

*LCRWPG ADOPTED PLAN*

**APPENDIX 1A**

***THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES IN THE LOWER  
COLORADO REGIONAL WATER PLANNING AREA  
(Texas Parks and Wildlife Department – Annotated County Lists of Rare  
Species)***

**KEY: COUNTY THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES**

LE,LT	Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened
PE,PT	Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened
E/SA,T/SA	Federally Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance
C1	Federal Candidate, Category 1; information supports proposing to list as endangered/threatened
DL,PDL	Federally Delisted/Proposed Delisted
E,T	State 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.*

*Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Special Species Lists and Annotated County Lists of Rare Species (current as of March 2000)*

TABLE 1A-1: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BASTROP COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
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
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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
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>	shortgrass plains and plowed fields (bare, dirt fields); primarily insectivorous; winter resident in this area	PT	
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
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
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in man-made structures or in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; usually roosts in clusters that may number in the thousands; hibernates in caves during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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		
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

TABLE 1A-2: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BLANCO COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
Blanco River Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea pterophila</i>	subaquatic; springs and caves in the Blanco River drainage in Blanco, Hays, and Kendall counties		
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; springs and waters of some caves of this region		
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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-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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
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		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; known from headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in man-made structures or in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters that may number in thousands; hibernates in caves during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Llano Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis texensis</i>	found in deep, brown loamy sands or gravelly sandy loams and is isolated from other species of pocket gophers by intervening shallow stony to gravelly clayey soils		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	central & southern Texas and adjacent Mexico; moderately open prairie-brushland; fairly flat areas free of vegetation or other obstructions, including disturbed areas; eats small invertebrates; eggs laid underground		
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		
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
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		
Granite spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia pedicellata</i>	endemic; rocky soils in the Edwards Plateau; flowering March-June (July?)		
Hill country wild-mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphanoides</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		

TABLE 1A-3: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BURNET COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***ARACHNIDS***</b>				
Bee Creek Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella reddelli</i>		LE	
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	LE	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine Falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	E/SA	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	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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>		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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	LE	E
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>		LE	E
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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		
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Basin bellflower	<i>Campanula reverchon</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, September-October		
Rock Quillwort	<i>Isoeteslithophila</i>			
Granite spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia pedicellata</i>	endemic; rocky soils in the Edwards Plateau; flowering March-June (July?)		
Edwards Plateau Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella texana</i>			

TABLE 1A-4: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF COLORADO COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
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
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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 one to three 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 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
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>	shortgrass plains and plowed fields (bare, dirt fields); primarily insectivorous; winter resident in this area	PT	
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 on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***INSECTS***</b>				
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		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
Smooth Green Snake	<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>	Gulf Coastal Plain; mesic coastal shortgrass prairie vegetation; prefers dense vegetation		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		
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

**TABLE 1A-5: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FAYETTE COUNTY**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	potential migrant; nests in west Texas	LE	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	due to similar field characteristics, treat all Peregrine Falcons as federal listed Endangered; potential migrant	E/SA	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	T
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>		LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Houston Meadow Sue	<i>Thalictrum texanum</i>			
Navasota Ladies' Tresses	<i>Spiranthes parksii</i>		LE	E

TABLE 1A-6: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF GILLESPIE COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; springs and waters of some caves of this region		
Pedernales River Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 6</i>	endemic; known only from springs		
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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-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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>		LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Llano Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis texensis</i>	found in deep, brown loamy sands or gravelly sandy loams and is isolated from other species of pocket gophers by intervening shallow stony to gravelly clayey soils		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Big Red Sage	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>			
Edwards Plateau Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella texana</i>			
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		
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		

TABLE 1A-7: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF HAYS COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
Blanco Blind Salamander	<i>Eurycea robusta</i>	troglobitic; water-filled subterranean caverns; 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		
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; springs and waters of some caves of this region		
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 ( <i>Lyng bya</i> ) and aquatic moss ( <i>Leptodictym riparium</i> ), and water temperatures of 21-22 <sup>o</sup> C; diet includes amphipods, midge larve, and aquatic snails	LT	T
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	LE	E
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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-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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
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		
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***CRUSTACEANS***</b>				
Texas Cave Shrimp	<i>Palaemonetes antrorum</i>	subterranean sluggish streams and pools		
Ezell's Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus flagellatus</i>	known only from artesian wells		
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Blue Sucker	<i>Cypleptus 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
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
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
San Marcos Gambusia	<i>Gambusia georgei</i>	(extirpated) – endemic; 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
<b>***INSECTS***</b>				
Comal Springs Dryopid	<i>Stygoparnus</i>	dryopids usually cling to objects in a stream; dryopids are sometimes found crawling on	LE	
Comal Springs Riffle	<i>Heterelmis</i>	Comal and San Marcos Springs	LE	
Edwards Aquifer	<i>Haideoporus texanus</i>	habitat poorly known; known from an artesian well in Hays County		
Flint's Net-spinning	<i>Cheumatopsyche</i>	very poorly known species with habitat description limited to "a spring"		
San Marcos Saddle-case Caddisfly	<i>Proptila 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		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		

TABLE 1A-8: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF LLANO COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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	T
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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
Interior Least Tern			LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	LE	E
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>			
Llano Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis texensis</i>	found in deep, brown loamy sands or gravelly sandy loams and is isolated from other species of pocket gophers by intervening shallow stony to gravelly clayey soils		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis Rufus</i>			
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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		
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Basin bellflower	<i>Campanula reverchon</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, September-October		
Edward Plateau Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella texana</i>			
Elmendorf's Onion	<i>Allium elmendorfi</i>			

TABLE 1A-10: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF MILLS COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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-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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarumathalassos</i>		LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
Concho Water Snake	<i>Nerodia paucimaculata</i>		LT	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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Hill Country Wild-Mercury	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>			

TABLE 1A-9: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF MATAGORDA COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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	T
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>		LE	E
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>		LE	E
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		E/SA	
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodius</i>		LT	T
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>			T
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>			T
Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>			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 on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>		T/SA	T
Ocelot	<i>Felis pardalis</i>		LE	E
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>		LE	E
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>		LE	E
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		LE	E
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		LT	T
Gulf Saltmarsh Snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>			
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>		LE	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		LE	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>		LT	T
Scarlet Snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>			T
Smooth Green Snake	<i>Liophorophis vernalis</i>	Gulf Coastal Plain; mesic coastal shortgrass prairie vegetation; prefers dense vegetation		T
Texas Diamond-back Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin littoralis</i>			
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		
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>			T
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Coastal Gay-Feather	<i>Liatris bracteata</i>			

TABLE 1A-12: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF TRAVIS COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
Barton Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea sosorum</i>	dependent upon water flow from the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer; only known from the outlets of Barton Springs; spring dweller, but ranges into subterranean water-filled caverns; found under rocks, in gravel, or among aquatic vascular plants & algae, as available; feeds primarily on amphipods	LE	E
Edwards Plateau Spring Salamanders	<i>Eurycea sp. 7</i>	endemic; springs and waters of some caves of this region		
Jollyville Plateau Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 1</i>	known from springs and waters of some caves of Travis and Williamson counties north of the Colorado River		
Pedernales River Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 6</i>	endemic; known only from springs		
<b>***ARACHNIDS***</b>				
A Cave Spider	<i>Cicurina cueva</i>	very small, cave-adapted spider		
Bandit Cave Spider	<i>Cicurina bandida</i>	very small, cave-adapted spider		
Bee Creek Cave	<i>Texella reddelli</i>	small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson	LE	
Bone Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella reyesi</i>	small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson	LE	
Tooth Cave	<i>Tartarocreagris</i>	small, cave-adapted pseudoscorpion known from small limestone caves of the Edwards	LE	
Tooth Cave Spider	<i>Neoleptoneta</i>	very small, cave-adapted, sedentary spider	LE	
Warton's Cave Spider	<i>Cicurina wartoni</i>	very small, cave-adapted spider	C1	
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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
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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
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>	shortgrass plains and plowed fields (bare, dirt fields); primarily insectivorous; winter resident in this area	PT	
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	LE	E
<b>***CRUSTACEANS***</b>				
An Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus russelli</i>	subterranean waters, usually in caves & limestone aquifers; resident of numerous caves in ca. 10 counties of the Edwards Plateau		
Bifurcated Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus bifurcatus</i>	found in cave pools		
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
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		
<b>***INSECTS***</b>				
Kretschmarr Cave	<i>Texamauropis</i>	small, cave-adapted beetle found under rocks buried in silt; small, Edwards Limestone caves in	LE	
Tooth Cave Blind Rove	<i>Cylindropsis sp. 1</i>	one specimen collected from Tooth Cave; only known North American collection of this genus		
Tooth Cave Ground	<i>Rhadine persephone</i>	resident, small, cave-adapted beetle found in small Edwards Limestone caves in Travis and	LE	
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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 1A-11: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF SAN SABA COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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
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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
Interior Least Tern	<i>Sterna Antillarum Athalassos</i>		LE	E
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	LE	E
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
Concho Water Snake	<i>Nerodia paucimaculata</i>		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 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		
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
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Llano Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys texensis texensis</i>	found in deep, brown loamy sands or gravelly sandy loams and is isolated from other species of pocket gophers by intervening shallow stony to gravelly clayey soils		
Red Wolf (extirpated)	<i>Canis rufus</i>		LE	E

TABLE 1A-13: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WHARTON COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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 one to three 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 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
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	<b>nonbreeding: grasslands, pastures, plowed fields, and less frequently, marshes and mudflats</b>	LE	E
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	shortgrass plains and plowed fields (bare, dirt fields); primarily insectivorous; winter resident in this area	PT	
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 on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March-May		T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	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
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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		
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

TABLE 1A-14: THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	Federal Status	State Status
<b>***AMPHIBIANS***</b>				
Georgetown Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 5</i>	endemic; known from springs and waters in/around town of Georgetown in Williamson County		
Jollyville Plateau Salamander	<i>Eurycea sp. 1</i>	known from springs and waters of some caves of Travis and Williamson counties north of the Colorado River		
<b>***ARACHNIDS***</b>				
Bone Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella reyesi</i>	small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson counties; weakly differentiated from <i>Texella reddelli</i>	LE	
<b>***BIRDS***</b>				
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
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, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer	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 are 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 and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer	LE	E
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>	shortgrass plains and plowed fields (bare, dirt fields); primarily insectivorous; winter resident in this area	PT	
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	potential migrant	LE	E
<b>***CRUSTACEANS***</b>				
An Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus russelli</i>	subterranean waters, usually in caves & limestone aquifers; resident of numerous caves in ca. 10 counties of the Edwards Plateau		
Bifurcated Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus bifurcatus</i>	found in cave pools		
<b>***FISHES***</b>				
Guadalupe Bass	<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	endemic; headwater, perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region		
<b>***INSECTS***</b>				
Coffin Cave Mold	<i>Batrissodes texanus</i>	resident, small, cave-adapted beetle found in small Edwards Limestone caves in Travis and Williamson counties	LE	
Tooth Cave Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine persephone</i>	resident, small, cave-adapted beetle found in small Edwards Limestone caves in Travis and Williamson counties	LE	
<b>***MAMMALS***</b>				
Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore		
Plains Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie		
<b>***REPTILES***</b>				
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		
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
<b>***VASCULAR PLANTS***</b>				
Glass Mountain coral root	<i>Hexalectris nitida</i>	mostly in mesic woodlands in canyons but also in various lower elevations much farther east; usually under oaks; flowering July-August		