

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	DL	T
<p>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.</p>			
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	DL	
<p>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.</p>			
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	T
<p>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</p>			
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>		
<p>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</p>			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	DL	T
<p>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.</p>			
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	LT	T
<p>wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats</p>			
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	E
<p>cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly</p>			
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
<p>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.</p>			
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T
<p>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</p>			

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		Federal Status	State Status
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	LE	E

potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties

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
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
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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

INSECTS

		Federal Status	State Status
A mayfly	<i>Tricorythodes curvatus</i>		

AR, OK, TX; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in bankside vegetation

A mayfly	<i>Plauditus gloveri</i>		
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NY, SC, TX; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in bankside vegetation

Gulf Coast clubtail	<i>Gomphus modestus</i>		
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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

Texas emerald dragonfly	<i>Somatochlora margarita</i>		
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East Texas pineywoods; springfed creeks and bogs; small sandy forested streams with moderate current

MAMMALS

		Federal Status	State Status
Louisiana black bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T

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

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REPTILES

	Federal Status	State Status
Alligator snapping turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> 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		T
Louisiana pine snake <i>Pituophis ruthveni</i> mixed deciduous-longleaf pine woodlands; breeds April-September	C	T
Texas horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i> open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake <i>Crotalus horridus</i> swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto		T

PLANTS

	Federal Status	State Status
Bristle nailwort <i>Paronychia setacea</i> Flowering vascular plant endemic to eastern southcentral Texas, occurring in sandy soils		
Correll's false dragon-head <i>Physostegia correllii</i> wet, silty clay loams on streamsides, in creek beds, irrigation channels and roadside drainage ditches; or seepy, mucky, sometimes gravelly soils along riverbanks or small islands in the Rio Grande; or underlain by Austin Chalk limestone along gently flowing spring-fed creek in central Texas; flowering May-September		