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## Semi-Aquatic Springtails (Collembola)

*Springtails float on the surface film and feed on unicellular algae and plankton. They are not ordinarily collected and the families have no widely used common names. The Sminthuridae and Poduridae are most likely to be found.*

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- a. Body plump; no distinct segmenting on thorax and abdomen  
..... **Sminthuridae**

**1** [X/X/2/C]

- b. Body more elongate; thorax and abdomen segmented  
..... **2**
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- a. Mouth directed downward; furcula (forked spring tail) present and forks come together at ends; 1<sup>st</sup> thoracic segment visible from above and with setae (hairs)  
..... **Poduridae**

**2** [X/X/1/C]

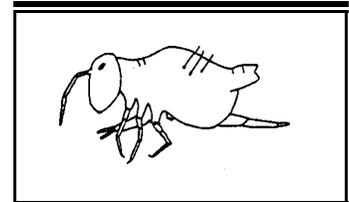
- b. Mouthparts directed forward; furcula absent or present with forks that do not distinctly converge; 1<sup>st</sup> thoracic segment hidden and without setae  
..... **Isotomidae**

[X/X/2/C]

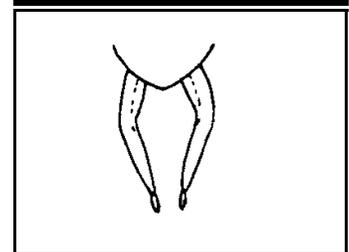
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These are the only families containing freshwater genera with primary or secondary aquatic associations. Merritt and Cummins (1996) also include the **Onychiuridae**, which are elongate and have 3 visible thoracic segments. The furcula are absent or variable and the Onychiuridae have no eyes.

**Sminthuridae (1a)**



**Collembola furcula (2a)**



**Side-view of Isotomidae head (2b)**

