Addendum/Erratum to the UMOWA Smith River Report:

Smith River Salmonflies—Because of a coding error in my database, I mistakenly reported that all salmonflies in the Smith River report were *Pteronarcys dorsata;* this was an error. I identified the more famous giant salmonfly, *Pteronarcys californica* from all of the Smith River sites where they were collected, except for the smaller nymphs which were left at the genus-level ID, *Pteronarcys sp.* because of the possibility of being either species. No *P. dorsata* were identified from the samples. The distinguishing characteristic between the two species is on the pronotum (length of prothoracic horns) and usually quite evident in the larger nymphs, not so on the smaller ones.

Background: Montana's rivers provide habitat for three salmonfly species: the famous, giant salmonfly (*Pteronarcys californica),* the lesser-known American salmonfly *(Pteronarcys dorsata)* and the smaller, least salmonfly (*Pteronarcella badia*) which can tolerate warmer water temperatures than the other two species. Ideal water temperature for *P. californica* development is 55.4-58º F, while *P. dorsata and Pteronarcella badia* is presumably a few degrees warmer. These salmonfly species occur in many rivers across the state and co-occur in some, but only in a few rivers are they abundant enough to present anglers a worthwhile hatch. All three species have conservation ranks of G5 (NatureServe 2010), which means they are globally common. Gaufin et al. (1972) cite the Missouri River in Cascade Co. as Montana's only distribution of the American salmonfly, but more recent studies report this species present in the lower Smith River as well (Bollman 2000); this species is widespread across North America, while the giant salmonfly has a western distribution. Salmonflies are easy to identify compared to other stoneflies based on their tremendous size; these stoneflies (Order Plecoptera: Family Pteronarcyidae) often measure nearly three inches in length. As adults, they have a bright orange or red band behind the head and the underside of abdomen with broad wings containing dark veins. Salmonfly nymphs (usually black and not patterned like golden stoneflies) live on the bottom, crawling around on cobbles and feeding on large organic materials (leaves) in the spaces between rocks for up to three years. They require well oxygenated water and they thrive in swift, bouldery, riffle stretches of the river; narrow canyon reaches such as Yankee Jim Canyon of the Yellowstone, Johnsrud Section of the Blackfoot River, Alberton Gorge of the Clark Fork River, mid-Gallatin River, Big Hole River Canyon between Wise River and Glen, Smith River permit canyon or Bear Trap Canyon of the Madison are ideal habitat.

To learn more about Montana Salmonflies go to the: Montana Outdoors Article or Salmonfly Report to FWP, Stagliano 2010