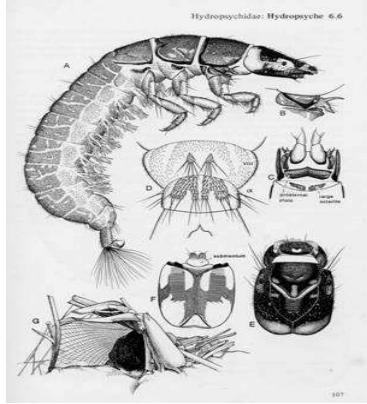
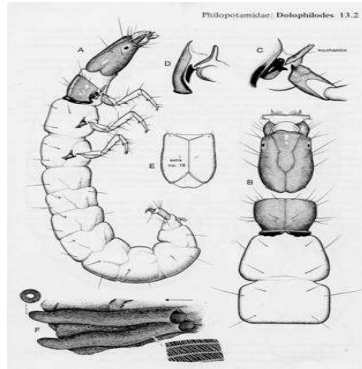


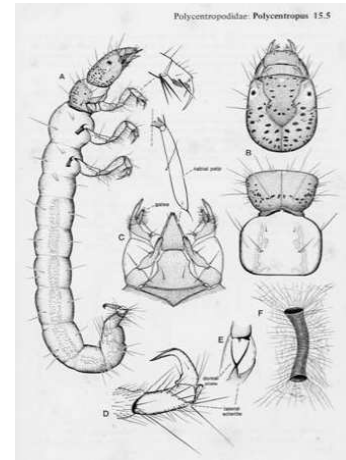
Net-spinning and free-living caddisflies



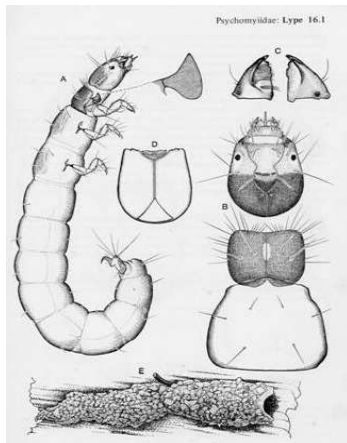
Hydropsychidae (Common netspinner): Top of all thoracic segments hardened; most abdominal segments have tufts of finely branched gills; anal prolegs terminate into a brush of hairs. (S-L)



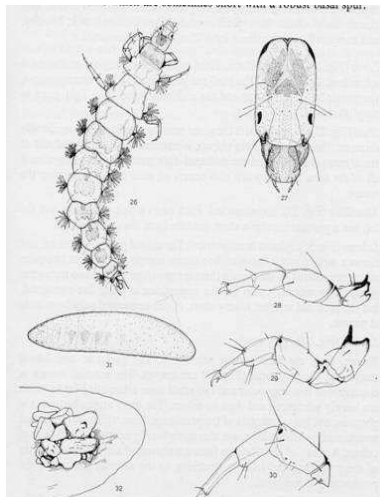
Philopotamidae (Finger-net caddisfly): Labrum (structure between the mouthparts) is t-shaped and membranous; head capsule large usually orange in color; only first thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills usually absent. (VS-M)



Polycentropodidae (Tube-net caddisfly): Labrum is rounded and hardened; only first thoracic segment is hardened; no plates or gills on the abdominal segments. (S-M)

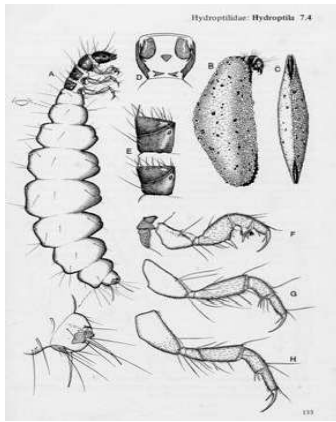


Psychomyiidae (Trumpet-net caddisfly): Bottom of thorax is hardened with black edges; middle thoracic segment is swollen and usually larger than the others; has an enlarged hatchet shaped leg segment on the upper legs. (S-M)

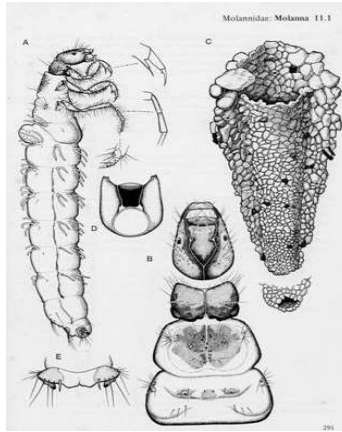


Rhyacophilidae (Free-living caddisfly): First thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills variable; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine; distinctive anal prolegs with large claws; is often green in color. (M-VL)

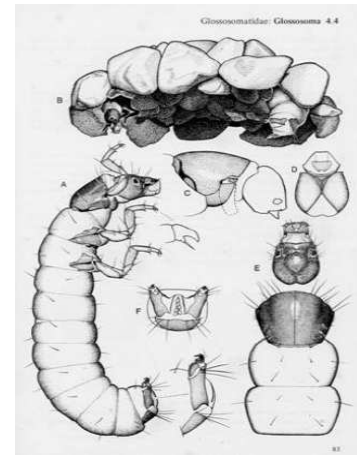
Case-builders that use primarily pebbles and sand grains



Hydroptilidae (Micro-case caddisfly): All three of their thoracic segments have sclerotized dorsal plates; no gills on the abdomen. (VS-M)

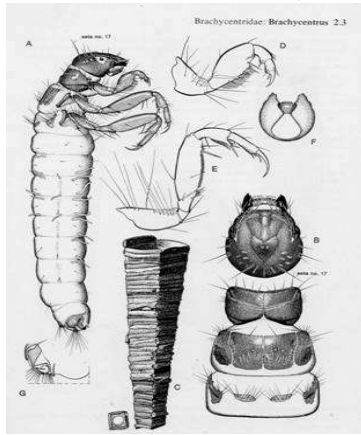


Molannidae (Hooded-case caddisfly): Two-thirds of the top of the thorax is hardened; tarsal claws on the hind legs smaller than the rest and are covered with fine hairs; gills along the abdomen are simple or branched; a hardened plate sits atop abdominal segment nine. (S-L)

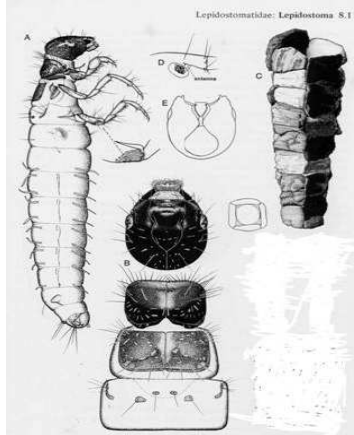


Glossosomatidae (Saddle-case caddisfly): First thoracic segment is hardened; hardened plate on top of abdominal segments nine. (VS-M)

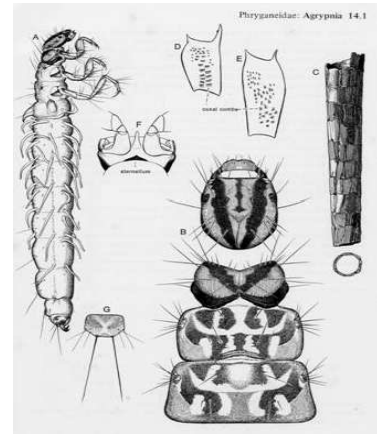
Case-builders that use primarily plant materials



Brachycentridae (Humpless-case caddisfly): Antennae close to the margins of the head capsule; first two thoracic segments with hardened plates; no humps on abdominal segments; gills simple or lacking. (S-VL)

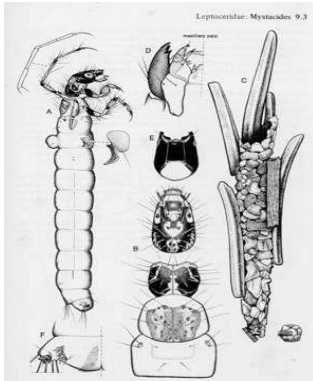


Lepidostomatidae (Lepidostomid-case caddisfly): Antennae located close to the eyes; lateral hump on abdominal segment one; first two thoracic segments hardened; gills simple or lacking; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. (S-L)

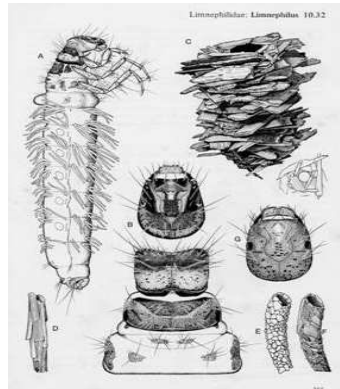


Phryganeidae (Giant-case caddisfly): Head and portions of the thorax marked with prominent stripes; front part of the thorax hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on abdominal segment one; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. (S-VL)

Case-builders that often use a combination of materials



Leptoceridae (Longhorn-case caddisfly): Antennae prominent; first two thoracic segments hardened; hind legs are usually longer than the front legs; abdominal gills variable. (S-L)



Limnephilidae (Northern-case caddisfly): Antennae between the eyes and the mouth; first two thoracic segments hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on first abdominal segment; hardened plate on the top of abdominal segment nine. (S-VL)