

Appendix H
Threatened, Endangered, and
Rare Species by County

**Table H-1.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Atascosa County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA/NL	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus jaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Nueces Crayfish	<i>Procambarus nueces</i>	known only from one small sluggish stream tributary to the Nueces River; slightly sinuous channel, with natural debris impeding flow; substrate of sand and gravel, also silt covered in deeper pooled areas; riparian edges of grass, sedges, and herbaceous plants in mostly unshaded area		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E

Table H-1 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Park's jointweed	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>	endemic; deep loose sands of Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering spring-summer		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered				

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**Table H-2.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Bastrop County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina hylophaga hylophaga</i>	sandy areas in live oak mottes, grassy areas with a Loblolly pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) overstory, and grassy areas near Post oak (<i>Quercus stellata</i>) stands; burrows extensively under leaf litter, logs, and into soil, but ground cover is not required; needs soft damp soils for ease of burrowing		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Houston Toad	<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>	endemic; species sandy substrate, water in pools, ephemeral pools, stock tanks; breeds in spring especially after rains; burrows in soil when inactive; breeds February-June; associated with soils of the Sparta, Carrizo, Goliad, Queen City, Recklaw, Weches, and Willis geologic formations	LE	E
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

Table H-2 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-3.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Bexar County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
A Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine exilis</i>	small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in northern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
A Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>	small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in northern and western Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Big red sage	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>	endemic; moist to seasonally wet clay or silt soils in creekbeds and seepage slopes of limestone canyons; flowering June-October		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA/NL	T
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Black-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Bracted twistflower	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	endemic; shallow clay soils over limestone, mostly on rocky slopes, in openings in juniper-oak woodlands; flowering April-May		
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver (=Veni's Cave Spider)	<i>Cicurina venii</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in western Bexar County and eastern Medina County	LE	
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		

Table H-3 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman (=Robber Baron Cave Harvestman)	<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>	small, eyeless harvestman; karst features in north-central Bexar County		
Comal Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea tridentifera</i>	endemic; semi-troglobitic; found in springs and waters of caves in Bexar and Comal counties		T
Correll's false dragon-head	<i>Physostegia correllii</i>	wet soils including roadside ditches and irrigation channels; flowering June-July		
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver (=Vesper Cave Spider)	<i>Cicurina vespera</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider (=Government Canyon Cave Spider)	<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Helotes Mold Beetle	<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>	small, eyeless mold beetle; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Madla Cave Meshweaver (=Madla's Cave Spider)	<i>Cicurina madla</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
Manfreda Giant-skipper	<i>Stallingsia maculosus</i>	most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk		

Table H-3 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Mimic Cavesnail	<i>Phreatodrobia imitata</i>	subaquatic; only known from two wells penetrating the Edwards Aquifer		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Park's jointweed	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>	endemic; deep loose sands of Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering spring-summer		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver (=Robber Baron Cave Spider)	<i>Cicurina baronia</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north-central Bexar County	LE	
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Salamander	<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>	endemic; troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; restricted to Helotes and Leon Creek drainages in Bexar County		
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Toothless Blindcat	<i>Trogloglanis pattersoni</i>	troglobitic, blind catfish endemic to the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer		T
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Widemouth Blindcat	<i>Satan eurystomus</i>	troglobitic, blind catfish endemic to the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer		T

Table H-3 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
<p>Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status</p>				
<p>Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.</p>				

Table H-4.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Caldwell County, Texas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Blue Sucker	<i>Cyprinostomus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T

Table H-4 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-5.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Calhoun County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts on islands and spoil banks	LE	E
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	non-breeding: grasslands, pastures, plowed fields, and less frequently, marshes and mudflats	LE	E
Gulf Saltmarsh Snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>	saline flats, coastal bays, & brackish river mouths		
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Gulf and bay system	LT	T
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus jaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; 6 month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Gulf and bay system	LT	T
Louisiana Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	within historical range in eastern Texas; inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, or under brush piles	LT	T
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: short-grass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		

Table H-5 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Opossum Pipefish	<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>	brooding adults found in fresh or low salinity waters and young move or are carried into more saline waters after birth		T
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats	LT	T
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	(extirpated) – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear		T
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast beaches and bayside mud or salt flats		
Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	predominately "on the wing"; does not dive, but snatches small fish and squid with bill as it flies or hovers over water; breeding April-July		T
Southern Yellow Bat	<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	associated with trees, such as palm trees (<i>Sabal mexicana</i>) in Brownsville, which provide them with daytime roosts; insectivorous; breeding in late winter		T
Texas Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin littoralis</i>	coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive; may venture into lowlands at high tide		
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Scarlet Snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea linei</i>	mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September		T
Threeflower broomweed	<i>Thurovia triflora</i>	endemic; black clay soils of remnant grasslands, also tidal flats; flowering July-November		
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-6.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Comal County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Bracted twistflower	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	endemic; shallow clay soils over limestone, mostly on rocky slopes, in openings in juniper-oak woodlands; flowering April-May		
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Canyon mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus ernestii</i>	solution-pitted outcrops of Cretaceous limestone on caprock along mesic canyons, usually in shade of mixed evergreen-deciduous canyon woodland; flowering April-May, fruit maturing in September		
Cascade Caverns Salamander	<i>Eurycea latitans</i>	endemic; subaquatic; springs and caves in Comal, Kendall, and Kerr counties;		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carpools, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Comal Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea tridentifera</i>	endemic; semi-troglobitic; found in springs and waters of caves in Bexar and Comal counties		T
Comal Springs Diving Beetle	<i>Comaldessus stygius</i>	known only from the outflows at Comal Springs; aquatic; diving beetles generally inhabit the water column		
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle	<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>	dryopids usually cling to objects in a stream; dryopids are sometimes found crawling on stream bottoms or along shores; adults may leave the stream and fly about, especially at night; most dryopid larvae are vermiform and live in soil or decaying wood	LE	
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle	<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>	Comal and San Marcos Springs	LE	
Comal Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 8</i>	endemic; Comal Springs		
Edwards Aquifer Diving Beetle	<i>Haideoporus texanus</i>	habitat poorly known; known from an artesian well in Hays County		
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		

Table H-6 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Hill Country wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>	shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone, in grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands, mostly on rolling uplands; flowering April-May; fruit persisting until midsummer		
Horseshoe Liptooth	<i>Daedalochila hippocrepis</i>	terrestrial snail known only from the steep, wooded hillsides of Landa Park in New Braunfels		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Peck's Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus pecki</i>	small, aquatic crustacean; lives underground in the Edwards Aquifer; collected at Comal and Hueco springs	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus texensis</i>	endemic; limestone cliffs and boulders in mesic stream bottoms and canyons, usually in shade of mostly deciduous sloped forest; flowering April-May		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain county, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-7.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Dewitt County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	this county within historic range; endemic; open prairies of mostly thick grass 1 to 3 feet tall; from near sea level to 200 feet along coastal plain on upper two-thirds of Texas coast; males form communal display flocks on booming grounds during late winter-early spring; breed February-July	LE	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carpools, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		

Table H-7 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated– formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Texas Asaphomyian Tabanid Fly	<i>Asaphomyia texanus</i>	globally historic; adults of tabanid spp. Found near slow-moving water; eggs laid in masses on leaves or other objects near or over water; larvae are aquatic and predaceous; females of tabanid spp. Bite, while males chiefly feed on pollen and nectar; using sight, carbon dioxide, and odor for selection, tabanid spp. Lie in wait in shady areas under bushes and trees for a host to happen by		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-8.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Dimmit County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Audubon's Oriole	<i>Icterus graduacauda audubonii</i>	scrub, mesquite; nests in dense trees, or thickets, usually along water courses		
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, but gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Carrizo Springs Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys streckeri</i>	underground burrows of deep, sandy soils; feed mostly on vegetation; reproductive data not well known, but likely breed year round, with no more than two litters per year		
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Dimmit sunflower	<i>Helianthus praecox ssp. hirtus</i>	well-drained sandy soils in open shrublands; flowering late summer-fall		
Ghost-faced Bat	<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	colonially roosts in caves, crevices, abandoned mines, and buildings; insectivorous; breeds late winter-early spring; single offspring born per year		
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus (extirpated)</i>	formerly known throughout the western two-thirds of the state in forests, brushlands, or grasslands	LE	E
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E

Table H-8 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Keelless Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mexican mud-plantain	<i>Heteranthera mexicana</i>	aquatic; ditches and ponds; flowering June-August		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Reticulate Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite		T
Sennett's Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus sennetti</i>	often builds nests in and of Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia unioides</i>); feeds on invertebrates, fruit, and nectar; breeds March-August		
South Texas Siren – large form	<i>Siren sp. 1</i>	wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June		T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows and man-made structures, such as culverts		
White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>	woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons; most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade		T
Yuma Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	desert regions; most commonly found in lowland habitats near open water, where forages; roosts in caves, abandoned mine tunnels, and buildings; single offspring born May-early July		
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-9.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Frio County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Frio Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis bakeri</i>	associated with nearly level Atco soil, which is well-drained and consists of sandy surface layers with loam extending to as deep as two meters		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

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Table H-9 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Reticulate Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite		T
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-10.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Goliad County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	this county within historic range; endemic; open prairies of mostly thick grass 1 to 3 feet tall; from near sea level to 200 feet along coastal plain on upper two-thirds of Texas coast; males form communal display flocks on booming grounds during late winter-early spring; breed February-July	LE	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Black-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Corkwood	<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	small, sparingly-branched, dioecious, deciduous shrub or small tree; forms thickets of stick-like erect stems, the diameter of each at base rarely to 12 or 13 cm; found in narrow zone between brackish marsh and contiguous coastal pine-hardwood; brackish or freshwater swamps or thickets; flowers in spring		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		

Table H-10 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Runyon's water willow	<i>Justicia runyonii</i>	calcareous silt loam, silty clay, or clay in openings in subtropical woodlands on active or former floodplains; flowering (July-) September-November		
Sheep Frog	<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas		T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Asaphomyian Tabanid Fly	<i>Asaphomyia texanus</i>	globally historic; adults of tabanid spp. Found near slow-moving water; eggs laid in masses on leaves or other objects near or over water; larvae are aquatic and predaceous; females of tabanid spp. Bite, while males chiefly feed on pollen and nectar; using sight, carbon dioxide, and odor for selection, tabanid spp. Lie in wait in shady areas under bushes and trees for a host to happen by		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Welder machaeranthera	<i>Psilactis heterocarpa</i>	endemic; grasslands and adjacent scrub flats on clay; flowering October-November		
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-11.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Gonzales County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Blue Sucker	<i>Cytleptus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Palmetto Pill Snail	<i>Euchemotrema leai cheatumi</i>	terrestrial snail with only one known population, from moist palmetto woodlands of Palmetto State Park; ¼ – 3/8 inches long; distinguishable by a small ridge seen in the opening of the shell		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

Table H-11 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-12.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Guadalupe County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Big red sage	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>	endemic; moist to seasonally wet clay or silt soils in creekbeds and seepage slopes of limestone canyons; flowering June-October		
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Park's jointweed	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>	endemic; deep loose sands of Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering spring-summer		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

Table H-12 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated: formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-13.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Hays County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Balcones Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus balconis</i>	A small subterranean amphipod. Found in cave pools		
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Blanco Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea robusta</i>	troglobitic; water-filled subterranean caverns of the Edwards Aquifer; may inhabit deep levels of the Balcones aquifer to the north and east of the Blanco River		T
Blanco River Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea pterophila</i>	subaquatic; springs and caves in the Blanco River drainage in Blanco, Hays, and Kendall counties		
Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Canyon mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus ernestii</i>	solution-pitted outcrops of Cretaceous limestone on caprock along mesic canyons, usually in shade of mixed evergreen-deciduous canyon woodland; flowering April-May, fruit maturing in September		
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Comal Springs Diving Beetle	<i>Comaldessus stygius</i>	known only from the outflows at Comal Springs; aquatic; diving beetles generally inhabit the water column		

Table H-13 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle	<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>	dryopids usually cling to objects in a stream; dryopids are sometimes found crawling on stream bottoms or along shores; adults may leave the stream and fly about, especially at night; most dryopid larvae are vermiform and live in soil or decaying wood		
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle	<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>	Comal and San Marcos Springs	LE	
Edwards Aquifer Diving Beetle	<i>Haideoporus texanus</i>	habitat poorly known; known from an artesian well in Hays County		
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		
Ezell's Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus flagellatus</i>	known only from artesian wells		
Flint's Net-spinning Caddisfly	<i>Cheumatopsyche flinti</i>	very poorly known species with habitat description limited to "a spring"		
Fountain Darter	<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>	known only from the San Marcos and Comal rivers; springs and spring-fed streams in dense beds of aquatic plants growing close to bottom, which is normally mucky; feeding mostly diurnal; spawns year-round with August and late winter to early spring peaks	LE	E
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Hill Country wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>	shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone, in grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands, mostly on rolling uplands; flowering April-May; fruit persisting until midsummer		
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		

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Table H-13 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
San Marcos Gambusia	<i>Gambusia georgei</i>	extinct:endemc; formerly known from upper San Marcos River; restricted to shallow, quiet, mud-bottomed shoreline areas without dense vegetation in thermally constant main channel	LE	E
San Marcos Saddle-case Caddisfly	<i>Protoptila arca</i>	known from an artesian well in Hays County; locally very abundant; swift, well-oxygenated warm water about 1-2 m deep; larvae and pupal cases abundant on rocks		
San Marcos Salamander	<i>Eurycea nana</i>	headwaters of the San Marcos River downstream to ca. ½ mile past IH-35; water over gravelly substrate characterized by dense mats of algae (Lyng bya) and aquatic moss (<i>Leptodictym riparium</i>), and water temperatures of 21-22 O C; diet includes amphipods, midge larve, and aquatic snails	LT	T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea rathbuni</i>	troglobitic; water-filled subterranean caverns along a six mile stretch of the San Marcos Spring Fault, in the vicinity of San Marcos; eats small invertebrates, including snails, copepods, amphipods, and shrimp		
Texas Cave Shrimp	<i>Palaemonetes antrorum</i>	subterranean sluggish streams and pools		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas wild-rice	<i>Zizania texana</i>	perennial, emergent, aquatic grass known only from the upper 2.5 km of the San Marcos River in Hays County	LE	E
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Warnock's coral-root	<i>Hexalectris warnockii</i>	leaf litter and humus in oak-juniper woodlands in mountain canyons in the Trans Pecos but at lower elevations to the east, often on narrow terraces along creekbeds		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E

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Table H-13 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-14.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Karnes County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Manfreda Giant-skipper	<i>Stallingsia maculosus</i>	most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

Table H-14 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated: formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Sheep Frog	<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas		T
South Texas Siren – large form	<i>Siren sp. 1</i>	wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June		T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Welder machaeranthera	<i>Psilactis heterocarpa</i>	endemic; grasslands and adjacent scrub flats on clay; flowering October-November		
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-15.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Kendall County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Basin bellflower	<i>Campanula reverchonii</i>	endemic; dry gravels and very shallow sandy soils derived from Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks, on open slopes and rock outcrops; flowering May-July, Sept.-Oct.		
Big red sage	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>	endemic; moist to seasonally wet clay or silt soils in creekbeds and seepage slopes of limestone canyons; flowering June-October		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Blanco River Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea pterophila</i>	subaquatic; springs and caves in the Blanco River drainage in Blanco, Hays, and Kendall counties		
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Canyon mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus ernestii</i>	endemic; solution-pitted outcrops of Cretaceous limestone in mesic canyons, usually in shade of mostly deciduous slope forest; flowering April-May		
Cascade Caverns Salamander	<i>Eurycea latitans</i>	endemic; subaquatic; springs and caves in Comal, Kendall, and Kerr counties		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Comal Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea tridentifera</i>	endemic; semi-troglobitic; found in springs and waters of caves in Bexar and Comal counties		T
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout the western two-thirds of the state in forests, brushlands, or grasslands	LE	E
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		

Table H-15 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Guadalupe Darter	<i>Percina sciera apristis</i>	spawns January to June; typically over gravel or gravel and sand raceways of medium streams and rivers, and pools; feeds mainly on larval insects in riffles		
Headwater Catfish	<i>Ictalurus lupus</i>	springs, and sandy and rocky riffles, runs, and pools of clear creeks and small rivers; originally distributed throughout streams of the Edwards Plateau and the Rio Grande basin; currently limited to Rio Grande drainage, including the Pecos River system		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Hill Country wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>	shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone, in grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands, mostly on rolling uplands; flowering April-May; fruit persisting until midsummer		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Long-legged Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus longipes</i>	subaquatic crustacean; subterranean obligate; found in subterranean streams		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; non-breeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated: formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus texensis</i>	endemic; limestone cliffs and boulders in mesic stream bottoms and canyons, usually in shade of mostly deciduous sloped forest; flowering April-May		
Texas Salamander	<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>	endemic; troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; restricted to Helotes and Leon Creek drainages in Bexar County		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
<p>Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status</p> <p>Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.</p>				

**Table H-16.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
LaSalle County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Audubon's Oriole	<i>Icterus graduacauda audubonii</i>	scrub, mesquite; nests in dense trees, or thickets, usually along water courses		
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, but gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Black-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	riparian trees, brush, palm, and mesquite thickets; during day also roosts in small caves and recesses on slopes of low hills; breeding April to June		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Ghost-faced Bat	<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	colonially roosts in caves, crevices, abandoned mines, and buildings; insectivorous; breeds late winter-early spring; single offspring born per year		
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout the western two-thirds of the state in forests, brushlands, or grasslands	LE	E
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	thornbrush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		

Table H-16 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Kleberg saltbush	<i>Atriplex klebergorum</i>	endemic; sandy to clayey loams, usually saline; often with other halophytes; maturation usually occurs in fall but may vary with rainfall		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Reticulate Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite		T
Sennett's Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus sennetti</i>	often builds nests in and of Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia unioides</i>); feeds on invertebrates, fruit, and nectar; breeds March-August		
Sheep Frog	<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas		T
Silvery wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia argyraea</i>	among shortgrass on whitish clay soils in shrub-invaded grasslands, particularly over the Yegua Formation; flowering April-June; fruiting until fall		
South Texas Siren – large form	<i>Siren sp. 1</i>	wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June		T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; open brush with grass understory preferred; uses shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus or underground burrow or hides under surface cover		T
Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows and man-made structures, such as culverts		
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-17.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Lee County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Branched gayfeather	<i>Liatris cymosa</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carpports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Houston Toad	<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>	endemic; species sandy substrate, water in pools, ephemeral pools, stock tanks; breeds in spring especially after rains; burrows in soil when inactive; breeds February-June; associated with soils of the Sparta, Carrizo, Goliad, Queen City, Recklaw, Weches, and Willis geologic formations	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	(extirpated) – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E

Table H-17 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-18.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Medina County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
A Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine exilis</i>	small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in northern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
A Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>	small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in northern and western Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA/NL	T
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Bracted twistflower	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	endemic; shallow clay soils over limestone, mostly on rocky slopes, in openings in juniper-oak woodlands; flowering April-May		
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina venii</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in western Bexar County and eastern Medina County		LE
Edwards Plateau Shiner	<i>Cyprinella lepida</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain county, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; troglitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		
Frio Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis bakeri</i>	associated with nearly level Atco soil, which is well-drained and consists of sandy surface layers with loam extending to as deep as two meters		
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina vesper</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County		LE
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider	<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County		LE
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Helotes Mold Beetle	<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>	small, eyeless mold beetle; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County	LE	

Table H-18 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Madra Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina madra</i>	small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in northern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County		LE
Manfreda Giant-skipper	<i>Stallingsia maculosus</i>	most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Nueces Roundnose Minnow	<i>Dionda serena</i>	Edwards Plateau portion of Nueces basin, mainstream and tributaries of Nueces, Frio and Sabinal rivers		
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus texensis</i>	endemic; limestone cliffs and boulders in mesic stream bottoms and canyons, usually in shade of mostly deciduous sloped forest; flowering April-May		
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Valdina Farms Sinkhole Salamander	<i>Eurycea troglodytes complex</i>	isolated, intermittent pools of a subterranean stream; sinkhole located in Medina County		
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-19.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Milam County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Blue Sucker	<i>Cytleptus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carpools, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Houston Toad	<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>	endemic; species sandy substrate, water in pools, ephemeral pools, stock tanks; breeds in spring especially after rains; burrows in soil when inactive; breeds February-June; associated with soils of the Sparta, Carrizo, Goliad, Queen City, Recklaw, Weches, and Willis geologic formations	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Navasota ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes parksii</i>	endemic; margins of and openings within post oak woodlands in sandy loams along intermittent tributaries of rivers; flowering late October-early November	LE	E
Parks' jointweed	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>	endemic; deep loose sands of Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering spring-summer		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	(extirpated) – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E

Table H-19 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Sharpnose Shiner	<i>Notropis oxyrhynchus</i>	endemic to Brazos River drainage; also, apparently introduced into adjacent Colorado River drainage; large turbid river, with bottom a combination of sand, gravel, and clay-mud	C1	
Smalleye Shiner	<i>Notropis buccula</i>	endemic to upper Brazos River system and its tributaries; apparently introduced into adjacent Colorado River drainage; medium to large prairie streams with sandy substrate and turbid to clear warm water; presumably eats small aquatic invertebrates	C1	
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E, T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-20.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Refugio County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	this county within historic range; endemic; open prairies of mostly thick grass 1 to 3 feet tall; from near sea level to 200 feet along coastal plain on upper two-thirds of Texas coast; males form communal display flocks on booming grounds during late winter-early spring; breed February-July	LE	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Black lace cactus	<i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i> var. <i>albertii</i>	grasslands, thorn shrublands, mesquite woodlands on sandy, possibly somewhat saline soils on coastal prairie; possibly more frequent in natural open areas sparsely covered with low brush; sometimes at the ecotone between this upland type and lower areas dominated by halophytic grasses and forbs; flowering April-June	LE	E
Black Spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts on islands and spoil banks	LE	E
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Coastal gay-feather	<i>Liatris bracteata</i>	endemic; black clay soils of prairie remnants; flowering in fall		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		

Table H-20 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Gulf Saltmarsh Snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>	saline flats, coastal bays, & brackish river mouths		
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Gulf and bay system	LT	T
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	thornbrush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Gulf and bay system	LE	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Gulf and bay system	LT	T
Louisiana Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	within historical range in eastern Texas; inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, or under brush piles	LT	T
Mexican Treefrog	<i>Smilisca baudinii</i>	subtropical region of extreme southern Texas; breeds May-October coinciding with rainfall, eggs laid in temporary rain pools		T
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Opossum Pipefish	<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>	brooding adults found in fresh or low salinity waters and young move or are carried into more saline waters after birth		T
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats	LT	T
Plains gumweed	<i>Grindelia oolepis</i>	endemic; prairies and grasslands on black clay soils of the Gulf Coastal Bend; may occur along railroad rights-of-way and in urban areas; flowering May-December		

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Table H-20 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear		T
Scarlet Snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>	mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September		T
Sennett's Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus sennetti</i>	often builds nests in and of Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia usnioides</i>); feeds on invertebrates, fruit, and nectar; breeds March-August		
Sheep Frog	<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas		T
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast beaches and bayside mud or salt flats		
Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	predominately "on the wing"; does not dive, but snatches small fish and squid with bill as it flies or hovers over water; breeding April-July		T
South Texas Siren – large form	<i>Siren sp. 1</i>	wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June		T
Southern Yellow Bat	<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	associated with trees, such as palm trees (<i>Sabal mexicana</i>) in Brownsville, which provide them with daytime roosts; insectivorous; breeding in late winter		T
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Texas Botteri's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila botterii texana</i>	coastal lowlands & prairies; brush or open grassy land; nests on or near ground, in tall grass or at base of tuft of grass		T
Texas Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin littoralis</i>	coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive; may venture into lowlands at high tide		
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T

Table H-20 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Tharp's rhododon	<i>Rhododon angulatus</i>	deep, sandy soils among and upon stabilized dunes; found in fairly open areas with sparse vegetation		
Threeflower broomweed	<i>Thurovia triflora</i>	endemic; black clay soils of remnant grasslands, also tidal flats; flowering July-November		
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Welder machaeranthera	<i>Psilactis heterocarpa</i>	endemic; grasslands and adjacent scrub flats on clay; flowering October-November		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

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**Table H-21.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Uvalde County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, but gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA/NL	T
Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>	oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous & broad-leaved shrubs & trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, & required structure; nests mid April-late summer	LE	E
Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	usually inhabits channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually consists of exposed bedrock, perhaps in combination with hard clay, sand, and gravel; adults winter in deep pools and move upstream in spring to spawn on riffles		T
Bracted twistflower	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	endemic; shallow clay soils over limestone, mostly on rocky slopes, in openings in juniper-oak woodlands; flowering April-May		
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Edwards Plateau Shiner	<i>Cyprinella lepida</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain county, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; troglitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; Edwards Plateau, from near Austin to Val Verde County		
Flint's Net-spinning Caddisfly	<i>Cheumatopsyche flinti</i>	very poorly known species with habitat description limited to "a spring"		

Table H-21 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Frio Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis bakeri</i>	associated with nearly level Atco soil, which is well-drained and consists of sandy surface layers with loam extending to as deep as two meters		
Ghost-faced Bat	<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	colonially roosts in caves, crevices, abandoned mines, and buildings; insectivorous; breeds late winter-early spring; single offspring born per year		
Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees & shrubs; nests late March-early summer	LE	E
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout the western two-thirds of the state in forests, brushlands, or grasslands	LE	E
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Headwater Catfish	<i>Ictalurus lupus</i>	springs, and sandy and rocky riffles, runs, and pools of clear creeks and small rivers; originally distributed throughout streams of the Edwards Plateau and the Rio Grande basin; currently limited to Rio Grande drainage, including the Pecos River system		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Hill country wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>	shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone, in grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands, mostly on rolling uplands; flowering April-May; fruit persisting until midsummer		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; inland lake beaches; also known to nest on man-made structures (wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mexican Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus cucullatus</i>	scrub, mesquite; nests in dense trees, or thickets, usually along water courses		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Nueces River Shiner	<i>Cyprinella sp. 2</i>	Edwards Plateau portion of Nueces basin; Clear, cool, spring-fed headwater creeks		

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Table H-21 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Nueces Roundnose Minnow	<i>Dionda serena</i>	Edwards Plateau portion of Nueces basin, mainstream and tributaries of Nueces, Frio and Sabinal rivers		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	extirpated – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Reticulate Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite		T
Sabinal prairie-clover	<i>Dalea sabinalis</i>	information sketchy, but probably in rocky soils or on limestone outcrops in sparse grassland openings in juniper-oak woodlands		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		
Springrun whitehead	<i>Trichocoronis rivularis</i>	known only from two locations; aquatic; abandoned river channel fed by a strong perennial stream, rooted in fine-textured sediments, in slowly flowing water up to ca. 1 foot (0.3-0.4 m) in depth but appeared to be absent from deeper water, most of the channel was shaded for most of the day; also found in water 1.5 – 3 feet (0.5-1 m) deep, rooted in a muck bottom		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas grease bush	<i>Glossopetalon texense</i>	dry limestone ledges and chalk bluffs; flowering in fall		
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas largeseed bittercress	<i>Cardamine macrocarpa var. texana</i>	seasonally (vernally) moist loamy soils in pine-oak woodlands, at high elevations in the Chisos Mountains but at moderate elevations in pinyon-oak juniper woodlands in Kinney and Uvalde counties; flowering in early spring and withering by beginning of summer; it is unknown whether this species, like many other annual crucifers, blooms occasionally in early winter (December)		
Texas mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus texensis</i>	endemic; limestone cliffs and boulders in mesic stream bottoms and canyons, usually in shade of mostly deciduous sloped forest; flowering April-May		
Texas snowbells	<i>Styrax platanifolius ssp. Texanus</i>	limestone bluffs, boulder slopes, and cliff faces, usually along perennial streams in canyon bottoms, in full sun or in partial shade of diverse evergreen-deciduous woodlands; flowering April-May	LE	E

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Table H-21 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Tobusch fishhook cactus	<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> var. <i>tobuschii</i>	endemic; very shallow gravelly soil in shortgrass grasslands among live oak-juniper woodlands on limestone uplands; occasionally in gravels along creek bottoms; flowering (January) February-March (April)	LE	E
Valdina Farms Sinkhole Salamander	<i>Eurycea troglodytes complex</i>	isolated, intermittent pools of a subterranean stream; sinkhole located in Medina County		
White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>	woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons; most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade		T
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Yuma Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	desert regions; most commonly found in lowland habitats near open water, where forages; roosts in caves, abandoned mine tunnels, and buildings; single offspring born May-early July		
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

**Table H-22.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Victoria County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	most aquatic habitats with access to ocean; spawns January-February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries		
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	this county within historic range; endemic; open prairies of mostly thick grass 1 to 3 feet tall; from near sea level to 200 feet along coastal plain on upper two-thirds of Texas coast; males form communal display flocks during late winter-early spring; booming grounds important; breeding Feb.-July	LE	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	found primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds	LT-PDL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Black Spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River		T
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts on islands and spoil banks	LE	E
Cagle's Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	endemic; Guadalupe River System; short stretches of shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nest on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of water's edge	C1	T
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	nonbreeding: grasslands, pastures, plowed fields, and less frequently, marshes and mudflats	LE	E
Gulf Saltmarsh Snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>	saline flats, coastal bays, & brackish river mouths		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Louisiana Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	within historical range in eastern Texas; inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, or under brush piles	LT	T

Table H-22 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	(extirpated) – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear		T
Texas Asaphomyian Tabanid Fly	<i>Asaphomyia texanus</i>	globally historic; adults of tabanid spp. Found near slow-moving water; eggs laid in masses on leaves or other objects near or over water; larvae are aquatic and predaceous; females of tabanid spp. Bite, while males chiefly feed on pollen and nectar; using sight, carbon dioxide, and odor for selection, tabanid spp. Lie in wait in shady areas under bushes and trees for a host to happen by		
Texas Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin littoralis</i>	coastal marshes, tidal flats, coves, estuaries, and lagoons behind barrier beaches; brackish and salt water; burrows into mud when inactive; may venture into lowlands at high tide		
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Timber/Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T
Welder machaeranthera	<i>Psilactis heterocarpa</i>	endemic; grasslands and adjacent scrub flats on clay; flowering October-November		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May		T
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
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**Table H-23.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Wilson County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Big red sage	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>	endemic; moist to seasonally wet clay or silt soils in creekbeds and seepage slopes of limestone canyons; flowering June-October		
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	endemic; deep sands derived from Queen City and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-May		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking; likely to occur, but few records within this county		
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Manfreda Giant-skipper	<i>Stallingsia maculosus</i>	most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Park's jointweed	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>	endemic; deep loose sands of Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering spring-summer		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic in habitat; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		

Table H-23 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species	LE	E
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

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**Table H-24.
Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species of
Zavala County, Texas**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	DL	T
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	within historical range of Louisiana Black Bear in eastern Texas, Black Bear is federally listed threatened and inhabits bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of undeveloped forested areas; in remainder of Texas, Black Bear is not federally listed and inhabits desert lowlands and high elevation forests and woodlands; dens in tree hollows, rock piles, cliff overhangs, caves, or under brush piles	T/SA;NL	T
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	roosts colonially in caves, rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum caves of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Frio Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis bakeri</i>	associated with nearly level Atco soil, which is well-drained and consists of sandy surface layers with loam extending to as deep as two meters		
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	introduced in Nueces River system; endemic to perennial streams of the Edwards Plateau region		
Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Keeled Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)		
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous		
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Reticulate Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite		T
Sandhill woollywhite	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	endemic; open areas in deep sands derived from Carrizo and similar Eocene formations, including disturbed areas; flowering late spring-fall		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and Adjacent Mexico; oak-juniper woodlands & mesquite-prickly pear associations; eggs laid underground; eats small invertebrates		

Table H-24 (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference	Federal Status	State Status
Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August		T
Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November		T
Yuma Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	desert regions; most commonly found in lowland habitats near open water, where forages; roosts in caves, abandoned mine tunnels, and buildings; single offspring born May-early July		
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions		T
Status Key: LE, LT-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened, PE, PT-Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened, E/SA, T/SA-Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance, C1-Federal Candidate for Listing, E,T-State Listed Endangered/Threatened, "blank"-Rare, but with no regulatory listing status				
Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.				

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