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LIST OF CHIRONOMIDAE (DIPTERA) OF SOUTH PART OF THE EASTERN SIBERIA

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List of 188 species and forms of chironomid larvae of south part of the Eastern Siberia is given: Podonominae (3 species), Tanypodinae (11), Diamesinae (24), Prodiamesinae (4), Orthoclaadiinae (81), Chironominae (65).

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Chironomidae, larva, basin of Baikal Lake.

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Приведен список 188 видов и форм личинок хирономид юга Восточной Сибири: Podonominae (3 вида), Tanypodinae (11), Diamesinae (24), Prodiamesinae (4), Orthoclaadiinae (81), Chironominae (65 видов).

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INTRODUCTION

The present paper is dedicate to fauna of the family Chironomidae of Baikal Lake and its basin. Chironomid larvae from benthos samples and drift which were collected by the author, by N.A. Rozhkova, O.T. Rusinek, V.V. Zinovyev from the

Limnological Institute of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, and by I.B. Knizhin, A.N. Matveev from Biology and Soils Department of Irkutsk State University were used. Determination of larvae, distribution and the brief ecological characteristics of their habitats are given in list according to Pankratova (1970, 1977, 1983), Makarchenko (1985). Synonyms are given after Ashe & Cranston (1990) and Makarchenko & Makarchenko (1999).

LIST OF CHIRONOMIDAE

Subfamily Podonominae Tribe Boreochlini

***Boreochlus thienemanni* Edwards, 1938**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold-water streams.

***Trichotanypus baicalensis* Linevich, 1995**

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from type locality - Zhilishche creek (tributary of the Southern Baikal)(Linevich & Makarchenko, 1995).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand, coarse detritus in creeks.

***Trichotanypus posticalis* (Lundbeck, 1898)**

MATERIAL: 1 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1959, 1964, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae and pupae inhabit moss and algae on stones in cold-water creeks.

Subfamily Tanypodinae Tribe Coelotanypodini

***Clinotanypus nervosus* (Meigen, 1818)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit coarse detritus in the near-shore area of stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage

Tribe Tanypodini

***Tanypus vilipennis* (Kieffer, 1918)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Selenga River basin (Vershinin, 1964).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes and ponds.

Tribe Procladiini

***Procladius choreus* (Meigen, 1804)**

MATERIAL: 1 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Nature Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 13 L, Sosnovka River, 20.VII 98 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt of stagnant water bodies.

***Procladius ferrugineus* (Kieffer, 1919)**

MATERIAL: 3 L, Kirenga River, 30.VII 1986 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Northern Baikal in such rivers as: Tya, Kichera (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt of stagnant water bodies.

Tribe Macropelopiini

***Derotanypus sibiricus* (Kruglova et Tshernovskij, 1940)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty ground in ponds (Linevich, 1981).

Tribe Pentaneurini

***Ablabesmyia monilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

MATERIAL: 3 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986, 8.XI 1987 (A. Matveev); 3 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 19 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 36 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI -24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 5 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964), Angara River and tributaries of it (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), Barguzin River basin (headwaters) (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty grounds, plants in stagnant water bodies and ones having weak drainage.

***Guttipelopia guttipennis* (van der Wulp, 1861)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Angara River. (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants in shallow water bodies and littoral of lakes.

***Krenopelopia binotata* (Wiedemann, 1818)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Angara River. (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stones of the springs, mountain cold-water creeks, northern lakes.

***Larsia curticalcar* (Kieffer, 1918)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in the basin of Barguzin River headwaters. (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit macrophytes of water streams and stagnant water bodies.

***Monopelopia tenuicalcar* (Kieffer, 1918)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in the basin of Barguzin River headwaters (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss of stagnant water bodies

Thienemannimyia* gr. *lentiginosa

MATERIAL: 7 L, Selenga River, 6.VI 1989 (V. Zinovyev); 9 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin); 2 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this group of species occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel, Tya, Kichera (Yerbaeva, Zharikova, 1987), Selenga (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other rivers of the South of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit littoral zone of cold-water bodies.

Subfamily Diamesinae **Tribe Protanypodini**

***Protanypus morio* Zetterstedt, 1840**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L Sosnovka River, 20.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and of the Northern Baikal: Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) as well as in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit profundal of mezotrophic and oligotrophic lakes.

Tribe Boreoheptagyini

***Boreoheptagyia brevitarsis* (Tokunaga, 1936)**

MATERIAL. 11 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Palaearctic. Occur in water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit mountain creeks on stones.

***Boreoheptagyia legeri* (Goetghebuer, 1933)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit mountain rivers on stony ground.

Tribe Diamesini

***Arctodiamesa appendiculata* (Lundstroem, 1915)**

MATERIAL. 17 L White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 2 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold-water streams on upper and lateral stones surfaces.

***Diamesa aberrata* Lundbeck, 1898**

MATERIAL. 1 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in water streams in in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers and creeks outflows.

***Diamesa baicalensis* Tshernovskij, 1949**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Palaearctic. Occur in Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977; Linevich & Makarchenko, 1989).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stony ground.

***Diamesa coronata* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold-water creeks. (Linevich, 1981). Species is known by larvae only.

***Diamesa davisi* Edwards, 1933**

MATERIAL. 3 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII -6.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit submountain water streams on stones with algal cover.

***Diamesa gregsoni* Edwards, 1933**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal and in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit pre-mountain and mountain rivers on stones and gravel-pebble ground.

***Diamesa insignipes* Kieffer, 1908**

Distribution. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers.

***Diamesa incisiolabiata* Linevitsh, 1963**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water streams on stones with algal cover and among moss (Linevich, 1981). Species is known by larvae only.

***Diamesa longipes* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit mountain creeks. Species is known by larvae only.

***Diamesa quadridens* Linevitsh, 1963**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water streams at upper and lateral stones surfaces (Linevich, 1981). Species is known by larvae only.

***Diamesa thienemanni* Kieffer, 1909**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Kholodnaya River (Yerbaeva & Zhari-kova, 1987), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold-water creeks on stones.

***Diamesa tsutsuii* Tokunaga, 1936**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Slyudyanka River (Linevich & Makarchenko, 1989), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae and pupae inhabit stones in submountain and mountain rivers.

***Diamesa zernyi* Edwards, 1933**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Selenga River, 4.III 1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal and in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), in the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae and pupae inhabit pre-mountain and mountain water streams on stones. It can inhabit oligotrophic lakes.

***Pagastia lanceolata* (Tokunaga, 1936)**

= *Pagastia angarensis* Linevitsh, 1953; Makarchenko, 1999.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981; Linevich & Makarchenko, 1989).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stones in the rivers, more seldom pebbles and sand.

***Pagastia orientalis* (Tshernovskij, 1949)**

MATERIAL. 22 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII-8.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 40 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 18 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 10 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 22 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin), 7 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Selenga River, 6.VI 1989 (V. Zinov'ev); 1 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev); 2 L, Kurkavka River, 23.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 1 L, Selengushka River, 23.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 9 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Bol'shiye Koty River (Linevich & Makarchenko, 1989) as well as in rivers: Selenga (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1959, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers at upper and lateral stones surfaces, moss, prefer shoals with slightly silted stones and pebbles.

***Potthastia gaedii* (Meigen, 1838)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit creeks, rivers and oligotrophic lakes.

***Potthastia longimana* Kieffer, 1922**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 10.XI 1986 (I. Knizhin); 2 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage on silts, silted sands and stony grounds.

Pseudodiamesa* gr. *branickii

MATERIAL. 4 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII-11.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Selenga River, 25.XI.1989 (V. Zinov'ev); 1 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as in tributaries of the Northern Baikal: Rel River, Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water streams, oligotrophic mountain lakes.

Pseudodiamesa gr. nivosa

MATERIAL. 1 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 10 L, Selenga River, 9-14.II.1990 (V. Zinovyev); 2 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams in the South of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit very different substrates in water streams with rapid and weak current.

***Pseudokiefferiella parva* (Edwards, 1932)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stony grounds, mosses accumulations in the outflows, in the creeks.

***Sympotthastia fulva* (Johannsen, 1921)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin); 2 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal in follow rivers: Bol'shiye Koty, Zhilishche, Chyernaya (Linevich & Makarchenko, 1989).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers on slightly silted gravel-pebble ground.

Subfamily Prodiamesinae

***Monodiamesa bathyphila* (Kieffer, 1918)**

MATERIAL. 3 L, Selenga River, 4.VI 1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Selenga (Vershinin, 1964, Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit profundal of oligotrophic lakes.

***Odontomesa fulva* (Kieffer, 1919)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stony or slightly silted ground at weak water flow.

***Prodiamesa olivacea* (Meigen, 1818)**

MATERIAL. 9 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty grounds in water bodies.

***Prodiamesa rufovittata* Goetghebuer, 1932**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty sand in creeks.

Subfamily Orthocladiinae

***Abiskomyia virgo* Edwards, 1937**

MATERIAL. 31 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek); 30 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal (Linevich, 1981), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit mountain creeks, stony grounds of lakes littoral.

***Acricotopus lucens* (Zetterstedt, 1850)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Mishikha River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt in cold ponds and creeks.

***Brillia flavifrons* Johannsen, 1905**

= *Brillia longifurca* Kieffer, 1921; Makarchenko, 1999.

MATERIAL. 1 L, Polovinka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 1 L, Osinovka River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers and creeks, covers on the stones and on other substrates.

***Brillia modesta* Meigen, 1830**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Northern Baikal: Rel River, Tya River, Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) as well as Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams: Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit littoral of lakes and creeks.

Chaetocladius* gr. *piger

MATERIAL. 1 L, Selenga River, 26.XI.1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit ditches.

***Corynoneura celeripes* Winnertz, 1852**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 13. VII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 6 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII-1.VIII 1986, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of water bodies in plants.

Corynoneura gr. scutellata

MATERIAL. 6 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII -8.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 2 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 5 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI-25.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams: in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), in the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of water bodies in plants.

***Cricotopus algarum* (Kieffer, 1911)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 30.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Pereyomnaya River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as Tya River, Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants in water streams, lakes surf zone.

***Cricotopus angarensis* Linevitsh, 1953**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia. Occur in Angara River.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants near banks of the rivers with strong current (Linevich, 1953, 1981).

Cricotopus gr. bicinctus

MATERIAL. 8 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 13.VII -8.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 7 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 10 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 40 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 17 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 7 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI -24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel and Tya Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants in creeks and stagnant water bodies.

Cricotopus gr. brevipalpis

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water bodies in highest water plants, occupy leaves.

Cricotopus gr. fuscus

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this group of species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as in Kholodnaya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover of stones in the cold creeks and lakes littoral.

***Cricotopus latidentatus* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. Species is known only by larvae. The larvae inhabit rivers with water plants.

***Cricotopus ornatus* (Meigen, 1818)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies.

***Cricotopus ? pulchripes* Verral, 1912**

MATERIAL. 3 L, Pereyomnaya River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 1 L, Osinovka River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 6 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in littoral zone of Baikal (Linevich et al., 1991) and tributaries of it.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit upland streams and rivers.

Cricotopus gr. sylvestris

MATERIAL. 2 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 18 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI -25.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Mishikha River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) as well as Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya River, Kichera River, Kholodnaya River, Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977; Linevich, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants of water streams and stagnant water bodies.

Cricotopus gr. trifascia

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit cover of stones in the Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

***Diplocladius cultriger* Kieffer, 1908**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 10 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964), Tya River, Kholodnaya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sources, creeks and lakes littoral.

***Epoicocladus flavens* (Malloch, 1915)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1981), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit area under wing covers of ephemera.

Eukiefferiella gr. alpestris

MATERIAL. 11 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 1.VIII 1986 (A. Matveev); 2 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 7 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 10 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this group of species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1959, 1981), Rel River, Tya River, Kichera River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit creeks, surf zone of large Northern lakes.

***Eukiefferiella brevicealcar* (Kieffer, 1911)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit creeks in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

Eukiefferiella gr. claripennis

MATERIAL. 3 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 30.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 3 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI 1987, (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel, Tya Pivers (Yerbaeva, Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss, stones in creeks, surf zone of large lakes.

Eukiefferiella gr. clypeata

MATERIAL. 1 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel, Tya, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1957, Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit creeks and rivers on stones.

Eukiefferiella gr. coerulescens

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 1.VIII 1986 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Selengushka River, 23.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), as well as Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit algae in creeks.

Eukiefferiella gr. gracei

MATERIAL. 15 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7-11.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 8 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 6 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss, algae in cold-water creeks, rivers.

***Eukiefferiella longipes* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964), Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. Species is known only by larvae. The larvae inhabit creeks, rivers, surf zone of northern lakes.

Eukiefferiella gr. similis

MATERIAL. 5 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 10 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 8 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 14 L, Bezmyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 15 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 7 L, Osinovka River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers.

***Eukiefferiella tshernovskii* Pankratova, 1970**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 3 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 4 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.-18.VI 1987 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 26 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI -25.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 5 L, Selenga River, 3-6.III.1989 (V. Zinov'ev); 27 L, Lena River 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers, littoral of large lakes.

Heterotrissocladius* gr. *marcidus

MATERIAL. 4 L, Sosnovka River, 20.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 17 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers, creeks, pre-mouth sites of oligotrophic lakes tributaries.

Hydrobaenus* gr. *conformis

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit mountain streams sometimes lakes, rivers in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

Hydrobaenus* gr. *lugubris

MATERIAL. 11 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 16 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 33 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Tya River, Kichera River, Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva, Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999) and the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit ditches, creeks and rivers.

***Krenosmittia camptophleps* (Edwards, 1929)**

MATERIAL. 5 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in Rel River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss in springs.

***Limnophyes interruptus* Goetghebuer, 1938**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit mountain water streams, and sometimes lakes and rivers of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

***Limnophyes pentaplastus* (Kieffer, 1921)**

= *Limnophyes prolongatus* (Kieffer, 1921); Makarchenko, 1999.

MATERIAL. 1 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka, 10.VIII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Belaya Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit ditches, puddles, near springs in moss, algae, on a solid substrate.

***Limnophyes septentrionalis* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal.

NOTES. Species is known by larvae only. The larvae inhabit creeks, springs, lakes (Linevich, 1981).

***Limnophyes transcausicus* Tshernovskij, 1949**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Selenga River, 9.II.1990 (V. Zinovyev); 1 L, Ushakovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and in Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), Kholodnaya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss in the rivers. Species is known by larvae only.

***Metriocnemus atratulus* (Zetterstedt, 1850)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit mountain water streams, sometimes lakes and rivers in the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

Metriocnemus* gr. *fuscipes

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit humid moss near water bodies shore.

Nanocladius* gr. *bicolor

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Kichera, Upper Angara (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sandy ground in plain rivers, lakes.

***Orthocladius compactus* Linevitsh, 1961**

DISTRIBUTION. Lake Baikal endemic. The larvae inhabit stones in tributaries of the Southern Baikal and Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

***Orthocladius consobrinus* (Holmgren, 1869)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

***Orthocladius frigidus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**

MATERIAL. 28 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 10 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 4 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and in Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit algae in creeks.

***Orthocladius oblidens* (Walker, 1856)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover in open littoral of lakes, creeks, rivers.

Orthocladius* gr. *olivaceus

MATERIAL. 13 L, Bol'shiye Koty, 7.VII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Domutka River, 9.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin); 14 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 38 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Selenga River, 25.XI 1989 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel, Tya and Kichera Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stones in creeks, sources.

***Orthocladius rivulorum* Kieffer, 1909**

= *Orthocladius reophylus* Linevitsh, 1963.

MATERIAL. 3 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers, creeks.

***Orthocladius rubicundus* (Meigen, 1818)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover in open lakes littoral, creeks, rivers.

Orthocladius* gr. *saxicola

MATERIAL. 6 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7-11.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 8 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII -1.VIII 1986 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Domutka River, 9.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin); 3 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Bezymyannaya River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 29 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI-24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 19 L, Selenga River, 4.VI 1989 (V. Zinoviyev); 1 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Selenga River (Ver-shinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel, Tya, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover in open lakes littoral, creeks, rivers.

***Orthocladius saxosus* Tokunaga, 1937**

= *Parorthocladius tridentifer*: Makarchenko & Makarchenko, 1999.

MATERIAL. 8 L, Bol'shiye Koty, 7.VII-8.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 4 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 16 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 5 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 4 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 4 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin); 10 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 3 L, Kurkavka River, 23.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Palaearctic. This species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Rel River, Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit creeks, rivers, lakes.

Orthocladius gr. thienemanni

MATERIAL. 17 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 10 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII -1.VIII 1986 (A. Matveev); 22 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 30 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 14 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI-24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 8 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 13 L, Selenga River, 4.VI 1989; 14.II.1990 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of Baikal and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1957; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold-water creeks.

***Orthocladius trigonolabis* Edwards, 1924**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. This species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Angara River, and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia (Linevich, 1970, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes and rivers.

***Paracladius conversus* (Walker, 1856)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Pereyomnaya River, 21.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt in calm rivers sites, in ponds with weak drainage.

***Parakiefferiella bathophila* (Kieffer, 1912)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964), Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes, rivers

***Parakiefferiella triquetra* (Pankratova, 1970)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), in tributaries of Angara River (Linevich, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt with coarse detritus in near-shore area of large lakes, rivers.

***Parametrioctenus boreoalpinus* Gouin, 1942**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit silt of water bodies having drainage in tributaries of Baikal: Rel and Tya Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

***Parametrioctenus stylatus* (Kieffer, 1924)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit the moss in creeks in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

***Parasmittia carinata* Strenzke, 1950**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit ditches in Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977).

***Paratrichocladius inaequalis* Kieffer, 1926**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silts with coarse detritus in rivers, creeks, ponds.

***Paratrissocladius excerptus* (Walker, 1856)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Selenga River, 25.XI.1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty sands in rivers.

***Parorthocladius nudipennis* (Kieffer, 1908)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. In Eastern Siberia this species is known from Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stones in mountain creeks.

***Parorthocladius oxyrhynchus* Linevitsh, 1963**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: tributaries of Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and Rel River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit waters with a rapid current, sources.

***Psectrocladius barbimanus* (Edwards, 1929)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit littoral of lakes in thickets.

***Psectrocladius delatoris* Zelentsov, 1980**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

***Psectrocladius fabricus* Zelentsov, 1980**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Selenga River, 4.VI 1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage.

***Psectrocladius obvius* (Walker, 1856)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit plants, silts in stagnant water bodies and having drainage ones.

***Psectrocladius psilopterus* (Kieffer, 1906)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. This species occur in Rel and Tya Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water plants in current and stagnant waters.

***Psectrocladius simulans* (Johannsen, 1937)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Kirenga River, 3.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore lakes area, calm rivers sites in plants.

***Psectrocladius versatilis* Linevitch, 1963**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia. The larvae inhabit silts, silted sand and stony grounds in lakes in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

***Pseudosmittia gracilis* (Goetghebuer, 1913)**

MATERIAL. 4 L, Kirenga River, 30.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Known from Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sandy ground, moss in water bodies.

***Pseudosmittia virgo* Strenzke, 1950**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water bodies.

***Rheocricotopus effusus* (Walker, 1856)**

MATERIAL. 10 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7-11.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 5 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 27 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 4 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 25 L, Bezmyannaya River, 30.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Selenga River, 25.XI.1989, 10.II.1990 (V. Zinovyev); 2 L, Ushakovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel River, Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers, creeks, sources in plants or cover of stones.

***Rheosmittia delicatula* Botnariuc et Cure, 1956**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit sand in Rel River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987)

***Synorthocladus semivirens* (Kieffer, 1909)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 8.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin); 3 L, Pereyomnaya River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. This species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit rivers, creeks, covers on the stones of surf zone of northern lakes.

Thienemanniella gr. acuticornis

MATERIAL. 1 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of Baikal Lake, the basin of Lena River headwater and Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit moss on the dams.

Thienemanniella gr. clavicornis

MATERIAL. 13 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7-14.VII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 18 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 28 L, Kaban'ya River, 1.VIII 1986-25.V.1987. (A. Matveev); 1 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 24 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI -25.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 12 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987. (I. Knizhin); 7 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 25 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 2 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Malinovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 18 L, Ushakovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 1 L, Osinovka River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 15 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 17.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Rel River, Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), in the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover on stones in current waters, surf zone of the lakes.

***Thienemanniella flaviforceps* Kieffer, 1925**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of current waters.

***Trissocladius brevipalpis* (Kieffer in Kieffer et Thienemann, 1908)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit puddles in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981) and in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

Tvetenia gr. bavarica

MATERIAL. 1 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev); 1 larva, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 9 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 8 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 6 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987; 19 L, Kirenga River, 29-30.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin); 3 L, Davsha River, 29.VI 1998 (O. Rusinek); 2 L, Osinovka River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit creeks.

Zalutschia gr. mucronata

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit the plain rivers in the Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

***Zalutschia paratatica* (Tshernovskij, 1949)**

MATERIAL. 7 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit profundal of large oligotrophic lakes.

***Zalutschia zalutschicola* Lipina, 1939**

Distribution. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit coarse detritus of eutrophic and dystrophic lakes in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

Subfamily Chironominae

Tribe Chironomini

***Beckidia zabolotzskyi* (Goetghebuer, 1938)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit sand in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

***Chernovskiiia orbicus* Townes, 1945**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit sand in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964).

***Chironomus anthracinus* Zetterstedt, 1860**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit silt in Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981).

***Chironomus nigrifrons* Linevitsh et Erbaeva, 1971**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

***Chironomus obtusidens* Goetghebuer, 1921**

MATERIAL. 21 L, Kirenga River, 30.VIII 1986 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand in shallow zone of stagnant water bodies.

***Chironomus palidus* Linevitsh et Erbaeva, 1971**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand in shallow zone of stagnant water bodies.

***Chironomus plumosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit silt of stagnant water bodies in tributaries of Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

***Chironomus riparius* Meigen, 1804**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit silt of stagnant water bodies in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

***Chironomus salinarius* Kieffer, 1915**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit seas littoral, saltish and fresh stagnant water bodies in Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977).

***Chironomus solitus* Linevich et Erbaeva, 1971**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich & Yerbaeva, 1971), and the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage.

***Cladopelma viridula* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit silts in eutrophic lakes, ponds in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Kichera River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981).

***Cryptochironomus agilis* Linevitsh, 1963**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: tributaries of Angara River.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in rivers and lakes (Linevich, 1981).

***Cryptochironomus borysthenicus* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

***Cryptochironomus convergens* Grese, 1951**

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Irkut River.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in rivers (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

Cryptochironomus* gr. *defectus

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kirenga River, 24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 5 L, Selenga River, 4-6.VI 1989 (V. Zinovyev); 1 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva, Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in the Eastern Siberia: Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sandy and silted grounds in stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage.

***Cryptochironomus* sp.**

= Chironominae genuinae N 9: Lipina, 1926.

MATERIAL. 1 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 7 L, Selenga River, 26.XI.1989 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic. Occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sandy-silted grounds in rivers and lakes.

***Cryptochironomus tshernovskij* Vershinin, 1962**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt in rivers.

***Cryptochironomus ussouriensis* Goetghebuer, 1933**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic. Occur in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964) and in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silty sand.

***Cryptotendipes nigronitens* (Edwards, 1929)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic. Occur in Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand in near-shore area of stagnant water bodies, rivers.

***Demicryptochironomus vulneratus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic. This species occur in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977) and in other water streams in the Eastern Siberia.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand of littoral and sublittoral of lakes, rivers.

***Dicrotendipes nervosus* (Staeger, 1839)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya River, Kichera River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

***Dicrotendipes tritomus* (Kieffer, 1916)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981).

***Endochironomus albipennis* (Meigen, 1830)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal: Kichera River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover of different substrates, submerged aquatic plants in the littoral of stagnant water bodies.

***Endochironomus stakelbergi* Goetghbuer, 1935**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silts, silted sand, plants in rivers and lakes.

***Endochironomus tendens* (Fabricius, 1775)**

MATERIAL. 5 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal Lake and Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit water bodies in aquatic plants.

***Glyptotendipes gripecoveni* (Kieffer, 1913)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. In the basin of Barguzin River headwater the larvae inhabit cover of different substrates, submerged aquatic plants (Buyantuev, 1999).

***Harnischia curtilamellata* (Malloch, 1915)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964) and Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silt of lakes and rivers.

***Lipiniella araeicola* Schilova, 1961**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit silted sand in stagnant water bodies and having drainage ones in Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

Microtendipes* gr. *pedellus

MATERIAL. 3 L, Kirenga River, 24-25.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 4 L, Frolikha River, 8.XI 1987 (A. Matveev); 5 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I.B. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal Lake, Angara River (Tomilov et al., 1977) and in the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cover in littoral and sublittoral of lakes, in ponds and channels.

***Pagastiella orophila* (Edwards, 1929)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit silts with coarse detritus in Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

***Parachironomus* sp.**

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of stagnant water bodies.

Paracladopelma gr. camptolabis

MATERIAL. 19 L, Selenga River, 29.VI -3.VII 1988 (V. Zinovyev); 1 L, Bol'shaya River, 3.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel, Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes littoral, rivers on silty and sandy ground.

***Paracladopelma rolli* (Tshernovskij, 1949)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit sandy ground in water streams in Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964).

***Paralauterborniella nigrochalteralis* (Malloch, 1915)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Kichera River, Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), the tributaries of Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sublittoral lakes and rivers.

Paratendipes gr. albimanus

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit sandy grounds in Upper Angara River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977).

***Polypedilum bicrenatum* Kieffer, 1921**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Eastern Siberia: Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in littoral of lakes, sometimes creeks and rivers.

Polypedilum gr. convictum

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VII 1986 (A. Matveev); 8 L, Kirenga River, 30.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in Tya, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva, Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit thickets in lakes, sometimes rivers.

***Polypedilum exsectum* (Kieffer in Thienemann, 1916)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964) and Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stones, aquatic plants in ponds and lakes.

Polypedilum gr. nubeculosum

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit silts in the stagnant water bodies in Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

***Polypedilum pedestre* (Meigen, 1830)**

MATERIAL. 2 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River and its tributaries (Linevich, 1953, 1981), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes, creeks, rivers.

***Polypedilum scalaenum* (Schrank, 1803)**

MATERIAL. 3 L, Selenga River, 29.VI -3.VII 1988 (V. Zinovyev); 1 L, Lena River, 13.XI 1995 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in lakes littoral, rivers.

***Polypedilum sordens* (van der Wulp, 1874)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

***Polypedilum* sp.**

= Chironominae genuinae N3: Lipina, 1926.

MATERIAL. 3 L, Selenga River, 10.II.1990 (V. Zinovyev).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1957, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit thickets of rivers, lakes and ponds.

***Robackia demeijerei* (Kruseman, 1933)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in rivers and in lakes surf zone

***Sergentia baicalensis* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Baikal endemic: Tya River, Kholodnaya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sandy ground.

***Sergentia flavodentata* Tshernovskij, 1949**

DISTRIBUTION. Baikal endemic: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand and silted sand ground.

Sergentia* gr. *longiventris

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit silt of cold-water bodies in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

***Stictochironomus crassiforceps* (Kieffer, 1922)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. The larvae inhabit silty grounds in lakes and reservoirs in south part of the Eastern Siberia.

Stictochironomus gr. histrio

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species group occur in Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1957), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sands in lakes littoral.

Stictochironomus psammophilus Tshernovskij, 1949

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Eastern Siberia: Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in the lakes littoral.

Xenochironomus xenolabis Kieffer, 1916

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. The larvae occupy freshwater sponges in Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

Tribe Tanytarsini

Cladotanytarsus gr. mancus

MATERIAL. 14 L, Frolikha River, 21.VII 1986 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group known from Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit pure and silted sand in stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage.

Constempellina brevicosta (Edwards, 1937)

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. This species occur in tributaries of Baikal Lake, the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999) and in the basin of Lena River headwater.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of lakes on silty grounds, occur in the rivers.

Micropsectra apposita (Walker, 1856)

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit mountain water streams, sometimes lakes and rivers.

***Micropsectra curvicornis* Tshernovskij, 1949**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kirenga River, 24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Okunayka River, 5.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. This species occur in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Tya River (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1959).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit near-shore area of lakes and rivers.

***Micropsectra junci* (Meigen, 1818)**

MATERIAL. 4 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7-11.VIII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 17 L, Bol'shaya Osinovka River, 10.VII 1985 (L. Kravtsova); 18 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.VI 1987 (A. Matveev); 1 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev); 23 L, Pokhabikha River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 7 L, Slyudyanka River, 17.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 3 L, Bezymyannaya River, 30.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, White Irkut River, 17.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 6 L, Domutka River, 2.VII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 5 L, Kirenga River, 29.VI -24.VIII 1987 (I. Knizhin); 1 L, Bol'shaya River, 3.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 3 L, Tarkulik River, 19.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 4 L, Pereyomnaya River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Rel, Tya, Kichera, Upper Angara Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Lena River.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit silted sand in creeks and lakes.

***Micropsectra ? recurvata* Goetghebuer, 1928**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Snezhnaya River, 12.VII 1997 (A. Matveev); 6 L, Tarkulik River, 19.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 2 L, Sosnovka River, 20.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek); 1 L, Pereyomnaya River, 22.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 2 L, Khara-Murino River, 22.VIII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 6 L, Ushakovka River, 24.VII 1998 (N. Rozhkova); 2 L, Kornilov creek (Barguzin Natural Reserve), 12.VII 1998 (O. Rusinek).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit lakes.

***Neozavrelia minuta* (Linevitsh, 1963)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Kaban'ya River, 25.V.1987 (A. Matveev).

DISTRIBUTION. Baikal endemic: tributaries of Baikal, Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit littoral of the Lake Baikal.

***Paratanytarsus baicalensis* (Tshernovskij, 1949)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Pokhabikha River, 31.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Baikal endemic: Baikal Lake and Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977).

***Paratanytarsus lauterborni* (Kieffer, 1909)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Eastern Siberia: Selenga River (Yerbaeva et al, 1977), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit stagnant water bodies and ones having drainage.

Rheotanytarsus gr. exiguus

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group inhabit waters with a rapid current in tributaries of the Southern Baikal (Linevich, 1981), Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1957, 1981), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

***Stempellina bausei* (Kieffer, 1911)**

MATERIAL. 1 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 8.XI 1981 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in tributaries of Baikal.

NOTES. The larvae inhabit cold water bodies.

***Stempellina subglabripennis* (Brundin, 1947)**

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic. Occur in the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae inhabit sand in lakes and reservoirs.

***Stempellinella minor* (Edwards, 1929)**

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic. Eastern Siberia: Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990), the basin of Barguzin River headwater (Buyantuev, 1999).

NOTES. The larvae are everybionts, inhabit silted sand in lakes, reservoirs, rivers.

Tanytarsus gr. gregarius

MATERIAL. 3 L, Bol'shiye Koty River, 7.VII 1981 (L. Kravtsova); 1 L, Bezymyannaya River, 16.VII 1987 (L. Kravtsova).

DISTRIBUTION. The larvae of this species group occur in tributaries of Baikal: Selenga River (Vershinin, 1964; Yerbaeva et al., 1977), Tya, Kichera Rivers (Yerbaeva & Zharikova, 1987) and in other water streams in south part of the Eastern Siberia: Angara River (Linevich, 1953, 1981; Tomilov et al., 1977), Irkut River (Rozhkova et al., 1990).

CONCLUSION

The Chironomidae fauna in the rivers and creeks of south part of the Eastern Siberia is consist of 188 species and larval forms related to 88 genera of 6 subfamilies: Podonominae (3 species), Tanypodinae (11), Diamesinae (24), Prodiamesinae (4), Orthoclaadiinae (81), Chironominae (65 species). Most species are widely spread in Palaearctic. The most frequent and often in the littoral open part of Baikal Lake chironomids are: *Pagastia orientalis*, *Cricotopus gr. sylvestris*, *Orthoclaadius gr. olivaceus*, *O. gr. saxicola* Kieff., *O. saxosus*, *Thienemanniella gr. clavicornis*,

Tvetenia gr. *bavarica*, *Micropsectra junci*. Baikalian endemics are registered in a series of water streams: *Diamesa baicalensis*, *Orthocladius compactus* in Angara River; *Neozavrelia minuta* in Irkut and Kabanya Rivers; *Paratanytarsus baicalensis* in Selenga and Pokhabikha Rivers; *Sergentia baicalensis* in Tya and Kholodnaya Rivers; *S. flavodentata* in Selenga River. Unfortunately, many species of chironomids from the basin of Baikal Lake are represented by larvae only. The taxonomy of Chironomidae in the region is needs of considerable study.

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