

Quick guide to the common MCI Plecoptera

By Brian J. Smith



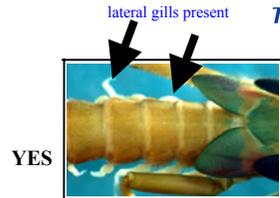
Taiho *Nukurangi*

Eustheniidae

this large stonefly is generally green, but may vary to greenish-blue, yellow or orange



Stenoperla
MCI = 10



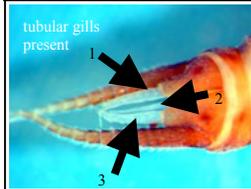
YES

Are lateral abdominal gills present?

Austroperlidae

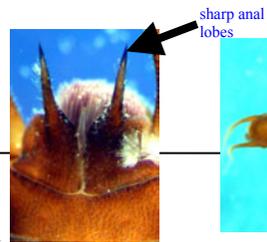


Austroperla
MCI = 9



YES

Are 3 tubular gills present between cerci?



YES

Is each sub-anal lobe sharply pointed?

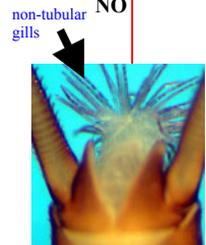


Megaleptoperla
MCI = 9

the pronotum may have numerous small spines



Zelandobius
MCI = 5



non-tubular gills

NO



gill rosette present

Gripopterygidae
NOTE: gills may be somewhat retracted

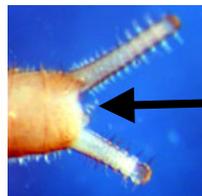


gills absent

NO

Is a gill rosette present between the cerci?

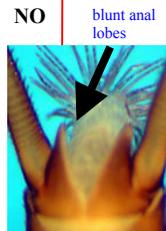
NO



gill rosette absent

CONTINUED

Antarctoperlinae



blunt anal lobes

NO

YES

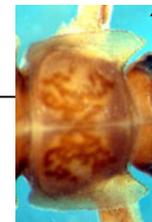
Is the body uniformly brown with no marking?

YES



hairy fringe on femur

YES



pronotum may have projections



Zelandoperla
MCI = 10

each femur has a hairy fringe

NO

Are the femora distinctly broad & flattened with a hairy fringe?

YES



posterior margin of pronotum may have rounded lobes or spines



Taraperla
MCI = 5

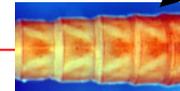
NO

Does the posterior margin of the pronotum have spines or rounded lobes?

NO

Are pale, inverted triangles present on each abdominal

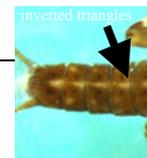
NO



oblique bars



Nesoperla
MCI = 5



inverted triangles



Acroperla
MCI = 5

CONTINUED

Notonemouridae

