

TYLER COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

Pig frog

Lithobates grylio

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

DL

T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Arctic Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus tundrius

DL

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Bachman's Sparrow

Aimophila aestivalis

T

open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

DL

T

found primarily near 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

Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

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

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

DL

T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Picoides borealis

LE

E

cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly

TYLER COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
Blue sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>		T
larger portions of major rivers in Texas; usually in channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually 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			
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks			
Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		T
prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir			
Western sand darter	<i>Ammocrypta clara</i>		
Red and Sabine River basins; clear to slightly turbid water of medium to large rivers that have moderate to swift currents, primarily over extensive areas of sandy substrate			

TYLER COUNTY

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	T/SA;NL	T
bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened			
Louisiana black bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T
possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas			
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			
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>		T
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			
Red wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	LE	E
extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies			
Southeastern myotis bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>		
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Creepers (squawfoot)	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>		
small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>		
small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.			
Little spectaclecase	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>		
creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins			
Louisiana pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>		T
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Southern hickorynut	<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>		T
medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins			

TYLER COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			
Wartyback	<i>Quadrula nodulata</i>		
gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins			

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>		T
perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October			
Louisiana pine snake	<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	C	T
mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September			
Northern scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>		T
mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September			
Sabine map turtle	<i>Graptemys ouachitensis sabinensis</i>		
Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall			
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
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			

PLANTS

		Federal Status	State Status
Chapman's orchid	<i>Platanthera chapmanii</i>		
in Texas, appears restricted to wetland pine savannas and savanna swales in hillside seepage bogs, two very restricted and declining habitats in the State; flowering July-August			

TYLER COUNTY

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

Florida ladies-tresses

Spiranthes brevilabris var. *floridana*

Moist to wet, relatively open sites of pine-dominated landscapes, mesic pine uplands, open scrub pinelands with saw palmetto, Catahoula sandstone barrens, meadows, open grassy lawns, pitcher plant and seepage bogs, wet prairies, wet savannahs, and flatwoods. Delicate, nearly ephemeral, orchid with winter rosette. Flowers Apr-May.

Long-sepaed false dragon-head

Physostegia longisepala

relatively open areas on poorly drained, acid loams on level terrain over Beaumont, Deweyville, and Montgomery formations; probably originally found in fire-maintained wetland pine savannas or in the transition zone between such flatwoods and adjacent coastal prairies, now found primarily in secondary habitats, such as wet borrow ditches along roadsides and moist areas in human-made clearings in pine woodlands; flowering early May-early July

Navasota false foxglove

Agalinis navasotensis

Texas endemic; relatively sparsely vegetated, shallow, sandy soils on calcareous sandstone outcrops of the Oakville Formation, with associated surrounding species more typical of Edwards Plateau, than Post Oak Savanna or Blackland Prairie; also, Catahoula Formation barrens in pine savanna; flowering September-October

Panicled indigobush

Amorpha paniculata

A stout shrub, 3 m (9 ft) tall that grows in acid seep forests, peat bogs, wet floodplain forests, and seasonal wetlands on the edge of Saline Prairies in East Texas. It is distinguished from other *Amorpha* species by its fuzzy leaflets with prominent raised veins underneath, and the flower panicles, which are 8 to 16 inches long and slender, held above the foliage.

Texas ladies'-tresses

Spiranthes brevilabris var. *brevilabris*

Sandy soils in moist prairies, incl. blackland/Fleming prairies, calcareous prairie pockets surrounded by pines, pine-hardwood forest, open pinelands, wetland pine savannahs/flatwoods, and dry to moist fields, meadows, and roadsides. Delicate, nearly ephemeral orchid, producing winter rosettes, flowers Feb-Apr. Historically endemic to SE coastal plain.

Texas screwstem

Bartonia texana

in and around acid seeps in Pine-Oak forests on gentle slopes and baygall shrub thickets at spring heads; often on clumps of bryophytes at tree bases, on roots, and on logs; flowering September-November, can be identified in mid to late October when its in fruit

Texas trailing phlox

Phlox nivalis ssp. *texensis*

LE

E

Texas endemic; relatively open fire-maintained pine or pine-hardwood forests on soils with a deep, sandy surface layer and clayey subsurface layers; flowering late March-early April (-May)

White firewheel

Gaillardia aestivalis var. *winkleri*

Texas endemic; open pine-oak woodlands and farkleberry sandhills in deep, loose, well-drained whitish sands; flowering late spring (May-June) and sporadically through early fall

POLK COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	DL	T
year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	DL	
migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		T
open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub			
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	T
found primarily near 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			
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			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	DL	T
both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.			
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	LT	T
wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats			
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	E
cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly			
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			

POLK COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T

lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees

Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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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

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		

coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally

Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
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tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks

Orangebelly darter	<i>Etheostoma radiosum</i>		
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Red through Angelina River basins; just headwaters ranging from high gradient streams to more sluggish lowland streams, gravel and rubble riffles preferred; eggs buried in gravel and riffle raceways, post-larvae live in quiet water, move into progressively faster water as they mature, young feed mostly on copepods and cladocerans, adults on mayfly and fly larvae, spawn late February through mid-April in eastern Texas

Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		T
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prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	T/SA;NL	T

bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened

Louisiana black bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T
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possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas

Plains spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>		
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catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

POLK COUNTY

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>		T
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			
Red wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	LE	E
extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies			
Southeastern myotis bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>		
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Creeper (squawfoot)	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>		
small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>		
small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.			
Little spectaclecase	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>		
creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins			
Louisiana pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>		T
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Southern hickorynut	<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>		T
medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins			
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			

POLK COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

Wartyback

Quadrula nodulata

gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins

REPTILES

Federal Status

State Status

Alligator snapping turtle

Macrochelys temminckii

T

perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October

Louisiana pine snake

Pituophis ruthveni

C

T

mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September

Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake

Crotalus horridus

T

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

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

Panicled indigobush

Amorpha paniculata

A stout shrub, 3 m (9 ft) tall that grows in acid seep forests, peat bogs, wet floodplain forests, and seasonal wetlands on the edge of Saline Prairies in East Texas. It is distinguished from other *Amorpha* species by its fuzzy leaflets with prominent raised veins underneath, and the flower panicles, which are 8 to 16 inches long and slender, held above the foliage.

Texas screwstem

Bartonia texana

in and around acid seeps in Pine-Oak forests on gentle slopes and baygall shrub thickets at spring heads; often on clumps of bryophytes at tree bases, on roots, and on logs; flowering September-November, can be identified in mid to late October when its in fruit

Texas trailing phlox

Phlox nivalis ssp texensis

LE

E

Texas endemic; relatively open fire-maintained pine or pine-hardwood forests on soils with a deep, sandy surface layer and clayey subsurface layers; flowering late March-early April (-May)

ORANGE COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

Pig frog

Lithobates grylio

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

DL

T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Arctic Peregrine Falcon

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migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

DL

T

found primarily near 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

Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

DL

largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts and nests on islands and spoil banks

Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

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

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

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Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

Sooty Tern

Sterna fuscata

T

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

ORANGE COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
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			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

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Ironcolor shiner	<i>Notropis chalybaeus</i>		
Big Cypress Bayou and Sabine River basins; spawns April-September, eggs sink to bottom of pool; pools and slow runs of low gradient small acidic streams with sandy substrate and clear well vegetated water; feeds mainly on small insects, ingested plant material not digested			

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
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bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened			
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ORANGE COUNTY

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>		T
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			
Red wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	LE	E
extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies			
Southeastern myotis bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>		
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Creeper (squawfoot)	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>		
small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>		
small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.			
Little spectaclecase	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>		
creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins			
Louisiana pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>		T
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Southern hickorynut	<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>		T
medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins			
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			

ORANGE COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

Wartyback

Quadrula nodulata

gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins

REPTILES

Federal Status

State Status

Alligator snapping turtle

Macrochelys temminckii

T

perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October

Gulf Saltmarsh snake

Nerodia clarkii

saline flats, coastal bays, and brackish river mouthss

Northern scarlet snake

Cemophora coccinea copei

T

mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September

Sabine map turtle

Graptemys ouachitensis sabinensis

Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall

Texas diamondback terrapin

Malaclemys terrapin littoralis

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

Phrynosoma cornutum

T

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

Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake

Crotalus horridus

T

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

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

Chapman's orchid

Platanthera chapmanii

in Texas, appears restricted to wetland pine savannas and savanna swales in hillside seepage bogs, two very restricted and declining habitats in the State; flowering July-August

ORANGE COUNTY
PLANTS

Federal Status State Status

Long-sepaled false dragon-head *Physostegia longisepala*

relatively open areas on poorly drained, acid loams on level terrain over Beaumont, Deweyville, and Montgomery formations; probably originally found in fire-maintained wetland pine savannas or in the transition zone between such flatwoods and adjacent coastal prairies, now found primarily in secondary habitats, such as wet borrow ditches along roadsides and moist areas in human-made clearings in pine woodlands; flowering early May-early July

LIBERTY COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

		Federal Status	State Status
Houston toad	<i>Anaxyrus houstonensis</i>	LE	E
endemic; sandy substrate, water in pools, ephemeral pools, stock tanks; breeds in spring especially after rains; burrows in soil of adjacent uplands when inactive; breeds February-June; associated with soils of the Sparta, Carrizo, Goliad, Queen City, Recklaw, Weches, and Willis geologic formations			

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	DL	T
year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	DL	
migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		T
open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub			
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	T
found primarily near 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			
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			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	DL	T
both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.			
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	LT	T
wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats			

LIBERTY COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	E
cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly			
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
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			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks			
Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		T
prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir			

INSECTS

		Federal Status	State Status
Gulf Coast clubtail	<i>Gomphus modestus</i>		

LIBERTY COUNTY

INSECTS

Federal Status

State Status

medium river, moderate gradient, and streams with silty sand or rocky bottoms; adults forage in trees, males perch near riffles to wait for females, larvae overwinter; flight season late Apr - late Jun

MAMMALS

Federal Status

State Status

Black bear

Ursus americanus

T/SA;NL

T

bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened

Louisiana black bear

Ursus americanus luteolus

LT

T

possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas

Plains spotted skunk

Spilogale putorius interrupta

catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

Rafinesque's big-eared bat

Corynorhinus rafinesquii

T

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

Red wolf

Canis rufus

LE

E

extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies

Southeastern myotis bat

Myotis austroriparius

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

Creepers (squawfoot)

Strophitus undulatus

small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins

Fawnsfoot

Truncilla donaciformis

small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.

Little spectaclecase

Villosa lienosa

creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins

Louisiana pigtoe

Pleurobema riddellii

T

streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins

LIBERTY COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>		T
perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October			
Louisiana pine snake	<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	C	T
mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September			
Northern scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>		T
mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September			
Texas horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>		T
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			
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
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			

JEFFERSON COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

Pig frog

Lithobates grylio

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

DL

T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Arctic Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus tundrius

DL

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

DL

T

found primarily near 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

Black Rail

Laterallus jamaicensis

salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous year's dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

DL

largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts and nests on islands and spoil banks

Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

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

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

DL

T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

JEFFERSON COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>		T
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			
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		
formerly an uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast			
Southeastern Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris</i>		
wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast beaches and bayside mud or salt flats			
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
Western Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>		
uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
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			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
Smalltooth sawfish	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	LE	E

JEFFERSON COUNTY

FISHES

Federal Status State Status

different life history stages have different patterns of habitat use; young found very close to shore in muddy and sandy bottoms, seldom descending to depths greater than 32 ft (10 m); in sheltered bays, on shallow banks, and in estuaries or river mouths; adult sawfish are encountered in various habitat types (mangrove, reef, seagrass, and coral), in varying salinity regimes and temperatures, and at various water depths, feed on a variety of fish species and crustaceans

INSECTS

Federal Status State Status

Bay skipper *Euphyes bayensis*

apparently tidal sawgrass marsh only, probably covers same range of salinity as saw grass, nectarivore (butterfly), herbivore (caterpillar), larval foodplant is so far unconfirmed but is probably sawgrass, diurnal; two well separated broods apparently peaking in late May and in September which suggests the larvae may well aestivate in summer and the next brood hibernate

MAMMALS

Federal Status State Status

Black bear *Ursus americanus*

T/SA;NL T

bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened

Louisiana black bear *Ursus americanus luteolus*

LT T

possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas

Plains spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius interrupta*

catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

Rafinesque's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus rafinesquii*

T

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

Red wolf *Canis rufus*

LE E

extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies

Southeastern myotis bat *Myotis austroriparius*

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status State Status

Creeping (squawfoot) *Strophitus undulatus*

small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins

JEFFERSON COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>		
small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.			
Little spectaclecase	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>		
creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins			
Louisiana pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>		T
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Southern hickorynut	<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>		T
medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins			
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			
Wartyback	<i>Quadrula nodulata</i>		
gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins			

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>		T
perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October			
Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	LE	E
Gulf and bay system, warm shallow waters especially in rocky marine environments, such as coral reefs and jetties, juveniles found in floating mats of sea plants; feed on sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins, molluscs, and crustaceans, nests April through November			

JEFFERSON COUNTY

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	LT	T
Gulf and bay system; shallow water seagrass beds, open water between feeding and nesting areas, barrier island beaches; adults are herbivorous feeding on sea grass and seaweed; juveniles are omnivorous feeding initially on marine invertebrates, then increasingly on sea grasses and seaweeds; nesting behavior extends from March to October, with peak activity in May and June			
Gulf Saltmarsh snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>		
saline flats, coastal bays, and brackish river mouthss			
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	LE	E
Gulf and bay system, adults stay within the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico; feed primarily on crabs, but also snails, clams, other crustaceans and plants, juveniles feed on sargassum and its associated fauna; nests April through August			
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	LE	E
Gulf and bay systems, and widest ranging open water reptile; omnivorous, shows a preference for jellyfish; in the US portion of their western Atlantic nesting territories, nesting season ranges from March to August			
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	LT	T
Gulf and bay system primarily for juveniles, adults are most pelagic of the sea turtles; omnivorous, shows a preference for mollusks, crustaceans, and coral; nests from April through November			
Northern scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>		T
mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September			
Sabine map turtle	<i>Graptemys ouachitensis sabinensis</i>		
Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall			
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>		T
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			
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
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			

JEFFERSON COUNTY

PLANTS

Federal Status State Status

Chapman's orchid *Platanthera chapmanii*

in Texas, appears restricted to wetland pine savannas and savanna swales in hillside seepage bogs, two very restricted and declining habitats in the State; flowering July-August

Florida ladies-tresses *Spiranthes brevilabris* var. *floridana*

Moist to wet, relatively open sites of pine-dominated landscapes, mesic pine uplands, open scrub pinelands with saw palmetto, Catahoula sandstone barrens, meadows, open grassy lawns, pitcher plant and seepage bogs, wet prairies, wet savannahs, and flatwoods. Delicate, nearly ephemeral, orchid with winter rosette. Flowers Apr-May.

JASPER COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

Pig frog

Lithobates grylio

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

DL

T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Arctic Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus tundrius

DL

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Bachman's Sparrow

Aimophila aestivalis

T

open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

DL

T

found primarily near 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

Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

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

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

DL

T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Picoides borealis

LE

E

cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly

JASPER COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
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			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
Blue sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>		T
larger portions of major rivers in Texas; usually in channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually 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			
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks			
Ironcolor shiner	<i>Notropis chalybaeus</i>		
Big Cypress Bayou and Sabine River basins; spawns April-September, eggs sink to bottom of pool; pools and slow runs of low gradient small acidic streams with sandy substrate and clear well vegetated water; feeds mainly on small insects, ingested plant material not digested			

JASPER COUNTY

FISHES

Federal Status State Status

Orangebelly darter *Etheostoma radiosum*

Red through Angelina River basins; just headwaters ranging from high gradient streams to more sluggish lowland streams, gravel and rubble riffles preferred; eggs buried in gravel and riffle raceways, post-larvae live in quiet water, move into progressively faster water as they mature, young feed mostly on copepods and cladocerans, adults on mayfly and fly larvae, spawn late February through mid-April in eastern Texas

Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* T

prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir

Western sand darter *Ammocrypta clara*

Red and Sabine River basins; clear to slightly turbid water of medium to large rivers that have moderate to swift currents, primarily over extensive areas of sandy substrate

INSECTS

Federal Status State Status

A mayfly *Plautidius gloveri*

NY, SC, TX; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in bankside vegetation

MAMMALS

Federal Status State Status

Black bear *Ursus americanus* T/SA;NL T

bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened

Louisiana black bear *Ursus americanus luteolus* LT T

possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas

Plains spotted skunk *Spilogale putorius interrupta*

catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

Rafinesque's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* T

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

Red wolf *Canis rufus* LE E

extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies

Southeastern myotis bat *Myotis austroriparius*

roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

JASPER COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

Creeper (squawfoot)

Strophitus undulatus

small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins

Fawnsfoot

Truncilla donaciformis

small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.

Little spectaclecase

Villosa lienosa

creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins

Louisiana pigtoe

Pleurobema riddellii

T

streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins

Sandbank pocketbook

Lampsilis satura

T

small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River

Southern hickorynut

Obovaria jacksoniana

T

medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins

Texas heelsplitter

Potamilus amphichaenus

T

quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins

Texas pigtoe

Fusconaia askewi

T

rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River

Wabash pigtoe

Fusconaia flava

creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow

Wartyback

Quadrula nodulata

gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins

REPTILES

Federal Status

State Status

Alligator snapping turtle

Macrochelys temminckii

T

perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October

JASPER COUNTY

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Louisiana pine snake	<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	C	T
mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September			
Northern scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>		T
mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September			
Sabine map turtle	<i>Graptemys ouachitensis sabinensis</i>		
Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall			
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
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			

PLANTS

		Federal Status	State Status
Long-sepaed false dragon-head	<i>Physostegia longisepala</i>		
relatively open areas on poorly drained, acid loams on level terrain over Beaumont, Deweyville, and Montgomery formations; probably originally found in fire-maintained wetland pine savannas or in the transition zone between such flatwoods and adjacent coastal prairies, now found primarily in secondary habitats, such as wet borrow ditches along roadsides and moist areas in human-made clearings in pine woodlands; flowering early May-early July			
Navasota ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes parksii</i>	LE	E
Texas endemic; openings in post oak woodlands in sandy loams along upland drainages or intermittent streams, often in areas with suitable hydrologic factors, such as a perched water table associated with the underlying claypan; flowering populations fluctuate widely from year to year, an individual plant does not flower every year; flowering late October-early November (-early December)			
Neches River rose-mallow	<i>Hibiscus dasycalyx</i>	T	
Texas endemic; open marshy habitats in seasonally wet alluvial soils, most often near standing rather than flowing water; flowering June-August			
Nodding yucca	<i>Yucca cernua</i>		
Texas endemic; openings in and margins of pine-hardwood forests on brownish acid clays of the Redco Series; flowering/fruiting June-November			
Panicled indigobush	<i>Amorpha paniculata</i>		
A stout shrub, 3 m (9 ft) tall that grows in acid seep forests, peat bogs, wet floodplain forests, and seasonal wetlands on the edge of Saline Prairies in East Texas. It is distinguished from other <i>Amorpha</i> species by its fuzzy leaflets with prominent raised veins underneath, and the flower panicles, which are 8 to 16 inches long and slender, held above the foliage.			

JASPER COUNTY

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

Texas screwstem

Bartonia texana

in and around acid seeps in Pine-Oak forests on gentle slopes and baygall shrub thickets at spring heads; often on clumps of bryophytes at tree bases, on roots, and on logs; flowering September-November, can be identified in mid to late October when its in fruit

Texas trillium

Trillium texanum

in or along the margins of hardwood forests on wet acid soils of bottoms and lower slopes, strongly associated with forested seeps and baygalls; flowering March-May

HARDIN COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status

State Status

Pig frog

Lithobates grylio

prefers permanent bodies of open water with emergent vegetation; active mainly at night; eats insects and crustaceans; mating and egg-laying March-September; male vocalization a pig-like grunt

BIRDS

Federal Status

State Status

American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

DL

T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Arctic Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus tundrius

DL

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

Bachman's Sparrow

Aimophila aestivalis

T

open pine woods with scattered bushes and grassy understory in Pineywoods region, brushy or overgrown grassy hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards; remnant grasslands in Post Oak Savannah region; nests on ground against grass tuft or under low shrub

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

DL

T

found primarily near 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

Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

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

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

DL

T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

LT

T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Picoides borealis

LE

E

cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly

HARDIN COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		T
lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
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			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
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			

FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>		
coastal waterways below reservoirs to gulf; spawns January to February in ocean, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, then females move into freshwater; most aquatic habitats with access to ocean, muddy bottoms, still waters, large streams, lakes; can travel overland in wet areas; males in brackish estuaries; diet varies widely, geographically, and seasonally			
Blue sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>		T
larger portions of major rivers in Texas; usually in channels and flowing pools with a moderate current; bottom type usually 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			
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>		T
tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks			
Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		T
prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir			
Western sand darter	<i>Ammocrypta clara</i>		
Red and Sabine River basins; clear to slightly turbid water of medium to large rivers that have moderate to swift currents, primarily over extensive areas of sandy substrate			

HARDIN COUNTY

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	T/SA;NL	T
bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened			
Louisiana black bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T
possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas			
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			
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>		T
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			
Red wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	LE	E
extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies			
Southeastern myotis bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>		
roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures			

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Creepers (squawfoot)	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>		
small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>		
small and large rivers especially on sand, mud, rocky mud, and sand and gravel, also silt and cobble bottoms in still to swiftly flowing waters; Red (historic), Cypress (historic), Sabine (historic), Neches, Trinity, and San Jacinto River basins.			
Little spectaclecase	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>		
creeks, rivers, and reservoirs, sandy substrates in slight to moderate current, usually along the banks in slower currents; east Texas, Cypress through San Jacinto River basins			
Louisiana pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>		T
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins			
Sandbank pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>		T
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River			
Southern hickorynut	<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>		T
medium sized gravel substrates with low to moderate current; Neches, Sabine, and Cypress river basins			

HARDIN COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
Texas heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>		T
quiet waters in mud or sand and also in reservoirs. Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins			
Texas pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>		T
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River			
Triangle pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia lananensis</i>		T
mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel substrates; Neches River basin in the Angelina branch and possibly Village Creek			
Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
creeks to large rivers on mud, sand, and gravel from all habitats except deep shifting sands; found in moderate to swift current velocities; east Texas River basins, Red through San Jacinto River basins; elsewhere occurs in reservoirs and lakes with no flow			
Wartyback	<i>Quadrula nodulata</i>		
gravel and sand-gravel bottoms in medium to large rivers and on mud; Red, Sabine, Neches River basins			

REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>		T
perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October			
Louisiana pine snake	<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	C	T
mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September			
Northern scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>		T
mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September			
Sabine map turtle	<i>Graptemys ouachitensis sabinensis</i>		
Sabine River system; rivers and related tributaries, ponds and reservoirs with abundant aquatic vegetation; basks on fallen logs and exposed roots; eats insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants; breeding and egg-laying March-May, with hatchlings appearing in early fall			
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
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			

HARDIN COUNTY

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

Chapman's orchid

Platanthera chapmanii

in Texas, appears restricted to wetland pine savannas and savanna swales in hillside seepage bogs, two very restricted and declining habitats in the State; flowering July-August

Florida ladies-tresses

Spiranthes brevilabris var. *floridana*

Moist to wet, relatively open sites of pine-dominated landscapes, mesic pine uplands, open scrub pinelands with saw palmetto, Catahoula sandstone barrens, meadows, open grassy lawns, pitcher plant and seepage bogs, wet prairies, wet savannahs, and flatwoods. Delicate, nearly ephemeral, orchid with winter rosette. Flowers Apr-May.

Long-sepaed false dragon-head

Physostegia longisepala

relatively open areas on poorly drained, acid loams on level terrain over Beaumont, Deweyville, and Montgomery formations; probably originally found in fire-maintained wetland pine savannas or in the transition zone between such flatwoods and adjacent coastal prairies, now found primarily in secondary habitats, such as wet borrow ditches along roadsides and moist areas in human-made clearings in pine woodlands; flowering early May-early July

Texas screwstem

Bartonia texana

in and around acid seeps in Pine-Oak forests on gentle slopes and baygall shrub thickets at spring heads; often on clumps of bryophytes at tree bases, on roots, and on logs; flowering September-November, can be identified in mid to late October when its in fruit

Texas trailing phlox

Phlox nivalis ssp. *texensis*

LE

E

Texas endemic; relatively open fire-maintained pine or pine-hardwood forests on soils with a deep, sandy surface layer and clayey subsurface layers; flowering late March-early April (-May)

White firewheel

Gaillardia aestivalis var. *winkleri*

Texas endemic; open pine-oak woodlands and farkleberry sandhills in deep, loose, well-drained whitish sands; flowering late spring (May-June) and sporadically through early fall