

**DATA TO THE AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE FAUNA OF KIS-DUNA (KISMAROS)  
WITH FIRST HUNGARIAN RECORDS OF THREE CHIRONOMID SPECIES**

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**ADATOK A KIS-DUNA (KISMAROS) VÍZI GERINCTELEN FAUNÁJÁHOZ,  
HÁROM ÁRVASZÚNYOGFAJ ELSŐ HAZAI ELŐFORDULÁSÁVAL**

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**KIVONAT:** 2009-ben a Kismaros melletti Kis-Duna vízi makrogerinctelen és zooplankton faunáját vizsgáltuk, elsősorban természetvédelmi szempontok alapján. A holtmederből 134 taxon előfordulását mutattuk ki, amelyek között nem találtunk természetvédelmi szempontból jelentős fajokat. Faunisztikai szempontból jelentős eredmény három, a hazai faunára új árvaszúnyogfaj (*Polypedilum uncinatum*, *Paratanytarsus grimmii*, *Paratanytarsus tenellulus*) előkerülése.

**Kulcsszavak:** faunisztika, holtmeder, makrogerinctelenek, zooplankton, természetvédelem

**ABSTRACT:** In 2009 aquatic macroinvertebrate and zooplankton fauna of Kis-Duna near Kismaros was investigated mainly in point of view of nature conservation. Among the 134 identified taxa there were not any protected or

endangered species. First occurrences of three chironomid species (*Polypedilum uncinatum*, *Paratanytarsus grimmii*, *Paratanytarsus tenellulus*) in Hungary are important faunistical results.

**Key words:** faunistics, backwater, macroinvertebrates, zooplankton, nature conservation

## Introduction

Backwaters represent a special type of Hungarian surface waters as they are very important areas for nature conservation because of their unique flora and fauna. They also fill an important part as refugias for riverine organisms (GARCIA and LAVILLE 2001). Most of the backwaters are characterized by rich and diversified vegetation with emerged and submerged macrophytes. The invertebrate fauna of this kind of waters is very diverse and representatives could be found from nearly all of the groups (rotifers, micro- and macrocrustaceans, insects, etc.). In contrast with the backwaters along Tisza (e.g. CSABAI et al. 2003; MÓRA et al. 2004), the aquatic macroinvertebrate fauna of those along Danube are poorly known (NOSEK 2007).

The Hungarian fauna in the case of the most aquatic invertebrate groups are relatively well known (e.g. BODA and SOÓS 2009; CSABAI 2009; DÉVAI 1978; NÓGRÁDI and UHERKOVICH 2002), although the distributions of the species are incompletely known. At the same time, the family Chironomidae represents a poorly known part of the fauna of Hungary. Up to date 326 species were recorded from the country and nearly the same number of species are expected to occur in Hungary (MÓRA 2009; MÓRA and DÉVAI 2004). Although many data have been published on chironomids of River Danube and its surroundings (see MÓRA and DÉVAI 2004; OERTEL et al. 2005), we must recognize that the chironomid fauna of these regions of Hungary still nearly completely undiscovered. Such all new data are very important to our knowledge on the Hungarian distribution of the chironomid species. However, it is true for all the other invertebrate groups as well.

In 2009 we investigated the aquatic fauna (zooplankton, macroinvertebrates) of a backwater along River Danube (Kis-Duna) in point of view of nature conservation.

## Materials and methods

At the end of May 2009 we collected aquatic macroinvertebrates and zooplankton in the backwater Kis-Duna near Kismaros (coordinates: 47°49'12"N, 19°00'00"E; 10×10 km UTM codes: CT59, CT49). Samplings were carried out at 5 sites of the backwater. The investigated groups were very various: rotifers (Rotifera), micro- and macrocrustaceans (Crustacea: Cladocera, Malacostraca), mayflies (Ephemeroptera), dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata), aquatic beetles (Coleoptera: Hydradeephaga, Hydrophiloidea, Byrrhoidea), aquatic and semiaquatic bugs (Heteroptera: Nepomorpha, Gerromorpha), caddisflies (Trichoptera), mosquitoes and chironomids (Diptera: Culicidae and Chironomidae).

Aquatic macroinvertebrates were mainly captured by sweeping with a long-handled pond net just above the substrate, on water surface, and among the submerged or emergent vegetation according to MSZ EN 27828 (1998). Beside

netting some specimens were captured by manual singling from surface of submerged stones, woodstocks, etc. Mining chironomid larvae were also collected by manual singling. Chironomid exuviae were also collected by pond net according to MSZ EN 15196 (2006). Collected specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol. Microscopic organisms were collected from open water and vegetation-covered sites. At each sites 50 l water was filtered through plankton net. The samples were fixed in 4% formaldehyde.

The following works were used for identification: KOSTE (1978) for Rotifera; GULYÁS and FORRÓ (1999) for Cladocera; KRISKA (2008) for Malacostraca; BAUERNFEIND AND HUMPECH (2001), EISELER (2005) for mayflies; ASKEW (1988), BELLMANN (1993), DREYER (1986), GERKEN and STERNBERG (1999), SCHMIDT (1929), STEINMANN (1984) for dragonflies and damselflies; BENEDEK (1969), JANSSON (1986), SOÓS (1963) for aquatic and semiaquatic bugs; CSABAI (2000), CSABAI et al. (2002) for aquatic beetles; WALLACE et al. (1990) for caddisflies; TÓTH (2007) for mosquitoes; BÍRÓ (1981), HIRVENOJA (1973), JANECEK (1998), LANGTON and VISSER (2003), OYEWO and SÆTHER (2008), SÆTHER et al. (2000), SHOBANOV (1989), VALLENDUUK (1999), VALLENDUUK and MOLLER PILLOT (2007), WEBB and SCHOLL (1985), WIEDERHOLM (1983) for chironomids. The nomenclature follows BAUERNFEIND and HUMPECH (2001), BODA and SOÓS (2009), CSABAI (2009), DÉVAI (1978), GULYÁS and FORRÓ (1999), MÓRA (2009); NÓGRÁDI and UHERKOVICH (2002), SEGERS (2007), TÓTH (2004).

## Results and discussion

Although sampling was only carried out once, a relatively large number of species were collected from Kis-Duna resulted in 134 taxa identified (Table 1): 32 Rotifera (1 Bdelloidea, 1 Asplanchnidae, 13 Brachionidae, 1 Conochilidae, 2 Euchlanidae, 4 Lecanidae, 1 Mytilinidae, 4 Synchaetidae, 1 Testudinellidae, 3 Trichocercidae, 1 Trochosphaeridae), 9 Crustacea (1 Bosminidae, 3 Daphniidae, 4 Eurycercidae, 1 Asellidae), 3 Ephemeroptera (2 Baetidae, 1 Caenidae), 6 Odonata (1 Aeshnidae, 1 Coenagrionidae, 2 Lestidae, 2 Libellulidae), 15 Heteroptera (4 Corixidae, 4 Gerridae, 2 Hydrometridae, 1 Mesovelidae, 1 Naucoridae, 1 Nepidae, 1 Notonectidae, 1 Veliidae), 34 Coleoptera (13 Dytiscidae, 1 Elmidae, 1 Gyrinidae, 3 Haliplidae, 7 Helophoridae, 1 Hydrochidae, 5 Hydrophilidae, 2 Noteridae, 1 Spercheidae), 2 Trichoptera (2 Limnephilidae), and 33 Diptera (1 Culicidae, 32 Chironomidae).

The invertebrate fauna based on both species composition and number of species was as various and rich as it could be expected in backwaters. Some groups (for example dragonflies, caddisflies) were underrepresented because of their phenological characters. As it can be summarized, the invertebrate fauna of Kis-Duna is very similar to the more investigated fauna of oxbows along Tisza (e.g. CSABAI et al. 2003; MÓRA et al. 2004), although many more species were found. In point of view of nature conservation no interesting species were found in Kis-Duna. However, occurrences of many species can be considered as important faunistical results.

Surprisingly, the riffle beetle *Oulimnius tuberculatus* was collected from the backwater. All the members of this family (Elmidae) only inhabit fast-flowing waters. *O. tuberculatus* has been known from this region of Hungary (KÁLMÁN et al. 2009), but has never been collected from standing waters. For sure the specimen originated from that locality, but there are no streams or other flowing waters

connected with the backwater. Most elmids beetles are good flyers (ELLIOT 2008), so the most probable possibility is that the captured single specimen missed the type of water during its last flight.

The investigation on chironomid fauna resulted in the most important faunistic records. Three species proved to be new for the Hungarian fauna.

***Paratanytarsus grimmii*** (Schneider, 1885) – exuviae – Holarctic species, inhabiting lakes and pools covered with aquatic vegetation. *P. grimmii* is a parthenogenetic species due to only females are known. BÍRÓ and PONYI (2002) mentioned a species as *Paratanytarsus* cf. *boiemicus* from Hungary at first. This name (*P. boiemicus*) is the synonym of *P. grimmii*. Due to the uncertain identification (marked with „cf.”), our data are the first certain records of this species from Hungary (see MÓRA and DÉVAI 2004).

***Paratanytarsus tenellulus*** (Goetghebuer, 1921) – exuviae – Rare species in Europe, only known from several regions, inhabiting small lakes and temporary pools. New species of the Hungarian fauna, which was expected to occur in Hungary (MÓRA and DÉVAI 2004).

***Polypedilum (Pentapedilum) uncinatum*** (Goetghebuer, 1921) – larvae, exuviae – KOSKENNIEMI (1989) mentioned a species as *Polypedilum* cf. *uncinatum* from Kisköre Reservoir. His identification was uncertain, because larvae of the species of the genus were indistinguishable at that time. Lately, useful identification keys are available for species of *Pentapedilum* subgenus (OYEWO and SÆTHER 2008). Due to the problems of taxonomy and identification of the species, European distribution of *P. uncinatum* is not clearly known. Because of the uncertain identification by KOSKENNIEMI (1989), our data are considered as first Hungarian records of this species (see MÓRA and DÉVAI 2004).

Beside the new chironomid species, many other species occurred in Kis-Duna which are considered as rare in Hungary (known from less than 5 localities).

*Procladius (Holotanypus) sagittalis* (Kieffer, 1909) – exuviae – *P. sagittalis* inhabits standing and slow-flowing waters covered with vegetation. Identification of larvae is very problematic, thus old data of the species are questionable. Up to date, the only certain record for *P. sagittalis* was only known from Viszlói stream, Balaton Upland, identified by exuviae (MÓRA et al. 2007).

*Cricotopus (Isocladius) intersectus* (Stæger, 1839) – exuviae – This species was only known from a few sites in Hungary due to the larvae of the genus are hardly distinguishable (HIRVENOJA 1973). Some data were known from the catchment area of Lake Balaton (PAASIVIRTA and TÁTRAI 1986; MÓRA et al. 2007); Duna, Szigetköz, Gemenc (OERTEL et al. 2005); Nyirkai-Hány (HORVÁTH et al. 2009).

*Chironomus (Chironomus) pseudothummi* Strenzke, 1959 – larvae, exuviae – Up to date only one larva of this species was collected from Boroszló-kerti-Holt-Tisza in Upper-Tisza region (MÓRA et al. 2004). In Kis-Duna it was found in large number, thus it seems to be a characteristic species for oxbows of large rivers.

*Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) foliicola* Contreras-Lichtenberg, 1997 – exuviae – Larvae of this species live on decaying plants of standing waters. The first and only Hungarian occurrence of this species was mentioned from Nyirkai-Hány wetland reconstruction area (HORVÁTH et al. 2009).

*Parachironomus parilis* (Walker, 1856) – exuviae – Larvae of *P. parilis* live in slow-flowing streams and rivers, lakes and pools. Up to now the only record from

Hungary of this species is older than 50 years: Lake Öreg, Tata (BERCZIK 1956).

*Parachironomus vitiosus* (Goetghebuer, 1921) – exuviae – Larvae of *P. vitiosus* live among vegetation of lakes and pools. Up to date only one occurrence of the species was known in Hungary: Eger-víz, Balaton Upland, identified by exuviae (MÓRA et al. 2007).

*Tanytarsus ejuncidus* (Walker, 1856) – exuviae – Larvae of this genus are hardly distinguishable, but identification of exuviae is less problematic. *T. ejuncidus* live in both standing and flowing waters. In Hungary it was only mentioned from Upper-Tisza (MÓRA et al. 2006) and some watercourses at the catchment area of Lake Balaton (MÓRA et al. 2007, 2008).

*Tanytarsus usmaensis* Pagast, 1931 – exuviae – Larvae inhabit standing waters, but can also be found in slow-flowing waters densely covered by vegetation. This species was only found in two small streams (Eger-víz, Szélvíz) at the catchment area of Lake Balaton (MÓRA et al. 2007, 2008).

*Tanytarsus volgensis* Miseiko, 1967 – exuviae – Larvae of this species live in streams, lakes and temporary pools. *T. volgensis* was only recorded from Upper-Tisza (MÓRA et al. 2006), a southern inflow of Lake Balaton (MÓRA et al. 2007) and Nyirkai-Hany (HORVÁTH et al. 2009).

*Zavreliella marmorata* (van der Wulp, 1859) – exuviae – Very rare species in Hungary, inhabiting lakes densely covered with vegetation. A very old record was known from Budapest (THALHAMMER 1900). Few recent data were known from Kisköre Reservoir (KOSKENNIEMI 1989), Boroszló-kerti-Holt-Tisza (TÓTH et al. 2006; ÁRVA et al. 2009) and Halápi Reservoir near Debrecen (TÓTH et al. 2008).

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**Table 1.** List of collected species and their distribution in Kis-Duna.

Taxa	Sampling sites	KD1	KD2	KD3	KD4	KD5
ROTIFERA						
Bdelloidea sp.		•	•		•	
ASPLANCHNIDAE						
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse, 1850		•	•		•	
BRACHIONIDAE						
<i>Anuraeopsis fissa</i> Gosse, 1851		•				
<i>Brachionus angularis</i> Gosse, 1851		•			•	
<i>Brachionus angularis angularis</i> Gosse, 1851		•				
<i>Brachionus bennini</i> Leissling, 1924		•				
<i>Brachionus calyciflorus amphiceros</i> (Ehrenberg, 1838)		•				
<i>Brachionus calyciflorus calyciflorus</i> Pallas, 1938		•			•	
<i>Brachionus calyciflorus anureiformis</i> Brehm, 1909		•				
<i>Brachionus quadridentatus melheni</i> Barrois et Daday, 1894			•		•	
<i>Kellicottia longispina</i> (Kellicott, 1879)		•				
<i>Keratella cochlearis</i> (Gosse, 1851)		•	•		•	
<i>Keratella irregularis</i> (Lauterborn, 1898)		•				
<i>Keratella quadrata</i> (Müller, 1786)		•	•		•	
<i>Keratella tecta</i> (Gosse, 1851)		•			•	
CONOCHILIDAE						
<i>Conochilus unicornis</i> Rousselet, 1892		•	•		•	
EUCHLANIDAE						
<i>Euchlanis dilatata</i> Ehrenberg, 1832		•	•		•	
<i>Euchlanis incisa</i> Carlin, 1939		•				
LECANIDAE						
<i>Lecane closterocerca</i> (Schmarda, 1859)		•				
<i>Lecane luna</i> (Müller, 1776)		•			•	
<i>Lecane lunaris</i> (Ehrenberg, 1832)		•				
<i>Lepadella patella</i> (Müller, 1786)					•	
MYTILINIDAE						
<i>Mytilina acanthophora</i> Hauer, 1938		•				
SYNCHAETIDAE						
<i>Polyarthra remata</i> Skorikov, 1896		•			•	
<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i> Carlin, 1943		•			•	
<i>Synchaeta oblonga</i> Ehrenberg, 1831		•			•	
<i>Synchaeta pectinata</i> Ehrenberg, 1832		•			•	

Table 1. (Continued)

Taxa	Sampling sites	KD1	KD2	KD3	KD4	KD5
TESTUDINELLIDAE						
<i>Testudinella patina</i> (Hermann, 1783)		•	•			
TRICHOCERCIDAE						
<i>Trichocerca similis</i> (Wierzejski, 1893)		•				
<i>Trichocerca pusilla</i> (Jennings, 1903)		•				
<i>Trichocerca rattus</i> (Müller, 1776)		•	•			
TROCHOSPHAERIDAE						
<i>Filinia longiseta</i> (Ehrenberg, 1834)		•			•	
CRUSTACEA						
CLADOCERA						
BOSMINIDAE						
<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> (O.F. Müller, 1776)		•			•	
DAPHNIIDAE						
<i>Ceriodaphnia quadrangula</i> (O. F. Müller, 1785)			•			
<i>Scapholeberis mucronata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1785)		•	•			
<i>Simocephalus vetulus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)		•			•	
EURYCERCIDAE						
<i>Chydorus latus</i> Sars, 1862		•	•		•	
<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)		•	•		•	
<i>Pleuroxus aduncus</i> (Jurine, 1820)			•			
<i>Pseudochydorus globosus</i> (Baird, 1843)		•				
ASELLIDAE						
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		•		•	•	
EPHEMEROPTERA						
BAETIDAE						
<i>Cloeon dipterum</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)		•	•			•
<i>Procloeon bifidum</i> (Bengtsson 1912)				•		
CAENIDAE						
<i>Caenis robusta</i> Eaton 1884		•		•	•	
ODONATA						
AESHNIDAE						
<i>Aeshna mixta</i> Latreille 1805		•			•	•
COENAGRIONIDAE						
<i>Ischnura elegans</i> (Van der Linden 1820)		•		•	•	
LESTIDAE						
<i>Lestes viridis</i> (Van der Linden 1825)		•	•		•	
<i>Lestes sponsa</i> (Hansemann 1823)		•			•	•
LIBELLULIDAE						
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i> (Müller 1764)		•		•	•	•
<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i> (Selys 1848)		•				
COLEOPTERA						
HALIPLIDAE						
<i>Halipus fluviatilis</i> Aubé, 1836		•				•
<i>Halipus ruficollis</i> (De Geer, 1774)		•		•		•
<i>Peltodytes caesus</i> (Duftschmid, 1805)		•				
DYTISCIDAE						
<i>Hydroporus fuscipennis</i> Schaum, 1868				•		
<i>Hydroporus planus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)						•
<i>Hygrotus impressopunctatus</i> (Schaller, 1783)						•
<i>Hyphydrus anatolicus</i> Guignot, 1957				•		
<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)		•		•	•	•
<i>Laccophilus minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)						•
<i>Laccophilus poecilus</i> Klug, 1834		•		•		•
<i>Rhantus consputus</i> (Sturm, 1834)		•			•	
<i>Rhantus latitans</i> Sharp, 1882		•	•	•	•	
<i>Graphoderus austriacus</i> (Sturm, 1834)				•	•	
<i>Cybister lateralimarginalis</i> (De Geer, 1774)		•				
<i>Dytiscus marginalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758					•	

Table 1. (Continued)

Taxa	Sampling sites	KD1	KD2	KD3	KD4	KD5
<i>Hydaticus transversalis</i> (Pontoppidan, 1763)				•		•
NOTERIDAE						
<i>Noterus clavicornis</i> (De Geer, 1774)		•			•	•
<i>Noterus crassicornis</i> (O.F.Müller, 1776)						•
GYRINIDAE						
<i>Gyrinus distinctus</i> Aubé, 1836		•				
SPERCHEIDAE						
<i>Spercheus emarginatus</i> (Schaller, 1783)				•		
HYDROCHIDAE						
<i>Hydrochus elongatus</i> (Schaller, 1783)					•	
HELOPHORIDAE						
<i>H. aquaticus</i> / <i>aequalis</i> fajpár			•			
<i>Helophorus aquaticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					•	
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i> Bedel, 1881		•		•		•
<i>Helophorus montenegrinus</i> Kuwert, 1885		•		•		•
<i>H. minutus</i> / <i>paraminutus</i> fajpár		•				•
<i>Helophorus paraminutus</i> Angus, 1986		•				
<i>Helophorus griseus</i> Herbst, 1793		•		•	•	•
HYDROPHILIDAE						
<i>Cymbiodyta marginella</i> (Fabricius, 1792)						•
<i>Enochrus affinis</i> (Thunberg, 1794)				•		
<i>Enochrus quadripunctatus</i> (Herbst, 1797)		•				
<i>Helochares obscurus</i> (O.F.Müller, 1776)		•	•		•	•
<i>Limnoxenus niger</i> Zschach, 1788				•		
ELMIDAE						
<i>Oulimnius tuberculatus</i> (P.J.W.Müller, 1806)				•		
HETEROPTERA						
NEPIDAE						
<i>Ranatra linearis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•			•	
CORIXIDAE						
<i>Micronecta scholtzi</i> (Fieber, 1860)		•				
<i>Hesperocorixa linnaei</i> (Fieber, 1848)						•
<i>Sigara falleni</i> (Fieber, 1848)		•				
<i>Sigara striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•	•		•	
NAUCORIDAE						
<i>Ilyocoris cimicoides cimicoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•	•		•	•
NOTONECTIDAE						
<i>Notonecta glauca glauca</i> Linnaeus, 1758		•				
PLEIDAE						
<i>Plea minutissima minutissima</i> Leach, 1817		•	•	•	•	•
MESOVELIDAE						
<i>Mesovelis furcata</i> Mulsant et Rey, 1852		•	•		•	
HYDROMETRIDAE						
<i>Hydrometra gracilenta</i> Horváth, 1899					•	•
<i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•	•	•		
VELIIDAE						
<i>Microvelia reticulata</i> (Burmeister, 1835)		•	•	•	•	•
GERRIDAE						
<i>Gerris argentatus</i> Schummel, 1832		•	•		•	
<i>Gerris asper</i> (Fieber, 1860)				•	•	•
<i>Gerris lacustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•			•	•
<i>Gerris odontogaster</i> (Zetterstedt, 1828)						•
TRICHOPTERA						
LIMNEPHILIDAE						
<i>Limnephilus flavicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)					•	
<i>Limnephilus decipiens</i> (Kolenati, 1848)					•	

Table 1. (Continued)

Taxa	Sampling sites	KD1	KD2	KD3	KD4	KD5
DIPTERA						
CULICIDAE						
<i>Anopheles maculipennis</i> group		•	•			
CHIRONOMIDAE						
<i>Ablabesmyia</i> ( <i>Ablabesmyia</i> ) <i>monilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•	•			
<i>Ablabesmyia</i> ( <i>Ablabesmyia</i> ) <i>phatta</i> (Egger, 1863)		•				
<i>Chironomus</i> ( <i>Chironomus</i> ) <i>nuditarsis</i> Keyl, 1961			•	•		
<i>Chironomus</i> ( <i>Chironomus</i> ) <i>plumosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		•				
<i>Chironomus</i> ( <i>Chironomus</i> ) <i>pseudothummi</i> Strenzke, 1959		•	•	•		
<i>Cricotopus</i> ( <i>Isocladius</i> ) <i>intersectus</i> (Stæger, 1839)		•			•	
<i>Cricotopus</i> ( <i>Isocladius</i> ) <i>sylvestris</i> (Fabricius, 1794)		•	•	•	•	
<i>Dicrotendipes lobiger</i> (Kieffer, 1921)		•	•			
<i>Dicrotendipes notatus</i> (Meigen, 1818)		•	•			
<i>Endochironomus albipennis</i> (Meigen, 1830)		•	•	•		
<i>Endochironomus tendens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)		•	•		•	
<i>Glyptotendipes foliicola</i> Contreras-Lichtenberg, 1997					•	
<i>Glyptotendipes</i> ( <i>Glyptotendipes</i> ) <i>pallens</i> (Meigen, 1804)		•	•	•	•	
<i>Kiefferulus</i> ( <i>Kiefferulus</i> ) <i>tendipediformis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		•	•	•	•	•
<i>Parachironomus arcuatus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1919)		•		•	•	
<i>Parachironomus monochromus</i> (van der Wulp, 1874)		•	•		•	
<i>Parachironomus parilis</i> (Walker, 1856)		•	•	•	•	
<i>Parachironomus varus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		•	•		•	
<i>Parachironomus vitiosus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		•	•		•	
<i>Paratanytarsus grimmii</i> (Schneider, 1885)		•		•	•	
<i>Paratanytarsus tenellulus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		•	•	•		
<i>Phaenopsectra flavipes</i> (Meigen, 1818)			•			
<i>Polypedilum</i> ( <i>Pentapedilum</i> ) <i>sordens</i> (van der Wulp, 1874)		•		•	•	
<i>Polypedilum</i> ( <i>Pentapedilum</i> ) <i>uncinatum</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)			•		•	
<i>Polypedilum</i> ( <i>Polypedilum</i> ) <i>nubeculosum</i> (Meigen, 1804)		•	•			
<i>Procladius</i> ( <i>Holotanypus</i> ) <i>choreus</i> (Meigen, 1804)			•			
<i>Procladius</i> ( <i>Holotanypus</i> ) <i>sagittalis</i> (Kieffer, 1909)		•				
<i>Procladius</i> ( <i>Holotanypus</i> ) sp.		•				
<i>Tanytarsus ejuncidus</i> (Walker, 1856)		•				
<i>Tanytarsus usmaensis</i> Pagast, 1931		•	•			
<i>Tanytarsus volgensis</i> Miseiko, 1967		•	•			
<i>Zavreliella marmorata</i> (van der Wulp, 1859)				•		
Total taxa (134):		101	48	36	64	29