Identification Key to Campbell Island Freshwater Invertebrates

McMurtrie, Sinton & Winterbourn (2014)

Austrosimulium campbellense Dumbleton, 1973 (1972) **INFORMATION SHEET**



Classification

Class: Insecta Order: Diptera Family: Simuliidae Genus: Austrosimulium Specific name: campbellense Common name: blackfly, sandfly

Distinguishing Features

Simuliidae larvae can be distinguished from other Campbell Island Diptera larvae by the following features:

- a distinct, sclerotised head with two retactile dorsolateral fans of fine rays (Fig. 1)
- abdominal segments 5 to 8 swollen (Fig. 2), the posterior segment with a X-shaped anal sclerite and circle of minute hooks, surrounded by semicircular sclerite (Fig. 3).

FIGURE 2. Austrosimulium campbellense whole animal

Comments

The variation in size of larvae and number of gill filaments on pupae suggest the possibility of cryptic species (pers. comm. Doug Craig). Specimens recorded as A. vexans from Campbell Island by some earlier researchers are in fact A. campbellense.

According to Craig et al., (2012) differentiation between A. campbellense larvae and those of A. vexans and A. ungulatum relates to the hypostomal teeth that protrude more distinctly beyond the lower edge of the hypostoma in the latter two species.

Bar coding molecular analysis is in progress on A. campbellense collected during the 2010-11 Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition.

A number of the larvae collected during the 2010–11 Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition were infected with a common blastocladial fungus, Coelomycidium sp. Infection by this fungus can be recognised by marble-like structures which pack the body of the Austrosimulium larvae and create a speckled appearance (Craig et al., 2012) (Fig. 4). The presence of this fungus on Campbell Island is a new distribution record and the southern-most record for New Zealand.

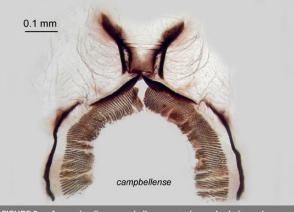


FIGURE 1. Austrosimulium campbellense head and thorax, showing

FIGURE 3. Austrosimulium campbellense posterior anal sclerite and circlet of hooks (photo: Douglas Craig)

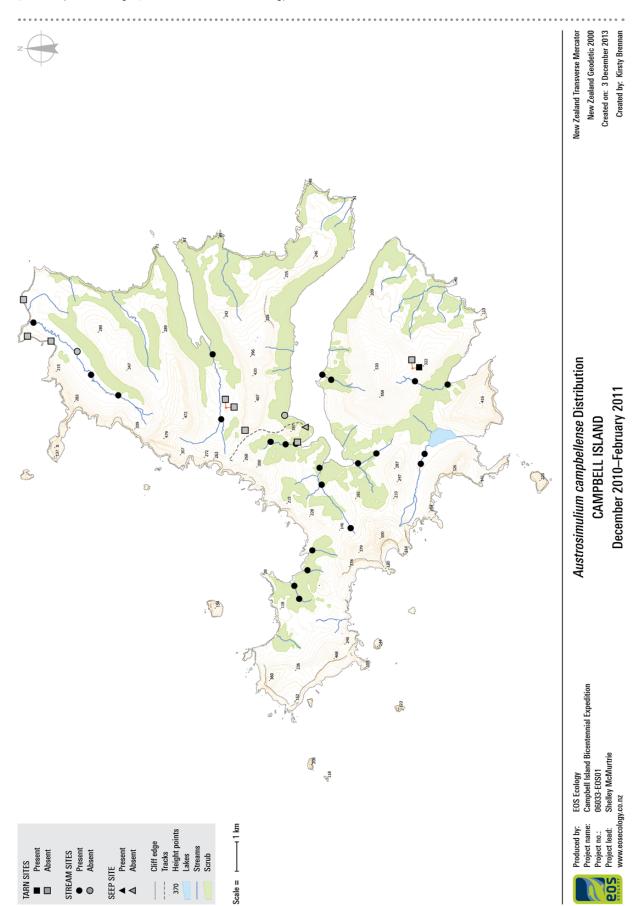


FIGURE 4. Austrosimulium campbellense infected with Coelomycidium **fungus** (photo: Douglas Craig)

Biogeographic Information

Presence/absence on streams, tarns, and a seepage sampled on Campbell Island.

Distribution map based on surveys undertaken by EOS Ecology during the 2010–11 Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition (www.campbellisland.org.nz). Distribution data © EOS Ecology, 2013.



Original Description

The following is a direct excerpt from Dumbleton (1972), including figures:

Gill spot (Fig. 196) with less than seven terminal filaments, none of these reflexed apically; mesal hypostomal tooth (Fig. 172) shorter, not as prominent as the large lateral teeth. Antenna as in Fig. 186; semicircular sclerite apices as in Fig. 211

Craig *et al.* (2012): A much more comprehensive larval description than that originally provided by Dumbleton (1972) can be found in Craig *et al.* (2012).



Craig, D.A., Craig, R.E.G. & Crosby, T.K. 2012. Simuliidae (Insecta: Diptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* 68: 336 pp.

Dumbleton, L.J. 1972. The genus *Austrosimulium* Tonnoir (Diptera: Simuliidae) with particular reference to the New Zealand fauna. *New Zealand Journal of Science* 15: 480-584.

How to Cite this Information Sheet

McMurtrie, S.A., Sinton, A.M.R., & Winterbourn, M.J. 2014. Lucid Identification Key to Campbell Island Freshwater Inverterbrates: *Austrosimulium campbellense* information sheet. EOS Ecology, Christchurch, New Zealand.

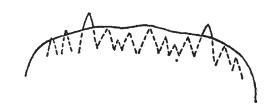


FIGURE 172. A. campbellense mesal hypostomal tooth



FIGURE 186. A. campbellense antenna

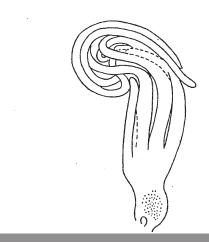


FIGURE 196. A. campbellense gill spot

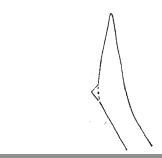


FIGURE 211. A. campbellense semicircular sclerite apices

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