## Distribution, phenology and habitat characteristics of Chironomidae (Diptera) of the northeastern part of European Russia

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In the territory of the Komi Republic and the Nenets Autonomous District representatives of 6 subfamilies are registered, viz. Podonominae, Tanypodinae, Diamesinae, Prodiamesinae, Orthocladiinae and Chironominae. In the Pechora river basin 161 species and forms were recorded, in the Severnaya Dvina river basin and in the Mezen river basin the numbers were 170 and 87, respectively. In the lakes of the Bolshezemelskaya tundra 127 species were recorded. In addition, seven species of terrestrial chironomids were identified. In the rivers most species belong to the genera Corynoneura, Cricotopus, Eukiefferiella, Orthocladius, Cladotanytarsus, Tanytarsus, and Polypedilum; in lakes to Psectrocladius, Orthocladius, Cladotanytarsus, and Tanytarsus. Among the terrestrial chironomids, the most common genera were Smittia and Bryophaenocladius. In total, the chironomids fauna of the Komi Republic entails 308 species, though this number is steadily increasing. The distribution of species within the dominating complexes in a water body is above all influenced by the character of the biotope. For the studied rivers, two main chironomid complexes were typical, a lytho-phyto-rheophylic and a psammo-rheophylic complex. The lythophyto-rheophylic complex is found in the upstream and the middle flow of rivers, while the psammo-rheophylic complex dominates in the downstream of the studied rivers. The lakes, however, mainly include pelophylic complex. In overgrowth of macrophytes, a phytophylic complex is common.

Key words: Chironomidae, species composition, Chironomid complexes.

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