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AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE CADDISFLIES (TRICHOPTERA) OF MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA. PART I: INTRODUCTION AND HYDROPSYCHOIDEA

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Abstract.—Distributional records for 46 species of caddisflies in the superfamily Hydropsychoidea (Hydropsychidae, Philopotamidae, Polycentropodidae, and Psychomyiidae) are presented, and the seasonal distribution of each is indicated. Annotations for many species include habitat notes. Of the species reported, 38 represent new state records for Mississippi, and 18 are new records for Louisiana.

Faunal lists of caddisfly species have been prepared for several of the states in the southeastern United States. Studies conducted in Arkansas (Unzicker et al., 1970), Florida (Blickle, 1962), Kentucky (Resh, 1975), North and South Carolina (Morse, 1970; Morse et al., 1980; Unzicker et al., *in press*), Tennessee (Etnier and Schuster, 1979), Texas (Edwards, 1973), and Virginia (Parker and Voshell, 1981) have provided preliminary to fairly complete checklists. Although more than 450 species have been reported from the southeast (Morse, personal communication), the caddisfly faunas of the gulf coastal states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) and of Georgia are virtually unknown and records available from these states are few and scattered. Only 10 species have been reported from Mississippi and only 14 from Louisiana.

The following list represents a compilation of two separate surveys. Holzenthal (1980) recently completed a study of the caddisflies of the southern third of Mississippi and the southeastern "Florida" parishes of Louisiana, and Lago and Harris have been conducting a general survey of the Trichoptera of Mississippi since 1977. The information we have accumulated will be presented in three parts, each covering one of the three trichopteran

superfamilies, the Hydropsychoidea, Rhyacophiloidea, and Limnephiloidea (Ross, 1967).

General Physiography of the Study Area

Both Mississippi and Louisiana lie in the Nearctic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province with only the extreme northeastern corner of Mississippi belonging to the Interior Low Plateau Province. This latter area is small and the state is usually considered entirely Coastal Plain (e.g. Berner, 1977). Lowe (1919) divided Mississippi into ten physiographic regions differing in soil types and natural vegetation. These regions can be generally grouped into four areas containing fairly distinct aquatic habitat types (Stanford, 1980). The areas, as shown in Figure 1, are the Tennessee River Hills (TRH), the North Central Plateau (NCP), the Yazoo Delta (YD), and the Coastal Plain (CP). The TRH area presents the roughest terrain in the state and is characterized by swift, clear streams with rocky-sandy bottoms. The NCP region has sandy or silty streams and many man-made lakes with mud or leaf-littered bottoms. Gravel-bottomed streams are occasionally encountered throughout the area. West of this lies the YD area which is characterized by meandering bayous, ox-bow lakes and small silt-bottomed streams. Most of the southern half of Mississippi and the portion of Louisiana included in the study area (the southeastern "Florida" parishes) is CP. Streams and rivers here have sand and gravel bottoms, and streams stained with tannic acid (black water) are ubiquitous.

List of Collection Sites

Figure 1 shows the distribution of 132 localities in the study area from which specimens were obtained. The following list will serve as an index to collecting sites for the three parts of our checklist and will not be repeated in subsequent parts.

Tennessee River Hills

Tishomingo County

1. Iuka.
2. Tishomingo State Park.

Monroe County

3. Hamilton.

Lowndes County

4. Columbus.

North Central Plateau

Marshall County

5. 4 mi. N Holly Springs (T3S-R3W-Sec. 13).

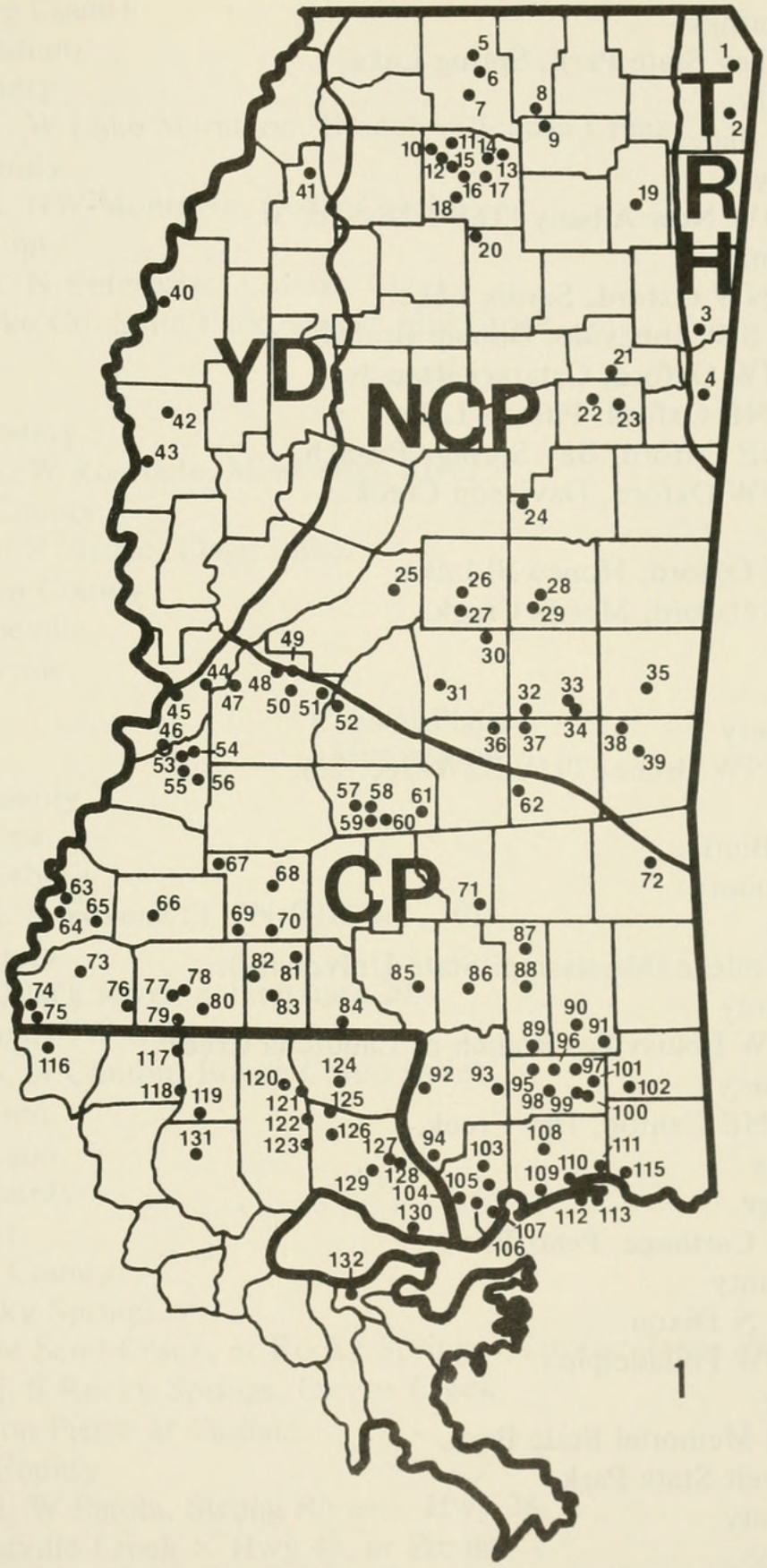

Fig. 1. Collecting sites and major physiographic regions of the study area. CP—Coastal Plain; NCP—North Central Plateau; TRH—Tennessee River Hills; YD—Yazoo Delta.

6. Holly Springs.
7. Wall Doxey State Park, Spring Lake.

Benton County
8. Hickory Flat.

Union County
9. 8.5 mi NW New Albany (T6S-R2E-Sec. 5).

Lafayette County
10. 11 mi. NW Oxford, Sardis Lake.
11. 4.5 mi. SW Abbeville, Dunlap Branch.
12. 4 mi. NW Oxford, Cataraci Branch.
13. 11 mi. NE Oxford, Puskus Lake.
14. 8 mi. NE Oxford, Bay Springs Branch.
15. 3 mi. NW Oxford, Davidson Creek.
16. Oxford.
17. 6 mi. E Oxford, Hopewell Lake.
18. 6 mi. S Oxford, Morris Creek.

Lee County
19. Tupelo.

Calhoun County
20. 13 mi. NW Bruce (T11S-R2W-Sec. 25).

Clay County
21. Cedar Bluff.

Oktibbeha County
22. Adaton.
23. State College (Mississippi State University).

Winston County
24. 13 mi. W Louisville, Branch of Labutcha Creek.

Madison County
25. 10 mi. NE Canton, Dry Creek.

Leake County
26. Carthage.
27. 5 mi. S Carthage, Pearl River.

Neshoba County
28. 1.5 mi. N Dixon.
29. 7 mi. SW Philadelphia.

Scott County
30. Golden Memorial State Park.
31. Roosevelt State Park.

Newton County
32. Roberts.
33. 4.5 mi. E Newton, small pond.
34. 6 mi. SE Newton, Falema Creek.

Lauderdale County
35. Meridian.
Smith County
36. 1 mi. W Lake Marathon, Branch of Ichusa Creek.
Jasper County
37. 6 mi. NW Montrose, Cedar Creek.
Clarke County
38. 3 mi. N Enterprise, Chunky Creek.
39. Clarke Co. State Park, Moore Mill Creek.

Yazoo Delta

Bolviar County
40. 2 mi. W Rosedale, Mississippi River.
Quitman County
41. 2 mi. S Sledge, Flagg Lake.
Washington County
42. Stoneville.
43. Wayside.

Coastal Plain
Mississippi

Warren County
44. Bovina.
45. Vicksburg.
46. 6 mi. S Yokena (T13N-R3E-Sec. 30).
Hinds County
47. Big Black River × Interstate 20.
48. 4.5 mi. NW Clinton.
49. 4 mi. N Clinton, Bogue Chitto Creek.
50. Clinton.
51. Jackson.
Rankin County
52. Pearl.
Claiborne County
53. Rocky Springs.
54. Little Sand Creek, nr Rocky Springs (Natchez Trace Parkway).
55. 3 mi. S Rocky Springs, Owens Creek.
56. Bayou Pierre at Carlisle.
Simpson County
57. 2 mi. W Pinola, Strong River × Hwy 28.
58. Westville Creek × Hwy 43, nr Pinola.
59. 2 mi. SE Pinola, Tanyard Creek × Hwy 28.
60. 4 mi. SE Pinola, Mill Creek × Hwy 472.

61. 3 mi. E Magee, Ocatoma Creek × Hwy 28.

Jasper Co.

62. 2.5 mi. E Bay Springs, Tallahoma Creek × Hwy 528.

Adams County

63. Natchez.

64. 5 mi. S Natchez.

65. Homochitto National Forest, Sandy Creek.

Franklin County

66. 7 mil. SW Meadville, Clear Springs Lake.

Lincoln County

67. 4 mi. W Caseyville, Homochitto River × Hwy 550.

68. Brookhaven.

69. E Fork Amite River × Hwy 98, nr Auburn.

70. 7 mi. N Summit on Interstate 55.

Covington County

71. Okatoma Creek × Hwy 598, nr Sanford.

Wayne County

72. Waynesboro.

Wilkinson County

73. Buffalo River × Hwy 61.

74. Fort Adams.

75. 1 mi. SW Pond, Clark Creek.

76. Centerville.

Amite County

77. 3 mi. SW Liberty, W Fork Amite River × Hwy 48.

78. Wagoner Creek × Hwy 48, nr Liberty.

79. 9 mi. S Liberty, E Fork Amite River.

80. 9 mi. SSW Liberty, W Fork Amite River.

Pike County

81. .5 mi. W Pricedale, Topisaw Creek × Hwy 44.

82. Percy Quinn State Park, Percy Quinn Lake.

83. 3 mi. S Magnolia, Tangipahoa River.

Walthall County

84. 5 mi. SE Lexie, Bogue Chitto River.

Marion County

85. Lake Columbia.

Lamar County

86. 5 mi. N Baxterville, Half-Moon Creek.

Forrest County

87. Hattiesburg.

88. Paul B. Johnson State Park.

89. 9.5 mi. S Brooklyn.

Perry County
90. 1 mi. E Janice, Cypress Creek × Hwy 29.
91. Leaf River Game Mang. Area.
Pearl River County
92. 5 mi. S Crossroads, Chinquapin Creek × Hwy 43.
93. 1 mi. SW Silver Run, Wolf River.
94. Picayune.
Stone County
95. 5 mi. W Wiggins, Red Creek × Hwy 26.
96. Wiggins.
97. 5 mi. E Wiggins, Flint Creek × Hwy 26.
98. Perkinston.
99. 13 mi. SW Wiggins, Sandy Creek.
100. University of Mississippi forest lands, headquarters.
101. Red Creek × Hwy 15.
George County
102. 7 mi. S Benndale.
Hancock County
103. 4 mi. NW Kiln, Orphan Creek × Hwy 43.
104. NASA Missile Testing Facility.
105. Bayou LaTerre.
106. 6 mi. WNW Waveland.
107. Bay St. Louis.
Harrison County
108. 2 mi. N Lyman, Little Biloxi River.
109. Long Beach.
110. Handsboro.
111. D'Iberville.
112. Biloxi.
113. Keesler Air Force Base.
114. Big Biloxi River (exact locality unknown).
Jackson County
115. Ocean Springs.

Louisiana

West Feliciana Parish
116. 2 mi. NNW Weyanoke, Little Bayou Sara × Hwy 66.
East Feliciana Parish
117. 4.5 mi. NNE Felixville, confluence of E and W Forks Amite River.
118. 10 mi. E Clinton, confluence of E and W Prongs Amite River.
St. Helena Parish
119. 3 mi. S Pine Grove, Claiborne Branch × Hwy 449.

Tangipahoa Parish
120. 2.5 mi. E Holton, Chappepeela Creek × Hwy 16.
121. 6 mi. E Holton, Tchefuncte River × Hwy 16.
122. 8 mi. NW Folsom, Tchefuncte River × Parish Rd 19.
123. 4.5 mi. W Folsom, Tchefuncte River × Hwy 40.
Washington Parish
124. 11 mi. N Folsom, Bonner Creek × Hwy 25.
St. Tammany Parish
125. 6 mi. N Folsom, Bogue Falaya River × Hwy 25.
126. 1 mi. S Folsom, Morgan Branch Bogue Falaya River × Hwy 25.
127. Talisheek Creek × Hwy 435, nr Talisheek.
128. Talisheek Creek × Hwy 41, E of Talisheek.
129. 4.5 mi. E Abita Springs, Abita Creek × Hwy 435.
130. Slidell, barrow pit at Hwy 433.
Livingston Parish
131. Hornsby Creek × Hwy 1025, .5 mi. E of Hwy 49.
Orleans Parish
132. Biological Sciences Annex, University of New Orleans.

List of Species

The Hydropsychoidea are represented in the study area by 46 species in 15 genera and four families. In the following list those records obtained from literature sources are indicated by the citation. Since most of the species have rather broad temporal distributions, a range of collection dates is presented when more than three dates are involved. Widely disjunct collection dates are also indicated. Voucher specimens have been deposited in collections at the University of Mississippi, Clemson University, and Louisiana State University.

Philopotamidae

Chimarra aterrima Hagen. Sites 2, 70. 5 April and 8 Sept. Rare in our collections. Several specimens were collected near a small, swift, rocky stream.

Chimarra feria Ross. Sites 6, 55, 70. 20 March–2 June. Uncommon.

Chimarra florida Ross. Sites 54, 86, 97, 99, 100, 107, 108, 110, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 129, 131. 28 March–5 June, 18 Sept. and 17 Oct. Locally abundant in small to medium black water streams in the CP. The widely disjunct collection dates may indicate two cohorts per year for this species in the study area.

Chimarra obscura (Walker). Sites 14, 16, 57, 58, 59, 66, 67, 101. 4 May–26 Sept. Although Ross (1944) stated that this species frequents rapid, clear streams, several of the adults we have collected came from light traps near small spring-fed lakes. Not common.

Chimarra socia Hagen–*C. moselyi* Denning "complex." Sites 2, 16, 25, 26, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 93, 95, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 117, 118, 120, 126, 129. 11 April–29 Sept. It seems that this complex is represented in the study area by two or three variable species, or perhaps a complex of described and undescribed species. Many more specimens will need to be studied in order to understand the variation presented by this series. This group is widespread and common throughout the CP, and specimens were collected along slowly flowing, as well as rapid, streams.

Wormaldia moesta (Banks). Sites 16, 17, 100. 10 April–14 June. Rare in our collections.

Psychomyiidae

Lype diversa (Banks). Sites 25, 36, 60, 80, 83, 90, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127. 20 March–10 June, 15 Sept. and 17 Oct. The spring and fall collection dates for this CP species indicate it may be bivoltine in the study area.

Polycentropodidae

Cernotina calcea Ross. Sites 57, 62, 67, 69, 71, 80, 83, 106, 119, 120, 131. 23 May–18 Sept. Specimens of *C. calcea* were not encountered in large numbers, but the species is widespread in the CP.

Cernotina spicata Ross. Sites 7, 25, 31, 66, 71, 86, 100. 6 May–26 May, 30 Aug.–9 Sept. Less common than *C. calcea,* but considerably more widespread in the study area. The split collection dates suggest a bivoltine life cycle here. Specimens were collected near spring-fed lakes, a swift black-water river and small sand bottom creeks, confirming the wide variety of habitats noted for this species by Hudson et al. (1981).

Cyrnellus fraternus (Banks). Sites 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 23, 28, 40, 41, 49, 82, 85, 86, 87, 106, 126, 129. 21 April–26 Sept. Widespread and common; specimens were collected from a wide variety of aquatic habitats in the study area.

Neureclipsis crepuscularis (Walker). Sites 16, 24, 25, 40, 42, 44, 47, 48, 52, 57, 73, 79, 83, 86, 87, 120, 125. 6 May–10 Sept. Widespread and common. In the study area, capture nets of larvae were observed on the tops of submerged logs, on firm gravel substrate and on *Vallisneria* leaves in moderate current.

Neureclipsis melco Ross. Site 128. 4 June. This is a black-water, coastal plain endemic, and was previously known from Georgia and South Carolina. It is not common here.

Nyctiophylax affinis (Banks) Sites 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 21, 29, 32, 40, 41, 50, 62, 100, 119, 120. 21 April–6 July, 9 Sept., 27 Sept. Widely distributed and fairly common. Specimens were collected near tiny streams, the Mississippi River and several spring-fed lakes. Morse (1972) reported this species from Mississippi, but gave no specific locality.

Nyctiophylax banksi Morse. Sites 101, 102, 108. 24 and 25 May. Rare in our collections. Specimens were collected near a large, swift black-water river, a smaller sand bottomed creek and a marshy area where little water flow was discernable.

Nyctiophylax celta Denning. Sites 57, 97. 7 June, 20 June. Rare in our collections.

Nyctiophylax denningi Morse. Sites 2, 57. 20 June, 21 July, 8 Sept. This species was previously known from the southern Appalachians (Morse, 1972); consequently, the record from the TRH area was not unexpected. However, the Simpson County record (CP) represents an interesting range extension.

Phylocentropus carolinus Carpenter. Sites 60, 77, 78, 86, 95, 121, 126. 20 April–July, 17 October. Uncommon and apparently restricted to the CP here. Several specimens were collected along black-water streams.

Phylocentropus lucidus (Hagen). Sites 2, 16, 83. 4 June, 10 June, 8 Sept. More widely distributed but less common than *P. carolinus* in the study area.

Phylocentropus placidus (Banks). Sites 14, 17, 23, 60, 61, 62, 71, 79, 81, 83, 119, 120, 122, 124, 127, 129, 131. 21 March–17 October. This is the most common species of *Phylocentropus* in the study area.

Polycentropus blicklei Ross and Yamamota. Sites 7, 88. 29 March, 21 May. The Marshall County record (21 May 1957) was reported by Ross and Yamamoto (1965). They had one male from Mississippi which was designated a paratype, and they felt that the Mississippi record represented a relict population. A male from Forrest County represents the only other specimen known from the study area.

Polycentropus centralis Banks. Site 53. 18 April. Only one specimen has been collected here.

Polycentropus cinereus Hagen. Sites 103, 128. 26 May, 1 October. Rare in our collections.

Polycentropus clinei (Milne). Site 100. 10 April, 15 April. Rare in our collections.

Polycentropus confusus Hagen. Sites 81, 86, 97. 20 April, 7 June, 29 Sept. Most specimens were collected near swift black-water creeks.

Polycentropus crassicornis Walker. Sites 4, 16, 19, 23, 24, 36, 41, 53, 63, 86, 112, 115. 2 April–15 June. The most widely distributed and common species of *Polycentropus* in the study area. Collected from a variety of aquatic habitats, including swift black-water rivers and small streams.

Hydropsychidae

Cheumatopsyche burksi Ross. Sites 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 36, 40, 41, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 73, 83, 100. 28 March–10 October. Common in all regions of Mississippi, but no specimens were

collected in the "Florida" parishes of Louisiana. The extreme diversity of habitat types from which specimens were collected indicates that the species is tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions.

Cheumatopsyche geora Denning. Sites 2, 66. 28 May, 22 July. Rare in our collections. All specimens were collected near streams where they entered small impoundments. These represent the western-most records for *C. geora*.

Cheumatopsyche pasella Ross. Sites 2, 5, 16, 23, 25, 26, 29, 33, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 69, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 91, 92, 93, 99, 100, 101, 103, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 131. 1 April–19 Sept. Reported from Site 23 by Gordon (1974). Abundant throughout the study area. Shows about the same habitat specificity as *C. burksi*.

Cheumatopsyche petersi Ross, Morse and Gordon. Site 108. 25 May. Previously known only from Florida. About 20 specimens were collected from this site near a small sandy-bottomed river.

Cheumatopsyche pettiti (Banks). Sites 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 59, 63, 65, 66, 70, 73, 75, 86, 91, 92, 99, 100, 103, 108, 112, 116, 119, 124, 131. 28 March–28 October. Widely distributed and abundant, but apparently absent from the YD area. Perhaps the larvae of *C. pettiti* are not as tolerant as those of *C. burksi* and *C. pasella* to the relatively warm water, silty conditions present in the streams of that region.

Cheumatopsyche pinaca Ross. Sites 2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 86, 87, 100, 120, 125, 127. 20 March–17 October. Widely distributed but uncommon. Collected from a variety of aquatic habitats, but most commonly from small black-water streams.

Cheumatopsyche sordida (Hagen). 16, 21, 23, 49, 57, 59, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 81, 84, 86, 87, 90, 93, 102, 108, 114, 116. 23 May–20 October. This is the only common species of *Cheumatopsyche* in the study area which seems to be restricted to the CP. We have only three records north of that area. In light of its known distribution, widespread east of the Mississippi River, the virtual absence of *C. sordida* from the northern half of the study area is somewhat puzzling.

Cheumatopsyche virginica Denning. Sites 100, 125. 1 April–24 May. Known previously from the Atlantic Coastal states (Gordon, 1974). Rare in our collections.

Diplectrona modesta Banks. Sites 2, 16, 66, 72, 75, 86, 100. 7 April–8 Sept. Widespread but uncommonly encountered in the study area. Specimens were collected near spring-fed lakes, black-water streams and small, clear rocky streams.

Hydropsyche alvata Denning. Sites 2, 26, 51, 59, 73, 77, 79, 83, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 120, 127, 128, 129. 20 March, 30 April–8 Sept. Denning (1949) described this species from specimens collected in Jack-

son, Mississippi. Principally a coastal plain species in the study area. Specimens are seldom encountered in large numbers, but on one occasion (Site 101, 24 May) several hundred were collected at a blacklight in 45 minutes. Most specimens were obtained from medium to large rivers.

Hydropsyche betteni Ross. Sites 2, 16, 18, 20, 59, 73, 75, 124. 7 April–8 Sept. Widely distributed but not common. Most specimens were collected near small or medium streams with sand or gravel bottoms.

Hydropsyche ellisoma Ross. Sites 124, 125. 28 March, 1 April. Previously known from the type locality and vicinity in Georgia, and South Carolina (Morse et al., 1980). This species appears to be associated with spring-fed black-water streams of the CP.

Hydropsyche mississippiensis Flint. Sites 7, 11, 16, 25, 26, 30, 58, 59, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 86, 90, 93, 95, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 108, 120, 122, 123. 8 May–9 Sept. Flint (1972) described this species from Wayne County, Mississippi (Site 72). Schuster and Etnier (1978) examined larvae of *H. mississippiensis* from Jones County, Mississippi. Fairly common in the CP near streams of various types, also collected around small spring-fed lakes. Often collected with *H. alvata*.

Hydropsyche orris Ross. Sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 92, 95, 100, 110, 113, 116, 120, 127, 129. 8 April–16 October. Schuster and Etnier (1978) reported *H. orris* from our study area (St. Tammany and East Baton Rouge parishes, Louisiana). This is our most common species of *Hydropsyche* and is found throughout the study area. It is particularly abundant along the Mississippi River and near the large reservoirs of the NCP.

Hydropsyche phalerata Hagen. Sites 38, 84. 16 June, 13 October. Rare in our collections, only two specimens were taken.

Hydropsyche rossi Flint, Voshell, and Parker. Sites 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 36, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 59, 60, 65, 79, 83, 86, 90, 92, 114, 116, 120, 127, 128. 11 March–24 October. The holotype of *H. rossi* is from Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Mississippi and was described by Flint et al. (1979). Paratypes are listed from various locations in Mississippi and Louisiana as well as several other states. This species is almost as widely distributed in the study area as *H. orris*, however *H. rossi* is rarely encountered in the YD, an area where *orris* abounds. Throughout the rest of the study area the two species are commonly collected together, but *H. rossi* is usually much less common.

Hydropsyche simulans Ross. Site 4. 16 April. Considered a Central States species by Ross (1944), *H. simulans* is known from the study area by one male specimen (det. O. S. Flint, Jr.).

Macronema carolina Banks. Sites 2, 3, 16, 23, 31, 32, 35, 51, 56, 57, 59, 62, 65, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101,

102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 112, 114, 117, 119, 121, 128, 129, 130. 7 April–23 October. Ross (1944) recorded *M. carolina* from Louisiana without specific locality data. This species is not found in the YD, but is widely distributed throughout the rest of the study area, and is abundant in the CP. Specimens were collected near a wide variety of aquatic habitats, including springs, small streams, and impoundments.

Macronema transversa (Walker). Site 57. 20 June. This record is based on two female specimens (det. D. G. Denning). The species was previously known only from Georgia and Indiana.

Potamyia flava (Hagen). Sites 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 32, 40, 41, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 62, 65, 75, 79, 81, 83, 87, 110. 7 April–15 October. Very common along larger rivers, and particularly abundant along the Mississippi River.

Symphitopsyche sparna (Ross). Sites 2, 57, 65, 66, 71, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 88. 29 March–29 Sept. This uncommon species seems to be restricted to the CP in the study area. We collected specimens near a variety of aquatic habitats, including small sandy bottomed streams, spring-fed impoundments, and black-water rivers.

Acknowledgments

In addition to the specimens collected during the surveys mentioned above, many records were obtained from Bryant Mather who has collected in various portions of Mississippi for many years. These records were of great value in defining the distribution of each species in the state, and we wish to thank Mr. Mather for making them available to us.

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