



STUDIES ON THE STONEFLIES OF GEORGIA WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *SOYEDINA* RICKER, NEW STATE RECORDS AND AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Soyedina* Ricker is described, in addition to the listing of 24 new state records and the inclusion of an annotated checklist of species presently known from Georgia.

Keywords: Plecoptera, Nemouridae, *Soyedina amicalola* Verdone & Kondratieff, 2017, Georgia, checklist

INTRODUCTION

Georgia stoneflies have received relatively little attention from entomologists in recent years. Although 14 valid species have their type localities in Georgia (Table 1, DeWalt et al. 2017), no systematic review of the stonefly fauna of the state has been published. Presently, only 75 species of stoneflies have been reported from Georgia (DeWalt et al. 2017). By comparison, 107 species have been reported from adjacent Alabama (Grubbs 2011), an area of comparable size.

Additions and modifications to the Georgia stonefly fauna have typically resulted from

occasional taxonomic treatments, i.e., *Taeniopteryx* (Ricker & Ross 1968), *Allocapnia* (Ross & Ricker 1971), *Acroneuria* (Stark & Gaufin 1976), Chloroperlinae (Surdick 1985), and *Isoperla* (Szczytko & Kondratieff 2015). Previously, the greatest contribution to the stonefly fauna of Georgia resulted from Ricker (1952), in which 17 new state records were reported. The purpose of this paper is to present the description of a new species of *Soyedina* Ricker, report new state records and provide a preliminary checklist of the stoneflies of Georgia.

Table 1. Species with type localities in Georgia.

Family	Species	Type
Chloroperlidae?	<i>Chloroperla cydippe</i> Newman, 1839	Nomen dubium
Leuctridae	<i>Leuctra biloba</i> Claassen, 1923	Holotype
Leuctridae	<i>Leuctra moha</i> Ricker, 1952	Holotype
Peltoperlidae	<i>Tallaperla anna</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Syntype
Peltoperlidae	<i>Tallaperla cornelia</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Holotype
Peltoperlidae	<i>Tallaperla laurie</i> (Ricker, 1952)	Holotype
Peltoperlidae	<i>Viehooperla ada</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Holotype
Perlidae	<i>Acroneuria petersi</i> Stark & Gaufin, 1976	Holotype
Perlidae	<i>Beloneuria georgiana</i> (Banks, 1914)	Holotype
Perlidae	<i>Neoperla clymene</i> (Newman, 1839)	Holotype
Perlidae	<i>Perlinella drymo</i> (Newman, 1839)	Holotype
Perlidae	<i>Perlinella ephyre</i> (Newman, 1839)	Holotype
Perlodidae	<i>Clioperla clio</i> (Newman, 1839)	Holotype
Perlodidae	<i>Isoperla chickamauga</i> Szczytko & Kondratieff, 2015	Holotype
Perlodidae	<i>Remenus duffieldi</i> Nelson & Kondratieff, 1995	Holotype

METHODS

Adult stoneflies were collected in March and May 2016 and February and May 2017 at locations in the five physiographic provinces of Georgia (Appalachian Plateau, Blue Ridge, Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plateau, and Ridge and Valley) (Fig. 1, Appendix A). Adult stoneflies were collected using a beating sheet (BioQuip, Rancho Dominguez, California, catalog # 2840C) or handpicked from substrates using forceps. Specimens were preserved in 80% or 90% ethanol. Locality data were recorded directly using either Topo Maps version 1.16 for I-Phone or a Garmin eTrex 20. Locality data for some records were georeferenced using ACME Mapper 2.1 (<https://mapper.acme.com>) or GEOLocate v. 3.22 (<http://www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate>). Additional material were examined from the C. P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (CSUC), Clemson University Arthropod Collection, Clemson, South Carolina (CUAC), the Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, Illinois (INHS) and Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky (WKUC). Specimens were

inspected under a dissecting stereomicroscope. Color images were captured following the methods of Verdone and Kondratieff (2016). Image adjustments and measurements were made using Adobe Photoshop CS6 Extended.

RESULTS

A total of 1,776 adult stoneflies were examined in the study. The description of a new species of *Soyedina*, 24 new state records and an annotated checklist are presented below. Data for all specimens examined can be downloaded from a [comma separated values file](#).

***Soyedina amicalola* Verdone & Kondratieff, sp. n.**
<http://lsid.speciesfile.org/urn:lsid:Plecoptera.speciesfile.org:TaxonName:499523>

(Figs. 2-8)

Material examined. *Holotype* ♂, Georgia, Dawson Co., Little Amicalola Creek, Amicalola Falls State Park, N 34.57233, W 84.24107, 9 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, (USNM); *Paratypes*: Same

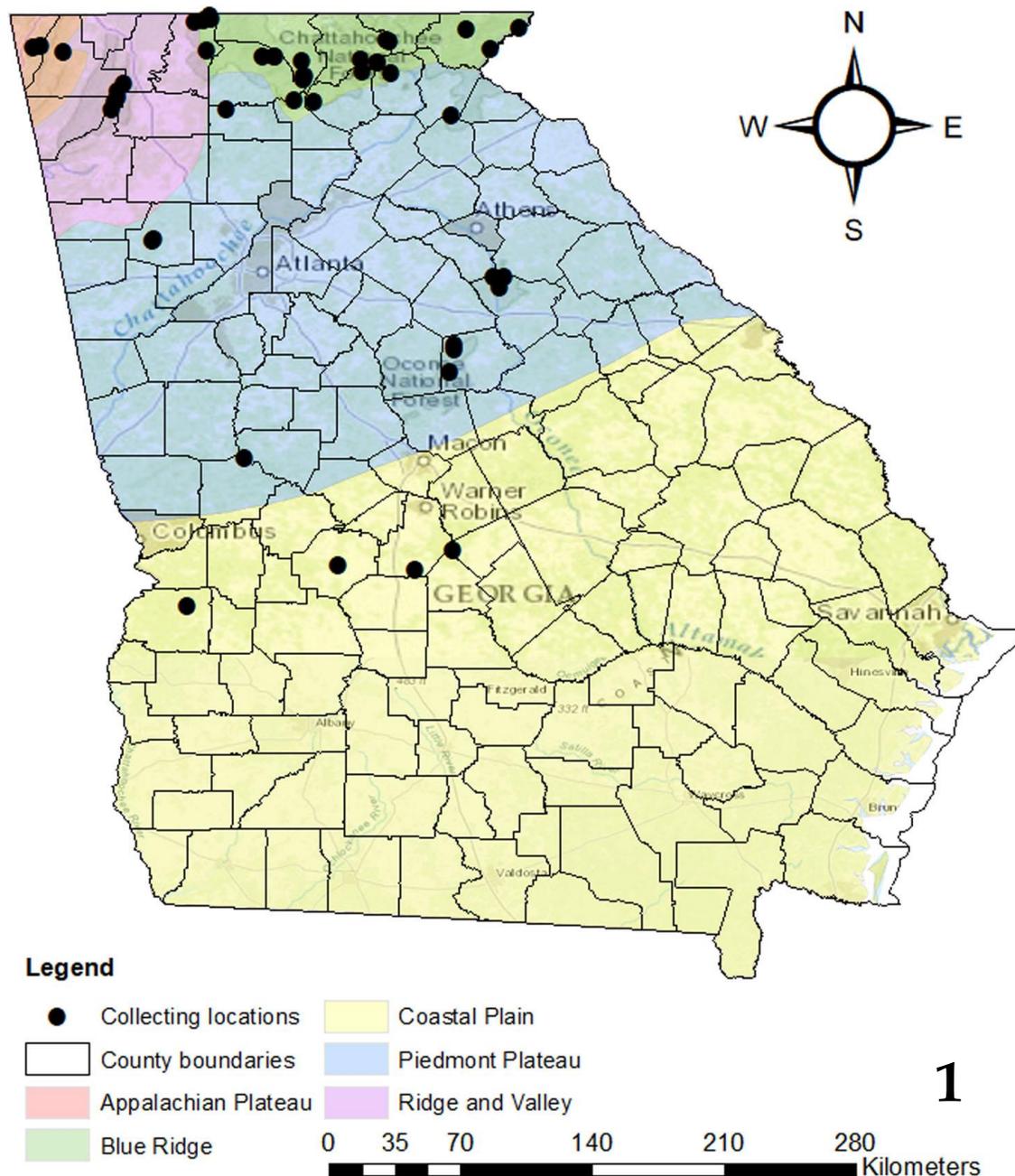


Fig. 1. Map of the physiographic provinces of Georgia and 2016-2017 collecting locations.

data as holotype, ♂ (CSUC) (SCAN, CSUC_ENT0062195); **Lumpkin Co.**, Frogtown Creek, Hwy 19, Desoto Falls Rec. Area, N 34.70649, W 83.91634, 10 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂ (CSUC) (SCAN, CSU_ENT0062194).
Distribution. USA – GA

Etymology. The name *amicalola* is a Cherokee word meaning “tumbling waters” and is a reference to the nearby waterfalls where this species was collected. We propose Georgia Forest Fly as the common name for this new species.



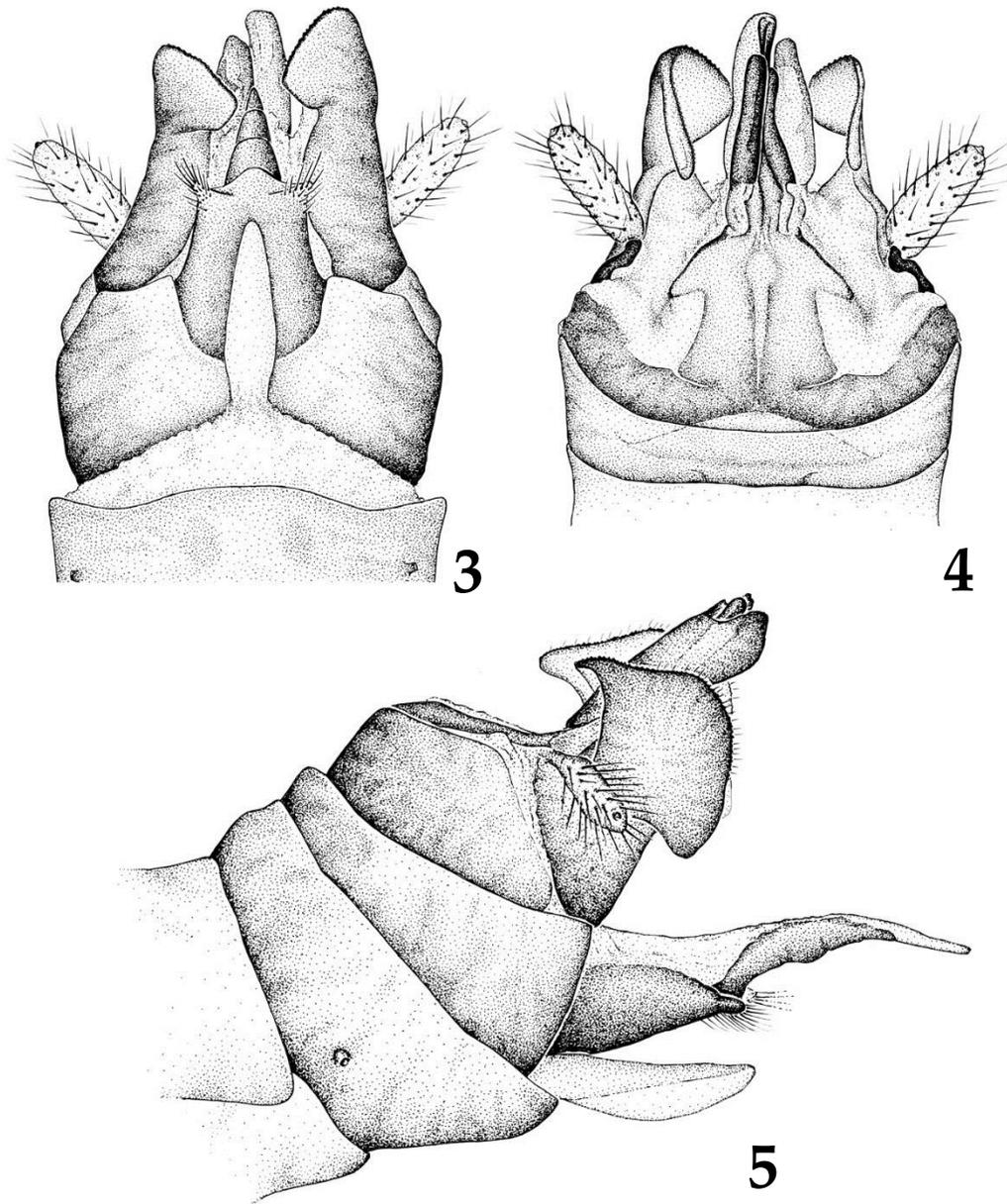
Fig. 2. *Soyedina amicalola* sp. n. male dorsal habitus.

Male. Macropterous. Length of forewings 7.8–7.9 mm (n = 3). Length of body 6.4–6.6 mm (n = 3). General body color brown (Fig. 2). Head dark brown; U-shaped carina between ocelli. Ocelli reddish. Legs light brown. Wings fumose. Venation typical for genus with A1 and A2 united near wing margin. Gills absent. Cerci membranous and one segmented with a sclerotized nipple-like process on apex. Hypoproct well developed, base covering medial $\frac{1}{3}$ of ninth sternum (Figs. 3, 6); apical half articulated, bent dorsad; small lateral projections covered in long setae produced at bend (Figs. 3, 5, 6, 8); apex lightly sclerotized, cylindrical. Vesicle long and thin, 3.5X as long as wide (n = 3); narrow at base; widest at basal $\frac{1}{4}$; tapering to a narrowly rounded tip (Figs. 3, 6). Paraprocts with two lobes; inner lobes inconspicuous, small, narrow, flattened and lightly sclerotized. Outer lobes large, heavily sclerotized, narrowed at midlength; apical portion expanded posteriorly, mushroom-shaped in profile (Fig. 5, 8). Apical half of proximal side of outer lobes covered in sensilla, giving the appearance of a serrated edge on apical margin (Figs. 3–5, 8). Anterior apex broadly pointed and oriented slightly ventrad. Apex bisected by a thin sclerotized band (Figs. 5, 8). Epiproct typical for genus, asymmetrical with right

half larger than left (Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7). Epiproct 2.5X as long as wide (n = 3), when measured from base of ventral sclerite to epiproct apex and widest width. Lateral arms short, extending from the base of ventral sclerites to the base of the sclerotized portion of the dorsal sclerites (Fig. 7). Ventral sclerites elongate, width subequal, bearing small teeth on outer margin, tips rounded (Figs. 4, 7). Basal sclerites rectangular (Fig. 7). Basal portion of dorsal sclerite darkly sclerotized, triangular shaped, encircling basal cushion. Apical portion of dorsal sclerite lightly sclerotized; open throughout the apical $\frac{2}{3}$, which exposes the inner sclerotized structure.

Female. Unknown.

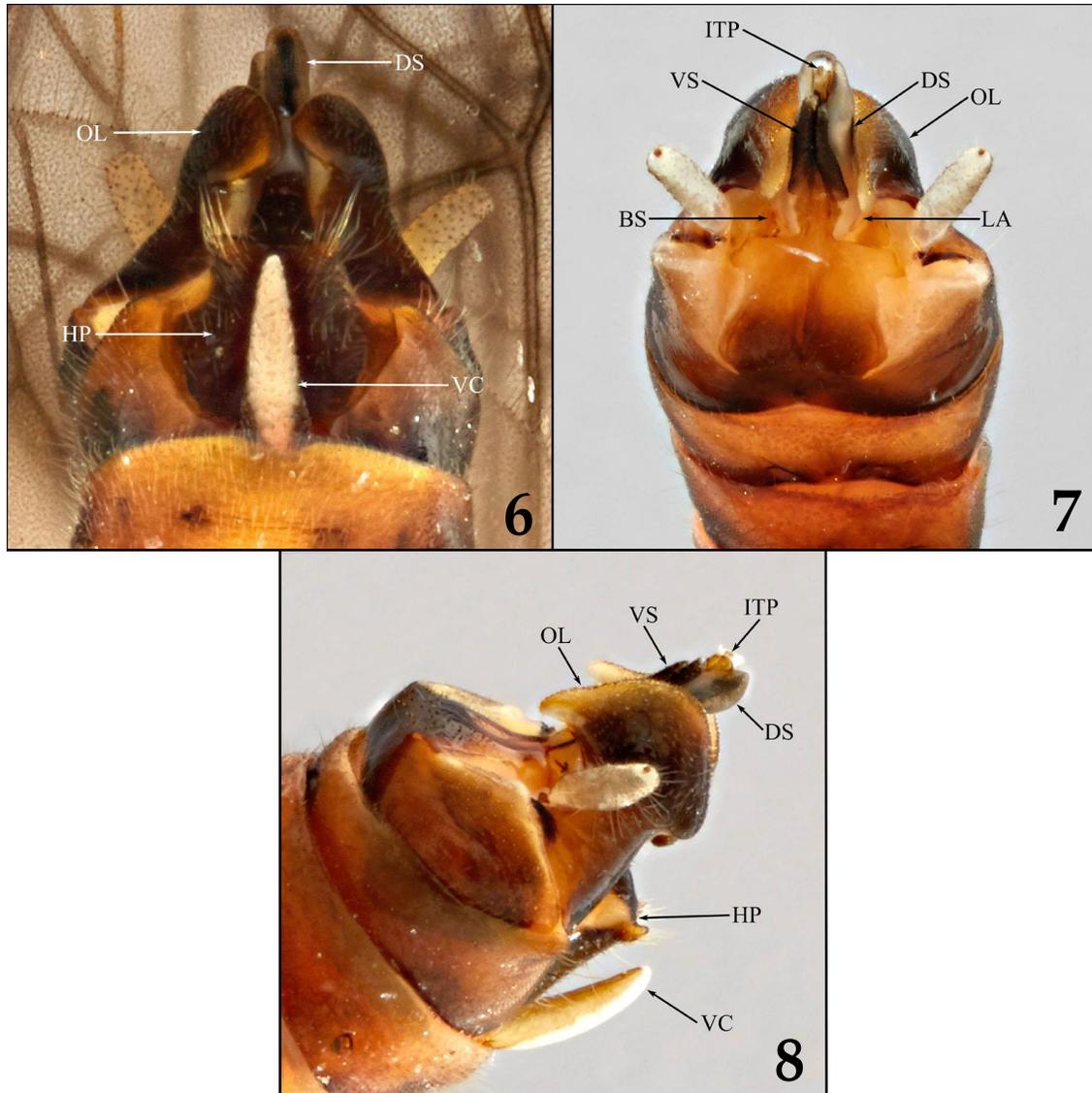
Diagnosis. *Soyedina amicalola* is most similar to *S. kondratieffi* Baumann & Grubbs, 1996, *S. merritti* Baumann & Grubbs, 1996 and *S. washingtoni* (Claassen, 1923) which also possess pointed paraproct apices, but can be separated by other details of the paraprocts. *Soyedina amicalola* has paraprocts that are mushroom-shaped with sensilla covering the apical half of the proximal side, giving the margin a serrated appearance. Whereas, *S. kondratieffi*, *S. merritti* and *S. washingtoni* do not



Figs. 3-5. *Soyedina amicalola* sp. n. 3. Male vesicle, ventral. 4. Male terminalia, dorsal. 5. Male terminalia, lateral.

exhibit the mushroom-shape and serrated appearance. In addition, *S. amicalola* is distinguished from *S. kondratieffi* by details of the epiproct. The epiproct of *S. amicalola* is asymmetrical, in contrast to the nearly symmetrical epiproct of *S. kondratieffi*.

Ongoing work by Scott Grubbs and Richard Baumann has found that details of epiprocts possess characters useful in grouping eastern Nearctic species of *Soyedina* (S. Grubbs, personal communication). Based on these characters,



Figs. 6-8. *Soyedina amicalola* sp. n. 6. Male vesicle, ventral. 7. Male terminalia, dorsal. 8. Male paraproct, lateral. BS = basal sclerite, DS = dorsal sclerite, HP = hypoproct, ITP = inner tube-shaped process, LA = lateral arm, OL = outer paraproct lobe, VC = vesicle, VS = ventral sclerite.

S. amicalola is tentatively grouped with *S. washingtoni*, *S. carolinensis* (Claassen, 1923), and *S. merritti*, all of which possess relatively straight ventral sclerites and an inner tube-shaped process that is flared apically with the opening mostly centered, not strongly oriented to the left (Figs. 7, 8). *Soyedina amicalola* is easily distinguished from *S. carolinensis* which lacks pointed paraproct apices and is truncate posteriorly.

Additional material examined: *Soyedina*

carolinensis: **North Carolina, Buncombe Co.**, Blue Ridge Parkway, MP 360.3, BLRI, 2 May 2007, J. Robinson, ♂, ♀ (CSUC); **Haywood Co.**, ATBI Plot, Cataloochee, GSMNP, 27 March–10 April 2002, P.E. Super, 2♂, ♀ (CSUC); ATBI Plot, Purchase Knob, GSMNP, 27 March–10 April 2002, P.E. Super, J. Lowe, ♂ (CSUC); Big Creek, GSMNP boundary, 11 March 2008, C.R. Parker, ♂ (CSUC); **Macon Co.**, stream at Wayah Crest Campground, Nantahala National Forest, 5 March 1991, R. Baumann, S.

Clark, 6♂, 2♀ (CSUC). *Soyedina kondratieffi*: **North Carolina, Macon Co.**, Upper Ball Creek, Coweeta Hydro Lab, (Malaise) 20 March–7 April 1984, A.D. Huryn, ♂ (CSUC, paratype); **Swain Co.**, Andrews Bald, ATBI plot, GSMNP, (Malaise), 16 March–24 April 2001, I.C. Stocks, J. Breeden, 4♂, 4♀ (CSUC); **Tennessee, Sevier Co.**, Rocky Spur of Roaring Fork, GSMNP, 25 March 1999, B. Kondratieff, ♂ (CSUC); Sams Creek, Stn 7, third trail crossing, ca. 100 m below mouth of Chuck Hollow, GSMNP, 1 February 1997, D. Etnier, ♂ (CSUC); Mannis Branch, ca. 12 mi. Little River, GSMNP, 25 February 1998, B. Hart, ♂ (CSUC). *Soyedina merritti*: **Pennsylvania, Westmoreland Co.**, Maul Spring, Powdermill Nature Reserve, 19 March 1975, R.W. Baumann, O.S. Flint Jr., J.L. Sykora ♂ (USNM, holotype). *Soyedina* sp.: **Georgia, Rabun Co.**, Greasy Creek, North Germany Rd., N 34.9146, W 83.41972, 10 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♀ (CSUC). *Soyedina washingtoni*: **New York, Delaware Co.**, spring-fed trib. to Emory Brook, Rt. 28 Fleischmanns, N 42.1511, W 74.5224, 27 May 2009, L. Myers, B. Kondratieff, 2♂, 7♀ (CSUC); **Essex Co.**, Seep to North Fork Boquet River flowing off Noble Mountain, N 44.10820, W 73.69780, 9 May 2006, L. Myers, 2♂, ♀ (CSUC); **Pennsylvania, Center Co.**, Big Poe Creek, Poe Paddy Dr., N 40.82972, W 77.44472, 29 March 1995, E.C. Masteller, ♂, ♀; **Erie Co.**, Sixmile Creek, H and B Morgan, 7 April 1986, E.C. Masteller, ♂ (CSUC); trib. to upper Fourmile Creek, 27 April 1987, E.C. Masteller, 3♂, 9♀ (CSUC); Fourmile Creek, Penn State Behrend Campus, N 42.12139, W 79.95416, 26 April 1981, E.C. Masteller, ♂, 3♀ (CSUC); **Forest Co.**, Indian Spring, old logging road, N 41.32791, 79.20204, 20 May 2009, S. Harris, ♂ (CSUC).

Biological notes. The above records for *S. amicalola* are the first of this genus from Georgia. The two locations this species is known from are mid-elevation streams (630–792 m) with nearby seeps. Additional collections from these locations are needed to confirm the identity of the female. Other adult stoneflies collected with the holotype and paratypes were *Allocapnia aurora* Ricker, 1952 and *Leuctra ferruginea* (Walker, 1852).

New state records

Nemouridae

Amphinemura varshava (Ricker, 1952) was described from near Warsaw in northern Indiana and is a common inhabitant of cool streams in the Midwest region having been reported from Indiana, Illinois (DeWalt & Grubbs 2011), Kentucky (Ricker 1952), Ohio (DeWalt et al. 2012), and Wisconsin (Grubbs et al. 2012). This species of Amphinemurinae was collected near the edge of Chattahoochee National Forest in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of Georgia. This record constitutes a substantial southern range extension.

Material examined. **Georgia, Whitfield Co.**, Dalton College Campus, [N 34.77335, W 85.00325], 29 April 1996, D. Yanega, ♂, ♀ (INHS).

Prostoia completa (Walker, 1852) was described from Nova Scotia, Canada and has been reported from every southeastern state except Florida and Georgia (Grubbs et al. 2014). This species of Nemourinae was collected from two locations in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province of Georgia. Similar to the records plotted in James (1972), these two localities represent the known southern limit of the distribution of this widespread species.

Material examined. **Georgia, Putnam Co.**, Big Indian Creek, Big Indian Creek Rd., N 33.39687, W 83.47433, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 5♂, 3♀ (CSUC); Murder Creek, Hillsboro Rd., N 33.26861, W 83.49739, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 5♂, 4♀, 3N (CSUC).

Leuctridae

Leuctra carolinensis Claassen, 1923 was originally described from Black Mountain, North Carolina and has been reported from adjacent states of South Carolina and Tennessee (Unzicker & McCaskill 1982, Stark et al. 1986, Kondratieff et al. 1995, Stewart & Stark 2002). This species was collected from the type locality of *Remenus duffieldi*, a 2nd order stream in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province of Georgia.

Material examined. **Georgia, Towns Co.**, Soapstone Creek, 2.9 km SE Brasstown Bald, N

34.85588, W 83.78517, 17 May 2017, E.J. South, ♂ (INHS).

Leuctra ferruginea (Walker, 1852) is widespread in the eastern United States and Atlantic Canada (Harrison & Stark 2010). The only southeastern state from which this species had yet to be reported was Georgia. This species was collected from several locations in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont Plateau physiographic provinces of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Dawson Co., Little Amicalola Creek, Amicalola Falls State Park, N 34.57233, W 84.24107, 9 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 3♂, 4♀ (CSUC); Fannin Co., [Hemptown Creek], 6 miles east of Morgantown, Rt. 76, [N 34.88985, W 84.19029], 30 January 1963, L.J. Stannard, W.S. Brooks, ♂ (INHS); Fulton Co., Fort McPherson, [N 33.7077, W 84.43565], 24 June 1943, H. Hoogstraal, ♂ (INHS); Gilmer Co., Tails Creek, no location, 3 January 2013, C. Belcher ♂, ♀ (CSUC); Habersham Co., Tallulah River, Tallulah Falls, [N 34.73056, W 83.39444], 10 May 1944, T. H. Frison, H. H. Ross, ♂ (INHS); Lumpkin Co., Frogtown Creek, Hwy 19, Desoto Falls Rec. Area, N 34.70649, W 83.91634, 10 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 3♂, 4♀ (CSUC); Rabun Co., Lake Burton, [N 34.79389, W 83.54056], 22 June 1940, H. H. Hobbs, ♂, 2♀ (INHS); Union Co., Wolf Creek, Vogel State Park at Burnette Branch, N 34.76311, W 83.92679, 10 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂, 2♀ (CSUC).

Leuctra sibleyi Claassen, 1923 is widely distributed in the eastern United States and Atlantic Canada, but has not been reported from South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida. This species occurs in small streams to medium-sized rivers (Harper & Hynes 1971) and emerges in the spring throughout its range. This species was collected from two 3rd order streams in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province of northern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Fannin Co., Noontootla Creek, 10.4 km NNE Amicalola Mtn. at F.S. Rd. 58, N 34.68791, W 84.20182, 22 March 2016, E.J. South, ♂ (INHS). Gilmer Co., Turniptown Creek, US 76, [N 34.724009, W 84.43539], 23 April 2002, D. Etnier, ♂ (CSUC).

Leuctra tenella (Provancher, 1878) was originally described from the vicinity of Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. Ricker (1952) subsequently designated a lectotype from Old Forge, New York. *Leuctra tenella* is the sister species of *L. carolinensis* (Grubbs 2015) and generally exhibits a more northeastern distribution. However, this species has been reported from Virginia (Kondratieff & Kirchner 1987), Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina (Parker et al. 2007) and nearby locations in Haywood and Macon counties (Grubbs 2015). This species was collected from a 3rd order stream in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province of northern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Union Co., Nottely River, 8.0 km NNW Pinnacle Mountain, N 34.74962, W 83.84646, 20 May 2017, E.J. South, ♂ (INHS).

Paraleuctra sara (Claassen, 1937) is the only species of the genus that occurs in the eastern United States (Stark & Kyzar 2001) and has been reported from adjacent states of Alabama (Grubbs 2011), North Carolina and South Carolina (Unzicker & McCaskill 1982, Stark et al. 1986, Stewart & Stark 1988, Kondratieff et al. 1995). This species was collected from a 3rd order stream in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province of northern Georgia.

Material examined. Fannin Co., Noontootla Creek, 10.4 km NNE Amicalola Mtn. at F.S. Rd. 58, N 34.68791, W 84.20182, 22 March 2016, E.J. South, ♂, 2♀ (INHS). Towns Co., trib. to Owl Creek, Rte. 180, Chattahoochee National Forest, N 34.86261, W 83.76931, 7 March 2009, S.A. Grubbs, ♂, ♀, (WKUC).

Zealeuctra fraxina Ricker & Ross, 1969 was described from Kentucky and is one of three *Zealeuctra* species that occurs in the Appalachian Mountains and has been reported from adjacent states of Tennessee and Alabama (Grubbs et al. 2013). This uncommon species was collected from two streams in Chattahoochee National Forest in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of northwestern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Floyd Co., Johns Creek, Everett Springs Rd., N 34.56416, W 85.10104, 8 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 4♂, ♀ (CSUC); Walker Co., trib. to Johns Creek, Keown Falls Trail, N 34.6138, W 85.08757, 8 February 2017,

C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂ (CSUC).

Capniidae

Allocapnia muskogee Grubbs & Sheldon, 2008 was described from Cleburne and Clay counties Alabama and included a paratype male specimen from Lumpkin County, Georgia collected in 1964. Through the courtesy of S.A. Grubbs an additional male and three females of this uncommon *Allocapnia* from Towns County are listed below. Both Georgia locations are located in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province.

Material examined. Georgia, Towns Co., tributary to High Shoals Creek, FR 283, Chattahoochee National Forest, N 34.80912, W 83.72552, 7 March 2009, S.A. Grubbs, ♂, 3♀ (WKUC).

Allocapnia tsalagi Grubbs, 2008 was described from a small spring in the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province of northeastern Alabama. This rare species was collected in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province in northern Georgia from a 1st order stream 122 km east, and nearly at the same latitude as the type locality.

Material examined. Georgia, Murray Co., Head Branch, Old Hwy 2, E of Cisco at Lawground Branch, N 34.94523, W 84.72191, 2 January 2014, T.P. Belcher, 7♂ (CSUC).

Allocapnia unzickeri Ross & Yamamoto, 1966 was described from Tennessee and is believed to be restricted to the Appalachian Plateau and Cumberland River Valley (Ross & Ricker 1971). This former Tennessee endemic was collected from a 3rd order stream in the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province in the northwest corner of Georgia, 16.9 km south of the Tennessee border.

Material examined. Georgia, Dade Co., Bear Creek, SR 189, Cloudland State Park, N 34.82823, W 85.45934, 8 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂, 2♀ (CSUC).

Nemocapnia carolina Banks, 1938 has been reported from Quebec, Canada to Florida and west to central Arkansas (Stark et al. 2016). This species has been reported from the Wabash River drainage of Illinois and Indiana (Frison 1935), but is thought

to be extirpated from those states (DeWalt & Grubbs 2011). *Nemocapnia carolina* has been reported from several counties in adjacent states near the Georgia state line, but has not been formally reported from Georgia (Stark et al. 2016). This uncommon winter stonefly was collected from small and large order streams in the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Bleckley Co., Ocmulgee River, James Dykes Park, N 32.41439, W 83.48319, 12 February 2017 C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 20♂, 14♀ (CSUC); Greene Co., Harris Creek, Nichols Rd., N 33.72509, W 83.23737, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂, ♀ (CSUC); Oconee River, Hwy 15, Oconee National Forest campground, N 33.72149, W 83.29095, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 20♂, 8♀ (CSUC); Houston Co., Burnham Brand Creek, Hwy 26, SE of Elko, N 32.31585, W 83.66442, 12 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♀ (CSUC); Macon Co., Flint River, Montezuma Bluffs Park, N 32.33682, W 84.03118, 12 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 5♂, 5♀ (CSUC); Putnam Co., Little River, Glades Rd., N 33.37238 W 83.4773, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 3♂, 2♀ (CSUC); Stewart Co., Hannahatchee Creek, Co. Rd. 150, N 32.14157, W 84.75333, 12 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 3♂, 3♀ (CSUC).

Paracapnia angulata (Hanson, 1961) is not common in the southern Appalachians, but is the most widespread Nearctic species in the genus. It has been recorded from Atlantic Canada to Arkansas and as far west as Colorado (Stark & Baumann 2004). This species has been reported from Macon, Jackson and Transylvania counties in North Carolina near the Georgia state line (Beaty 2015). The records presented here were collected over 50 years ago, but were never reported.

Material examined. Georgia, Fannin Co., [Hemptown Creek], 6 miles east of Morgantown, Rt. 76, [N 34.88985, W 84.19029], 30 January 1963, L.J. Stannard, W.S. Brooks, 4♂ (INHS); Union Co., [Youngcane Creek], 7 mi west of Blairsville, Rt. 76, [N 34.83568, W 84.08412], 30 January 1963, L.J. Stannard, W.S. Brooks, 2♂, ♀ (INHS).

Taeniopterygidae

***Oemopteryx contorta* (Needham & Claassen, 1925)** was described from Jaffery, New Hampshire and has been reported from adjacent states of Alabama (Grubbs 2006), Tennessee (Nelson 1982), and North Carolina (Kondratieff et al. 1995). This species of Brachypterainae was collected from a 2nd order stream in the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province in the northwest corner of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Dade Co., Daniel Creek, Cloudland State Park, N 34.82457, W 85.49074, 8 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 2♂, 4♀, 2N (CSUC).

***Strophopteryx appalachia* Ross & Ricker, 1975** was originally described from Virginia and has been reported from adjacent states of North Carolina (Kondratieff et al. 1995), Tennessee, and South Carolina (Unzicker & McCaskill 1982 Stark et al. 1986, Stewart & Stark 1988, Kondratieff et al. 1995,). This species of Brachypterainae was collected from a 2nd order stream in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province, 51.5 km northwest of Atlanta, Georgia and the Chattooga River at the South Carolina border.

Material examined. Georgia, Paulding Co., Bluffy Creek, Hulsey Town Rd., N 33.8926, W 84.92486, 8 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂, 1N (CSUC). Rabun Co., Chattooga River, Hwy 76 Fishing Access, N 34.81404, W 83.30647, 10 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♀ (CSUC).

***Strophopteryx fasciata* (Burmeister, 1839)** is widespread in the eastern United States and Atlantic Canada (DeWalt et al. 2017). This species has been reported from adjacent states of Alabama (Grubbs 2011), North Carolina and South Carolina (Unzicker & McCaskill 1982, Stark et al. 1986, Stewart & Stark 1988, Kondratieff et al. 1995). This species of Brachypterainae was collected from several locations in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont Plateau physiographic provinces of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Murray Co., Conasauga River, Old Hwy 2, N 34.97461, W 84.64487, 9 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 2♂, 3♀ (CSUC); Holly Creek, Camp Rd. Day Use Area, N 34.81181, W 84.6608, 9 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, ♂ (CSUC); Pickens

Co., Talking Rock Creek, 6.3 km WNW Talking Rock at GA-136, N 34.52624, W 84.57093, 18 February 2017, E.J. South, ♂ (INHS); Putnam Co., Big Indian Creek, Big Indian Creek Rd., N 33.39687, W 83.47433, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 2♂ (CSUC); Murder Creek, Hillsboro Rd., N 33.26861, W 83.49739, 11 February 2017, C. Verdone, B. Kondratieff, 4♂, 3♀, 5N (CSUC).

Chloroperlidae

***Sweltsa mediana* (Banks, 1911)** was described from Black Mountain, North Carolina and has been subsequently reported from southwestern Virginia (Surdick 2004) to northwestern South Carolina (Grubbs 2011). Adults are typically active from late April to early July (Surdick 2004). This species of Chloroperlinae was collected from a 2nd order stream in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of northern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Murray Co., Rock Creek, US 411, [N 34.69271, W 84.73510], 24 April 1999, D.A. Etnier, B. Haue, ♂ (CSUC).

Perlidae

***Agnentina annulipes* (Hagen, 1861)** has been reported from Ohio (DeWalt et al. 2012), southern Indiana (DeWalt & Grubbs 2011), and from Pennsylvania to Florida west to Louisiana (Stark 1986). Stark (1986) indicated that the distribution of this species was similar to *Acroneuria arenosa* (Pictet, 1841) and *Paragnetina fumosa* (Banks, 1902), both of which have been reported from Georgia (Ricker 1949, Stark & Gaufin 1976). Specimens presented here were collected nearly 80 years ago by the late Dr. P.W. Fattig. Described as a “tireless collector” (Lund 1954) the former Emory University entomologist made many contributions to the documentation of various insect groups from Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Upson Co., [Flint River], Whispering Pines Tourism Camp, 13 mi. S Thomaston, [N 32.72215, W 84.23258], 8 June 1939, P.W. Fattig, 4♂, 3♀ (INHS).

***Neoperla coosa* Smith & Stark, 1998** was described from the Coosa River drainage in Chilton County,

Alabama. This species has since been reported from adjacent states of North Carolina (Lenat et al. 2009) and Tennessee (DeWalt & Heinold 2005). This species of Perlinae was collected in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province of Georgia near the Fall Line, the escarpment separating the Piedmont Plateau from the Coastal Plain.

Material examined. Georgia, Upson Co., [Flint River], Whispering Pines Tourism Camp 13 mi. S Thomaston, [N 32.72215, W 84.23258], 8 June 1939, P.W. Fattig, 5♂, 3♀ (INHS).

Neoperla stewarti Stark & Baumann, 1978 is widely distributed in the southeastern and midwestern United States and has been reported from adjacent states of Alabama, Tennessee (Stark 1990) and North Carolina (Lenat et al. 2009). This species was collected from a low elevation 4th order stream in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of northwestern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Catoosa Co., Chickamauga Creek, Ringgold, [N 34.91525, W 85.12374], 14 June 1939, P.W. Fattig, ♂, ♀ (INHS).

Perlesta decipiens (Walsh, 1862) is the most widespread Nearctic species in the genus, occurring from the sky islands of New Mexico and Arizona (Cary & Jacobi 2008) to east of the Appalachian Mountains in Virginia (Stark 1989). This species was collected from a low elevation 4th order stream in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of northwestern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Catoosa Co., Chickamauga Creek, Ringgold, [N 34.91525, W 85.12374], 14 June 1939, P.W. Fattig, 5♂, ♀ (INHS).

Perlesta ephelida Grubbs & DeWalt, 2012 is widely distributed across the central and eastern United States and frequently occurs in lower elevation mid-sized streams (Grubbs & DeWalt 2012). This species was collected from a low elevation 4th order stream in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province of northwestern Georgia and an unspecified location near Ball Ground in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province.

Material examined. Georgia, Catoosa Co., Chickamauga Creek, Ringgold, [N 34.91525, W

85.12374], 14 June 1939, P.W. Fattig, 6♂, 7♀ (INHS); Cherokee Co., Ball Ground [N 34.33727, W 84.37795], 27 June 1932, P.W. Fattig, ♂ (INHS).

Perlesta lagoi Stark, 1989 was originally described from Hinds County, Mississippi. This species has since been reported from adjacent states of Alabama (Grubbs 2012) and Tennessee (Kondratieff & Kirchner 2002). This species was collected from a low elevation 3rd order stream in the upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Crawford Co., Culpepper Creek, 5 mi. SE Roberta, [N 32.69165, W 84.00792], 5 May 1939, P.W. Fattig, 2♂, 3♀ (INHS).

Perlesta ouabache Grubbs & DeWalt, 2011 is known only from Indiana. A single male specimen from an unknown location near Ball Ground, Georgia was examined that possesses characters consistent with *P. ouabache*. However, because of the disjunction of this record from the known distribution, fresh material is needed to confirm the presence of this species in Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Cherokee Co., Ball Ground [N 34.33727, W 84.37795], 27 June 1932, P.W. Fattig, ♂ (INHS).

Perlesta shawnee Grubbs & Stark, 2004 was described from Illinois and Indiana and has subsequently been reported from Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia (Grubbs & DeWalt 2008) and Kentucky (Grubbs 2012). This species was collected from two locations in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province of Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Cherokee Co., Ball Ground [N 34.33727, W 84.37795], 27 June 1932, P.W. Fattig, 4♂ (INHS); Fulton Co., Fort McPherson, [N 33.7077, W 84.43565], 3 June 1943, H. Hoogstraal, ♂ (INHS); same location, 30 July 1943, H. Hoogstraal, 3♂ (INHS).

Perlodidae

Cultus verticalis (Banks, 1920) has been reported from Atlantic Canada to Tennessee and North Carolina (Stark et al. 1988). This species often occurs in small to medium sized streams in the Appalachians (Myers & Kondratieff 2009). It is

reported from a 3rd order stream in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province of northern Georgia.

Material examined. Georgia, Fannin Co., Noontootla Creek, 10.4 km NNE Amicalola Mtn. at F.S. Rd. 58, N 34.68791, W 84.20182, 8 May 2016, E.J. South, ♂ (INHS).

Table 2 presents 100 species for Georgia and should be considered a work in progress as there are several genera that are likely underrepresented in our records, namely *Leuctra* Stephens, *Isoperla* Banks, *Neoperla* Needham and *Perlesta* Banks.

DISCUSSION

During this study, a male specimen of *Perlesta*, close to *P. xube* Stark & Rhodes, 1997 and several males and females of *Agnatina* Klapálek, could not be satisfactorily determined to species. Additional properly prepared adult specimens of these stoneflies are required for specific determination. *Perlesta* in particular, must be collected alive and the aedeagus fully everted to allow for specific determination. Briefly, we (CJV & BCK) collected live specimens in the field, brought them back to our lodging, and prepared these specimens under a dissecting microscope. Using wide-tipped forceps, we gently squeezed the aedeagus out to near its full extent, then submerged the specimen in near boiling water to fix the aedeagus in place. Often, some additional massaging of these specimens was required to more fully evert the terminal filament or dorsal caecum. Specimens were then preserved in 80% ethanol. Our coauthors employ slightly different methods, but the one described above worked well.

Stonefly species richness in the eastern United States has been attributed to the heterogeneity of lotic habitats associated with topography and the five major physiographic provinces (Kondratieff & Kirchner 1987, Kondratieff et al. 2017): Appalachian Plateau, Blue Ridge, Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plateau, and Ridge and Valley (Woodward & Hoffman 1991). Many of the conditions that have resulted in high species diversity in other eastern states are present in Georgia including all five physiographic provinces and relatively high topographic relief, which ranges from sea level to 1458 m (4784 ft.) at Brasstown Bald. Georgia is a state with potential for several additional new state records and undescribed species. The mountainous regions have been relatively well collected, but the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces, which cover the majority of the state, remain poorly surveyed.

Several of the species presented as new state records and in the checklist are historical. Local and statewide extirpation of plecopteran species have been documented in Illinois (DeWalt et al. 2005, DeWalt & Grubbs 2011), Indiana (DeWalt & Grubbs 2011), Michigan (Grubbs et al. 2012) and Ohio (DeWalt et al. 2012) As such, modern collections are needed to confirm the continued presence of species in this imperiled insect order. Entomologists interested in collecting stoneflies in Georgia are required to obtain collecting/research permits from the following agencies: United States Forest Service, Georgia Department of Natural Resources Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division, and Georgia Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division.

Table 2. List of Georgia stoneflies.

Family	Species	First Reference
Nemouridae	<i>Amphinemura appalachia</i> Baumann, 1996	Baumann (1996)
	<i>Amphinemura delosa</i> (Ricker, 1952)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Amphinemura nigritta</i> (Provancher, 1876)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Amphinemura varshava</i> (Ricker, 1952)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Amphinemura wui</i> (Claassen, 1936)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Prostoia completa</i> (Walker, 1852)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Prostoia hallasi</i> Kondratieff & Kirchner, 1984	Grubbs et al. (2014)
	<i>Soyedina amicalola</i> Verdone & Kondratieff sp. n.	
Leuctridae	<i>Leuctra alexanderi</i> Hanson, 1941	Kondratieff & Nelson (1995)
	<i>Leuctra biloba</i> Claassen, 1923	Claassen (1923)
	<i>Leuctra carolinensis</i> Claassen, 1923	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Leuctra ferruginea</i> (Walker, 1852)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Leuctra moha</i> Ricker, 1952	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Leuctra sibleyi</i> Claassen, 1923	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Leuctra tenella</i> (Provancher, 1878)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Paraleuctra sara</i> (Claassen, 1937)	<i>new state record</i>
Capniidae	<i>Zealeuctra fraxina</i> Ricker & Ross, 1969	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Allocapnia aurora</i> Ricker, 1952	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Allocapnia muskogee</i> Grubbs & Sheldon, 2008	Grubbs & Sheldon 2008
	<i>Allocapnia mystica</i> Frison, 1929	Ross & Ricker (1971)
	<i>Allocapnia recta</i> (Claassen, 1924)	Ross & Ricker (1971)
	<i>Allocapnia rickeri</i> Frison, 1942	Ross & Ricker (1971)
	<i>Allocapnia tsalagi</i> Grubbs, 2008	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Allocapnia unzickeri</i> Ross & Yamamoto, 1966	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Allocapnia virginiana</i> Frison, 1942	Ross & Ricker (1971)
	<i>Allocapnia wrayi</i> Ross, 1964	Ross & Ricker (1971)
Taeniopterygidae	<i>Nemocapnia carolina</i> Banks, 1938	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Paracapnia angulata</i> (Hanson, 1961)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Oemopteryx contorta</i> (Needham & Claassen, 1925)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Strophopteryx appalachia</i> Ross & Ricker, 1975	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Strophopteryx fasciata</i> (Burmeister 1839)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Taeniopteryx burksi</i> Ricker & Ross, 1968	Ricker & Ross (1968)
	<i>Taeniopteryx lonicera</i> Ricker & Ross, 1968	Ricker & Ross (1968)
	<i>Taeniopteryx maura</i> (Pictet, 1841)	Ricker & Ross (1968)
Chloroperlidae	<i>Taeniopteryx parvula</i> Banks, 1918	Ricker & Ross (1968)
	<i>Taeniopteryx ugola</i> Ricker & Ross, 1968	Fullington & Stewart (1980)
	<i>Alloperla atlantica</i> Baumann, 1974	Baumann (1974)
	<i>Alloperla chloris</i> Frison, 1934	Surdick (1985)
	<i>Alloperla ideii</i> (Ricker, 1935)	Surdick (1985)
	<i>Alloperla nanina</i> Banks, 1911	Needham & Claassen (1925)

	<i>Alloperla petasata</i> Surdick, 2004	Surdick (2004)
	<i>Alloperla usa</i> Ricker, 1952	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Haploperla brevis</i> (Banks, 1895)	Needham & Claassen (1925)
	<i>Suwallia marginata</i> (Banks, 1897)	Surdick (1985)
	<i>Sweltsa lateralis</i> (Banks, 1911)	Needham & Claassen (1925)
	<i>Sweltsa mediana</i> (Banks, 1911)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Sweltsa voshelli</i> Kondratieff & Kirchner, 1991	Surdick (2004)
Perlidae	<i>Acroneuria abnormis</i> (Newman, 1838)	Berner (1948)
	<i>Acroneuria arenosa</i> (Pictet, 1841)	Stark & Gaufin (1976)
	<i>Acroneuria arida</i> (Hagen, 1861)	Frison (1942)
	<i>Acroneuria carolinensis</i> (Banks, 1905)	Stark (2004)
	<i>Acroneuria evoluta</i> Klapálek, 1909	Frison (1942)
	<i>Acroneuria filicis</i> Frison, 1942	Stark & Gaufin (1976)
	<i>Acroneuria perplexa</i> Frison, 1937	Stark & Gaufin (1976)
	<i>Acroneuria petersi</i> Stark & Gaufin, 1976	Stark & Gaufin (1976)
	<i>Agnentina annulipes</i> (Hagen, 1861)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Agnentina flavescens</i> (Walsh, 1862)	Stark (1986)
	<i>Attaneuria ruralis</i> (Hagen, 1861)	Berner (1948)
	<i>Beloneuria georgiana</i> (Banks, 1914)	Banks (1914)
	<i>Beloneuria stewarti</i> Stark & Szczytko, 1976	Stewart & Stark (1993)
	<i>Eccoptura xanthenes</i> (Newman, 1838)	Newman (1838)
	<i>Neoperla clymene</i> (Newman, 1839)	Newman (1839)
	<i>Neoperla coosa</i> Smith & Stark, 1998	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Neoperla stewarti</i> Stark & Baumann, 1978	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Paragnetina fumosa</i> (Banks, 1902)	Ricker (1949)
	<i>Paragnetina immarginata</i> (Say, 1823)	Needham & Claassen (1925)
	<i>Paragnetina kansensis</i> (Banks, 1905)	Berner (1948)
	<i>Perlesta decipiens</i> (Walsh, 1862)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Perlesta ephelida</i> Grubbs & DeWalt, 2012	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Perlesta lagoi</i> Stark, 1989	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Perlesta placida</i> (Hagen, 1861)	Berner (1948)
	<i>Perlesta shawnee</i> Grubbs & Stark, 2004	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Perlinella drymo</i> (Newman, 1839)	Newman (1839)
	<i>Perlinella ephyre</i> (Newman, 1839)	Newman (1839)
Perlodidae	<i>Clioperla clio</i> (Newman, 1839)	Newman (1839)
	<i>Cultus decisis isolatus</i> (Banks, 1920)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Cultus verticalis</i> (Banks, 1920)	<i>new state record</i>
	<i>Diploperla duplicata</i> (Banks, 1920)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Helopicus bogaloosa</i> Stark & Ray, 1983	Stark & Ray (1983)
	<i>Helopicus subvarians</i> (Banks, 1920)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Isoperla bellona</i> Banks, 1911	Needham & Claassen (1925)
	<i>Isoperla chickamauga</i> Szczytko & Kondratieff, 2015	Szczytko & Kondratieff (2015)
	<i>Isoperla dicala</i> Frison, 1942	Szczytko & Kondratieff (2015)

	<i>Isoperla frisoni</i> Illies, 1966	Szczytko & Kondratieff (2015)
	<i>Isoperla holochlora</i> Klapálek, 1923	Ricker (1938)
	<i>Isoperla lenati</i> Szczytko & Kondratieff, 2015	Szczytko & Kondratieff (2015)
	<i>Isoperla nelsoni</i> Szczytko & Kondratieff, 2015	Szczytko & Kondratieff (2015)
	<i>Malirekus hastatus</i> (Banks, 1920)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Remenus bilobatus</i> (Needham & Claassen, 1925)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Remenus duffieldi</i> Nelson & Kondratieff, 1995	Kondratieff & Nelson (1995)
	<i>Yugus arinus</i> (Frison, 1942)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Yugus bulbosus</i> (Frison, 1942)	Ricker (1952)
Peltoperlidae	<i>Tallaperla anna</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Needham & Smith (1916)
	<i>Tallaperla cornelia</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Needham & Smith (1916)
	<i>Tallaperla laurie</i> (Ricker, 1952)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Tallaperla maria</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Viehooperla ada</i> (Needham & Smith, 1916)	Needham & Smith (1916)
Pteronarcyidae	<i>Pteronarcys biloba</i> Newman, 1838	Ricker (1952)
	<i>Pteronarcys dorsata</i> (Say, 1823)	Nelson & Hanson (1971)
	<i>Pteronarcys scotti</i> Ricker, 1952	Ricker (1952)

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Appendix A. List of sampling locations from Georgia 2016-2017.

Physiographic Province	County	Habitat	Location	Latitude	Longitude
Appalachian Plateau	Dade	Bear Creek	SR 189, Cloudland State Park	34.82823	-85.45934
Appalachian Plateau	Dade	Daniel Creek	Cloudland State Park	34.82457	-85.49074
Appalachian Plateau	Walker	West Chickamauga Creek	SR 136	34.80250	-85.34884
Blue Ridge	Dawson	Little Amicalola Creek	Amicalola Falls State Park	34.57233	-84.24107
Blue Ridge	Fannin	Noontootla Creek	10.4 km NNE Amicalola Mtn. at FS Rd. 58	34.68791	-84.20182
Blue Ridge	Fannin	Noontootla Creek	8.9 km NNE Amicalola Mtn.	34.67289	-84.19695
Blue Ridge	Fannin	Noontootla Creek	9.0 km NNE Amicalola Mtn.	34.67347	-84.19692
Blue Ridge	Fannin	Seep along FS 58	10.4 km NNE Amicalola Mtn.	34.68595	-84.19587
Blue Ridge	Fannin	Toccoa River	16.0 km SE Blue Ridge at GA-5	34.75758	-84.20606
Blue Ridge	Gilmer	Rock Creek	12.6 km NE Ellijay at US-76	34.77922	-84.39091
Blue Ridge	Gilmer	Rock Creek	Rock Creek Rd.	34.78176	-84.33619
Blue Ridge	Lumpkin	Frogtown Creek	Hwy 19, Desoto Falls Rec. Area	34.70649	-83.91634
Blue Ridge	Lumpkin	Nimblewill Creek	Nimblewill Gap Rd.	34.56536	-84.14637
Blue Ridge	Murray	Conasauga River	Old Hwy 2	34.97461	-84.64487
Blue Ridge	Murray	Holly Creek	Camp Rd. Day Use Area	34.81181	-84.66080
Blue Ridge	Murray	Jigger Creek	East Cowpen Rd.	34.96260	-84.63861
Blue Ridge	Rabun	Chattooga River	Hwy 76 Fishing Access	34.81404	-83.30647
Blue Ridge	Rabun	Greasy Creek	North Germany Rd.	34.91460	-83.41972
Blue Ridge	Rabun	North Fork Chattooga River	Hwy 28	34.92010	-83.16924
Blue Ridge	Towns	headwaters of Soapstone Creek	1.5 km SSE Brasstown Bald	34.85994	-83.80254
Blue Ridge	Towns	Soapstone Creek	2.9 km SE Brasstown Bald	34.85588	-83.78517
Blue Ridge	Union	Wolf Creek	Vogel S.P. at Burnette Branch	34.76311	-83.92679
Blue Ridge	Union	Left Fork Nottely River	8.1 km NNW Pinnacle Mountain	34.75055	-83.84511
Blue Ridge	Union	Nottely River	8.0 km NNW Pinnacle Mountain	34.74962	-83.84646
Blue Ridge	White	Tributary to Dukes Creek	11.4 km N Cleveland	34.69804	-83.78149
Coastal Plain	Bleckley	Ocmulgee River	James Dykes Park	32.41439	-83.48319
Coastal Plain	Houston	Burnham Brand Creek	Hwy 26, SE of Elko	32.31585	-83.66442

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Coastal Plain	Macon	Flint River	Montezuma Bluffs Park	32.33682	-84.03118
Coastal Plain	Stewart	Hannahatchee Creek	Co Rd. 150	32.14157	-84.75333
Piedmont Plateau	Greene	Fishing Creek	Hwy 15	33.66975	-83.26152
Piedmont Plateau	Greene	Harris Creek	Nichols Rd.	33.72509	-83.23737
Piedmont Plateau	Greene	Oconee River	Hwy 15, Oconee NF campground	33.72149	-83.29095
Piedmont Plateau	Habersham	trib. to Lake Russell	Lake Russell Rd.	34.50077	-83.48914
Piedmont Plateau	Paulding	Bluffy Creek	Hulsey Town Rd.	33.89260	-84.92486
Piedmont Plateau	Paulding	trib. to Pumpkinvine Creek	Hulsey Town Rd.	33.90456	-84.91684
Piedmont Plateau	Pickens	Talking Rock Creek	6.3 km WNW Talking Rock at GA-136	34.52624	-84.57093
Piedmont Plateau	Putnam	Big Indian Creek	Big Indian Creek Rd.	33.39687	-83.47433
Piedmont Plateau	Putnam	Little River	Glades Rd.	33.37248	-83.47730
Piedmont Plateau	Putnam	Murder Creek	Hillsboro Rd.	33.26861	-83.49739
Piedmont Plateau	Putnam	Rock Creek	Rock Creek Rd.	34.78176	-84.33619
Piedmont Plateau	Upson	Flint River	Sprewell Bluff Park	32.85381	-84.48034
Ridge and Valley	Floyd	Johns Creek	Everett Springs Rd. S of Camp Sydney Drew	34.52889	-85.11405
Ridge and Valley	Floyd	Johns Creek	Everett Springs Rd.	34.56416	-85.10104
Ridge and Valley	Floyd	trib. to Johns Creek	FR 103, The Pocket Rec. Area	34.58443	-85.08587
Ridge and Valley	Murray	Head Branch	Old Hwy 2, 2 mi. E of Cisco	34.94477	-84.71942
Ridge and Valley	Murray	trib. to Conasauga River	East Cowpen Rd.	34.95390	-84.67750
Ridge and Valley	Walker	Snake Creek	SR 138, S. of Snake Creek Gap	34.64711	-85.06106
Ridge and Valley	Walker	trib. to Johns Creek	Keown Falls Trail	34.61380	-85.08757

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