Nikolai Ivanovich was fond of animals and entered the Leningrad Veterinary Institute as a full-time student in 1963 immediately after his military service. Nikolai Ivanovich for the first time got acquainted with the Institute of Biology of Inland Waters, USSR Academy of Sciences, when he was sent there for his pregraduate research training. During this training, he was involved in studies of the biology of fish gill parasites.

After graduating from the Veterinary Institute in 1968, Nikolai Ivanovich was sent to work to Borok, where he came to know scientists working at the Institute of Biology of Inland Waters. Under the guidance of Alevtina Ivanovna Shilova, a candidate of biology at that time, a well-known expert in chironomids known in this country and abroad, Nikolai Ivanovich started his work as a senior laboratory assistant and then as a researcher with the Laboratory of Zoology, later renamed the Laboratory of Biology and Systematics of Aquatic Invertebrates.

From reminiscences of T.D. Zinchenko for this period of Zelentsov’s life: “I met Nikolai Ivanovich in the house of Nina Yur’evna Sokolova (the scientific guide for my candidate of science dissertation and later, a reviewer for Zelentsov’s dissertation). Later, being a postgraduate of Moscow State University, I had to leave Moscow for Borok during the Moscow Olympic Games. This coincided with the preparation of my candidate dissertation. At that particular time, bringing with me a big box of samples, books, and bibliographic cards and having arrived at the Institute of Biology of Inland Waters, I immediately found myself under the wing of Nikolai Ivanovich. He helped me with accommodation by giving me the keys for the apartment of a friend of his, who was away at that time, so that I would not spend my allowance on a hotel. A.I. Shilova gave her permission for Nikolai Ivanovich to work with the chironomids of the subfamily Orthocladiinae, which I sampled in the water pipeline weeds of the Uchinskii waterway. Over the whole month, we identified larvae, pupae, and imagos and examined the perfect slides, made by Lyudmila Smirnova, a laboratory assistant to Shilova. We devotedly and enthusiastically studied the poorly identifiable species. Later, Nikolai Ivanovich confessed to me that it was the beginning of his creative life as well. Later we frequently met in Moscow at Sokolova’s place; ever so often, after scientific talks and discussions of

Nikolai Ivanovich Zelentsov passed away suddenly on October 31, 2012 in the 72nd year of his life. He was a wonderful person and an outstanding scientist.

For many years, since the 1980s, we were friends with Nikolai Ivanovich. He never told us anything about his childhood, parents, or home life, always turning the corresponding questions into a joke. He was amazingly modest. His colleagues from the Institute of Biology of Inland Waters, Russian Academy of Sciences, helped us with the facts about Nikolai Ivanovich, allowing for more completely reconstructing his portrait.

N.I. Zelentsov was born on May 13, 1941 in the village of Spas (Danilovskoe raion, Yaroslavl oblast) to the family of a worker. His dad was killed in action in 1942. The hard life in a fatherless family during the postwar years left a mark on all further life of little Nikolai. From his childhood, he had to encounter the burden of long hours on the farm and bitter taste of fatherlessness. In 1948, Nikolai entered the Vakhtino secondary school, founded in Spas Village in 1918 and named after the Red Army.

The family had many children. Of all these children, Nikolai Zelentsov, who graduated in 1959, was the most diligent. Until the September of 1960, he worked on a collective farm as a machinery operator and then was in the Soviet Army to the August of 1963. Since his childhood, Nikolai

Nikolai Ivanovich Zelentsov.
papers on chironomids, Nikolai Ivanovich fixed something in her apartment. He was a Jack-of-all-trades and an unattainable authority for me”.

In 1985, Nikolai Ivanovich defended his candidate of science dissertation at the Chair of Invertebrate Zoology with Lomonosov Moscow State University titled Systematics and Biology of Orthocladiinae (Diptera): The Genera Psectrocladius Kieffer and Stackelbergina Shilova et Zelentsov. His dissertation involved systematics and biology of Orthocladiinae, a poorly studied chironomid subfamily, and for most species he examined not only imagoes, but also preimaginal stages.

Zelentsov studied the chironomid fauna in various regions of Russia and adjacent countries and was one of the leaders in the classical systematics of chironomids. Shilova and Zelentsov pioneered in making the annotated lists of chironomids for aquatic bodies of three regions, namely, subarctic part of the Krasnoyarsk krai (206 species), Severnaya Dvina River system (63 species), and Upper Volga River basin (259 species). In these regions, they discovered four previously unknown species as well as six genera and 69 species earlier not encountered in Russia.

Totally, Nikolai Ivanovich described two previously unknown genera and 13 species as well as revised many earlier described species and genera in the majority of cases providing comprehensive morphological descriptions for larvae and pupae too. All the corrections introduced by Zelentsov have been regarded as justified and added to the catalogs and keys to Holarctic and Palearctic chironomids.


Numerous specialists, postgraduate students, and applicants visited Nikolai Ivanovich to be consulted or trained in the issues associated with the Orthocladiinae biology and systematics, sampling technique, and cultivation, and he always shared his unique knowledge and rich experience. However, let’s face it: not all of the persons who were consulted Nikolai Ivanovich acknowledged him in their papers. One cannot but listen to his advice. First and foremost, his colleagues recall a wonderful and cheerful personality, always friendly and
delicate, who loved people and was true to his friends. Gentleness and eager assistance in any situation were his redeeming features. These features of his were most pronounced in field expeditions. During his trips to Astrakhan in 1982–1984, Nikolai Ivanovich collected chironomid imagoes in the Volga Experimental Fish-Breeding Plant in ponds, floodplain water bodies, and estuarial lakes. The staff eagerly became his devoted assistants, taking part in sampling and listening to his discourses on these insects. Nikolai Ivanovich tackled any heavy work, helped in “resolving” difficult situations, gave wise and good advice. The colleagues collect that his open radiant smile extinguished any coming conflicts and revived spirits in most desperate situations. There was no person ill-disposed towards Nikolai Ivanovich. The colleagues in the lab trusted, respected, and adored Nikolai Ivanovich, regarded him as the fairest, most reliable, and generous person in the team. His diligence was amazing as well as the reliability and quality of his papers were admirable.

Zelentsov has stockpiled priceless material on several previously unstudied regions and succeeded in processing a considerable part of it. Unfortunately, eye problems interfered with the planned generalization of the overall data (many issues remained in draft sketches).

Nikolai Ivanovich deeply loved the wildlife of his native land, Yaroslavl area, was very fond of fishing, gathering mushrooms, and berries. The talks with him were always interesting and useful. Despite that deterioration of vision hindered examination of slides, Nikolai Ivanovich continued to participate in field work, the last of which took place on the Kama River. Whenever his colleagues called him, Nikolai Ivanovich said that he felt well and always wished them good health, saying “Be careful, Tatiana Dmitrievna, Evgenii Anatol’evich, or Margarita Mikhailovna (Aleksevnina), etc.”, while they replied, “Take care of yourself, of your eyes, our beloved Nikolai Ivanovich, all of us need you so much!”

Nikolai Ivanovich was an attentive family man and loving husband, father, and grandfather. He devoted his inexhaustible supply of love, faithfulness, and industry to his family.

It is an infinite sorrow to recognize that Nikolai Ivanovich is not with us now, but we will retain the bright memories about this kind and good personality and an outstanding scientist.

May the memory of our friend, colleague, and great scientist – Nikolai Ivanovich Zelentsov – be imperishable.

List of main publications by N.I. Zelentsov


Chironomid taxa described by N.I. Zelentsov

*Acricotopus maritimus* Zelentsov, 1993

*Arctosmittia* Zelentsov, 2006

*Arctosmittia biserovi* Zelentsov, 2006

*Chaetocladius makarchenkovi* Zelentsov, 2007

*Cricotopus breviantennatum* Zelentsov, 2001

*Cricotopus shilovae* Zelentsov, 1989

*Cricotopus trilobatus* Zelentsov, 1997

*Limnophyes sokolovae* Zelentsov, 1997

*Orthocladius (s. str.) multidentatus* Zelentsov, 1991

*Propsilocerus taimyrus* Zelentsov, 2000

*Psectrocladius (s. str.) delatoris* Zelentsov, 1980

*Psectrocladius (s. str.) fabricus* Zelentsov, 1980

*Psectrocladius (s. str.) sokolovae* Zelentsov et Makarchenko, 1988

*Stackelbergina* Shilova et Zelentsov, 1978

*Stackelbergina praeclara* Shilova et Zelentsov, 1978

Chironomid taxa named after N.I. Zelentsov

*Diamesa zelentzovi* Makarchenko, 1989

*Psectrocladius (s. str.) zelentzovi* Makarchenko, 2003

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