



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Endangered Species List

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List of species by county for Texas:

Counties Selected: Jefferson

Select one or more counties from the following list to view a county list:

- Anderson
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- Angelina
- Aransas
- Archer

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Jefferson County

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Species Group</u>	<u>Listing Status</u>	<u>Species Image</u>	<u>Species Distribution Map</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>More Info</u>
green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Reptiles	E, T				
hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Reptiles	E				
Kemp's ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Reptiles	E				
leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Reptiles	E				
loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Reptiles	T				
piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Birds	E, T				

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

E

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

Creep(er) (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

JEFFERSON COUNTY

MOLLUSKS

Federal Status State Status

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

Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* 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			

PLANTS

		Federal Status	State Status
Chapman's orchid	<i>Platanthera chapmanii</i>		

JEFFERSON COUNTY

PLANTS

Federal Status

State Status

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