



Orthocladius parataticus Chernovskii, 1949 a synonym of *Heterotrissocladius subpilosus* (Kieffer, 1911)

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Heterotrissocladius subpilosus was described by Kieffer in Kieffer and Lundbeck (1911) as adult male and female from Bear Island in the Norwegian Arctic. The larva of this species was briefly described by Brundin (1949) and in more detail by Sæther (1975).

Chernovskii (1949) described *Orthocladius parataticus* as larva from “the profundal zone of large oligotrophic lakes; found in Karelia and in Lake Teletskoe in the Altai” (the USSR). Pankratova (1970) transferred *O. parataticus* to *Trissocladius* and recorded it from the Leningrad Province. Based on Chernovskii’s description, Sæther (1975) considered the species under *Zalutschia*.

Using the keys by Chernovskii (1949) and Pankratova (1970), *O. parataticus* has been recorded from many localities (e.g. Zabolotskii 1965; Pankratova 1975; Ryabinkin *et al.* 2003). However, all these records are from the northern and northwestern European Russia and Siberia, with one possible exception, a doubtful record from Alaska mentioned by Ashe & Cranston (1990).

Heterotrissocladius subpilosus is common in oligotrophic lakes in northwestern Europe (Sæther 1975, 1979), and it has also been recorded from France and Romania (Sæther & Spies 2007). However, it has never been recorded from European Russia and was only recently found in the Russian Far East (Makarchenko *et al.* 2005).

We have examined the Chernovskii collection kept in the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg. It includes the only slide determined by Chernovskii as *Orthocladius parataticus* and apparently containing the syntypic series of this species. The slide has the following labels: “*Orthocladius parataticus* sp. nov. Tshernovskii det. lv” and “Onezhskoe Ozero? [Onega Lake] Aleksandrov” [Chernovskii’s hand-writing; in Russian]. It contains three larvae mounted in Canada balsam: (1) head (ventral side up) and anterior parapods; (2) head (dorsal side up); and (3) head, thorax and three last abdominal segments (in lateral position). Specimens 1 and 2 are mounted under the same coverslip. The head capsules are 0.47–0.50 mm in length. Specimen 1 is designated here as the lectotype. In this specimen the diagnostic characters are best visible (Fig. 1) and, apparently, the drawings in the original description were made mostly from this specimen (Chernovskii 1949: 145, Fig. 134).

Our re-examination showed that all three Chernovskii’s specimens are 4th instar larvae of *Heterotrissocladius subpilosus*. They fit the generic diagnosis and the description given by Sæther (1975) and also correspond to slide-mounted larvae of *H. subpilosus* from the lakes Langsjøen and Ellasjøen in Norway deposited in the Natural History Museum, Bergen. In addition, we examined five slide-mounted larvae collected in 1968 in the oligotrophic Lake Krivoe (northern Karelia; 66°21'N 33°35'E) identified by Pankratova as *Trissocladius parataticus* and kept in the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg. These specimens also belong to *H. subpilosus*. Compared to the Norwegian material, Chernovskii’s types and the larvae examined by Pankratova have the median teeth of mentum less broadly rounded and without a slight apical incision, similar to the first lateral ones in the shape. This difference is visible in Fig. 1 and in the figures by Chernovskii. However, the shape of the median teeth can to some extent be variable (Sæther 1975).

This new synonymy is relevant because *H. subpilosus* is widely used as an important indicator species of strongly oligotrophic lake conditions (e.g. Brundin 1949; Sæther 1979; Brooks *et al.* 2007). *H. subpilosus* is recorded here for the first time from European Russia. All earlier records of *O. parataticus* should be assigned, with some reservations, to *H. subpilosus*.



FIGURE 1. *Orthocladius parataticus* Chernovskii, 1949, larva (lectotype). Anterior part of head, ventral view.

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