Sheldon. 1975. An investigation of the ecology and water quality of a lake outlet. Completion Report, Montana Univ. Joint Water Res. Cent. pp:1-35.
195. Pagel, C.W. 1975. A study of the influence of pulp and paper wastes on the benthos of southern Lake Champlain. Unpubl. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Vermont. 339pp.

196. Paloumpis, Andreas, and William C. Starrett. 1960. An ecological study of benthic organisms in three Illinois river flood plain lakes. *Amer. Midl. Natur.* 64(2):406-435.
197. Parsons, D.S., G.M. Sala, and J.W. Tatum. 1975. Owens-Illinois Sabine River monitoring program data summary and evaluation report. Tech. Rep. No. 75-1, Sabine River Authority of Texas. 22pp.
198. Parsons, D.S., G.M. Sala, and J.W. Tatum. 1975. Lake Fork Creek water quality management program data summary and evaluation report. Tech. Rep. No. 76-1, Sabine River Authority of Texas. 67pp.
199. Paterson, C.G., and C.H. Fernando. 1969. The effect of winter drainage on the reservoir benthic fauna. *Can. J. Zool.* 47:589-595.
200. Paterson, C.G., and C.H. Fernando. 1969. Macroinvertebrate colonization of the marginal zone of a small impoundment in eastern Canada. Reprint from *Can. J. Zool.*, *The Nat. Res. of Can.*, pp: 1229-1238.
201. Paterson, C.G., and J.R. Nursall. 1975. The effects of domestic and industrial effluents on a large turbulent river. *Water Res.* 9: 425-435.
202. Rabe, F.W., and N.L. Savage. 1977. Aquatic natural areas in Idaho. Completion report to Idaho Water Resources Res. Inst.
203. Resh, V., and J.D. Usinger. 1975. Distribution, habitat preference, and water quality tolerances. No reference, pp:92-95.
204. Resh, V.H., and J.D. Unzicker. 1975. Water quality monitoring and aquatic organisms: the importance of species identification. *J. Water Pollution Contr. Fed.* 47(1):9-19.
205. Rettallack, J.T. 1975. Limnology of Sounding Creek, an astatic, a prairie stream. M.S. Thesis. Univ. of Alberta.
206. Rhame, Roy E., and Kenneth W. Stewart. 1976. Life cycles and food habits of three Hydropsychidae (Trichoptera) species in the Brazos River, Texas. *Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc.* 102:65-99.
207. Roback, Selwyn S. 1975. New Rhyacophilidae records with some water quality data. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil.* 127(5):45-50.
208. Ross, Hebert H. 1938. Descriptions of new Leptocerid (Trichoptera). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 31(1):88-91.
209. Ross, Hebert H. 1938. Descriptions of new North American Trichoptera. *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 40(5):117-124.

210. Ross, Hebert H. 1944. The caddisflies, or Trichoptera, of Illinois. Bull. Ill. Natur. His. Survey 23(1):326pp.
211. Ross, Hebert H. 1949. Entomology--The caddisfly genus Neothremma Banks (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 39(3): 92-93.
212. Ross, Hebert H., and Don R. Merkley. 1950. The genus Tinodes in North America. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 23(2):64-67.
213. Ross, Hebert H. 1951. The caddisfly genus Anagapetus (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). Pan-Pacific Entomol. 27(3):140-144.
214. Ross, Hebert H. 1951. Entomology--Phylogeny and biogeography of the caddisflies of the genera Agapetus and Electragapetus (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 41(11):347-356.
215. Ross, Hebert H., and Don R. Merkley. 1952. An annotated key to the Nearctic males of Limnephilus (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). Amer. Midl. Natur. 47(2):435-455.
216. Ross, Hebert, and Edwin King. 1952. Biogeographic and taxonomic studies in Atopsyche (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 45(2):177-204.
217. Ross, Hebert H., and George J. Spencer. 1952. A preliminary list of the Trichoptera of British Columbia. Proc. Entomol. Soc. British Columbia 48:43-51.
218. Ross, Hebert H. 1959. The relationships of three new species of Triaenodes from Ill. and Fla. (Trichoptera). Entomol. News. 70(2):39-45.
219. Ross, Hebert H. 1962. Three new species of Trichoptera from eastern North America. Entomol. News. 73(5):129-133.
220. Ross, Hebert H., and Toshio Yamamoto. 1965. New species of the caddisfly genus Polycentropus from eastern North America (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 78:241-246.
221. Ross, Hebert H., and John D. Unzicker. 1965. The Micrasema rusticum group of caddisflies (Trichoptera: Brachycentridae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 78:251-258.
222. Ross, Hebert H. 1966. Two new species of Oecetis occurring in eastern North America (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae). Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci. 59(1):11-14.
223. Ross, H.H. 1970. Hydropsychid genus A. diplectrona (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). J. Ga. Entomol. Soc. 5(4):229-231.

224. Ross, Hebert H., John C. Morse, and Elizabeth Ann Gordon. 1971. New species of Cheumatopsyche from the southeastern United States (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 84(37):301-306.
225. Ross, Hebert H., and John C. Morse. 1973. Micrasema kluane, a probable stepping stone to the Arctic (Trichoptera: Brachycentridae). Entomol. News. 84:291-293.
226. Ross, Hebert H., and D.C. Scott. 1974. A review of the caddisfly genus Agarodes with descriptions of new species (Trichoptera: Sericostomatidae). J. Ga. Entomol. Soc. 9:147-155.
227. Roy, D. 1976. Chronologie, phénologie et cycles de développement de Trichoptères d'un ruisseau des Laurentides. Memoire de M.Sc., Université de Montreal. 225pp.
228. Scheider, Robert F. 1963. Seasonal succession of certain invertebrates in a northwestern Florida lake. J. Fla. Acad. Sci. 25: 127-139.
229. Schuster, Guenter. 1977. Larval Taxonomy of the caddisfly genus Hydropsyche in eastern North America with notes on biology and distribution. Ph.D. Thesis. Univ. of Tennessee.
230. Selgeby, J.H. 1974. Immature insects (Plecoptera, Trichoptera, Ephemeroptera) collected from deep water in western Lake Superior. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can. 31(1):109-111.
231. Sherberger, Fred F. 1970. Distribution of the family Limnephilidae (Trichoptera) on the Savannah River Drainage Basin. M.S. Thesis Univ. of Georgia.
232. Sherberger, F.F., and J.B. Wallace. 1971. Larvae of the southeastern species of Molanna. J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 44(2):217-224.
233. Smith, S.D. 1968. The Rhyacophila of the Salmon River Drainage of Idaho with special reference to larvae. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 61(3):655-674.
234. Spence, J.A., and H.B.N. Hynes. 1971. Differences in benthos upstream and downstream of an impoundment. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can. 28(1):35.
235. Stansbury, Michael J. March 20, 1977. Personal communication.
236. Stephens, Doyle Wayne II. 1969. The physical and chemical environmental requirements of Trichoptera in the Weber River, Utah. M.S. Thesis, Dept. Environmental Biol., Univ. of Utah. 72pp.
237. Stern, M.S., and D. H. Stern. 1969. A limnological study of a Tenn. cold springbrook. Amer. Midl. Natur. 82:62.

238. Surber, Eugene W., and William E. Bessey. 1974. Minimum oxygen levels survived by stream invertebrates. Bull. 81, Virginia Water Resources Res. Center, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. 52pp.
239. Tebo, L.B., and W.W. Hassler. 1961. Seasonal abundance of aquatic insects in western North Carolina trout streams. J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 77:249-259.
240. Tebo, L.B., and W.W. Hassler. 1963. Food of brook, rainbow and brown trout in streams of western North Carolina. J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 79(1):44-53.
241. Thurston, R.V., R.J. Luedtke, and R.C. Russo. 1975. Completion report, upper Yellowstone River water quality Aug. 1973 - Aug. 1974. Project No. A-081-Mont, Mont. Univ. Joint Water Res. Centr., Montana. 57pp.
242. Thut, R.N. 1967. A study of the biology of the flora and fauna of the Weyerhaeuser experimental streams. Tech. Report, Weyerhaeuser Co., Longview, Wash. 213pp.
243. Thut, R.N. 1969. Feeding habits of larvae of seven Rhyacophila (Trichoptera: Rhyacophilidae) species with notes on other life history features. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 62(4):894-898.
244. Trumpf, W.F. 1977. Benthic macroinvertebrate community analyses from pristine streams in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. M.S. Thesis. Tennessee Tech. Univ., Cookeville, Tenn.
245. Unzicker, John D., Larry Aggus, and I.O. Warren. 1970. A preliminary list of the Arkansas Trichoptera. J. Ga. Entomol. Soc.
246. Van Gundy, James J. 1973. Factors controlling the diversity and abundance of macroinvertebrates in non-thermal springs. Ph.D. Thesis. Department of Biology, Univ. of Utah. 107pp.
247. Vincent, E.R. 1967. A comparison of riffle insect populations in the Gibbon River above and below Geyser Basins, Yellowstone National Park. Limnol. & Oceanogr. 12:18-26.
248. Wallace, J.B. 1970. A new species of Psilotreta from North Carolina (Trichoptera: Odontoceridae). Entomol. News. 81(10):243-245.
249. Wallace, J.B., and F.F. Sherberger. 1970. The immature stages of Anisocentropus pyraloides (Trichoptera: Calamoceratidae). J. Ga. Entomol. Soc. 5(4):217-224.
250. Wallace, J.B., and H.H. Ross. 1971. Pseudogoerinae: a new subfamily of Odontoceridae (Trichoptera). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 64(4): 890-899.

251. Wallace, J.B. 1971. A new species of Brachycentrus from Georgia with two unusual larval characters (Trichoptera: Brachycentridae). Entomol. News. 82(12):313-321.
252. Wallace, J.B., and F.F. Sherberger. 1974. The larval retreat and feeding net of Macronema carolina Banks (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). Hydrobiologia 45(2-3):177-184.
253. Wallace, J.B. 1975. The larval retreat and food of Arctopsyche: with phylogenetic notes on feeding adaptations in Hydropsychidae larvae (Trichoptera). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 68(1):167-173.
254. Wallace, J.B. 1975. Food partitioning in net-spinning Trichoptera larvae: Hydropsyche venularis, Cheumatopsyche etrona, and Macronema zebratum (Hydropsyche). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 68(3):463-472.
255. Wallace, J.B. 1975. Silk spinning as an escape mechanism in Hydropsyche orris larvae following removal from water (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 68(3):549-550.
256. Ward, James V. 1975. Bottom fauna-substrate relationships in a northern Colorado trout stream, 1975 and 1974. Ecol. 56: 1429-1434.
257. Warnick, Stephen L., and Henry L. Bell. 1969. The acute toxicity of some heavy metals to different species of aquatic insects. J. Water Poll. Con. Fed. 41(2):280-284.
258. Waters, T.F. 1968. Diurnal periodicity in the drift of a day-active stream invertebrate. Ecol. 49(10):152.
259. Weidner, Von Hebert. 1964. Die Entomologischen Sammlungen Zoologischen Staatsinstituts und Zoologischen Museums Hamburg. Mitt. Hamburg Zool. Mus. Inst. Band 62 S. 55-100.
260. Welch, E.B., and J.C. Spindler. 1964. DDT persistence and its effects on aquatic insects and fish after an aerial application. J. Water Poll. Contr. Fed. 36(10):1285-1292.
261. Wenke, T.L. 1967. Caddisfly (Trichoptera) collections from the Mississippi River at lock and dam 19. Iowa State J. Sci. 42(1):43-46.
262. Wiens, W.P. 1975. Species list of aquatic plants and animals collected from the Mackenzie and Porcupine River watersheds from 1971-1973. Tech. Report No. 557. Depart. of Environ., Fisheries and Marine Service, Res. and Dev. Directorate. 39pp.
263. Wiggins, G. B. 1954. The caddisfly genus Beraea in North America (Trichoptera). Contrib. Royal Ont. Mus. Zool. and Palaeontology. Contrib. #39. pp:1-18.

264. Wiggins, G.B. 1960. A preliminary systematic study of the North American larvae of the caddisfly family Phryganeidae (Trichoptera). Can. J. Zool. 38:1153-1170.
265. Wiggins, G.B. 1961. The rediscovery of an unusual North American Phryganeid, with some additional records of caddisflies from Newfoundland. Can. Entomol. 93(8):695-702.
266. Wiggins, G.B. 1962. A new subfamily of Phryganeid caddisflies from western North America (Trichoptera: Phryganeidae). Can. J. Zool. 40(5):879-891.
267. Wiggins, G.B. 1965. Additions and revisions to the genera of North American caddisflies of the family Brachycentridae with special reference to the larval stages (Trichoptera). Can. Entomol. 97: 1089-1106.
268. Wiggins, Glenn B. 1959. A new family of Trichoptera from Asia. Can. Entomol. 91(12):745-757.
269. Wiggins, G.B., and N.H. Anderson. 1968. Contribution to the systematics of the caddisfly genera Pseudostenophylax and Philocasca with special reference to the immature stages (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). Can. J. Zool. 46:61-75.
270. Wiggins, G.B. 1973. A contribution to the biology of caddisflies (Trichoptera) in temporary pools. Life Sci. Contr. Royal Ont. Mus. 88:1-28.
271. Wiggins, G.B. 1973. New systematic data for the North American caddisfly genera Lepania, Goeracea, and Goerita (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). Life Sci. Contr. Royal. Ont. Mus. 91:1-33.
272. Wiggins, G.B. 1973. Contributions to the systematics of the caddisfly family Limnephilidae (Trichoptera). Life Sci. Contr. Royal Ont. Mus. 94:1-32.
273. Wiggins, G.B. 1974. Contributions to the systematics of the caddisfly family Limnephilidae (Trichoptera). III. The genus Goerilla. Proc. First Int. Symp. on Trichoptera, June, The Hague. pp: 7-19.
274. Wiggins, G.B. 1975. Contributions to the systematics of the caddisfly family Limnephilidae (Trichoptera). II. Can. Entomol. 107: 325-336.
275. Wiggins, G.B. 1977. Larvae of North American genera (Trichoptera). Univ. of Toronto Press.
276. Williams, D.D., and H.B. Noel Hynes. 1976. The ecology of temporary streams. I. The faunas of two Canadian streams. Int. Revue Ges. Hydrobiol. 61(6):761-787.

277. Williams, N.E., and H.B.N. Hynes. 1973. Microdistribution and feeding of the net-spinning caddisflies (Trichoptera) of a Canadian stream. *Oikos* 24(1):73-84.
278. Willson, Ronald. 1973. Biological survey of Tamarack Creek related to US-131 highway construction activities, Howard City, Montcalm County, Michigan February 24 - September 6, 1972. Mich. Water Res. Comm., Bur. Water Management, Dept. of Natur. Res. 13pp.
279. Winget, R.N., M.K. Reichert, R.W. Baumann, and C.S. Herrin. 1976. Survey of macroinvertebrate communities in the Provo River and Diamond Fork systems. Final Rep. to Utah Div. Wildl. Res., Contract No. 76-5830. 36pp.
280. Winget, R.N., and M.K. Reichert. 1976. Aquatic habitat inventory in the Hot Desert Eis area, Utah. Prepared for Utah State Off., U.S. Bur. Land Management, Contract No. YA-512-CT6-77.
281. Winterbourn, Michael J. 1971. An ecological study of Banksiola crotchii Banks (Trichoptera: Phryganeidae) in Marion Lake, British Columbia. *Can. J. Zool.* 49:637-645.
282. Winterbourn, M.J. 1971. The life histories and trophic relationships of the Trichoptera of Marion Lake, British Columbia. *Can. J. Zool.* 49(5):623-635.
283. Woodall, W.R., Jr., and J.B. Wallace. 1972. The benthic fauna in four small southern Appalachian streams. *Amer. Midl. Natur.* 88(2):393-407.
284. Wright, R.M., and S.A. DeGabriele. 1975. The Housatonic River-1974 water quality analysis. Ma. Water Res. Comm., Div. Water Pollution Control. 114pp + 4 Appendices.
285. Yamamoto, T., and G.B. Wiggins. 1964. A comparative study of the North American species in the caddisfly genus Mystacides (Trichoptera: Leptoceridae). *Can. J. Zool.* 42:1105-1126.
286. Yamamoto, T. 1966. A new species of the genus Polycentropus from Tennessee (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae). *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 39:687-689.
287. Zillges, G.F., Jr. 1971. The aquatic insects of Bluewater Creek, Montana, above and below an area of intensive agriculture. M.S. Thesis. Montana State Univ. 29pp.
- *288. Haddock, James D. 1977. Biosystematics of the caddisfly genus Nectopsyche with emphasis on the aquatic stages. *Am. Mid. Nat.* 98(2):382-421.

*Received after initial compilation of bibliography but was considered important; therefore it is included at this point out of alphabetical order.

- *289. Ross, H.H., and J.D. Unzicker. 1977. The relationship of the genera of American Hydropsychinae as indicated by phallic structures. J. Ga. Entomol. Soc. 12(4):298-312.

*Received after initial compilation of bibliography but was considered important; therefore it is included at this point out of alphabetical order.

TECHNICAL REPORT DATA

Please read instructions on the reverse before completing

1. REPORT NO. EPA-600/4-78-063		2.		3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO.	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND POLLUTION TOLERANCE OF TRICHOPTERA				5. REPORT DATE November 1978 issuing date	
				6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE	
7. AUTHOR(S) Todd L. Harris and Thomas M. Lawrence				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Entomology - Natural Resources Purdue University West Lafayette, IN 47907				10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. PE 1BD884	
				11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO. R 803319-01	
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Monitoring & Support Lab. - Cinn, OH Office of Research and Development U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Cincinnati, Ohio 45268				13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Final	
				14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE EPA/600/06	
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
16. ABSTRACT Data on the environmental requirements for 245 taxa of North American Trichoptera are compiled from 294 references. This compilation is prepared to assist biologists in evaluating data from macroinvertebrate samples collected for the assessment of water quality. The following parameters are considered: life stage, general habitat, specific habitat, retreat, diet, turbidity, current, temperature, pH, D.O., alkalinity (phenolphthalein and total), nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, phosphorus (ortho and total), seasonal distribution, and geographic distribution. Where possible ranges for the parameters mentioned are given. Additional parameters such as toxic compounds, heavy metals, and pesticides are included when available.					
17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS					
a. DESCRIPTORS		b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS		c. COSATI Field/Group	
Aquatic biology Freshwater biology Indicator species Benthos Life cycles Larvae Biology Insects		Environmental Engineering Trichoptera Insect Ecology Pollution Tolerance		6C 6F 6T	
18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT RELEASE TO THE PUBLIC		19. SECURITY CLASS (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. NO. OF PAGES 316	
		20. SECURITY CLASS (This page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. PRICE	