

### 3.6.1 Key to the Genera of Baetidae: Larvae

- 1a. Tarsal claws spatulate (Fig. 57); coxal gills present .....*Camelobaetidius*
- 1b. Tarsal claws not spatulate (Figs. 85, 88); coxal gills absent .....2
- 2a. Labrum without a medial notch (Fig. 36); tarsal claws nearly as long as tarsi (Fig. 37)  
.....*Apobaetis*
- 2b. Labrum with a median notch (Fig. 105); tarsal claws variable, but usually much shorter than  
tarsi .....3
- 3a. Terminal segment of labial palps truncate (Fig. 96) or obliquely truncate (Fig. 72b); caudal  
filaments with every 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> segment darkened (Figs. 59, 60, 62) .....4
- 3b. Terminal segment of labial palps not truncate; caudal filaments not as above .....6
- 4a. Incisors of mandible fused or only slightly separated (Fig. 98); prostheca of right mandible  
robust (Fig. 98); third segment of maxillary palp, if present, shorter than second; gills  
variable; hind wing pads present or absent .....5
- 4b. Incisors of at least right mandible separated to base or nearly to base (Fig. 70); prostheca of  
right mandible slender (Fig. 70); second and third segments of maxillary palp subequal;  
abdominal gills simple; hind wing pads present in all Saskatchewan species  
.....*Centroptilum*
- 5a. A patch of setae present on galea-lacinia just anterior to the maxillary palp insertion (Fig.  
72a); terminal segment of labial palp obliquely truncate (Fig. 72b) .....*Cloeon*

- 5b. No patch of setae on galea-lacinia just anterior to the maxillary palp insertion (except for possibly *P. ingens* (McDunnough)); terminal segment of labial palp usually expanded mesally (Fig. 96) .....*Procloeon*
- 6a. All gills with a large ventral flap .....*Callibaetis*
- 6b. All gills consisting of a simple lamella .....7
- 7a. Apex of abdominal gill 7 pointed and asymmetrical (Fig. 33); labial palp with a thumb-like lobe (Fig. 32) .....*Acerpenna*
- 7b. Apex of abdominal gill 7 rounded and nearly symmetrical, similar to preceding gills (Fig. 39) .....8
- 8a. Antennal scape with a prominent lobe (Fig. 104); terminal segment of maxillary palp with a subapical excavation (Fig. 107).....*Pseudocloeon*
- 8b. Antennal scape without a lobe; terminal segment of maxillary palp without an excavation.....9
- 9a. Abdominal segment 1 without a gill; prostheca of right mandible bifurcate (Fig. 74) .....*Dipheter*
- 9b. Gill present on abdominal segment 1; prostheca of mandible not as above .....10
- 10a. Two caudal filaments present; subterminal segment of labial palp without a mesal extension (Figs. 25, 77) .....11

10b. Three caudal filaments present, if only two caudal filaments present then subterminal segment of labial palp with a distinct mesal extension (Figs. 44, 49) ...12

11a. Femora and tibiae usually with a long fringe of setae (Fig. 26); terminal segment of labial palp rounded (Fig. 25); medial margin of incisor on right mandible smooth (Fig. 27)

.....*Acentrella*

11b. Fringe of setae on femora and tibiae not as long as that found in *Acentrella* (Fig. 90); terminal segment of labial palp subquadrate (Fig. 79); medial margin of incisor of right mandible serrate (Fig. 91).....

.....*Plauditus*

12a. Villipore present (Fig. 111); no brush of setae between prostheca and incisor of mandible

.....*Baetis*

12b. Villipore absent; a brush of setae between prostheca and molar region of mandible (Fig. 76)

.....*Fallceon*