

Invertebrates of Florida Springs, Spring Runs, and Sinkholes

CC1102 4/1/2013

This table focuses on the species most likely to be of interpretive interest in springs ecosystems. Since information about invertebrate habitats is comparatively sparse and scattered, this should be viewed as a very preliminary list. Interpreters should point out patterns of endemism and emphasize groups of invertebrates important in springs systems. These include snails, crayfish, dragonflies, damselflies, midges, and caddisflies. See <http://floridaspringsinstitute.org> for explanatory text and downloadable files. This information was compiled by Linda Duever through a Protect Florida Springs grant and should be cited as follows: Duever, L.C. 2012. Characteristic species of Florida springs, spring runs, and sinkholes. A set of tables funded by the Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Inc. and published in cooperation with the Florida Springs Institute. Conway Conservation. Micanopy, FL.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Agarodes libalis</i>	spring-loving psiloneuran caddisfly	This insect seems to prefer small spring-fed streams with cool soft water and sandy bottoms, but also occurs in larger streams. FNAI G3/S3.
<i>Agarodes ziczac</i>	zigzag blackwater river caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs with clean sand/gravel bottoms and medium currents. It is restricted to a few streams on Eglin AFB. FNAI G2/S2. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=5967182&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=prod&ref=agarodes+ziczac+adults&cat=Sericostomatidae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera:Sericostomatidae
<i>Anax junius</i>	green darner	This common dragonfly breeds in slow-moving heavily vegetated waters, including springs and coastal environments. Males are bright green and blue. http://www.flickr.com/photos/salamandrella/8339298201/?q=anax_junius
<i>Anisocentropus pyraloides</i>	sand-bottom caddisfly	Farily common in clear sand-bottom streams. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=22287&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=cat&ref=Calamoceratidae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera
<i>Aphaestracon asthenes</i>	blue spring hydrobe snail	This snail occurs in only one spring. It lives in the sparsely vegetated upper portion of the spring run where plants and debris are minimal. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/malacology/fl-snail/snails1.htm
<i>Aphaestracon chalarogyrus</i>	freemouth hydrobe snail	This snail occurs in only one spring, where it is most abundant on mats of floating filamentous algae in an overflow pool next to a swimming area. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/malacology/fl-snail/snails1.htm

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<i>Aphaostracon pycnus</i>	dense hydrobe snail	This snail occurs in only one spring, where it is found on water lettuce and water hyacinth in quiet ,shallow, soft-bottomed pools along the spring run. FNAI S1/G1.
<i>Aphaostracon theiocrenetum</i>	clifton springs hydrobe snail	This snail occurs in only one spring run, where it is found on mats of chara in sulfurous shallow water over a soft sandy bottom. FNAI S1/G1.
<i>Aphaostracon xynoelictum</i>	fenney springs hydrobe snail	This snail occurs in only one spring. FNAI S1/G1.
<i>Argia</i>	dancer damselfles	Damselflies spend most of their lives underwater as juveniles, then metamorphose into delicate dragonfly-like flying insects. They often fly linked together in mating pairs. They are very sensitive to pollution.
<i>Caecidotea hobbsi</i>	florida cave isopod	This tiny creature occurs in underground waters, where it lives in the spaces between grains of sand. FNAI G2-G3/S2. http://www.flickr.com/photos/brcfla/3051283777/
<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i>	sparkling jewelwing	This damselfly lives around sand-bottomed streams with both emergent and floating vegetation. It is metallic emerald green with black-tipped wings. http://www.thehibbitts.net/troy/photo/odonata/sparkling_jewelwing.htm
<i>Cambarus cryptodytes</i>	dougherty plain cave crayfish	This crustacean occurs in subterranean aquatic systems, most typically low energy caves in carbonate rock. FNAI G2-G3/S2. http://www.flickr.com/photos/kwray/6392150509/
<i>Ceraclea flava</i>	yellow-legged calcareous caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.shl.uiowa.edu/env/limnology/macroidvertebrates/trichoptera/Leptoceridae/Ceraclea%20flava16x12.jpg
<i>Ceraclea nepha</i>	calcareous long-horned casemaker	This caddisfly is usually found in calcareous streams.
<i>Ceraclea protonepha</i>	northeastern calcareous long-horned casemaker	This caddisfly is usually found in calcareous streams. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=101282

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<i>Ceraclea tarsipunctata</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Taxbrowser_Taxonpage?taxid=101287
<i>Cheumatopsyche edista</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams.
<i>Cheumatopsyche gordonae</i>	gordon's little sister sedge caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs flowing through wooded habitat. It is restricted to a few streams on Eglin AFB. FNAI G1-G2/S1-S2. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=130150
<i>Cheumatopsyche petersi</i>	peters' cheumatopsyche caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs with moderate flow in the western Panhandle. FNAI G3/S2. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=15805
<i>Chimarra falculata</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=136575
<i>Chimarra obscura</i>	little black sedge caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.pbase.com/image/113265907
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	asian clam	EXOTIC. This widespread invasive mollusc chokes stream bottoms. It has invaded Florida spring runs, including the Silver River. http://www.flickr.com/photos/alan_cressler/2770001750/in/set-72157600033690251
<i>Cordulegaster obliqua fasciata</i>	banded spiketail	This turquoise-eyed dragonfly occurs along clear silt-bottomed spring-fed rivulets in forested habitats. FNAI T3-Q/S3. http://www.giffbeaton.com/Dragonflies/Arrowhead%20Spiketail_2006-05-21-0126.jpg
<i>Crangonyx grandimanus</i>	florida cave amphipod	This tiny "scud" occurs in aquatic caves and springs emerging from them. FNAI G2-G3/S2-S3.
<i>Crangonyx hobbsi</i>	hobbs' cave amphipod	This tiny creature occurs in subterranean aquatic systems, where it is usually found near entrances and detritus. FNAI G2-G3-/S2-S3. http://www.animalsandearth.com/en/photo/view/id/164969-hobbs-cave-amphipod-crangonyx-hobbsi-blind-cave-amphipod-found-in-the-underground-aquifer-of-florida-bat-cave-gilcrest-co-florida

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<i>Dasycias franzi</i>	shaggy ghostsnail	These snails only occur in association with one spring, where they are found on pieces of wood in the labyrinth of aquatic caves that feed the spring run. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/malacology/fl-snail/snails1.htm
<i>Diplectrona modesta</i>	common netspinner	Common caddisfly usually found in calcareous streams. http://aquaticinsectsofcentralvirginia.blogspot.com/2012/03/common-netspinner-diplectrona-modesta.html
<i>Dromogomphus armatus</i>	southeastern spinyleg	This dragonfly occurs along spring-fed streams with clear water over deep muck bottoms. The black-and-green-striped male has a rusty clubtail. FNAI G4/S3. http://www.greglasley.net/nonBirds/southeastspiny.html
<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	eastern pondhawk	This common bright green dragonfly is a ferocious predator. It lives in a wide variety of habitats where there are mats of floating vegetation. Females are bright green with black stripes. Mature males turn dusty blue. http://www.thehibbitts.net/troy/photo/odonata/eastern_pondhawk.htm
<i>Floridobia alexander</i>	alexander spring siltsnail	This snail only occurs in waters associated with one spring, where it is found on floating vegetation. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Floridobia helicogyra</i>	crystal siltsnail	Endemic to springs and associated lagoon at Crystal River. http://en.goldenmap.com/Crystal_siltsnail
<i>Floridobia leptospira</i>	flatwood siltsnail	This snail only occurs in one spring run, a small stream that originates from seepage in a pine-hardwood forest and flows for three miles through sandy soils. It is found on dead leaves, debris, and silt. FNAI G1-G2/S1-S2.
<i>Floridobia mica</i>	coffee spring siltsnail	This snail occurs only around a small spring that emerges from beneath a sandstone outcropping alongside the Ichetucknee River. It lives on submerged clumps of cypress rootlets. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.flickr.com/photos/alan_cressler/6649878433/in/set-72157600033690251
<i>Floridobia monroensis</i>	enterprise siltsnail	This snail occurs only in one seepage stream, where it is found on dead leaves. FNAI G1/S1.

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<i>Floridobia parva</i>	pygmy siltsnail	This snail occurs in only one spring run, where it is found on vegetation, debris, and gravel. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/malacology/fl-snail/snails1.htm
<i>Floridobia petrifons</i>	rock springs siltsnail	This snail occurs in only in the upper section of one spring run, where it is abundant both on vegetation and bare substrate. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Floridobia ponderosa</i>	ponderous spring siltsnail	This snail occurs in only in one spring system, where it is abundant on vegetation and bare substrate in the spring, the spring run, and the first few hundred yards of the downstream river. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Floridobia porterae</i>	green cove spring siltsnail	This snail occurs only in one spring run. It is abundant on rooted aquatic plants and mats of algae in the shallow sand-bottomed channel between the headspring pool and the river. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.jaxshells.org/811bb.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.jaxshells.org/811bb.htm&usq=__fCPfTKUfzSXnjiFLiTTE8ZmnsOI=&h=504&w=596&sz=98&hl=en&start=1&zoom=1&tbnid=QASre_ihIKGXM:&tbnh=114&tbnw=135&ei=8SXtUNyRBIWA2AWsoYDQBA
<i>Floridobia vanhyningi</i>	seminole siltsnail	This snail occurs only in one spring, where it is abundant on patches of vegetation growing out of the sand/gravel bottom in both the pool and spring run. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Gomphus geminatus</i>	twin-striped clubtail	This dragonfly occurs along sand-bottomed spring runs. The larvae burrow in the silt at the bottom of the stream and the adults feed in nearby shrubs. FNAI G3/G4. http://bugguide.net/node/view/126070/bgpape
<i>Gomphus hodgesi</i>	hodges' clubtail	This dragonfly occurs along sand-bottomed spring runs. FNAI G3/S3. http://bugguide.net/node/view/498459
<i>Gomphus modestus</i>	gulf coast clubtail	This dragonfly occurs along spring runs with silty sand or rock bottoms. The adults forage in trees. Males perch near riffles to wait for females. FNAI G3/G4. http://www.thehibbits.net/troy/photo/odonata/gulf-coast_clubtail.htm
<i>Helicopsyche</i>	spiral-cased caddisfly	Springs are ideal habitat for these insects.

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<i>Helocordulia selysii</i>	selys' sunfly	This dragonfly occurs in spring runs. FNAI G4/S4. http://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20p?see=I_RPY24&res=640
<i>Heteroplectron americanum</i>	medium brown sedge caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G5/S2.
<i>Hexagenia limbata</i>	[] burrowing mayfly	This widespread species is common in Florida springs systems, as it is in many other aquatic habitats. http://www.troutnut.com/hatch/32/Mayfly-Hexagenia-limbata-Hex/index.php
<i>Hydrobiidae</i>	siltsnails	Springs are the best habitat for these snails.
<i>Hydropsyche elissoma</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=6745143&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=cat&ref=Hydropsychidae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera
<i>Hydroptila apalachicola</i>	apalachicola hydroptila caddisfly	This microcaddisfly only occurs in the cool water of spring runs in Apalachicola National Forest. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila berneri</i>	berner's microcaddisfly	This insect occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including spring runs. FNAI G4-G5/S3.
<i>Hydroptila bribriae</i>	kriebel's hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila eglinensis</i>	saberlike hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila hamiltoni</i>	hamilton's hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila novicola</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=131576

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<i>Hydroptila okaloosa</i>	rogue creek hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila saraha</i>	sarah's hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila sykora</i>	sykora's hydroptila caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Hydroptila wakulla</i>	wakulla springs vari-colored microcaddisfly	This insect occurs in a variety of habitats, including spring runs. FNAI G2/S2.
<i>Ironoquia punctatissima</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://bugguide.net/node/view/451322/bgimage
<i>Lepidostoma morsei</i>	morse's little plain brown sedge	This caddisfly occurs in springs and spring runs, usually in detritus. It is known only from the Little Alaqua River. FNAI G2-G3/S1.
<i>Leuctra ferruginea</i>	rolled-winged needlefly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G5/S1-S2. http://www.pbbase.com/tmurray74/image/114436400
<i>Leuctra triloba</i>	three-lobed needlefly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G5/S1. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=184633
<i>Macrobrachium carcinus</i>	giant freshwater shrimp	These shrimp, which can grow to 22 in long, were once common in Silver Springs, but disappeared in the mid-1930s. They hide in deep holes in the bottom during the day and come out to feed on fish at night. http://www.aquatic-experts.com/Macrobrachium_carcinus.html
<i>Melanoides turricula</i>	fawn melania	EXOTIC. This invasive snail has displaced native hydrobiid snails in several Florida springs. http://s279.photobucket.com/user/purgatori27/media/Snail%20Shots/100_4138.jpg.html
<i>Micrasema wataga</i>	[] caddisfly	Widespread in calcareous streams in north Florida. http://bugguide.net/node/view/402132

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<i>Molanna ulmerina</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.pbases.com/tmurray74/image/113093588
<i>Neotrichia rasmusseni</i>	rasmussen's neotrichia caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs. FNAI G1-G2/S1-S2.
<i>Neureclipsis melco</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=137621
<i>Nyctiophylax morsei</i>	Morse's dinky light summer sedge caddisfly	This insect occurs in small spring runs with moderate flow, usually where there is a sandy bottom. FNAI G2/S2. http://v2.boldsystems.org/views/taxbrowser.php?taxid=137677
<i>Nyctiophylax serratus</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=4513524&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=prod&ref=nyctio+serratus+adult.JPG&cat=Polycentropodidae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera:Polycentropodidae
<i>Ochrotrichia apalachicola</i>	apalachicola ochrotrichian caddisfly	This insect occurs in spring run streams. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Ochrotrichia okaloosa</i>	Okaloosa somber microcaddisfly	This insect occurs in a wide variety of running waters, including spring runs and apparently even ephemeral streams. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Oxyethira chrysocara</i>	gold head branch caddisfly	This insect occurs in only one spring run. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Oxyethira kelleyi</i>	kelly's cream and brown mottled microcaddisfly	This insect occurs in spring runs on Eglin AFB, where it may be associated with beds of submerged aquatic vegetation. FNAI ranked G1-G2/S1-S2.
<i>Oxyethira pescadori</i>	pescador's bottle-cased caddisfly	Lives in rivers and creeks, including spring runs . Usually present in calcareous streams. FNAI G3-G4/S3.

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<i>Oxyethira roberti</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams.
<i>Oxyethira setosa</i>	setose cream and brown mottled microcaddisfly	In Florida, occurs in one small spring with moderate flow. FNAI G2-G3/S1-S2.
<i>Palaemonetes cummingi</i>	squirrel chimney cave shrimp	Restricted to one aquatic cave, which is connected to a deep sinkhole. FNAI G1/S1. USFWS Threatened.
<i>Palaemonetes paludosus</i>	grass shrimp	Springs provide good habitat for these tiny grass shrimp. They hide in mats of floating vegetation and feed on plankton. http://www.floridasprings.org/learn/life/insects/
<i>Phylocentropus placidus</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://bugguide.net/node/view/396130
<i>Pleurocera</i>	riverhorn snails	Springs are the best habitat for these snails, which can be amazingly abundant. Some are so tiny that they look like grains of sand. Several are rare species restricted to a single spring.
<i>Pomacea paludosa</i>	apple snail	Apple snails are common in most spring systems. They became scarce at Wakulla Springs due to natural water level fluctuations drowning the clusters of round white eggs they deposit on emergent stems. Exotic <i>P. insularum</i> has not yet invaded springs. http://snailbusters.wordpress.com/2009/12/11/the-pomacea-project-a-new-website-on-florida-apple-snails/
<i>Procambarus acherontis</i>	orlando cave crayfish	The entire global population of this species lives in the waters filling the rock crevices beneath Orlando. They have been found both in dark caves and around the openings of springs and sinkholes. FNAI G1/S1. http://www2.orlandoweekly.com/news/story.asp?id=13837

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<i>Procambarus attiguus</i>	silver glen springs crayfish	This white crayfish occurs in one subterranean stream, which discharges through springs and sand boils. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.animalsandearth.com/en/photo/view/id/240500-silver-glen-spring-cave-crayfish-procambarus-attiguus-from-an-underground-aquifer-in-ocala-national-forest-florida-usa
<i>Procambarus delicatus</i>	big-cheeked cave crayfish	This crustacean occurs in pools in low-energy aquatic caves. FNAI G1/S1.
<i>Procambarus erythropros</i>	santa fe cave crayfish	This white crayfish occurs in subterranean pools, typically near flooded sinkhole entrances where detritus has accumulated. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.arkive.org/santa-fe-cave-crayfish/procambarus-erythropros/image-G95329.html
<i>Procambarus franzi</i>	orange lake cave crayfish	This white crayfish occurs in pools under bat roosts in dark cave interiors. FNAI G1/S1. http://tolweb.org/Procambarus_(Ortmannicus)_franzi/7563
<i>Procambarus horsti</i>	albino cave crayfish	This strikingly white crayfish lives in the twilight zone of a spring-associated aquatic cave. FNAI G1/S1. http://www.floridasprings.org/learn/life/insects/
<i>Procambarus leitheuseri</i>	coastal lowland cave crayfish	This white crayfish occurs in flooded karst systems with sinkhole connections to the surface, typically in coastal areas where there is some tidal influence. Usually found in silt on the cave floor. FNAI G1-G2/S1-S2. http://www.superstock.com/stock-photos-images/1554-519
<i>Procambarus lucifugus</i>	light-fleeing cave crayfish	This white crayfish occurs in aquatic karst systems near openings of caves and sinkholes. Usually associated with bat roosts and/or debris accumulations. FNAI G2-G3/S2-S3. http://anotheca.com/wordpress/2009/05/18/subterranean-wildlife/
<i>Procambarus morrissi</i>	putnam county cave crayfish	This white crayfish is found only in one sinkhole-associated aquatic cave on the Southern Trail Ridge. FNAI G1/S1. http://neurodojo.blogspot.com/2012/11/tuesday-crustie-caving.html
<i>Procambarus orcinus</i>	woodville karst cave crayfish	This rare crustacean lives in aquatic caves, where it is often found hanging upside-down from walls or ceilings. It is restricted to the Leon Sinks system. FNAI G1/S1. http://visualsunlimited.photoshelter.com/image/I0000qBHBR_AgMIY

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<i>Procambarus pallidus</i>	pallid cave crayfish	This crustacean occurs in aquatic caves, sometimes venturing into the light in flooded sinkholes. FNAI G2-G3/S2-S3. soundwaves.usgs.gov/2003/06/research2.html
<i>Procambarus spiculifer</i>	spring crayfish	This black-and-orange-striped crayfish is the most abundant crustacean in Florida springs. They hide during the day and come out to scavenge for decaying organic material at night. http://www.floridasprings.org/learn/life/insects/
<i>Psilotreta frontalis</i>	[] mortarjoint casemaker	This caddisfly occurs in spring runs. FNAI G5/S1-S2. http://bugguide.net/node/view/165220/bgimage
<i>Psychomyia flavida</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=8706746&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=prod&ref=psychomyia1.jpg&cat=Psychomyiidae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera:Psychomyiidae
<i>Pterourus glaucus</i>	tiger swallowtail	The caterpillars of these spectacular black-and yellow-striped butterflies feed on bay and ash trees, which are usually abundant in the swamps near springs. http://www.flickr.com/photos/drlenscap/4935504503/
<i>Pycnopsyche antica</i>	northern caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://bugguide.net/node/view/367922/bgpage
<i>Remasellus parvus</i>	swimming little Florida cave isopod	These tiny creatures live in aquatic caves. FNAI G1-G2/S1-S2.
<i>Rhyacophila carolina</i>	common green sedge caddisfly	A rheophilic species that enters Florida only in the Panhandle. http://aquaticinsectsofcentralvirginia.blogspot.com/2012/03/freeliving-caddisfly-rhyacophila.html
<i>Setodes guttatus</i>	[] caddisfly	Usually found in calcareous streams. http://www.flbenthos.org/cgi-bin/cp-app.cgi?usr=51H2891970&rnd=7336305&rrc=N&affl=&cip=&act=&aff=&pg=prod&ref=setodes+guttatus+adults&cat=Leptoceridae&catstr=:digital_library:trichoptera:Leptoceridae

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<i>Spanglerogyrus albiventris</i>	red hills unique whirligig beetle	This insect occurs in shaded spring runs, typically in sheltered spots created by undercuts, bank hollows, or root tangles. FNAI G1-G3/S-H. http://tolweb.org/Spanglerogyrus/8923
<i>Stenacron</i>	mayflies	Spring runs provide good habitat for these insects.
<i>Stenacron floridense</i>	acid gunkophile mayfly	This insect occurs in low-pH sand-bottomed spring runs. Nymphs are typically associated with filamentous algae and water moss, submerged logs, and leaf litter trapped around stumps and fallen branches. FNAI G3-G4/S3-S4.
<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	quilted melania	EXOTIC. This invasive snail has displaced native hydrobiid snails in several Florida springs. http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/12/061204123238.htm
<i>Tricorythodes albilineatus</i>	fuzzy beige mayfly	Spring runs provide good habitat for this insect. http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Taxbrowser_Taxonpage?taxid=398367
<i>Troglocambarus maclanei</i>	north florida spider cave crayfish	This crustacean occurs in aquatic caves where there is significant detrital input, typically near large sinkholes and/or under bat roosts. FNAI G2/S2. http://www.tolweb.org/onlinecontributors/app?service=external/ImageGallery&sp=16721
<i>Villosa amygdala</i>	florida rainbow	This mussel occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including spring systems. http://www.jaxshells.org/clam2.htm