

**Cranston & Epler (2013 in Insect Syst. & Evol. Suppl. 66, page 40),
end of diagnosis for Tanypodinae larvae**

Mentum and M appendage. M appendage more or less triangular, sides subdivided into several lobes, usually indistinctly separated from ventromentum and rest of the premento-hypopharyngeal complex; in the lateral, basal corners are the labial vesicles and dorsomentum. Dorsomentum may be low, toothed plates, sometimes fused with one another mesally (*Tanypus* and *Fittkauimyia*) or forming sclerotized complex, which bears dorsally a few, anteriorly directed teeth, internal to which the labial vesicles arise, and which are connected to ventral premento-hypopharyngeal complex by ridges and apodemes (Pentaneurini). Pseudoradula more or less broad and long granulose band, extending dorsally from apex to base of M appendage, where it may join with sclerotized plates and ridges; granulation variably fine, uniformly distributed or arranged in longitudinal stripes. Mentum in *Clinotanypus* and *Coelotanypus* differs in the M appendage and dorsomentum being strongly sclerotized with dorsomental teeth arranged in long or short rows.

Ligula. Structural components of premento-hypopharyngeal complex very variable. Ligula mostly with 5 teeth, infrequently with 4 teeth, exceptionally with up to 8 teeth (*Clinotanypus* and *Coelotanypus*); distal 1/3 and teeth dark. Configuration of ligula, size of teeth and shape of basal region of muscle attachment frequently diagnostic.

Paraligula. Mostly bifid, with smaller inner tooth and larger outer tooth; occasionally with several spines, in which case there is a large inner and several or many short and/or long outer spines.

Pecten hypopharyngis. Mostly with 10–20 teeth; corner tooth often especially large, inner teeth often larger than outer teeth, sometimes the middle ones largest.

Body. With lateral fringe of swim-setae or without (Pentaneurini). With 2 pairs of anal tubules (sometimes 3 in *Tanypus*); anal tubules may be situated at anal opening and sometimes longer than posterior parapods (Pentaneurini) or very short, at base of posterior parapods. Supraanal setae and setae of posterior parapod sometimes unusually large and darkly pigmented. Procercus generally 3–4x, occasionally up to 6x as long as wide, pigmented or not, with 7 to about 25 anal setae; anterodorsal and posteroventral setae simple or feathered, small or large. Claws of posterior parapod variable in size, form and colour; larger claws usually with small, fine spines on inner and/or outer margin and ending apically in short hooklet, seldom produced into fine point; smaller claws sometimes specific to genus or species in form, colour and presence of spines on inner margin.