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Title	The distribution of chironomids (Diptera : Chironomidae) on the foot of Mt. Yotei, Hokkaido, Japan
Author(s)	SUZUKI, Shinji
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the recovery of parasites, the relationship of plasma biochemical parameters (TP, CHOL, TG and NEFA) and the number of WBC and lymphocyte with the number of parasites recovered was investigated, however, close relationship could not be obtained.

Histopathological examinations on these experiments revealed atrophy of spleen and dis-

appearance of Peyer's patch in the PTBA treated gerbils, however, no other significant pathological changes were observed.

The results suggested that the most efficient treatment was ; adrenocorticosteroid : PTBA, injection route : s.c., interval of injection : once per 2 days and injection period : throughout experimental infection (-6~end).

### The distribution of chironomids (Diptera : Chironomidae) on the foot of Mt. Yotei, Hokkaido, Japan.

Shinji Suzuki

*Laboratory of Parasitology,  
Department of Disease Control,  
School of Veterinary Medicine,  
Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0818, Japan*

Distribution of chironomids was studied during October 7 to 13 in 1997 on the foot of Mt. Yotei in Hokkaido, Japan. Adult chironomids were collected from all 6 points of research near springs and streams. As results of the survey, 30 genera of 4 subfamilies (Orthoclaadiinae, Diamesinae, Chironominae, Tanypodinae) were identified. Of those, 19 genera belong to the subfamily Orthoclaadiinae, 6 to Diamesinae, 4 to Chironominae and 1 to Tanypodinae. A total of 14 genera, 8 (genus *Rheocricotopus*, *Drantnalia*, *Hydrobaenus*, *Bryophaenocladus*, *Chaetocladus*, *Etchuyusurika*, *Trissocladus*, *Thienemanniella*) belonging to Orthoclaadiinae, 5 (genus *Diamesa*, *Pseudodiamesa*, *Sasayusurika*, *Syndiamesa*, *Prodiamesa*) to Diamesinae and 1 (genus *Zavrelimyia*) to Tanypodinae were recorded for the first time in Hokkaido.

The fauna of the chironomids varied according to the points of study. In the analysis of water sample, values of pH, chemical oxygen demand (COD) and electric conductivity which were 6.30-6.97, -1.47-+1.21 (mg/L) and 79.9-111.3 ( $\mu$ S/cm), respectively, showed little difference among the respective research points. Thus, it is suggested that the local differences in the fauna of chironomids are more related to the nature of the substrata than to the water conditions.

The finding of many genera of the cold-adaptive subfamily Diamesinae suggests similarity of the chironomid fauna between Hokkaido and Siberia. Further study is necessary for better understanding of both the biogeography and the genesis of the chironomids in Hokkaido.