

APPENDIX C
STATE LISTED SPECIES

Taxon	SName	CName	USESA	SPROT	Description	# Counties
Amphibians	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	Black-spotted newt		T	can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River	19
Amphibians	Siren sp 1	South Texas siren (large form)		T	wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June	9
Amphibians	<i>Smilisca baudinii</i>	Mexican treefrog		T	subtropical region of extreme southern Texas; breeds May-October coinciding with rainfall, eggs laid in temporary rain pools	5
Amphibians	<i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>	White-lipped frog		T	grasslands, cultivated fields, roadside ditches, and a wide variety of other habitats; often hides under rocks or in burrows under clumps of grass; species requirements incompatible with widespread habitat alteration and pesticide use in south Texas	4
Amphibians	<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	Sheep frog		T	predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas	19
Birds	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	DL		largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts and nests on islands and spoil banks	18
Birds	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret		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	19
Birds	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis		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	57
Birds	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork		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	111

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Birds	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite			dense tropical and subtropical forests, but does occur in open woodlands; uncommon to rare in most of range; accidental in south Texas	3
Birds	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black-Hawk		T	cottonwood-lined rivers and streams; willow tree groves on the lower Rio Grande floodplain; formerly bred in south Texas	13
Birds	<i>Asturina nitida</i>	Gray Hawk		T	locally and irregularly along U.S.-Mexico border; mature riparian woodlands and nearby semiarid mesquite and scrub grasslands; breeding range formerly extended north to southernmost Rio Grande floodplain of Texas	7
Birds	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk		T	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	29
Birds	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk		T	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	33
Birds	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Aplomado Falcon	LE	E	open country, especially savanna and open woodland, and sometimes in very barren areas; grassy plains and valleys with scattered mesquite, yucca, and cactus; nests in old stick nests of other bird species	21
Birds	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	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 (<i>F. p. anatum</i>) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, <i>F.p. tundrius</i> 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.	254

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Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	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.	254
Birds	Falco peregrinus tundrius	Arctic Peregrine Falcon	DL		migrant throughout state from subspeciesâ€™™ 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.	254
Birds	Grus americana	Whooping Crane	LE	E	potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties	186
Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus	Snowy Plover			formerly an uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast	81
Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Western Snowy Plover			uncommon breeder in the Panhandle; potential migrant; winter along coast	79
Birds	Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover	LT	T	wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats	64
Birds	Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover			breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous	174
Birds	Numenius borealis	Eskimo Curlew	LE	E	historic; nonbreeding: grasslands, pastures, plowed fields, and less frequently, marshes and mudflats	15

Taxon	SName	CName	USESA	SPROT	Description	# Counties
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	T		Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (<i>Donax</i> spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (<i>Mulinia lateralis</i>) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes- Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.	80
Birds	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	Interior Least Tern	LE	E	subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	148
Birds	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern		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	13
Birds	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl		T	riparian trees, brush, palm, and mesquite thickets; during day also roosts in small caves and recesses on slopes of low hills; breeding April to June	7

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Birds	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl			open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows	199
Birds	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		T	mesquite woodlands; near Rio Grande frequents cottonwood, willow, elm, and great leadtree; breeding April to July	8
Birds	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	Rose-throated Becard		T	riparian trees, woodlands, open forest, scrub, and mangroves; breeding April to July	5
Birds	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit			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.	216
Birds	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Tropical Parula		T	dense or open woods, undergrowth, brush, and trees along edges of rivers and resacas; breeding April to July	5
Birds	<i>Geothlypis trichas insperata</i>	Brownsville Common Yellowthroat			tall grasses and bushes near ponds, marshes, and swamps; breeding April to July	3
Birds	<i>Aimophila botterii texana</i>	Texas Botteri's Sparrow		T	grassland and short-grass plains with scattered bushes or shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite, or yucca; nests on ground of low clump of grasses	9
Birds	<i>Icterus cucullatus sennetti</i>	Sennett's Hooded Oriole			often builds nests in and of Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia unioides</i>); feeds on invertebrates, fruit, and nectar; breeding March to August	24
Birds	<i>Icterus graduacauda audubonii</i>	Audubon's Oriole			scrub, mesquite; nests in dense trees, or thickets, usually along water courses	19
Fishes	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American eel			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	36

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Fishes	Hybognathus amarus	Rio Grande silvery minnow	LE	E	extirpated; historically Rio Grande and Pecos River systems and canals; reintroduced in Big Bend area; pools and backwaters of medium to large streams with low or moderate gradient in mud, sand, or gravel bottom; ingests mud and bottom ooze for algae and other organic matter; probably spawns on silt substrates of quiet coves	12
Fishes	Notropis jemezanus	Rio Grande shiner			Rio Grande and upper Pecos River basins; large, open, weedless rivers or large creeks with bottom of rubble, gravel and sand, often overlain with silt	12
Fishes	Microphis brachyurus	Opossum pipefish		T	brooding adults found in fresh or low salinity waters and young move or are carried into more saline waters after birth; southern coastal areas	9
Fishes	Awaous banana	River goby		T	Southern coastal waters; clear water with slow to moderate current, sandy or hard bottom, and little or no vegetation; also enters brackish and ocean waters	2
Fishes	Ctenogobius claytonii	Mexican goby		T	Southern coastal area; brackish and freshwater coastal streams	1
Fishes	Pristis pectinata	Smalltooth sawfish	LE	E	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	16
Mammals	Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat			deep canyons where uses caves and mine tunnels as day roosts; also found in buildings and often associated with big-eared bats (Plecotus spp.); single TX record from Santa Ana NWR	4
Mammals	Myotis velifer	Cave myotis bat			colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (Hirundo pyrrhonota) 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	132

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Mammals	Lasiurus ega	Southern yellow bat		T	associated with trees, such as palm trees (<i>Sabal mexicana</i>) in Brownsville, which provide them with daytime roosts; insectivorous; breeding in late winter	8
Mammals	Oryzomys couesi	Coues' rice rat		T	cattail-bulrush marsh with shallower zone of aquatic grasses near the shoreline; shade trees around the shoreline are important features; prefers salt and freshwater, as well as grassy areas near water; breeds April-August	5
Mammals	Canis rufus	Red wolf	LE	E	extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	160
Mammals	Nasua narica	White-nosed coati		T	woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons; most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade	31
Mammals	Spilogale putorius interrupta	Plains spotted skunk			catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie	204
Mammals	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	LE	E	dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	38
Mammals	Herpailurus yaguarondi	Jaguarundi	LE	E	thick brushlands, near water favored; 60 to 75 day gestation, young born sometimes twice per year in March and August, elsewhere the beginning of the rainy season and end of the dry season	20
Mammals	Panthera onca	Jaguar	LE	E	extirpated; dense chaparral; no reliable TX sightings since 1952	6
Mammals	Trichechus manatus	West Indian manatee	LE	E	Gulf and bay system; opportunistic, aquatic herbivore	13
Reptiles	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead sea turtle	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	16

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Reptiles	Chelonia mydas	Green sea turtle	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	16
Reptiles	Eretmochelys imbricata	Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle	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	14
Reptiles	Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	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	16
Reptiles	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback sea turtle	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	15
Reptiles	Gopherus berlandieri	Texas tortoise		T	open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November	45
Reptiles	Crotaphytus reticulatus	Reticulate collared lizard		T	requires open brush-grasslands; thorn-scrub vegetation, usually on well-drained rolling terrain of shallow gravel, caliche, or sandy soils; often on scattered flat rocks below escarpments or isolated rock outcrops among scattered clumps of prickly pear and mesquite	17
Reptiles	Holbrookia lacerata	Spot-tailed earless lizard			central and 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	76

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Reptiles	<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	Keeled earless lizard			coastal dunes, barrier islands, and other sandy areas; eats insects and likely other small invertebrates; eggs laid underground March-September (most May-August)	6
Reptiles	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Texas horned lizard		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	236
Reptiles	<i>Cemophora coccinea lineri</i>	Texas scarlet snake		T	mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September	14
Reptiles	<i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>	Black-striped snake		T	extreme south Texas; semi-arid coastal plain, warm, moist micro-habitats and sandy soils; proficient burrower; eggs laid April-June	4
Reptiles	<i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>	Texas indigo snake		T	Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter	35
Reptiles	<i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>	Speckled racer		T	extreme south Texas; dense thickets near water, Texas palm groves, riparian woodlands; often in areas with much vegetation litter on ground; breeds April-August	3
Reptiles	<i>Leptodeira septentrionalis septentrionalis</i>	Northern cat-eyed snake		T	Gulf Coastal Plain south of the Nueces River; thorn brush woodland; dense thickets bordering ponds and streams; semi-arboreal; nocturnal	7
Insects	<i>Cicindela chlorocephala smythi</i>	Smyth's tiger beetle			most tiger beetles are active, usually brightly colored, and found in open, sunny areas; adult tiger beetles are predaceous and feed on a variety of small insects; larvae of tiger beetles are also predaceous and live in vertical burrows in soil of dry paths, fields, or sandy beaches	1
Insects	<i>Cicindela nevadica olmosa</i>	Los Olmos tiger beetle			most tiger beetles are active, usually brightly colored, and found in open, sunny areas; adult tiger beetles are predaceous and feed on a variety of small insects; larvae of tiger beetles are also predaceous and live in vertical burrows in soil of dry paths, fields, or sandy beaches	5

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Insects	<i>Cicindela nigrocoerulea subtropica</i>	Subtropical blue-black tiger beetle			most tiger beetles are active, usually brightly colored, and found in open, sunny areas; adult tiger beetles are predaceous and feed on a variety of small insects; larvae of tiger beetles are also predaceous and live in vertical burrows in soil of dry paths, fields, or sandy beaches	2
Insects	<i>Cicindela obsoleta neojuvenilis</i>	Neojuvenile tiger beetle			bare or sparsely vegetated, dry, hard-packed soil; typically in previously disturbed areas; peak adult activity in Jul	6
Insects	<i>Tetracha affinis angustata</i>	A tiger beetle			most tiger beetles diurnal, open sandy areas, beaches, open paths or lanes, or on mudflats; larvae in hard-packed ground in vertical burrows	3
Insects	<i>Asaphomyia texensis</i>	Texas asaphomyian tabanid fly			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	4
Insects	<i>Campsurus decoloratus</i>	A mayfly			TX and MX; possibly clay substrates; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in shoreline vegetation	2
Insects	<i>Stallingsia maculosus</i>	Manfreda giant-skipper			most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk	10
Insects	<i>Sphingicampa blanchardi</i>	A Royal moth			woodland - hardwood; Tamaulipan thornscrub with caterpillar's host plant, Texas Ebony (<i>Pitheocellobium flexicaule</i>) an important element	2
Insects	<i>Agapema galbina</i>	Tamaulipan agapema			Tamaulipan thornscrub with adequate densities of the caterpillar foodplant <i>Condalia hookeri hookeri</i> (= <i>obovata</i>); adults occur Sep - Oct; eggs hatch within two weeks and larvae mature 'rapidly'	2

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Insects	<i>Aeshna dugesi</i>	Arroyo darner			creek, high - moderate gradient; eggs laid in aquatic plants, larvae cling to bottom of pools of streams, adults forage widely in pools in streams, from desert up to pine-oak zone; invertivore, diurnal; larvae overwinter, flight season late June to early September	3
Insects	<i>Eximacris superbum</i>	Superb grasshopper			collected in south Texas, but repeated efforts to collect not successful; may over-winter in adult stage	4
Mollusks	<i>Popenaias popeii</i>	Texas hornshell	C	T	both ends of narrow shallow runs over bedrock, in areas where small-grained materials collect in crevices, along river banks, and at the base of boulders; not known from impoundments; Rio Grande Basin and several rivers in Mexico	17
Mollusks	<i>Truncilla cognata</i>	Mexican fawnsfoot mussel		T	largely unknown; possibly intolerant of impoundment; possibly needs flowing streams and rivers with sand or gravel bottoms based on related species needs; Rio Grande basin	11
Mollusks	<i>Potamilus metnecktayi</i>	Salina mucket		T	lotic waters; submerged soft sediment (clay and silt) along river bank; other habitat requirements are poorly understood; Rio Grande Basin	11
Plants	<i>Justicia runyonii</i>	Runyon's water-willow			margins of and openings within subtropical woodlands or thorn shrublands on calcareous, alluvial, silty or clayey soils derived from Holocene silt and sand floodplain deposits of the Rio Grande Delta; can be common in narrow openings such as those provided by trails through dense ebony woodlands and is sometimes restricted to microdepressions; flowering (July-) September-November	4
Plants	<i>Sesuvium trianthemoides</i>	Roughseed sea-purslane			Texas endemic; dunes and perhaps in saline clay of tidal flats or ephemeral ponds within a dune landscape; likely flowering June-August	1
Plants	<i>Matelea brevicoronata</i>	Shortcrown milkvine			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Primarily in grasslands on tight sandy or silty substrates; Perennial; Flowering March-Sept; Fruiting May-Sept	8
Plants	<i>Matelea radiata</i>	Falfurrias milkvine			Texas endemic; uncertain, only two known specimens; one from clay soil on dry gravel hills at altitude of approximately 45 m (150 ft); other from Falfurrias, no habitat description; probably flowering May-June	2

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Plants	Matelea sagittifolia	Arrowleaf milkvine			GLOBAL RANK: G3 ; Most consistently encountered in thornscrub in South Texas; Perennial; Flowering March-July; Fruiting April-July & Dec?	15
Plants	Ambrosia cheiranthifolia	South Texas ambrosia	LE	E	Grasslands and mesquite-dominated shrublands on various soils ranging from heavy clays to lighter textured sandy loams, mostly over the Beaumont Formation on the Coastal Plain; in modified unplowed sites such as railroad and highway right-of-ways, cemeteries, mowed fields, erosional areas along small creeks; Perennial; Flowering July-November	4
Plants	Grindelia oolepis	Plains gumweed			coastal prairies on heavy clay (blackland) soils, often in depressional areas, sometimes persisting in areas where management (mowing) may maintain or mimic natural prairie disturbance regimes; 'crawfish lands'; on nearly level Victoria clay, Edroy clay, claypan, possibly Greta within Orelia fine sandy loam over the Beaumont Formation, and Harlingen clay; roadsides, railroad rights-of-ways, vacant lots in urban areas, cemeteries; flowering April-December	5
Plants	Thelesperma burridgeanum	Burridge greenthread			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Sandy open areas; Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting March-June	14
Plants	Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis			GLOBAL RANK: G4T3; Most records from Texas are historical, perhaps indicating a decline as a result of alteration of wetland habitats; Annual; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept	18
Plants	Selenia grandis	Large selenia			GLOBAL RANK: G4; Occurs in seasonally wet clayey soils in open areas; Annual; Flowering Jan-April; Fruiting Feb-April	9
Plants	Thelypodopsis shinneryi	Shinnery's rocket			mostly along margins of Tamaulipan thornscrub on clay soils of the Rio Grande Delta, including lomas near the mouth of the river; Tamaulipas, Mexico specimens are from mountains, with no further detail; flowering mostly March-April, with one collection in December	2

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Plants	<i>Coryphantha macromeris</i> var <i>runyonii</i>	Runyon's cory cactus			gravelly to sandy or clayey, calcareous, sometimes gypsiferous or saline soils, often over the Catahoula and Frio formations, on gentle hills and slopes to the flats between, at elevations ranging from 10 to 150 m (30 to 500 ft); ?late spring or early summer, November, fruit has been collected in August	3
Plants	<i>Echinocereus papillosus</i>	Yellow-flowered alicoche			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Under shrubs or in open areas on various substrates; Perennial; Flowering Jan-April	9
Plants	<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>	Star cactus	LE	E	gravelly clays or loams, possibly of the Catarina Series (deep, droughty, saline clays), over the Catahoula and Frio formations, on gentle slopes and flats in sparsely vegetated openings between shrub thickets within mesquite grasslands or mesquite-blackbrush thorn shrublands; plants sink into or below ground during dry periods; flowering from mid March-May, may also flower in warmer months after sufficient rainfall, flowers most reliably in early April; fruiting mid April-June	4
Plants	<i>Paronychia jonesii</i>	Jones' nailwort			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Occurs in early successional open areas on deep well-drained sand; Biennial Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting April-Nov	7
Plants	<i>Paronychia setacea</i>	Bristle nailwort			Flowering vascular plant endemic to eastern southcentral Texas, occurring in sandy soils	13
Plants	<i>Lenophyllum texanum</i>	Texas stonecrop			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Found in shrublands on clay dunes (lomas) at the mouth of the Rio Grande and on xeric calcareous rock outcrops at scattered inland sites; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Nov-Feb	10
Plants	<i>Cuscuta attenuata</i>	Marsh-elder dodder			GLOBAL RANK: G1G3; Parasitizes a particular sumpweed (<i>Iva annua</i>) almost exclusively as well as ragweed and heath aster. Host plants typically found in open, disturbed habitats like fallow fields and creek bottomlands; Annual; Flowering late summer through October	6
Plants	<i>Adelia vaseyi</i>	Vasey's adelia			Mostly subtropical evergreen/deciduous woodlands on loamy soils of Rio Grande Delta, but occasionally in shrublands on more xeric sandy to gravelly upland sites; Perennial; Flowering January-June	4

Taxon	SName	CName	USESA	SPROT	Description	# Counties
Plants	<i>Croton coryi</i>	Cory's croton			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Grasslands and woodland openings on barrier islands and coastal sands of South Texas, inland on South Texas Sand Sheet; Annual; Flowering July-Oct; Fruiting July-Nov	9
Plants	<i>Euphorbia innocua</i>	Velvet spurge			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Open or brushy areas on coastal sands and the South Texas Sand Sheet; Perennial; Flowering Sept-April; Fruiting Nov-July	10
Plants	<i>Manihot walkerae</i>	Walker's manioc	LE	E	periphery of native brush in sandy loam; also on caliche cuestas?; flowering April-September (following rains?)	3
Plants	<i>Phyllanthus abnormis</i> var. <i>riograndensis</i>	Sand sheet leaf-flower			GLOBAL RANK: G5T3; Semi-desert scrub of deep South Texas; Annual; Flowering Feb-July; Fruiting Oct-March	6
Plants	<i>Astragalus reflexus</i>	Texas milk vetch			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Grasslands, prairies, and roadsides on calcareous and clay substrates; Annual; Flowering Feb-June; Fruiting April-June	16
Plants	<i>Pomaria austrotexana</i>	Stinking rushpea			GLOBAL RANK: G3; In open areas on deep well drained sands; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Oct; Fruiting April-Oct	7
Plants	<i>Brazoria arenaria</i>	Sand Brazos mint			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Sandy areas in South Texas; Annual; Flowering/Fruiting March-April	12
Plants	<i>Wissadula parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved yellow velvet-leaf			Occurs on sandy loams or clays in shrublands or woodlands on gently undulating terrain of the Holocene sand sheet over the Goliad Formation.	2
Plants	<i>Abronia ameliae</i>	Amelia's abronia			Endemic to South Texas; Occurs on deep, well-drained sandy soils of the South Texas Sand Sheet in grassy and/or herbaceous dominated openings within coastal live oak woodlands or mesquite-coastal live oak woodlands. Perennial; Flowering Mar-June	7
Plants	<i>Eriogonum greggii</i>	Gregg's wild-buckwheat			sparingly vegetated openings in thorn shrublands in shallow soils on xeric ridges along the Rio Grande; also on excessively drained, sandy soil over caliche and calcareous sandstone of the Goliad Formation and over sandstone or fossiliferous layers of the Jackson Group; flowering February-July, probably opportunistically during the growing season	2

Taxon	SName	CName	USESA	SPROT	Description	# Counties
Plants	<i>Gilia ludens</i>	South Texas gilia			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Occurs in open areas in shrublands on shallow sandy loam over rock outcrops; Perennial; Flowering Dec-April; Fruiting March	8
Plants	<i>Prunus texana</i>	Texas peachbush			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Occurs at scattered sites in various well drained sandy situations; deep sand, plains and sand hills, grasslands, oak woods, 0-200 m elevation; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Mar; Fruiting Apr-Jun	26
Plants	<i>Cardiospermum dissectum</i>	Chihuahua balloon-vine			Thorn shrublands or low woodlands on well to excessively well drained, calcareous, sandy to gravelly soils in drier uplands of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, in areas underlain by the Goliad formation, Catahoula and Frio formations undivided, Jackson Group, and other Eocene formations; during drought conditions the normally inconspicuous slender twining vine turns a more conspicuous deep reddish-purple; flowering (April-) July-September, probably throughout the growing season in response to rainfall.	3
Plants	<i>Ayenia limitaris</i>	Texas ayenia	LE	E	Subtropical thorn woodland or tall shrubland on loamy soils of the Rio Grande Delta; known site soils include well-drained, calcareous, sandy clay loam (Hidalgo Series) and neutral to moderately alkaline, fine sandy loam (Willacy Series); also under or among taller shrubs in thorn woodland/thorn shrubland; flowering throughout the year with sufficient rainfall	3
Plants	<i>Manfreda longiflora</i>	St. Joseph's staff			thorn shrublands on clays and loams with various concentrations of salt, caliche, sand, and gravel; rosettes are often obscured by low shrubs; flowering September-October	3
Plants	<i>Manfreda sileri</i>	Siler's huaco			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Rare in a variety of grasslands and shrublands on dry sites; Perennial; Flowering April-July; Fruiting June-July	6
Plants	<i>Tillandsia baileyi</i>	Bailey's ballmoss			epiphytic on various trees and tall shrubs, perhaps most common in mottes of Live oak on vegetated dunes and flats in coastal portions of the South Texas Sand Sheet, but also on evergreen sub-tropical woodlands along resacas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley; flowering (February-)April-May, but conspicuous throughout the year	7

Taxon	SName	CName	USESA	SPROT	Description	# Counties
Plants	<i>Tradescantia buckleyi</i>	Buckley's spiderwort			Occurs on sandy loam or clay soils in grasslands or shrublands underlain by the Beaumont Formation.	5
Plants	<i>Eleocharis austrotexana</i>	South Texas spikesedge			GLOBAL RANK: G3; Occurring in miscellaneous wetlands at scattered locations on the coastal plain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting Sept	11
Plants	<i>Allium elmendorfii</i>	Elmendorf's onion			Texas endemic; grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; Perennial; Flowering March-April, May	14
Plants	<i>Echeandia chandleri</i>	Lila de los llanos			most commonly encountered among shrubs or in grassy openings in subtropical thorn shrublands on somewhat saline clays of lomas along Gulf Coast near mouth of Rio Grande; also observed in a few upland coastal prairie remnants on clay soils over the Beaumont Formation at inland sites well to the north and along railroad right-of-ways and cemeteries; flowering (May-) September-December, fruiting October-December	3
Plants	<i>Echeandia texensis</i>	Green Island echeandia			on somewhat saline clays of lomas along the Gulf Coast near the mouth of Rio Grande, a habitat shared with <i>E. chandleri</i> ; both species grow in areas dominated by herbaceous species with scattered brush and stunted trees, or in grassy openings in subtropical thorn shrublands; flowers April, June, and November, and likely in other months, as well	1
Plants	<i>Heteranthera mexicana</i>	Mexican mud-plantain			wet clayey soils of resacas and ephemeral wetlands in South Texas and along margins of playas in the Panhandle; flowering June-December, only after sufficient rainfall	12