

Trichoptera “Case-making Caddisflies”

Full Character List

Larvae: Wings/wing pads absent. Eye spots present, but compound eyes absent. Antennae usually small, inconspicuous. Three pairs of segmented legs present on thorax. Pair of anal prolegs, each with single hook, located on last abdominal segment. Larvae can be free-living, in silken retreats attached to substrate, or in usually-portable tubes or cases made of sand, rocks, or plant material.

Size Range: 2-40mm
Pollution Tolerance: Ranges sensitive to less sensitive

FAMILY

Apataniidae

“Mountain Casemaker Caddisflies”



Apatania

FAMILY

Brachycentridae

“Humpleless Casemaker Caddisflies”



Brachycentrus

Micrasema

FAMILY

Calamoceratidae

“Comb-lipped Casemaker Caddisflies”



Heteroplectron

FAMILY

Glossosomatidae

“Saddle Casemaker Caddisflies”



Glossosoma

FAMILY

Goeridae

“Weighted Casemaker Caddisflies”

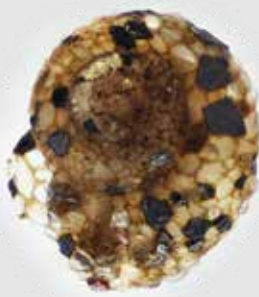


Goera

FAMILY

Helicopsychidae

“Snail Casemaker Caddisflies”



Heliopsyche

FAMILY

Hydroptilidae

“Microcaddisflies, Purse Casemakers”



Hydroptila

FAMILY

Lepidostomatidae

“Bizarre, Scaly-mouth Caddisflies”



Lepidostoma

FAMILY

Leptoceridae

“Long-horned Caddisflies”



Ceraclea

Nectopsyche

Oecetis

Trienodes

FAMILY

Limnephilidae

“Northern Casemaker Caddisflies”



Ironoquia

Platycentropus

Pycnopsyche

FAMILY

Molannidae

“Hooded Casemaker Caddisflies”



Molanna

FAMILY

Odontoceridae

“Mortarjoint Casemaker Caddisflies”



Psilotreta

FAMILY

Phryganeidae

“Giant Casemaker Caddisflies”



Ptilostomis

FAMILY

Sericostomatidae

“Bush-tailed Caddisflies”



Agarodes

FAMILY

Thremmatidae


“Little Northeastern Casemakers”



Neophylax


Trichoptera “Free-living and Net-spinning Caddisflies”

FAMILY
Dipseudopsidae
“Pitot-tube Caddisflies”




Phylocentropus

FAMILY
Hydropsychidae
“Net-spinning Caddisflies, Common Netspinners, Seine-net Weavers”




Arctopsyche Cheumatopsyche Diplectrona Hydropsyche Macrostemum

FAMILY
Philopotamidae
“Finger-net Caddisflies”




Chimarra Dolophilodes

FAMILY
Polycentropodidae
“Trumpet-net, Tube Maker Caddisflies”




Neureclipsis Nyctiophylax

FAMILY
Psychomyiidae
“Net-tube Caddisflies”

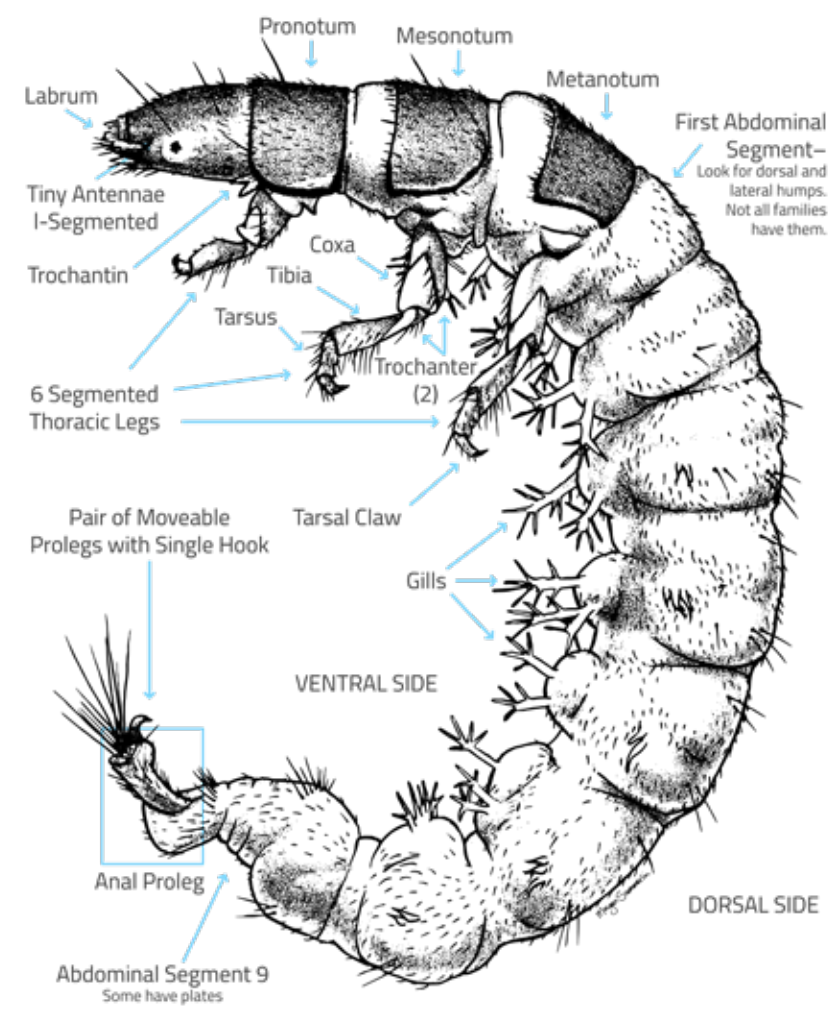


Lype Psychomyia

FAMILY
Rhyacophilidae
“Free-living, Green Caddisflies”



Rhyacophila



Order Overview

Caddisfly larvae (2-40 mm) inhabit a broad scope of freshwater habitats, including streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds, before undergoing complete metamorphosis (holometabolous metamorphosis) into winged adults. Many larvae are known for their ability to construct cases from sticky homespun silk and sand grains, pebbles, or plant matter, but other species may be free-living or form silken nets to capture particles from the water column. In addition to being important food sources in aquatic food webs, caddisfly species can be found across all feeding guilds for macroinvertebrates, including shredders, scrapers, and collector-filterers. Larvae can be distinguished by six well-developed legs on a worm-like cylindrical body and a pair of claw-bearing prolegs at the end of the abdomen.