

**NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM  
LIST OF THE  
RARE ANIMAL SPECIES  
OF NORTH CAROLINA**

**2014**



Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) in Croatan National Forest,  
photo by Michael McCloy

Compiled by  
Harry E. LeGrand, Jr., Vertebrate Zoologist  
Judith A. Ratcliffe, Freshwater Ecologist  
John T. Finnegan, Conservation Information Manager

North Carolina Natural Heritage Program  
Office of Land and Water Stewardship  
N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
1601 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1601



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**This list is dynamic and is revised frequently as further data become available. New species are added to the list, and others are dropped from the list as appropriate. The list is published periodically, generally every two years. Further information on these species may be obtained by contacting the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 1601 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1601, or by contacting the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 1722 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1722. Additional information on rare species, as well as a digital version of this rare animal list, can be obtained from the Natural Heritage Program's website at [www.ncnhp.org](http://www.ncnhp.org).**

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Scientific Councils for each vertebrate group and several invertebrates groups compiled the bulk of the rare species lists (for N.C. Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species). Members of the most recent (2009-2010) Scientific Councils are (except as indicated):

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**NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM  
LIST OF THE RARE ANIMALS OF NORTH CAROLINA**

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a list of vertebrate and invertebrate animals for which the N.C. Natural Heritage Program (NC NHP) is collecting data. The majority of these species receive no formal protection. The list includes species that are endangered, threatened, or otherwise occur in small or unknown numbers in the state. The primary functions of the list are its use 1) in determining priorities of inventory and protection for these animals, including the proposed listing of species for federal or state protection, 2) in determining priorities for protection of natural areas that contain such listed animals; and 3) in environmental assessments to determine which rare species might be negatively affected by proposed actions.

The majority of the vertebrates, mollusks, and crustaceans on the list are species currently listed for state protection by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NC WRC), based on lists of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species developed over 25 years ago by Scientific Councils on mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, freshwater fishes, mollusks, and crustaceans. All of these species are included on this list, with the corresponding status listed in the “N.C. Status” column. In addition, NC NHP is tracking other rare vertebrates, mollusks, and crustaceans not given a formal state designation. These species are considered to be Significantly Rare in North Carolina.

Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, freshwater and terrestrial mollusks, and crustaceans are protected by state law, under the jurisdiction of the NC WRC. However, state law does not allow for protection of invertebrate groups other than mollusks and crustaceans. Thus, the NC NHP lists of rare invertebrates, other than for these two groups, have been derived from multiple sources. These lists have been prepared in consultation with other biologists in North Carolina and in the eastern United States. Because none of the invertebrates – other than mollusks and crayfishes – have been given legal state protection by NC WRC as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern, these species are given a status of Significantly Rare by NC NHP.

In addition to the “Rare List” of animals, for which the NC NHP tracks records in its database, this document also contains the “Watch List” of animals in the state. This is a listing of species/taxa in the state that currently do not merit being tracked as “rare,” but are scarce or poorly known and might merit being added to the “Rare List” in the future. The NC NHP is keeping data on such species in its files, but specific records are not mapped nor otherwise added to the database.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

In 1987, the General Assembly of North Carolina passed legislation that provided for State protection of some wildlife species; Article 25 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is titled “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Wildlife Species of Special Concern”. This act allows for state protection of those nongame species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, mollusks, and crustaceans that are deemed to be of Endangered (E), Threatened (T), or Special Concern (SC) status in North Carolina. Six Scientific Councils – reptiles and amphibians are combined into a single scientific council – each consisting of biologists with considerable knowledge of the taxonomic group in the state, were created/convened (see Acknowledgments). These councils drafted lists of proposed E, T, and SC species/subspecies, which were reviewed first by the NC WRC’s Nongame Wildlife Advisory Committee, then by staff of the NC WRC, and then submitted to the commissioners on the NC WRC board for final approval.

During 1997 and 1998, the Scientific Councils re-convened and prepared updated lists of species needing State protection. These lists followed the same procedural steps as the ones above and were approved in 1999. A more recent change in State law requires that any proposed legislation (such as lists of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species) must go to the State General Assembly; if there is no action by that body to overturn proposed legislation by a specified date, the legislation becomes law. The lists approved by the NC WRC commissioners in 1999 became law on July 1, 2002. Since that date, the Scientific Councils have met again and have made proposed changes, which were enacted into law in summer 2008. Another round of Scientific Council meetings took place between 2009 and 2011, and the councils have completed draft proposed changes. These six reports have been reviewed by the Advisory Committee and by staff of NC WRC. At the current time, they are in review by the commissioners of NC WRC. The current schedule is for the scientific councils to convene every five years, to make new recommendations to the protected species list.

A list of rare marine and estuarine fishes was presented in 1988 by the N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences. Except for the federally listed Endangered Shortnose Sturgeon, all other marine and estuarine fishes were listed in 1988 as "Vulnerable, Category 2." Because the Atlantic Sturgeon also occurs in fresh waters, it had been listed by NC WRC as a Special Concern species, and thus it was listed in this publication under Freshwater Fishes (as is the state Endangered Shortnose Sturgeon). Marine and estuarine fishes are under the jurisdiction of the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries, which does not have a list of endangered, threatened, and special concern fishes. Beginning with the 2004 Rare Animal list, the NC NHP decided to no longer track (nor include on the Watch List) marine and estuarine fishes. This decision was not due to their lack of state listing; rather, we receive few data on such species, survey for such species can be cumbersome, protection of them is difficult if not impossible, and there has been no recent systematic account of the rarity and distribution of the hundreds of such fishes that occur in our salt and brackish waters.

For the same reasons as for marine and estuarine fishes given above, the NC NHP is no longer keeping marine invertebrates on its Rare or Watch lists. NC NHP has also removed millipedes, scorpionflies, most beetles, ants, and annelids from its Watch List, primarily due to lack of new data on them and the scarcity of biologists working with these groups to provide data or provide updated lists of rare taxa. Beginning with the 2006 list, the NC NHP moved ostracods from the Rare List to the Watch List, even though some are Federal Species of Concern. This move was due to the great difficulty in surveying for such tiny, symbiotic species and to the difficulty in assessing population status and range in the state.

## LIST FORMAT

Species are grouped by major taxa. The vertebrates are arranged by class, beginning with the most phylogenetically advanced (mammals). Within a given taxon, species are listed alphabetically by scientific name. The following information is presented for each species on the list. "Status" indicates the degree of protection (if any), based on rarity of a species; "rank" is a numerical scale of the rarity of a species, regardless of legal protection.

Scientific Name.

Common Name. For most groups, these names are not standardized.

North Carolina Status. Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, freshwater and terrestrial mollusks, and crustaceans have legal protection status in North Carolina (Wildlife Resources Commission). In addition to the above categories, the Natural Heritage Program maintains computerized records on Significantly Rare species, as well as species considered extirpated in the state.

<b>STATUS CODE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
E	Endangered	“Any native or once-native species of wild animal whose continued existence as a viable component of the State’s fauna is determined by the Wildlife Resources Commission to be in jeopardy or any species of wild animal determined to be an ‘endangered species’ pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.” (Article 25 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes; 1987).
T	Threatened	“Any native or once-native species of wild animal which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, or one that is designated as a threatened species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.” (Article 25 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes; 1987).
SC	Special Concern	“Any species of wild animal native or once-native to North Carolina which is determined by the Wildlife Resources Commission to require monitoring but which may be taken under regulations adopted under the provisions of this Article.” (Article 25 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes; 1987).

STATUS CODE	STATUS	DEFINITION
SR	Significantly Rare	Any species which has not been listed by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission as an Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species, but which exists in the state (or recently occurred in the state) in small numbers and has been determined by the N.C. Natural Heritage Program to need monitoring. (This is a N.C. Natural Heritage Program designation.) Significantly Rare species include "peripheral" species, whereby North Carolina lies at the periphery of the species' range (such as Hermit Thrush), as well as species of historical occurrence with some likelihood of re-discovery in the state. Species considered extirpated in the state, with little likelihood of re-discovery, are given no N.C. Status (unless already listed by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission as E, T, or SC).
W	Watch List	Any other species believed to be rare and of conservation concern in the state but not warranting active monitoring at this time (see the Watch List section for a more complete discussion). (This is a N.C. Natural Heritage Program designation.)
SR-G	-----	Species is a game animal or a furbearer, and therefore (by law) cannot be listed for State protection as E, T, or SC.

United States Status is designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service in accordance with the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (U.S. ESA). Plants and plant varieties, (including fungi and lichens), animal species and subspecies, and vertebrate populations are considered for Endangered or Threatened status according to the criteria established under the U.S. ESA. Proposals and determinations to add taxa or populations to the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants are published in the Federal Register. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service periodically publish a Notice of Review or Notice of Reclassification in the Federal Register that present an updated list of plant and animal taxa that are regarded as candidates or proposed for possible addition to the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Contact the Asheville or Raleigh Ecological Services Field Offices for more information.

<b>STATUS CODE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
E	Endangered	A taxon “which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range” (Endangered Species Act, Section 3).
T	Threatened	A taxon “which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range” (Endangered Species Act, Section 3).
C	Candidate	“Taxa for which the [Fish and Wildlife] Service has on file enough substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support proposals to list them as endangered or threatened. Proposed rules have not yet been issued because this action is precluded at present by other listing activity. Development and publication of proposed rules on these taxa are anticipated. The Service encourages State and other Federal agencies as well as other affected parties to give consideration to these taxa in environmental planning.” ( <i>Federal Register</i> , February 28, 1996). Taxa formerly considered as ‘Category 1’ are now considered as ‘Candidate.’
FSC	Federal Species of Concern	Those species that appear to be in decline or otherwise in need of conservation and are under consideration for listing or for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. Subsumed under the term ‘FSC’ are all species petitioned by outside parties and other selected focal species identified in Service strategic plans, State Wildlife Action Plans, or Natural Heritage Program Lists.

STATUS CODE	STATUS	DEFINITION
BGPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	In the July 9, 2007 Federal Register (72:37346-37372), the bald eagle was declared recovered and removed (de-listed) from the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered wildlife. After delisting, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) becomes the primary law protecting bald eagles. The Eagle Act prohibits take of bald and golden eagles and provides a statutory definition of "take" that includes "disturb". The USFWS has developed National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines to provide guidance to land managers, landowners, and others as to how to avoid disturbing bald eagles. For information see <a href="http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm">http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm</a> .
EXP	Experimental Population	A taxon listed as experimental (either essential or nonessential). Experimental, nonessential populations of endangered species (e.g., red wolf) are treated as threatened species on public land, for consultation purposes, and as species proposed for listing on private land.
P_	Proposed	Species proposed in the <i>Federal Register</i> as a status different from its current Federal status.
T (S/A)	Threatened due to Similarity of Appearance	“Section 4 (e) of the [Endangered Species] Act authorizes the treatment of a species (subspecies or population segment) as endangered or threatened even though it is not otherwise listed as endangered or threatened if -- (a) the species so closely resembles in appearance an endangered or threatened species that enforcement personnel would have substantial difficulty in differentiating between the listed and unlisted species; (b) the effect of this substantial difficulty is an additional threat to an endangered or threatened species; and (c) such treatment of an unlisted species will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of the Act.” ( <i>Federal Register</i> , November 4, 1997). [The American Alligator is listed as T (S/A) due to Similarity of Appearance with other rare crocodylians, and the southern population of the Bog Turtle is listed as T (S/A) due to Similarity of Appearance with the northern population of the Bog Turtle (which is federally listed as Threatened and which does not occur in North Carolina).]

North Carolina Rank. Natural Heritage Programs and NatureServe have developed a consistent method for evaluating the relative imperilment of both species and ecological communities. These assessments lead to the designation of a conservation status rank. For plant and animal species these ranks provide an estimate of extinction risk. This information has been developed over the past 30 years by the NC Natural Heritage Program, NatureServe, and a large number of collaborators in government agencies, universities, natural history museums and botanical gardens, and other conservation organizations. This information has been developed primarily to help in guiding conservation and informing environmental planning and management. Conservation status ranks are based on a one to five scale, ranging from critically imperiled (S1) to demonstrably secure (S5). These status assessments are based on the best available information, considering a variety of factors such as abundance, distribution, population trends, and threats.

<b>RANK</b>	<b>NUMBER OF EXTANT OCCURRENCES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
S1	1-5	Critically imperiled - Critically imperiled in North Carolina due to extreme rarity or some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation (local extinction) from the state. Typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals (<1,000).
S2	6-20	Imperiled - Imperiled in North Carolina due to rarity or some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000).
S3	21-100	Vulnerable - Vulnerable to extinction in North Carolina either because rare or uncommon, or found only in a restricted range (even if abundant at some locations), or due to other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation. Typically 21 to 100 occurrences or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals.
S4	100-1000	Apparently secure - Apparently secure and widespread in North Carolina, usually with more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.
S5	1000+	Secure - Common, widespread, and abundant in North Carolina. Essentially ineradicable under present conditions. Typically with considerably more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.
SH	0?	Historical - Of historical occurrence in North Carolina, with some expectation that it may be rediscovered. Its presence may not have been verified in the past 20 years. Upon verification of an extant occurrence, SH-ranked elements would typically receive an S1 rank. Note: an element is not automatically assigned an SH (or SX) rank if it has not been verified in the past 20 years; some effort must have been made to locate or relocate occurrences.

<b>RANK</b>	<b>NUMBER OF EXTANT OCCURRENCES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
SX	0	Presumed extirpated - Believed to be extirpated in North Carolina. Has not been located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.
SU	Unknown	Unrankable - Currently unrankable in North Carolina due to lack of information or substantially conflicting information about status or trends. Need more information.
SNR	Unknown	Not Ranked - Rank in NC not yet assessed.
SNA	N/A	Not Applicable - A conservation status rank is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation for one of the following reasons: - Hybrid - an interspecific hybrid without conservation value; - Exotic Origin - not native to North Carolina; - Accidental/nonregular - outside usual range and not regularly found in North Carolina; - Not confidently present - never documented as present in North Carolina; - Synonym - the taxon is not recognized by the NC Natural Heritage Program.
_B	1-?	Rank of the breeding population in the state. Used for migratory species only.
_N	1-?	Rank of the non-breeding population in the state. Used for migratory species only.
-?	---	Uncertain - Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

A rank involving two numbers indicates a range of uncertainty about the conservation rank in North Carolina. For example, a S2S3 rank indicates that the species may be a S2 or a S3, but existing data do not allow that determination to be made.

Global Rank. Global ranks are assigned by NatureServe staff biologists and contract biologists, based on a consensus of scientific experts, the individual natural heritage programs, and the Natural Heritage Network. They apply to the status of a species throughout its range. This system is widely used by other agencies and organizations, as the best available scientific and objective assessment of a species' rarity throughout its range.

<b>RANK</b>	<b>NUMBER OF EXTANT OCCURRENCES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
G1	1-5	Critically imperiled - Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction. Typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals (<1,000) or acres (<2,000) or linear miles (<10).
G2	6-20	Imperiled - Imperiled globally because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extinction. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000) or acres (2,000 to 10,000) or linear miles (10 to 50).
G3	21-100	Vulnerable - Vulnerable globally either because very rare throughout its range, found only in a restricted range (even if abundant at some locations), or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction. Typically 21 to 100 occurrences or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals.
G4	100-1000	Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare (although it may be rare in parts of its range, particularly on the periphery) and usually widespread. Apparently not vulnerable in most of its range, but possibly cause for long-term concern. Typically more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.
G5	1000+	Secure - Common, widespread, and abundant (although it may be rare in parts of its range, particularly on the periphery). Not vulnerable in most of its range. Typically with considerably more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.
GH	0?	Historical - Known from only historical occurrences, but with some expectation that it may be rediscovered. May still be extant; further searching is needed.
GX	0	Presumed Extinct - Believed to be extinct throughout its range (e.g., Passenger Pigeon) with virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat.
GU	Unknown	Unrankable - Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends; need more information.

<b>RANK</b>	<b>NUMBER OF EXTANT OCCURRENCES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
GNR	Unknown	Not Ranked - Global rank not yet assessed.
T <sub>-</sub>	-	The rank of a subspecies or variety. As an example, G4T1 would apply to a subspecies of a species with an overall rank of G4, but the subspecies warranting a rank of G1.
-?	-	Uncertain - Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.
Q	-	Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority. Distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon at the current level is questionable. Resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or inclusion of this taxon in another taxon, with the resulting Element having a lower-priority conservation status rank.

A rank involving two numbers indicates uncertainty of rank. For example, a G2G3 rank indicates that the species may be a G2 or a G3, but that existing data do not allow that determination to be made.

Physiographic Province/Region. The provinces/regions in which the species is known to occur are indicated. This should not be regarded as the only province(s) or region(s) of the state in which the species could occur; our knowledge of the fauna of North Carolina is still very imperfect. The provinces are abbreviated as follows:

M	Mountains (Blue Ridge)	All parts of North Carolina west of the foot of the Blue Ridge Escarpment.
P	Piedmont	All parts of North Carolina east of the foot of the Blue Ridge Escarpment and west of the Fall Line, including outlying "foothill" ranges, such as the Brushy, Uwharrie, Sauratown, and South mountains.
S	Sandhills	The southwestern portion of the Coastal Plain province consisting mostly of deep aeolian sands of the Middendorf and Pinehurst formation (portions of Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Richmond, Scotland, and Montgomery counties). The Sandhills are actually part of the Coastal Plain but are here distinguished because of their distinctive geomorphology and vegetation.
C	Coastal Plain	All parts of North Carolina east of the Fall Line, but excluding the Sandhills region and those portions associated with tidal water (ocean, sounds, barrier islands, and mainland brackish or salt marshes).
T	Tidewater	That part of the state associated with tidal water, such as the ocean and barrier islands, sounds, estuaries and mainland brackish or salt marshes.

Habitat. The known habitats are described; as with provinces, these should not be regarded as the only possible habitats of the species in the state.

Counties of known occurrence. Following the description of habitats is a listing of the known counties of occurrence in the N.C. Natural Heritage Program database. Counties followed by an asterisk (\*) indicate that all recorded occurrences in the county are either extirpated, have not been found in recent surveys, or have not been surveyed recently enough to be confident they are still present. Un-surveyed occurrences are regarded as historical after 20-40 years, the number depending on the species and the amount of alteration in the area. An asterisk should not be regarded as a definitive statement that the species is gone from the county, but indicates that there is reason to doubt its continued existence.

For nearly all vertebrate species, and for many invertebrate species, this listing of counties on the Rare List is complete or reasonably complete. However, for some invertebrates and a few vertebrates (generally those newly added to the Rare List), there is no listing of counties, as records have yet to be added to the database.

With this 2014 list, two changes from previous lists need to be highlighted. First, the 2014 list no longer uses the (+) symbol after a county name to signify “obscure or undatable record.” This extra symbol perhaps could cause confusion with the (\*) symbol for “historical.” However, many of the county records available to the NC NHP come from range maps in atlases, websites, or other reference works, where the dates of the records are generally not portrayed. For such data, the 2014 list typically shows these county records without an asterisk, especially if these data sources were published since 1980, and thus the user should interpret that the species is likely still present in such counties.

Second, this is the first list that attempts to provide counties of occurrence for all of the Watch List species. The 2012 list did contain somewhat complete county listings for mammals, dragonflies and damselflies, and a few other scattered species. This 2014 list now contains county listings that are reasonably complete for all of the vertebrate groups and the majority of the invertebrate groups. The recent publication of several new reference books and new websites for selected animal groups and several museum collection databases have greatly aided the NC NHP in the development of county listings for many species.

The zoological exploration of North Carolina is far from complete, and many additional county records will be found, generally (but not always) in proximity to counties listed. Visit the Natural Heritage Program website for the most up-to-date county occurrence information: [www.ncnhp.org](http://www.ncnhp.org).

**STATUS OF ANIMAL TAXA ON NHP RARE ANIMAL LIST**  
(as of December, 2014)

Numbers in the table indicate number of taxa – generally species – for each group and status. Because many taxa have both an N.C. and a U.S. status, totals cannot be added across a complete line. The total number of species in North Carolina is an estimate of the species that do occur or have occurred at one time in the state.

Group	Total Number of species in North Carolina (rounded to nearest five)	N.C. Status				U.S. Status		
		E	T	SC	SR	E	T	FSC
Mammals	120	5	2	13	9	6 [+ 1 PE]	0	9
Birds	475	5	4	20	29	3	2	12
Reptiles	75	5	4	11	9	3	2 [+ 2 T (S/A)]	5
Amphibians	90	1	4	12	15	0	0	12
Freshwater Fishes	245	10	16	28	21	4	2	26 (+ 1 C)
Freshwater Bivalves	85	20	9	6	8	9	0	14
Freshwater and Terrestrial Gastropods	250+	4	10	24	54	0	1	9 (+ 1 C)
Arachnids	?	0	0	0	13	1	0	2
Crustaceans [Crayfishes]	? [45]	1 [0]	0 [0]	11 [8]	11 [10]	0	0	14
Mayflies	?	0	0	0	18	0	0	1
Stoneflies	?	0	0	0	9	0	0	1
Caddisflies	?	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Dragonflies and Damselflies	190	0	0	0	40	0	0	9
Butterflies	175	0	0	0	37	1	0	8
Moths	2,670+	0	0	0	107	1	0	4 (+ 1 C)
Grasshoppers and Katydid	140	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Beetles	?	0	0	0	6	1	0	1
True Bugs	?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	---	51	49	125	432	29 [+1 PE]	7 [+2 T(S/A)]	127 (+3 C)

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Rank	
						Global
<b><u>Mammals</u></b>						
<i>Canis rufus</i> C: swamps, pocosins, extensive forests (Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington)	<b>Red Wolf</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>EXP</b>	<b>S1</b>		<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Cervus elaphus</i> M: mid- to high elevation meadows, grass balds (released in Great Smoky Mountains NP) (Haywood, Jackson, Swain)	<b>Elk</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>		<b>G5</b>
<i>Condylura cristata pop. 1</i> SC: moist meadows, bogs, swamps, bottomlands [mountain population not of concern] (Beaufort*, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Currituck*, Dare, Hoke, Hyde*, Mecklenburg*, Moore, New Hanover*, Pender, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson*, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Washington*)	<b>Star-nosed Mole - Coastal Plain population</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>		<b>G5T2Q</b>
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis</i> CS: roosts in hollow trees, old buildings, and beneath bridges, usually near water (Beaufort*, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Gates, Hoke, Johnston, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Pender, Perquimans, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne*)	<b>Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat - Coastal Plain subspecies</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>		<b>G3G4T3</b>
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii</i> M: roosts in caves, mines, and hollow trees, usually near water (Alexander*, Buncombe*, Burke, Cherokee*, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison*, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat - Mountain subspecies</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>		<b>G3G4T3</b>
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i> M: roosts in caves (and rarely in mines), especially in limestone areas (Avery, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Virginia Big-eared Bat</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>		<b>G3G4T2</b>
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i> M: high elevation forests, mainly spruce-fir (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Carolina Northern Flying Squirrel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S2</b>		<b>G5T2</b>

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i> CP: roosts in Spanish moss and other thick vegetation near water, often in longleaf pine habitats (Brunswick, Mecklenburg, New Hanover)	<b>Northern Yellow Bat</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus carolinensis</i> M: rocky areas at high elevations, forests or fields (Avery, Haywood, Jackson*, Macon, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Southern Rock Vole</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G4T3</b>
<i>Mustela nivalis</i> M: fields and forests, mostly at high elevations (Avery, Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Madison*, Mitchell*, Watauga, Yancey*)	<b>Least Weasel</b>	<b>SR-G</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i> CSPM: roosts in buildings, hollow trees; forages near water; mainly in the Coastal Plain (Bertie, Bladen, Camden, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Halifax, Hoke, Johnston, Martin, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland, Wake*)	<b>Southeastern Myotis</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Myotis grisescens</i> M: roosts in caves; forages mainly over open water (Buncombe, Haywood, Swain)	<b>Gray Myotis</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Myotis leibii</i> M: roosts in hollow trees and in rock crevices (warmer months), in caves and mines (winter) (Alleghany, Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Davidson, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Eastern Small-footed Myotis</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G1G3</b>
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i> MPC: roosts in buildings (summer), in caves and mines (winter) (Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Buncombe, Burke, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Durham, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Northampton, Rutherford, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Wake, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Little Brown Myotis</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> MPC: roosts in hollow trees and buildings (warmer months), in caves and mines (winter); mainly in the mountains (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, New Hanover, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Wake*, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Northern Myotis</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G1G2</b>

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Myotis sodalis</i> M: roosts in hollow trees or under loose bark and snags (warmer months), in caves (winter) (Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Jackson*, Mitchell, Rutherford, Swain)	<b>Indiana Myotis</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Neotoma floridana floridana</i> C: forests, mainly in moist areas (Brunswick*, Carteret*, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Florida Eastern Woodrat</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5T5</b>
<i>Neotoma magister</i> MP: rocky places and abandoned buildings in deciduous or mixed forests in the northern mountains and adjacent Piedmont (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Iredell, McDowell, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes*, Yancey)	<b>Allegheny Woodrat</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> MPSC: roosts in clumps of leaves (mainly in summer), caves, rock crevices, and other dark and sheltered places (Avery, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Camden, Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Davidson, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hoke, Jackson, Johnston, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Onslow, Rutherford, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Union, Wake, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Tricolored Bat</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni</i> T: maritime forests in Cape Hatteras vicinity (endemic to this area) (Dare)	<b>Buxton Woods White-footed Deermouse</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G5T1</b>
<i>Peromyscus leucopus easti</i> T: dunes and maritime thickets along coast south to Corolla (Currituck)	<b>Pungo White-footed Deermouse</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5T1</b>
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i> P: sandy, fallow fields near South Carolina line (Cleveland, Mecklenburg, Rutherford)	<b>Oldfield Deermouse</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sorex dispar</i> M: high elevation forests with talus or rocky slopes (Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Long-tailed Shrew</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sorex palustris punctulatus</i> M: stream banks in montane forests (Avery, Buncombe, Clay, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Watauga)	<b>Southern Water Shrew</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T3</b>

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Sorex sp. 1</i> C: early succession fields, possibly low pocosins (endemic to eastern North Carolina) (Dare, Hyde)	<b>an undescribed shrew</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2Q</b>
<i>Spilogale putorius</i> MP: forests with rocks, cliffs, and other den sites (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee*, Graham, Haywood, Henderson*, Macon*, McDowell, Mitchell*, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Eastern Spotted Skunk</b>	<b>SR-G</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sylvilagus obscurus</i> M: dense cover of montane woods and thickets (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania*, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Appalachian Cottontail</b>	<b>SR-G</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Synaptomys cooperi helaletes</i> C: low pocosins, early succession wetlands (Beaufort, Craven, Gates, Jones, Pasquotank*, Perquimans*)	<b>Dismal Swamp Southern Bog Lemming</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> T: warm waters of estuaries and river mouths (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Pitt)	<b>West Indian Manatee</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1N</b>	<b>G2</b>

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### Birds

<i>Accipiter striatus</i> MPS: forests and woodlands (for nesting) [breeding evidence only] (Avery, Jackson, Mitchell*, Orange, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Sharp-shinned Hawk</b>	<b>SR</b>			<b>S2B,S4N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Aegolius acadicus pop. 1</i> M: spruce-fir forests or mixed hardwood/spruce forests (for nesting) [breeding season only] (Avery, Buncombe, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Northern Saw-whet Owl - Southern Appalachian population</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>		<b>S2B,S2N</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Ammodramus henslowii susurrans</i> C: clearcut pocosins and other damp weedy fields [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Edgecombe, Gates, Martin, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Wilson)	<b>Eastern Henslow's Sparrow</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>		<b>S1B,S1N</b>	<b>G4T4</b>
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> MC: grass balds or fields amid remote and extensive forests in higher mountains, near waterfowl impoundments or large lakes in coastal areas [regular wintering sites] (Hyde, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Golden Eagle</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>BGPA</b>		<b>SXB,S1N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> CT: fresh or brackish marshes [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Carteret, Hyde, Pamlico)	<b>American Bittern</b>	<b>SR</b>			<b>S1B,S3N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catharus guttatus</i> M: spruce-fir forests (for nesting) [breeding season only] (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Hermit Thrush</b>	<b>SR</b>			<b>S2B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> M: spruce-fir forests [breeding season only] (Buncombe, Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>Swainson's Thrush</b>	<b>SR</b>			<b>S1B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Certhia americana</i> M: high elevation forests, favoring spruce-fir mixed with hardwoods [breeding season only] (Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Brown Creeper</b>	<b>SC</b>			<b>S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Charadrius melodus</i> T: ocean beaches and island-end flats [breeding evidence only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Piping Plover</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1B,S1N</b>	<b>G3</b>

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> T: beaches, island-end flats, estuarine islands [breeding evidence only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Wilson's Plover</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> S: barren, sandy fields with scattered saplings in the sandhills region [breeding season only] (Cumberland, Hoke, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>Lark Sparrow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> T: extensive brackish marshes (for nesting) [breeding evidence only] (Carteret, Dare, Hyde)	<b>Northern Harrier</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B,S4N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> M: deciduous forests, mainly at higher elevations [breeding season and habitat only] (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Transylvania, Watauga)	<b>Black-billed Cuckoo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Columbina passerina</i> T: dunes, sandy fields, margins of maritime woods and thickets [breeding season only] (Brunswick*, New Hanover*, Pender*)	<b>Common Ground-Dove</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SXB</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> M: meadows and other grasslands [breeding season only] (Ashe, Haywood, Henderson, Transylvania, Watauga)	<b>Bobolink</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Egretta caerulea</i> TC: forests or thickets on maritime islands, rarely in swamps or at ponds [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Jones, New Hanover, Pender, Robeson)	<b>Little Blue Heron</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Egretta thula</i> TC: forests or thickets on maritime islands, rarely in swamps or at ponds [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Robeson)	<b>Snowy Egret</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Egretta tricolor</i> T: forests or thickets on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover)	<b>Tricolored Heron</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> C: swamps and bottomlands near lower Cape Fear River, often forages over nearby fields or marshes [breeding season only] (Bladen)	<b>Swallow-tailed Kite</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Empidonax alnorum</i> M: high elevation shrub/sapling thickets [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Alder Flycatcher</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> MT: cliffs (for nesting); coastal ponds and mudflats (for foraging in winter) [nesting evidence; regular wintering sites] (Avery, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Carteret, Dare, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Rutherford, Stokes*, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Wilkes*, Yancey)	<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S1B,S2N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Falco sparverius</i> MPSC: open country, such as extensive farmland; nests in cavities [breeding evidence only] (records not yet entered)	<b>American Kestrel</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow*)	<b>Gull-billed Tern</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i> T: estuaries, oyster beds, mudflats [breeding evidence only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>American Oystercatcher</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> PCTM: mature forests near large bodies of water (for nesting); lakes and sounds (for foraging) [nesting sites only] (Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden*, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett*, Haywood, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lee*, Lenoir, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Surry, Swain, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne*, Wilkes, Yadkin)	<b>Bald Eagle</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>BGPA</b>	<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> T: fresh or brackish ponds and impoundments [breeding sites only] (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico)	<b>Black-necked Stilt</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Dare, Hyde*)	<b>Caspian Tern</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B,S2N</b>	<b>G5</b>

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> TCP: fresh or brackish marshes [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven*, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Moore*, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Tyrrell*, Washington, Wayne)	<b>Least Bittern</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> TCP: brackish marshes, rarely fresh marshes [breeding season only] (Carteret, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico)	<b>Black Rail</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3B,S2N</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Loxia curvirostra pop. 1</i> M: coniferous forests, preferably spruce-fir [breeding season only] (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Southern Appalachian Red Crossbill</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Mycteria americana</i> CT: swamps, fresh or brackish ponds (for foraging) [breeding sites and regular non-breeding sites] (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Sampson)	<b>Wood Stork</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S1B,S1N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> CPT: inland swamps; woods or thickets on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Dare, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg)	<b>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> M: grassy fields and pastures [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Savannah Sparrow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> T: maritime shrub thickets and forest edges [breeding season only] (Brunswick, Carteret, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Eastern Painted Bunting</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5T3T4</b>
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> T: maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover)	<b>Brown Pelican</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3B,S4N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> CSP: open longleaf pine forests, old fields [breeding season only] (Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe*, Carteret, Chatham, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Jones, Macon*, Moore, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson*, Sampson, Scotland, Wake*, Warren*)	<b>Bachman's Sparrow</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3B,S2N</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> CPT: lakes with scattered trees, coastal sand bars (for nesting) [breeding sites only] (Carteret, Chatham, Craven)	<b>Double-crested Cormorant</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Picoides borealis</i> CSP: mature open pine forests, mainly in longleaf pine [breeding evidence only] (Anson*, Beaufort, Bertie*, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chatham*, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck*, Dare, Duplin*, Durham*, Edgecombe*, Forsyth*, Gates, Greene*, Halifax*, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lee*, Lenoir*, Montgomery, Moore, Nash*, New Hanover, Northampton*, Onslow, Orange*, Pamlico*, Pender, Pitt*, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Wake*, Washington, Wayne, Wilson*)	<b>Red-cockaded Woodpecker</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> T: forests or thickets on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover)	<b>Glossy Ibis</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Poecile atricapillus practica</i> M: high elevation forests, mainly spruce-fir [breeding season only] (Avery, Buncombe*, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey*)	<b>Southern Appalachian Black-capped Chickadee</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i> M: high elevation pastures and grassy fields [breeding season only] (Ashe, Avery, Haywood, Mitchell, Watauga)	<b>Vesper Sparrow</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2B,S2N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> C: freshwater ponds with floating vegetation [breeding sites only] (Brunswick*, Onslow*, Robeson*)	<b>Purple Gallinule</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SHB</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Riparia riparia</i> MP: high, vertical banks for nesting [breeding sites only] (Avery, Wilkes*)	<b>Bank Swallow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Rynchops niger</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Black Skimmer</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Setophaga cerulea</i> MC: mature hardwood forests; steep slopes and coves in mountains, natural levees in Coastal Plain [breeding season only] (Bertie, Buncombe, Caldwell, Clay, Graham, Halifax, Haywood, Johnston*, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Northampton, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Cerulean Warbler</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2B</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Setophaga coronata</i> M: spruce-fir forests, especially in immature stands [breeding season only] (Haywood, Mitchell, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Yellow-rumped Warbler</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i> M: spruce-fir forests, especially in immature stands [breeding season only] (Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Setophaga virens waynei</i> C: nonriverine wetland forests, especially where white cedar or cypress are mixed with hardwoods [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Gates, Hyde, Jones, Pamlico, Tyrrell, Washington)	<b>Black-throated Green Warbler - Coastal Plain population</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3B</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> M: mature, open hardwoods with scattered dead trees [breeding season only] (Avery, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Spiza americana</i> PC: fallow fields and pastures with tall forbs [breeding season at consistent year-to-year sites only] (Carteret)	<b>Dickcissel</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B,SZN</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding evidence only] (Carteret*, Dare*)	<b>Roseate Tern</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>SHB</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Common Tern</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sternula antillarum</i> T: beaches, sand flats, open dunes, gravel rooftops [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Least Tern</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Thryomanes bewickii altus</i> M: woodland borders or openings, farmlands or brushy fields, at high elevations [breeding season only] (Ashe*, Avery*, Buncombe*, Haywood*, Jackson*, Macon*, Transylvania*)	<b>Appalachian Bewick's Wren</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SXB</b>	<b>G5T2Q</b>
<i>Tyto alba</i> MPCT: extensive open country, nesting in old buildings, silos, large tree cavities [breeding season only] (most records not yet entered) (Madison)	<b>Barn Owl</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> M: old fields and successional hardwoods [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Watauga)	<b>Golden-winged Warbler</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3B</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> M: low elevation brushy fields and thickets [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Cherokee, Graham, Macon)	<b>Blue-winged Warbler</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Vireo gilvus</i> MP: groves of hardwoods along rivers and streams [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Buncombe, Caldwell, Cleveland, Forsyth, Halifax, Henderson, Macon*, Orange, Wake, Watauga)	<b>Warbling Vireo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2B</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Reptiles

<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	<b>American Alligator</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T(S/A)</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
CT: fresh to slightly brackish lakes, ponds, rivers, and marshes (Beaufort*, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland*, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Gates*, Hoke*, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir*, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Pitt*, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland*, Tyrrell, Washington)					
<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	<b>Eastern Spiny Softshell</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5T5</b>
M: large streams in the French Broad system (Buncombe, Henderson*, Madison)					
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<b>Loggerhead Seaturtle</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G3</b>
T: nests on beaches; forages in ocean and sounds (Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)					
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<b>Green Seaturtle</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S1B,SUN</b>	<b>G3</b>
T: nests on beaches; forages in ocean and sounds (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)					
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	<b>Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
C: pine flatwoods, savannas, pine-oak sandhills (Bladen*, Brunswick*, Carteret*, Columbus*, Craven*, Cumberland*, Duplin*, Jones*, New Hanover*, Onslow, Pender, Robeson*, Sampson*)					
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	<b>Timber Rattlesnake</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
CMP: wetland forests in the Coastal Plain; rocky, upland forests elsewhere [NHP tracking only den/hibernacula sites and selected isolated populations] (Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery*, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay*, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Gaston, Graham*, Granville, Haywood, Henderson, Hoke, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell*, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain*, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey)					

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<b><i>Deirochelys reticularia</i></b> SC: quiet waters of ponds, ditches, and sluggish streams (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Hoke, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne)	<b>Chicken Turtle</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></b> T: oceans, rarely in sounds (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven*, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Leatherback Seaturtle</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1B,SUN</b>	<b>G2</b>
<b><i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i></b> T: oceans, very rarely in sounds (Carteret*, Dare)	<b>Hawksbill Seaturtle</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>SNA</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Farancia erythrogramma</i></b> CS: swamps, lakes, rivers, and other sluggish water (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Gates, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell)	<b>Rainbow Snake</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i></b> MP: bogs, wet pastures, wet thickets (Alexander*, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Forsyth, Gaston, Graham, Henderson, Iredell*, Macon, McDowell, Mitchell, Rutherford, Surry, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Bog Turtle</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T(S/A)</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Graptemys geographica</i></b> M: rivers in the Hiwassee system (Cherokee)	<b>Common Map Turtle</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Heterodon simus</i></b> SC: sandy woods, particularly pine-oak sandhills (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret*, Craven*, Cumberland*, Duplin, Edgecombe, Hoke, Jones*, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Pitt*, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Wayne)	<b>Southern Hognose Snake</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<b><i>Lampropeltis getula sticticeps</i></b> T: maritime forests, thickets, and grasslands on the Outer Banks (endemic to North Carolina) (Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde)	<b>Outer Banks Kingsnake</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5T2Q</b>
<b><i>Lepidochelys kempii</i></b> T: ocean and sounds (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Pamlico)	<b>Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1B,SUN</b>	<b>G1</b>

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<b><i>Malaclemys terrapin</i></b> T: salt or brackish marshes, estuaries (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender)	<b>Diamondback Terrapin</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC, in part</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Masticophis flagellum</i></b> SCTP: dry and sandy woods, mainly in pine/oak sandhills (Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lenoir, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Union, Wayne)	<b>Coachwhip</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Micrurus fulvius</i></b> CS: pine-oak sandhills, sandy flatwoods, maritime forests (Bladen*, Brunswick*, Cumberland*, Harnett*, Hoke*, Moore*, New Hanover, Onslow*, Pender, Robeson, Scotland*)	<b>Eastern Coralsnake</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi</i></b> T: salt or brackish marshes (endemic to North Carolina) (Beaufort, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico)	<b>Carolina Watersnake</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<b><i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i></b> CPSM: old fields, wooded edges, open woods (Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Halifax, Harnett, Iredell, Johnston, Lenoir, Orange, Pitt, Stanly, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson)	<b>Slender Glass Lizard</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Ophisaurus mimicus</i></b> C: pine flatwoods, savannas, pine/oak sandhills (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus*, New Hanover*, Onslow, Sampson)	<b>Mimic Glass Lizard</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i></b> SCM: dry and sandy woods, mainly in pine/oak sandhills (Brunswick, Cherokee, Clay, Cumberland*, Graham*, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Swain*)	<b>Northern Pinesnake</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G4T4</b>
<b><i>Plestiodon anthracinus</i></b> M: rocky slopes, wooded hillsides, roadbanks (Avery, Buncombe*, Caldwell, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson*, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain*, Transylvania, Wilkes)	<b>Coal Skink</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<b><i>Regina rigida</i></b> C: marshes, cypress ponds, other wetlands (Beaufort*, Bladen*, Brunswick*, Carteret*, Columbus*, Craven, Dare, Hoke, Hyde*, Jones*, New Hanover*, Onslow*, Robeson, Tyrrell*)	<b>Glossy Crayfish Snake</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Seminatrix pygaea</i></b> C: in lush vegetation of ponds, ditches, or sluggish streams (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Dare, Hyde*, New Hanover*, Onslow, Pender*, Tyrrell*)	<b>Black Swampsnake</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Sistrurus miliarius</i></b> CSP: pine flatwoods, pine/oak sandhills, other pine/oak forests (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cleveland*, Craven, Cumberland, Gaston, Harnett, Hoke, Hyde, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell)	<b>Pigmy Rattlesnake</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Sternotherus minor</i></b> M: streams and rivers in Mississippi drainage (Cherokee, Madison)	<b>Loggerhead Musk Turtle</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Trachemys scripta troostii</i></b> M: rivers in French Broad drainage (Madison)	<b>Cumberland Slider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5T4</b>

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### Amphibians

<i>Ambystoma mabeei</i>	<b>Mabee's Salamander</b>	SR		S2	G4
CS: shallow ephemeral wetlands, such as Carolina bays, vernal pools, and sinkholes (some records not yet entered) (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus*, Hoke, New Hanover*, Onslow, Pender*, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)					
<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>	<b>Mole Salamander</b>	SC		S2S3	G5
MP: breeds in fish-free semipermanent woodland ponds; forages in adjacent woodlands (Alleghany, Buncombe, Cherokee, Davidson, Granville, Guilford, Henderson, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Transylvania, Union, Yadkin)					
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	<b>Eastern Tiger Salamander</b>	T		S2	G5
SC: breeds in fish-free semipermanent ponds; forages in adjacent woods, usually sandy pinewoods (Cumberland, Hoke, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland, Wake)					
<i>Anaxyrus quercicus</i>	<b>Oak Toad</b>	SR		S3	G5
CS: pine flatwoods and savannas, pine sandhills where near water (many records not yet entered) (Carteret, Cumberland, Dare, Onslow, Pender, Richmond)					
<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	<b>Green Salamander</b>	E	FSC	S2S3	G3G4
M: damp, shaded crevices of cliffs or rock outcrops in deciduous forests (southern mountains) (Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania)					
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	<b>Hellbender</b>	SC	FSC	S3	G3G4
M: large and clear fast-flowing streams (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)					
<i>Desmognathus folkertsi</i>	<b>Dwarf Black-bellied Salamander</b>	SR		S1	G2
M: small streams and seeps in forests (Clay)					
<i>Desmognathus organi</i>	<b>Northern Pygmy Salamander</b>	SR	FSC	S2	G3
M: spruce-fir and other high elevation forests; northeast of the French Broad River (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, McDowell*, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)					

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<i>Desmognathus wrighti</i> M: mid- to high elevation forests, often in spruce-fir; west of the French Broad River (Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Southern Pygmy Salamander</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Eurycea junaluska</i> M: forests near seeps and streams in the Cheoah River system [records from Cherokee and Clay represent specimens of uncertain taxonomy] (Cherokee, Clay, Graham)	<b>Junaluska Salamander</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Eurycea longicauda</i> M: moist woods and floodplains; small ponds for breeding (Alleghany*, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Watauga)	<b>Longtail Salamander</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Eurycea quadridigitata</i> C: pocosins, Carolina bays, pine flatwoods, savannas, and other wetland habitats (Bladen, Columbus, Hoke, Robeson, Scotland)	<b>Dwarf Salamander</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i> MPC: pools, bogs, and other wetlands in hardwood forests (Alamance*, Avery, Bladen, Buncombe, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Cumberland*, Duplin, Durham, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Granville, Henderson, Macon, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Pender, Person, Polk*, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Wake)	<b>Four-toed Salamander</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hyla andersonii</i> SC: pocosins, bay forests, boggy areas (Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston*, Jones, Lee*, Moore, Onslow, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne*)	<b>Pine Barrens Treefrog</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Hyla versicolor</i> PM?: deciduous or mixed forests, often near water; primarily near VA border (some records not yet entered) (Caswell, Person, Warren)	<b>Common Gray Treefrog</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lithobates capito</i> SC: breeds in temporary fish-free pools; forages in sandy woods, especially pine-oak sandhills (Beaufort*, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cumberland, Hoke, Jones*, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Carolina Gopher Frog</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Lithobates heckscheri</i> SC: river floodplains, such as pools or borrow pit ponds (Cumberland*, Moore*, Robeson*, Sampson*, Scotland*)	<b>River Frog</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lithobates sylvaticus pop. 3</i> C: mesic to moist hardwood forests (Hyde, Tyrrell)	<b>Wood Frog -- Coastal Plain population</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Necturus lewisi</i> PC: rivers and large streams in Neuse and Tar drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Beaufort*, Craven*, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville*, Greene*, Halifax, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Nash, Orange, Person*, Pitt, Vance*, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson*)	<b>Neuse River Waterdog</b>	SC	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Necturus maculosus</i> M: rivers and large streams in New, French Broad, and Little Tennessee drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe*, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Transylvania)	<b>Common Mudpuppy</b>	SC		S1	G5
<i>Plethodon amplus</i> M: mesic forests in the Hickorynut Gorge vicinity (endemic to this area) (Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford)	<b>Blue Ridge Gray-cheeked Salamander</b>	SR	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Plethodon aureolus</i> M: forests in the Unicoi Mountains (Cherokee, Graham, Swain)	<b>Tellico Salamander</b>	SR		S2?	G2G3
<i>Plethodon chattahoochee</i> M: moist forests in the southwestern counties, close to the Georgia border (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Chattahoochee Slimy Salamander</b>	SR		S1?	G2G3
<i>Plethodon cheoah</i> M: mesic forests on Cheoah Bald (endemic to this area) (Graham, Swain)	<b>Cheoah Bald Salamander</b>	SR	FSC	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Plethodon meridianus</i> P: mesic forests of the South Mountains (endemic to this area) (Burke, Cleveland, Rutherford)	<b>South Mountain Gray-cheeked Salamander</b>	SR	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Plethodon ventralis</i> M: moist areas of talus slopes or rock outcrops in hardwood forests (Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson*, Madison, Yancey)	<b>Southern Zigzag Salamander</b>	SC		S1	G4
<i>Plethodon wehrlei</i> P: upland forests (low mountains near Virginia border) (Alleghany, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes)	<b>Wehrle's Salamander</b>	T		S1S2	G4
<i>Plethodon welleri</i> M: high elevation forests in northern mountains, mainly in spruce-fir and to a lesser degree, northern hardwood forests (Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Weller's Salamander</b>	SC	FSC	S2	G3

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<i>Plethodon yonahlossee pop. 1</i> M: Hickorynut Gorge area (endemic to this area); crevices in moist shaded rocks (Buncombe, Henderson, McDowell, Rutherford)	<b>Crevice Salamander</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4T1T2Q</b>
<i>Pseudacris brachyphona</i> M: ditches, pools, and other small wet areas near forests, in extreme southwestern mountains (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Mountain Chorus Frog</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Pseudacris nigrata</i> CS: ditches, Carolina bays, and other temporary shallow pools and ponds (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe*, Greene*, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Jones, New Hanover*, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wilson*)	<b>Southern Chorus Frog</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Pseudacris ornata</i> SC: swamps, savannas, wooded ponds and pools (Bladen, Brunswick, Hoke, New Hanover*, Onslow, Robeson, Sampson*, Scotland)	<b>Ornate Chorus Frog</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Freshwater Fishes

<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	<b>Shortnose Sturgeon</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
TC: brackish water of large rivers and estuaries; spawns in freshwater areas (Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond, Tyrrell, Washington)					
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	<b>Lake Sturgeon</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SX</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
M: large rivers of Tennessee drainages (Madison*)					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	<b>Atlantic Sturgeon</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
TC: coastal waters, estuaries, large rivers (Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington)					
<i>Ambloplites cavifrons</i>	<b>Roanoke Bass</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
PC: streams in Neuse and Tar systems (Chatham, Durham, Edgecombe*, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston*, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Person, Pitt*, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Vance, Warren, Wilson)					
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	<b>Freshwater Drum</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: French Broad River (Madison)					
<i>Carpionodes carpio</i>	<b>River Carpsucker</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: French Broad and Cane rivers (Madison, Yancey)					
<i>Carpionodes cyprinus</i>	<b>Quillback</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
MP: French Broad, Catawba, Yadkin, and Roanoke drainages [native river/stream populations only; reservoir populations not tracked] (Halifax, Madison, Mitchell, Northampton, Rockingham, Stokes, Yancey)					
<i>Carpionodes sp. cf. cyprinus</i>	<b>a Carpsucker</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>
P: Yadkin--Pee Dee, Catawba, and Broad drainages (Anson, Burke, Catawba*, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell*, McDowell, Mecklenburg*, Montgomery, Polk, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Yadkin)					
<i>Carpionodes sp. cf. velifer</i>	<b>Atlantic Highfin Carpsucker</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
PC: Catawba, Pee Dee, and Cape Fear rivers (Anson, Bladen, Catawba*, Gaston*, Iredell*, Mecklenburg*, Richmond)					

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<i>Clinostomus sp. 1</i> M: Little Tennessee and Hiwassee drainages (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Smoky Dace</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T3Q</b>
<i>Cottus caeruleomentum</i> P: Dan drainage (Stokes)	<b>Blue Ridge Sculpin</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Cottus carolinae</i> M: French Broad and Pigeon drainages (Haywood, Madison)	<b>Banded Sculpin</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cyprinella sp. 1</i> CS: Cape Fear, Lumber, and Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Thinlip Chub</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2Q</b>
<i>Elassoma boehlkei</i> C: streams and canals in Waccamaw drainage (Brunswick, Columbus)	<b>Carolina Pygmy Sunfish</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Enneacanthus chaetodon</i> CS: many drainages, particularly Lumber and Waccamaw (Bertie*, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven*, Cumberland, Duplin*, Gates, Harnett*, Hoke, Johnston*, Lenoir*, Martin*, Montgomery*, Moore, Nash*, New Hanover, Pender*, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne*)	<b>Blackbanded Sunfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Enneacanthus obesus</i> C: most Atlantic drainages (Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare*, Duplin*, Gates, Harnett*, Hertford, Hyde*, Johnston, Jones, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson*, Tyrrell*, Washington)	<b>Banded Sunfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Erimonax monachus</i> M: Little Tennessee River; formerly in French Broad drainage (Buncombe*, Graham, Macon, Madison*, Swain)	<b>Spotfin Chub</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Erimystax insignis eristigma</i> M: primarily French Broad drainage (Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Henderson, Madison, Mitchell, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Southern Blotched Chub</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G4TNR</b>
<i>Etheostoma acuticeps</i> M: Toe and Cane drainages (Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>Sharphead Darter</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<i>Etheostoma collis</i> P: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin--Pee Dee, and Catawba drainages (Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Chatham, Davidson, Durham*, Granville, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Stanly, Union, Vance)	<b>Carolina Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Etheostoma inscriptum</i> M: streams of Savannah drainage (Jackson, Macon, Transylvania)	<b>Turquoise Darter</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma jessiae</i> M: streams in Mills River system (Henderson*)	<b>Blueside Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>SX</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma kanawhae</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Kanawha Darter</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma mariae</i> SC: streams of Lumber drainage, mainly in the sandhills; and Little Pee Dee drainage (Bladen, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland)	<b>Pinewoods Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Etheostoma perlongum</i> C: Lake Waccamaw, and sparingly in the Waccamaw River (endemic to North Carolina) (Columbus)	<b>Waccamaw Darter</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Etheostoma podostemone</i> P: large streams in Dan River system (Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes)	<b>Riverweed Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma simoterum</i> M: streams of French Broad drainage (Madison)	<b>Tennessee Snubnose Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma thalassinum</i> MP: Catawba and Broad drainages (Alexander, Avery, Buncombe*, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford)	<b>Seagreen Darter</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Etheostoma vulneratum</i> M: streams of Little Tennessee and French Broad drainages (Graham, Jackson, Macon, Madison*, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Wounded Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Exoglossum laurae</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Tonguetied Minnow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Exoglossum maxillingua</i> P: streams of Dan River system (Stokes)	<b>Cutlip Minnow</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Fundulus cf. diaphanus</i> C: Lake Phelps (endemic to this lake) (Tyrrell, Washington)	<b>Lake Phelps Killifish</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i> C: Waccamaw drainage (Brunswick, Columbus)	<b>Golden Topminnow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Fundulus waccamensis</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (endemic to North Carolina) (Columbus)	<b>Waccamaw Killifish</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Heterandria formosa</i> C: streams and lakes near Wilmington (Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>Least Killifish</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hiodon tergisus</i> M: French Broad River (Henderson*, Madison)	<b>Mooneye</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hybopsis rubrifrons</i> M: Savannah drainage (Transylvania)	<b>Rosyface Chub</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Hypentelium roanokense</i> P: Dan drainage (Caswell, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry)	<b>Roanoke Hog Sucker</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i> M: French Broad and Cane drainages (Madison, Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>Ohio Lamprey</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Ictiobus bubalus</i> M: French Broad drainage [reservoir populations in Atlantic Slope are not tracked] (Anson, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Richmond, Yancey)	<b>Smallmouth Buffalo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ictiobus niger</i> M: French Broad River (Madison)	<b>Black Buffalo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lampetra aepyptera</i> CP: Tar and Neuse drainages (Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, Jones*, Lenoir, Pitt*, Wake, Warren)	<b>Least Brook Lamprey</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lethenteron appendix</i> M: French Broad drainage (Madison)	<b>American Brook Lamprey</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Luxilus chrysocephalus</i> M: French Broad and Hiwassee drainages (Buncombe, Cherokee, Macon, Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>Striped Shiner</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Menidia extensa</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (endemic to North Carolina) (Columbus)	<b>Waccamaw Silverside</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>

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<i>Micropterus coosae</i> M: Savannah and Broad drainages (Burke*, Henderson, Transylvania)	<b>Redeye Bass</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Moxostoma ariommum</i> P: Dan drainage (Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes)	<b>Bigeye Jumprock</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Moxostoma breviceps</i> M: Tennessee drainages (Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Smallmouth Redhorse</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Moxostoma robustum</i> P: Pee Dee River; formerly in tributaries of this river (Anson, Burke*, Davidson*, Davie*, Iredell*, Richmond, Stanly*, Union*)	<b>Robust Redhorse</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Moxostoma sp. 2</i> M: Hiwassee and Little Tennessee drainages (Cherokee, Clay, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Sicklefin Redhorse</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2Q</b>
<i>Moxostoma sp. 3</i> P: Cape Fear and Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Chatham, Harnett, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Stanly)	<b>Carolina Redhorse</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2Q</b>
<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i> C: streams in lower Neuse and Chowan drainages (Craven, Hertford, Jones*)	<b>Bridle Shiner</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Notropis lutipinnis</i> MP: Savannah, Little Tennessee, and Broad drainages [only the Savannah drainage is listed as SC] (Jackson, Macon, Transylvania)	<b>Yellowfin Shiner</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4Q</b>
<i>Notropis mekistocholas</i> P: Cape Fear drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Chatham, Harnett, Lee, Moore, Randolph)	<b>Cape Fear Shiner</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Notropis micropteryx</i> M: French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee drainages (Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania*, Yancey)	<b>Highland Shiner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Notropis sp. 1</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Kanawha Rosyface Shiner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Notropis volucellus</i> MPC: New, French Broad, Little Tennessee, Tar, and Neuse drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Durham*, Franklin, Granville, Greene*, Halifax, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Madison, Mitchell, Nash*, Orange*, Person, Pitt*, Swain, Vance, Wake*, Warren, Yancey)	<b>Mimic Shiner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Noturus eleutherus</i> M: French Broad drainage (Madison)	<b>Mountain Madtom</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Noturus flavus</i> M: Nolichucky, French Broad, and Little Tennessee drainages (Macon, Madison, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Stonecat</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Noturus furiosus</i> CP: Tar and Neuse drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Craven*, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Johnston, Jones*, Lenoir, Nash, Pitt, Vance, Wake*, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Carolina Madtom</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Noturus gilberti</i> P: Dan drainage (Stokes)	<b>Orangefin Madtom</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Noturus sp. 2</i> C: Cape Fear, Waccamaw, and Lumber drainages (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Hoke, Moore, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Broadtail Madtom</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Percina burtoni</i> M: South Toe drainage; formerly in French Broad drainage (Buncombe*, Yancey)	<b>Blotchside Logperch</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Percina caprodes</i> M: Tennessee drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Haywood, Madison)	<b>Logperch</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Percina nigrofasciata</i> M: Savannah drainage (Transylvania)	<b>Blackbanded Darter</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Percina oxyrhynchus</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe)	<b>Sharpnose Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Percina rex</i> P: Dan drainage (Caswell, Rockingham)	<b>Roanoke Logperch</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Percina squamata</i> M: Tennessee drainages (Cherokee, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Olive Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Percina williamsi</i> M: formerly in French Broad River (Buncombe*)	<b>Sickle Darter</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SX</b>	<b>G2</b>

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<i>Phenacobius teretulus</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Kanawha Minnow</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Polyodon spathula</i> M: French Broad River (Buncombe*, Henderson*, Madison*, Transylvania*)	<b>Paddlefish</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sander canadensis</i> M: French Broad and Hiwassee drainages (Cherokee*, Haywood, Madison)	<b>Sauger</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Semotilus lumbee</i> S: Sandhills streams in the Cape Fear, Lumber, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>Sandhills Chub</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Thoburnia hamiltoni</i> P: Dan drainage (Stokes)	<b>Rustyside Sucker</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>

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**Mollusks: Freshwater Bivalves**

<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i> PC: Tar and Neuse drainages, mainly near Fall Line (Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Orange*, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson)	<b>Dwarf Wedgemussel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Alasmidonta raveneliana</i> M: Tennessee drainages (Buncombe*, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Appalachian Elktoe</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Alasmidonta sp. 2</i> P: Pee Dee drainage streams in Uwharries region (endemic to North Carolina) (Anson, Montgomery, Randolph)	<b>a bivalve (Uwharries region)</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1?</b>
<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i> PC: Roanoke, Chowan, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear drainages (Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Triangle Floater</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i> PM: along Blue Ridge escarpment of Catawba and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages; Cape Fear drainage (Burke, Caldwell, Chatham, Forsyth, Granville, McDowell, Moore, Orange, Randolph, Surry, Wilkes, Yadkin)	<b>Brook Floater</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Alasmidonta viridis</i> M: Little Tennessee and French Broad drainages (Henderson, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Slippershell Mussel</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Anodonta couperiana</i> C: Cape Fear drainage (Bladen, New Hanover*)	<b>Barrel Floater</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Anodonta implicata</i> C: Chowan, Roanoke, Cape Fear, and Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Montgomery, Northampton, Richmond, Sampson, Stanly, Washington)	<b>Alewife Floater</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i> M: New River (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Purple Wartyback</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Elliptio dilatata</i> M: New, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Swain, Watauga)	<b>Spike</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Elliptio fisheriana</i> CP: many Atlantic drainages, mainly from the Fall Line eastward (Franklin, Halifax, Martin, Northampton, Warren)	<b>Northern Lance</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Elliptio folliculata</i> C: Cape Fear, Lumber, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Pender, Richmond, Sampson)	<b>Pod Lance</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3Q</b>
<i>Elliptio lanceolata</i> PC: Tar and Neuse drainages (Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne)	<b>Yellow Lance</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Elliptio marsupiobesa</i> C: Cape Fear and Neuse drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Bladen, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Johnston, New Hanover, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson)	<b>Cape Fear Spike</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3Q</b>
<i>Elliptio roanokensis</i> PC: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, White Oak, Cape Fear, Lumber, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Bladen, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Stanly, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilkes)	<b>Roanoke Slabshell</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Elliptio steinstansana</i> PC: Tar drainage, very rare in Neuse drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Pitt*, Warren)	<b>Tar River Spinymussel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Elliptio waccamawensis</i> C: Lake Waccamaw and vicinity (endemic to North Carolina; possibly in adjacent South Carolina) (Brunswick, Columbus)	<b>Waccamaw Spike</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3Q</b>
<i>Fusconaia masoni</i> CP: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Beaufort*, Bladen, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Johnston, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton*, Orange, Pender, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Sampson, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne*, Wilson)	<b>Atlantic Pigtoe</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i> M: Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, and French Broad drainages (Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Longsolid</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i> PC: Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Tar, Cape Fear, Lumber, Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Alamance, Anson, Bladen, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Johnston, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Pender, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Sampson, Stanly, Vance)	<b>Yellow Lampmussel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Lampsilis fasciola</i> M: French Broad, Pigeon, Hiwassee, and Little Tennessee drainages (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Mitchell, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Wavyrayed Lampmussel</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lampsilis fullerkeri</i> C: Lake Waccamaw and vicinity (endemic to North Carolina and adjacent South Carolina) (Columbus)	<b>Waccamaw Fatmucket</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Lampsilis radiata</i> CP: Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Alamance, Anson, Bertie, Bladen, Cabarrus, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Davidson, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Pender, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Sampson, Stanly, Union, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Eastern Lampmussel</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lampsilis sp. 2</i> PC: Neuse, Tar, and Cape Fear drainages (Durham, Franklin, Granville, Nash, Orange, Person, Vance, Warren)	<b>Chameleon Lampmussel</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Lampsilis splendida</i> C: Lake Waccamaw and Waccamaw River (Columbus)	<b>Rayed Pink Fatmucket</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Lasmigona decorata</i> P: Catawba and Pee Dee drainages (endemic to this area in North Carolina and adjacent South Carolina) (Cabarrus*, Mecklenburg, Union)	<b>Carolina Heelsplitter</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Lasmigona holstonia</i> M: Mills River; formerly in Valley Creek in Cherokee County (Cherokee*, Henderson)	<b>Tennessee Heelsplitter</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Lasmigona subviridis</i> CPM: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages; New and Watauga drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville*, Halifax, Johnston, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Wake, Watauga)	<b>Green Floater</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<b><i>Leptodea ochracea</i></b> CP: Chowan, Roanoke, and Tar drainages, and abundant in Lake Waccamaw (Bertie, Chowan, Columbus, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pitt, Warren, Washington)	<b>Tidewater Mucket</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<b><i>Ligumia nasuta</i></b> C: Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Tar, Cape Fear, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Anson, Bertie, Brunswick, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Nash*, Northampton, Pitt, Richmond, Washington)	<b>Eastern Pondmussel</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Pegias fabula</i></b> M: Little Tennessee River; formerly in Valley River in Cherokee County (Cherokee*, Macon, Swain)	<b>Littlewing Pearlymussel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<b><i>Pleurobema collina</i></b> P: Dan and Mayo rivers (Rockingham, Stokes)	<b>James Spinymussel</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<b><i>Pleurobema oviforme</i></b> M: French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee drainages (Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Tennessee Clubshell</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<b><i>Pleuroonia barnesiana</i></b> M: Little Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers (Cherokee, Macon)	<b>Tennessee Pigtoe</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<b><i>Potamilus alatus</i></b> M: French Broad River (Madison)	<b>Pink Heelsplitter</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Strophitus undulatus</i></b> PCM: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin--Pee Dee, Catawba, Broad, and French Broad drainages (Alamance, Anson, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Davidson, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Stanly, Surry, Transylvania, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson, Yadkin)	<b>Creeper</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Toxolasma pullus</i></b> PC: Cape Fear, Lumber, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Chatham, Columbus, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Randolph, Stanly, Union)	<b>Savannah Lilliput</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>

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<b><i>Villosa constricta</i></b> PC: Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Yadkin--Pee Dee, and Catawba drainages (Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Burke, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson)	<b>Notched Rainbow</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Villosa delumbis</i></b> PC: Cape Fear, Lumber, Yadkin--Pee Dee, and Catawba drainages (Alamance, Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Gaston, Guilford, Harnett, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Pender, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Stanly, Union, Yadkin)	<b>Eastern Creekshell</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Villosa iris</i></b> M: Hiwassee and Little Tennessee drainages; formerly in French Broad drainage (Cherokee, Clay, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Rainbow</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5Q</b>
<b><i>Villosa trabalis</i></b> M: Hiwassee River (Cherokee)	<b>Cumberland Bean</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<b><i>Villosa vanuxemensis</i></b> M: Hiwassee River; formerly in French Broad drainage (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Mountain Creekshell</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Villosa vaughaniana</i></b> P: Cape Fear, Yadkin--Pee Dee, and Catawba drainages (endemic to North Carolina and adjacent South Carolina) (Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Chatham, Guilford, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Stanly, Union)	<b>Carolina Creekshell</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>

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**Mollusks: Freshwater and Terrestrial Gastropods**

<i>Allogona profunda</i>	<b>Broad-banded Forestsnail</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
M: mixed hardwood forests (Avery, Mitchell)					
<i>Amnicola sp. 1</i>	<b>Waccamaw Snail</b>	SC		S1	G1
C: Lake Waccamaw and adjacent Big Creek (endemic to North Carolina) (Columbus)					
<i>Anguispira alternata</i>	<b>Flamed Tigersnail</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
no habitat or locality information					
<i>Anguispira knoxensis</i>	<b>Rustic Tigersnail</b>	SR		SH	GNR
M: around large rotting logs near limestone outcrops (Swain*)					
<i>Anguispira strongyloides</i>	<b>Southeastern Tigersnail</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
MP: forested areas with high pH soils (Clay, Graham, McDowell, Rutherford)					
<i>Appalachina chilhoweensis</i>	<b>Queen Crater</b>	SC		S2	G4
M: cove hardwoods (Graham, Haywood, Madison, Swain)					
<i>Appalachina sayana</i>	<b>Spike-lip Crater</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
M: rich upland hardwood forests (Ashe, Avery, Madison, Watauga, Yancey)					
<i>Carychium arboreum</i>	<b>Tree Thorn</b>	SR		S1?	GNR
M: mixed hardwood forests just north of Fontana Lake (endemic to this area) (Swain)					
<i>Catinella pugilator</i>	<b>Weedpatch Ambersnail</b>	SR		S1?	G1G2
C: marsh ecotones (Currituck)					
<i>Catinella waccamawensis</i>	<b>Waccamaw Ambersnail</b>	T		S1	G1Q
C: shoreline of Lake Waccamaw (endemic to this area) (Columbus)					
<i>Cincinnati sp. 1</i>	<b>Waccamaw Siltsnail</b>	SC		S1	G1
C: Lake Waccamaw and adjacent Big Creek (endemic to North Carolina) (Columbus)					
<i>Daedalochila sp. 1 nr. auriformis</i>	<b>a Liptooth</b>	SR		S1S2	GNR
C: very wet clay savannas? (Brunswick)					
<i>Discus bryanti</i>	<b>Sawtooth Disc</b>	SC		S2	G3
M: Watauga to Macon counties in cove hardwoods (some records not yet entered) (Buncombe, Madison, Mitchell)					

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<i>Discus nigrimontanus</i> M: talus slopes in hardwood forests (Ashe, Graham, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Black Mountain Disc</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Discus whitneyi</i> no habitat or locality information	<b>Forest Disc</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Elimia christyi</i> M: Hiwassee River and tributaries (Cherokee)	<b>Christy's Elimia</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Euchemotrema fraternum</i> M: under forest litter in upland hardwood forests (Cherokee, Swain)	<b>Upland Pillsnail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ferrissia hendersoni</i> PC: Neuse, White Oak, and Cape Fear drainages (records not yet entered)	<b>Blackwater Ancyloid</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5Q</b>
<i>Fumonelix cherohalaensis</i> M: undersides of rock ledges in northern hardwood forests (endemic to Huckleberry Knob area) (Graham)	<b>Rock-loving Covert</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Fumonelix clingmanica</i> M: highest summits -- spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests -- in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (endemic to the park) (Swain)	<b>Summit Covert</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Fumonelix jonesiana</i> M: spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests; Newfound Gap area of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (endemic to this area) (Swain)	<b>Big-tooth Covert</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Fumonelix langdoni</i> M: in talus and under leaf litter in high elevation hardwood forests (endemic to the NC--TN state line in Great Smoky Mountains National Park) (Swain)	<b>Talus Covert</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Fumonelix orestes</i> M: spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests; Plott Balsam mountains (endemic to this area) (Haywood, Jackson)	<b>Engraved Covert</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Fumonelix roanensis</i> M: high elevation hardwood and coniferous forests (endemic to Roan Mountain along the NC--TN state line) (Mitchell)	<b>Roan Mountain Covert</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Gastrocopta corticaria</i> M: rich cove forests (Ashe, Haywood, Swain)	<b>Bark Snaggletooth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Glyphyalinia clingmani</i> M: wet leaf litter associated with seepage runs; Black Mountains of Yancey County (endemic to North Carolina) (Yancey)	<b>Fragile Glyph</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Glyphyalinia cryptomphala</i> MP: hardwood forests, mainly along river bluffs or in ravines (Burke, Graham, Macon, Swain)	<b>Thin Glyph</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Glyphyalinia junaluskana</i> M: cove hardwoods; southwestern mountains (Cherokee*, Graham, Macon, Swain)	<b>Dark Glyph</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Glyphyalinia pentadelpia</i> M: cove hardwoods; southwestern mountains (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain)	<b>Pink Glyph</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Glyphyalinia umbilicata</i> C: no habitat information; occurs in the southeastern part of the state (records not yet entered)	<b>Texas Glyph</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Haplotrema kendeighi</i> M: southwestern mountains (Macon, Swain)	<b>Blue-footed Lancetooth</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Helicodiscus bonamicus</i> M: Nantahala Gorge vicinity (endemic to this area) (Swain)	<b>Spiral Coil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Helicodiscus fimbriatus</i> M: rocky soils; extreme southwestern corner of the state (Cherokee, Graham)	<b>Fringed Coil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Helicodiscus inermis</i> M: open, grassy areas (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Oldfield Coil</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Helicodiscus multidentis</i> M: river bluffs or caves, in calcium-rich soils (Macon, Madison)	<b>Twilight Coil</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Helicodiscus saludensis</i> P: no habitat information; apparently restricted to NC and SC, known in the state only from South Mountains State Park (Burke)	<b>Corncob Snail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Helisoma eucosmium</i> C: Greenfield Lake (formerly), creek in Brunswick County (endemic to North Carolina) (Brunswick*, New Hanover*)	<b>Greenfield Rams-horn</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Hendersonia occulta</i> M: river bluffs, talus slopes, and other forested areas with high pH soils (Caldwell, Madison, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Cherrystone Drop</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Inflectarius downieanus</i> M: montane forests, but habitats not well known; reported also from Graham and Cherokee counties (Watauga)	<b>Dwarf Globelet</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Inflectarius ferrissi</i> M: spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests; Great Smoky Mountains and Plott Balsams (endemic to these ranges) (Haywood, Jackson, Swain)	<b>Smokey Mountain Covert</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Inflectarius subpalliatius</i> M: central mountains (Watauga to Haywood counties) (Avery, Haywood, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga)	<b>Velvet Covert</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Inflectarius verus</i> M: rich forests, known only from both the NC and TN sides of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Fuzzy Covert</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Leptoxis dilatata</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Seep Mudalia</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Mesodon altivagus</i> M: spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests, known only from both the NC and TN sides of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Wandering Globe</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Mesodon andrewsae</i> M: high elevation forests, from Madison County to southwestern Virginia (some records not yet entered) (Avery)	<b>Balsam Globe</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Mesomphix latior</i> M: low elevation hardwood forests (Graham, Macon, Swain)	<b>Broad Button</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Mesomphix pilsbryi</i> CP: no habitat information (Bladen, Brunswick, Craven, Gaston, Harnett, Sampson, Stanly, Union)	<b>Striate Button</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Mesomphix vulgatus</i> M: a variety of forested slopes, often where steep or in ravines (Henderson, McDowell, Swain, Watauga)	<b>Common Button</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Novisuccinea ovalis</i> M: a variety of montane forests, at all elevations (Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Oval Ambersnail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Pallifera hemphilli</i> M: high elevation forests, mainly spruce-fir (Avery, Jackson, Mitchell, Swain, Yancey*)	<b>Black Mantleslug</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Pallifera ohioensis</i> M: under bark, logs, or leaf litter in spruce-fir forests, known from Roan Mountain (Mitchell)	<b>Redfoot Mantleslug</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Paravitrea andrewsae</i> M: cove forests with rocky slopes; northern half of the mountains (Avery, Buncombe, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>High Mountain Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Paravitrea clappi</i> M: high elevations in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (endemic to this park) (Swain)	<b>Mirey Ridge Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Paravitrea lacteodens</i> M: Graham County, possibly Cherokee County (endemic to this area) (Graham*)	<b>Ramp Cove Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Paravitrea lamellidens</i> M: forested hillsides, especially near talus slopes (additional county records not yet entered) (Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Lamellate Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Paravitrea multidentata</i> MP: hillsides, especially near seeps, in hardwood forests (Ashe, Avery, Burke, Haywood, Madison, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Dentate Supercoil</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Paravitrea petrophila</i> M: a variety of hardwood forests (Macon)	<b>Cherokee Supercoil</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Paravitrea placentula</i> MP: a variety of mesic to rich hardwood forests (additional county records not yet entered) (Madison, Mitchell, Swain)	<b>Glossy Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Paravitrea reesei</i> M: hillsides and ravines in hardwood forests (Madison, Watauga, Wilkes)	<b>Round Supercoil</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Paravitrea ternaria</i> M: under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and slopes (endemic to Madison County and Unicoi County, Tennessee) (Madison)	<b>Sculpted Supercoil</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Paravitrea umbilicaris</i> M: cove forests with rocky slopes (additional county records not yet entered) (Cherokee, Graham*, Macon)	<b>Open Supercoil</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Paravitrea varidens</i> M: high elevation forests; additional county records not yet entered (endemic to northwestern North Carolina and adjacent Tennessee) (Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>Roan Supercoil</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G1G2</b>

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<i>Patera clarki clarki</i> M: forested mountainsides (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Dwarf Proud Globe</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3T3</b>
<i>Patera clarki nantahala</i> M: Nantahala Gorge (endemic to this site) (Graham*, Macon*, Swain)	<b>Noonday Globe</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3T1</b>
<i>Philomycus virginicus</i> M: wooded hillsides at high elevations in the northern mountains (Ashe, Avery)	<b>Virginia Mantleslug</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Pilsbryna nodopalma</i> M: rock outcrops and rocky hillsides (Buncombe, Haywood, Madison)	<b>Oar Tooth Bud</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Pilsbryna vanattai</i> M: wet leaf litter next to seeps or streams (several recent county records not yet entered) (Avery*, Mitchell*, Yancey*)	<b>Honey Bud</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Planorbella magnifica</i> C: Orton Pond and pond on Sand Hill Creek; formerly Greenfield Lake (endemic to North Carolina) (Brunswick, New Hanover*)	<b>Magnificent Rams-horn</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Praticolella lawae</i> M: mainly in sandy soil of dry pine woods and glades (Clay)	<b>Appalachian Scrubsnail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Somatogyryus virginicus</i> P: Eno River (Chatham, Durham)	<b>Panhandle Pebblesnail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Stenotrema depilatum</i> M: Great Smoky Mountains National Park (essentially endemic to this area) (Graham, Swain)	<b>Great Smoky Slitmouth</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Stenotrema sp. 1</i> M: cove hardwoods at lower elevations (endemic to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and immediate vicinity) (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Cove Slitmouth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Striatura exigua</i> M: swampy woods and bog margins; disjunct south from West Virginia (Swain)	<b>Ribbed Striate</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Succinea unicolor</i> C: marshy areas near streams and lakes (historical records from Chowan and Perquimans counties) (Bertie)	<b>Squatty Ambersnail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>

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<i>Triodopsis fulciden</i> P: southwestern Piedmont (endemic to North Carolina) (Burke, Catawba*, Cleveland, Lincoln)	<b>Dwarf Threetooth</b>	SC		S2S3	G1G2
<i>Triodopsis soelneri</i> C: swampy habitats in the southeastern portion of the state (endemic to North Carolina) (Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Cape Fear Threetooth</b>	T	FSC	S2S3	G2
<i>Triodopsis tennesseensis</i> M: mixed hardwoods on hillsides (Madison)	<b>Budded Threetooth</b>	SR		S1	G4
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i> no locality or habitat information; at southern edge of species' range	<b>Lovely Vallonia</b>	SR		S1S2	G5
<i>Ventridens coelaxis</i> M: cove forests and northern hardwood forests (several additional county records not yet entered) (Alleghany, Avery*, Madison, Watauga)	<b>Bidentate Dome</b>	SC		S3?	G3
<i>Ventridens collisella</i> M: wooded hillsides in hardwood forests, on high pH soils (several additional county records not yet entered) (Mitchell, Watauga)	<b>Sculptured Dome</b>	SR		S2?	G4
<i>Ventridens decussatus</i> MP: montane oak-hickory forests (Ashe, Avery, Catawba, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Crossed Dome</b>	SR		S3?	G3
<i>Ventridens lasmodon</i> M: wooded hillsides and ravines (Madison)	<b>Hollow Dome</b>	SR		S1?	G4
<i>Ventridens lawae</i> MP: hillsides and ravines in hardwood forests (Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Clay, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Rounded Dome</b>	SR		S2S3	G4
<i>Ventridens suppressus</i> no locality or habitat information; at southern edge of species' range	<b>Flat Dome</b>	SR		S1S2	G5
<i>Vertigo alabamensis</i> C: pocosins (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Pamlico, Pender, Scotland, Tyrrell)	<b>Alabama Vertigo</b>	SR		S2S3	G3
<i>Vertigo bollesiana</i> M: wooded hillsides and marshes (Macon, Mitchell, Swain)	<b>Delicate Vertigo</b>	SR		S1S2	G4

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<i>Vertigo oralis</i> C: no locality information; swamps and other wetland forests	<b>Palmetto Vertigo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Vertigo parvula</i> M: cove forests and rich slopes, at low elevations (Burke)	<b>Smallmouth Vertigo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Vertigo sp. 3</i> C: pocosins (Bladen, Brunswick, Craven, Jones, Pamlico, Pender, Tyrrell)	<b>a new Vertigo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Vertigo tridentata</i> PM: often around species of mints close to rock outcrops or talus slopes (Ashe, Burke, Gaston)	<b>Honey Vertigo</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Viviparus intertextus</i> C: swamps in Lumber and Waccamaw drainages (Bladen, Columbus, Robeson)	<b>Rotund Mysterysnail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Zonitoides patuloides</i> M: cove hardwoods in deep leaf litter; southwestern mountains (Macon, Swain)	<b>Appalachian Gloss</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<b><u>Arachnids</u></b>					
<i>Hypochoilus coylei</i> M: rock outcrops (endemic to southern mountains of North Carolina) (Buncombe, Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford)	<b>a Lampshade Weaver</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3?</b>
<i>Hypochoilus sheari</i> M: rock outcrops (endemic to North Carolina) (Buncombe, McDowell, Yancey)	<b>a Lampshade Weaver</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Microhexura montivaga</i> M: in moss of spruce-fir forests (endemic to North Carolina and adjacent Tennessee) (Avery, Caldwell, Haywood, Jackson, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Spruce-fir Moss Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Nesticus brimleyi</i> M: caves (endemic to the vicinity of Bat Cave) (Polk)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Nesticus carolinensis</i> M: caves (endemic to Linville Caverns) (McDowell)	<b>Linville Caverns Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1?</b>
<i>Nesticus cooperi</i> M: caves and along Nantahala River (endemic to this area) (Macon, Swain)	<b>Lost Nantahala Cave Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Nesticus crosbyi</i> M: spruce-fir forests (endemic to Mount Mitchell)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1?</b>
<i>Nesticus gertschi</i> M: caves; Bat Cave, NC, and in Tennessee	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Nesticus mimus</i> M: rocky areas; known from Grandfather Mountain and Table Rock; also in Virginia	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Nesticus sheari</i> M: on ground in moist or rich forests (apparently endemic to Graham County)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2?</b>
<i>Nesticus silvanus</i> M: habitat not indicated (apparently endemic to southern mountains of North Carolina)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2?</b>
<i>Nesticus sp. 1</i> M: habitat not indicated (known only from Jackson and Transylvania counties, NC, and Oconee County, SC)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2?</b>
<i>Nesticus sp. 2</i> M: on ground in forests (only known from Clay County)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G1G3</b>

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### Crustaceans

<i>Caecidotea carolinensis</i>	<b>Bennett's Mill Cave Water Slater</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
P: caves (endemic to North Carolina) (McDowell)					
<i>Cambarus acanthura</i>	<b>Thornytail Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
M: pools and small creeks in the Hiwassee drainage (Cherokee)					
<i>Cambarus brimleyorum</i>	<b>Valley River Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
M: streams in the Hiwassee drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Cherokee, Clay)					
<i>Cambarus catagius</i>	<b>Greensboro Burrowing Crayfish</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
P: Cape Fear and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages; Greensboro area to the Uwharries (endemic to North Carolina) (Davidson, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph)					
<i>Cambarus chaugaensis</i>	<b>Chauga Crayfish</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
M: streams in Savannah drainage (endemic to northwest South Carolina and adjacent North Carolina and Georgia) (Jackson, Macon, Transylvania)					
<i>Cambarus davidi</i>	<b>Carolina Ladle Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
P: Neuse and Cape Fear drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Wake)					
<i>Cambarus eeseehensis</i>	<b>Grandfather Mountain Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G1</b>
M: Linville River above Linville Falls (endemic to this area) (Avery, Burke)					
<i>Cambarus georgiae</i>	<b>Little Tennessee Crayfish</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
M: streams in Little Tennessee drainage (Jackson, Macon, Swain)					
<i>Cambarus hystricosus</i>	<b>Sandhills Spiny Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
S: streams in the Sandhills portion of the Cape Fear drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Cumberland, Hoke, Moore)					
<i>Cambarus johni</i>	<b>Carolina Foothills Crayfish</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
PM: headwater streams in the Yadkin--Pee Dee, Catawba, and Broad drainages (Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Iredell, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Wilkes)					

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<i>Cambarus lenati</i> P: streams in the Broad River drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Cleveland, Polk, Rutherford)	<b>Broad River Stream Crayfish</b>	SR		S2	G2
<i>Cambarus nodosus</i> M: seepages and other mucky areas in the Hiwassee drainage (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Knotty Burrowing Crayfish</b>	SR		S2	G4
<i>Cambarus parrishi</i> M: streams in Hiwassee drainage (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Hiwassee Headwaters Crayfish</b>	SC	FSC	S1	G2
<i>Cambarus reburrus</i> M: streams in the French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Savannah drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Buncombe, Henderson, Jackson, Madison, Transylvania)	<b>French Broad River Crayfish</b>	SR	FSC	S3	G3
<i>Cambarus spicatus</i> P: streams in Broad River drainage (Cleveland, Polk, Rutherford)	<b>Broad River Spiny Crayfish</b>	SC	FSC	S2	G3
<i>Cambarus tuckasegee</i> M: streams in the Tuckasegee subdrainage of the Little Tennessee drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Jackson, Swain)	<b>Tuckasegee Stream Crayfish</b>	SR		S1S2	G1G2
<i>Diacyclops jeanneli putei</i> P: dug well, in Orange County (endemic to North Carolina) (Orange*)	<b>Carolina Well Diacyclops</b>	SC		SH	G3G4T1T2
<i>Lynceus gracilicornis</i> C: temporary ponds, pools, and ditches (Craven, New Hanover*, Scotland)	<b>Graceful Clam Shrimp</b>	SC		S2?	G5
<i>Orconectes carolinensis</i> CP: rivers and streams in the Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, and Tar drainages (Craven, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Nash, Northampton, Pitt, Stokes, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson)	<b>North Carolina Spiny Crayfish</b>	SC		S3S4	G3
<i>Orconectes virginienis</i> C: streams and rivers in the Chowan and Roanoke drainages (Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Washington)	<b>Chowanoke Crayfish</b>	SC	FSC	S3S4	G3

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<i>Procambarus braswelli</i> C: Waccamaw and Lumber drainages (endemic to North Carolina and adjacent South Carolina) (Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Scotland)	<b>Waccamaw Crayfish</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Skistodiaptomus carolinensis</i> M: Lake Ravenel in Macon County (endemic to North Carolina) (Macon)	<b>Carolina Skistodiaptomus</b>	<b>SC</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Stygobromus carolinensis</i> M: seeps at Mount Mitchell (endemic to North Carolina) (Yancey*)	<b>Yancey Sideswimmer</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G1</b>

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**Insects: Mayflies**

<i>Ameletus tertius</i> M: Wilson Creek, Panthertown Creek; also in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Caldwell, Jackson)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Amercaenis ridens</i> C: Black River (Bladen)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Asioplax dolani</i> P: Neuse River (Wayne, Johnston)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Attenella margarita</i> M: Eagle Creek (Swain)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Baetisca becki</i> PC: Swift Creek (Nash), Fishing Creek (Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Baetisca obesa</i> C: rivers and streams in the Tar drainage (Edgecombe, Pitt)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Baetopus trishae</i> M: Panthertown Creek (Jackson)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Barbaetis benfieldi</i> M: Jacob Fork, French Broad River, Caney Fork (Buncombe, Burke, Jackson, Transylvania)	<b>Benfield's Bearded Small Minnow Mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Cercobrachys etowah</i> P: known in NC only from the Tar River	<b>a caenid mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Choroterpes basalis</i> PSC: Waccamaw River, Drowning Creek, Bear Creek, Lanes Creek, UT Laurens Creek, Dutchmans Creek (Brunswick, Chatham, Columbus, Moore, Richmond, Union)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Dolania americana</i> C: only known NC occurrence is from the Black River (Sampson*)	<b>American Sand Burrowing Mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ephemerella floripara</i> M: Wilson Creek, Linville River, and North and South Forks of New River (Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Watauga)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3Q</b>
<i>Homooneuria cahabensis</i> P: South Fork Yadkin River (Davie), South Fork Catawba River, Hunting Creek, Third Creek, Second Broad River (Catawba, Iredell, Rowan, Rutherford)	<b>Cahaba Sand-filtering Mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>

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<i>Maccaffertium wudigeum</i> M: Wilson Creek vicinity (endemic to this area)	<b>Wilson Creek "Stenonema"</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Macdunnoa brunnea</i> MP: French Broad River, Mills River, Hunting Creek, Leepers Creek, Yadkin River, Swift Creek (Buncombe, Davie, Gaston, Henderson, Iredell, Nash, Wilkes)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Pseudiron centralis</i> P: Iredell County	<b>White Sand-river Mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Tortopsis puella</i> P: only one NC specimen known, from Tar River (Franklin)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Tsalia beneri</i> PM: probably widespread in clean streams and rivers with riverweed ( <i>Podostemum</i> ) (Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Durham, McDowell, Rockingham)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>

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Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)

**Insects: Stoneflies**

<i>Alloperla lenati</i>	<b>Sandhill Sallfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
SC: Lumber River at Wagram and Upper Rockfish Creek					
<i>Attaneuria ruralis</i>	<b>Giant Stone</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
MSC: Cataloochee Creek, West Fork Pigeon River, South Fork New River; Naked Creek (Ashe, Haywood, Richmond)					
<i>Bolotoperla rossi</i>	<b>Smoky Willowfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
M: known from eight streams and rivers in the mountains, from Ashe County to Transylvania County (Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, McDowell, Transylvania, Watauga)					
<i>Haploperla fleeki</i>	<b>Piedmont Sallfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
S: Little River (Moore) (endemic to this area)					
<i>Hydroperla phormidia</i>	<b>Brownwater Springfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
PSC: Lumber River drainage (Columbus, Robeson)					
<i>Megaleuctra williamsae</i>	<b>Williams' Rare Winter Stonefly</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2</b>
M: UT Cullasaja River, Cove Creek, Mull Creek (Haywood, Jackson, Macon) (Swain)					
<i>Pteronarcys comstocki</i>	<b>Spiny Salmonfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
M: medium to large cold streams in French Broad and Catawba drainages (Buncombe, Madison)					
<i>Rasvena terna</i>	<b>Vermont Sallfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
M: small streams in the French Broad drainage (Transylvania)					
<i>Zapada chila</i>	<b>Smokies Forestfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
M: small streams in Little Tennessee and New drainages (Ashe, Swain)					

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**Insects: Caddisflies**

<i>Brachycentrus etowahensis</i> M: Hiwassee River (Cherokee)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Ceraclea cancellata</i> PSC: Naked Creek, Roanoke River, Eliis Creek, Turnbull Creek (Bertie, Bladen, Richmond)	<b>a longhorned caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ceraclea joannae</i> P: Little River (Montgomery) (endemic to this area)	<b>Lenat's Ceraclea</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Ceraclea slossonae</i> M: larger stream and rivers in New and Catawba drainages (Ashe, Burke)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Dibusa angata</i> P: larger streams and rivers in Tar, Neuse, and Yadkin--Pee Dee drainages (Davie, Durham, Rowan, Wake)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Diplectrona metaqui</i> P: very small streams; known in NC only from Hanging Rock State Park (Stokes)	<b>a diplectronan caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Goerita flinti</i> M: known only from Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Homoplectra monticola</i> M: scattered sites in central and southern mountains (Buncombe, Jackson, Macon)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Hydropsyche carolina</i> M: rivers and streams in Savannah, French Broad, and New drainages (Ashe, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Transylvania)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Hydropsyche walkeri</i> M: Beech Creek (Watauga)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Manophylax altus</i> M: moist vertical rockfaces (Buncombe, Yancey)	<b>Mount Mitchell Caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Nectopsyche waccamawensis</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (endemic to this area)	<b>Waccamaw White Miller</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Oecetis sp. D</i> C: Lake Waccamaw and additional sites (endemic to North Carolina) (Brunswick, Columbus)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>

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<i>Oropsyche howellae</i> M: streams (Haywood, Jackson, Macon)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Palaeagapetus celsus</i> M: small streams in headwaters of Watauga and Catawba drainages (Avery, Watauga)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Polycentropus colei</i> M: high elevation streams in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Rhyacophila accola</i> M: small streams and springs (endemic to North Carolina) (Haywood, Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Rhyacophila appalachia</i> M: mountain streams (Cherokee, Macon, Transylvania)	<b>a rhyacophilan caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Rhyacophila celadon</i> M: seeps and streams (Avery, Haywood, Swain, Watauga)	<b>Celadon Caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Rhyacophila sp. 1</i> C: streams and swamps (Columbus, Moore, Pender, Robeson)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>

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**Insects: Dragonflies and Damselflies**

<i>Aeshna tuberculifera</i> M: boggy or marshy ponds (Burke, Wilkes*)	<b>Black-tipped Darner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Aeshna verticalis</i> M: marshy ponds (Burke, Henderson)	<b>Green-striped Darner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Arigomphus pallidus</i> C: ponds, lakes, and streams (Pender)	<b>Gray-green Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Boyeria grafiana</i> M: rocky forest streams (Avery*, Jackson*, Macon, Swain*, Watauga, Wilkes)	<b>Ocellated Darner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Calopteryx amata</i> M: cold, shallow, rocky rivers (Buncombe*, Haywood, Henderson*, Jackson, Macon*, Mitchell*, Swain, Transylvania*, Yancey)	<b>Superb Jewelwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Cordulia shurtleffii</i> M: ponds, lakes, bogs (Burke)	<b>American Emerald</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Coryphaeschna ingens</i> C: lakes and ponds (Bertie, Bladen, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Gates, Jones, Martin, Onslow, Pamlico*, Pender, Wake)	<b>Regal Darner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Dromogomphus spoliatus</i> M: slow-moving rivers, or sometimes ponds, often in sunny places (Graham)	<b>Flag-tailed Spinyleg</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Gomphus abbreviatus</i> PC: rivers (Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Durham, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Union)	<b>Spine-crowned Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus adelphus</i> M: small rivers with rapids (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Haywood, Madison, Yancey*)	<b>Mustached Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus australis</i> C: lakes and ponds (Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover*, Richmond)	<b>Clearlake Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus borealis</i> M: lakes, ponds, streams (Mitchell*)	<b>Beaverpond Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus cavillaris</i> SC: sand-bottomed lakes and streams (Bladen, Brunswick)	<b>Sandhill Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus consanguis</i> MP: small spring-fed streams (Burke*, Davie)	<b>Cherokee Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1?</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<i>Gomphus descriptus</i> M: large streams and rivers (Avery*, Haywood*, Madison)	<b>Harpoon Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus fraternus</i> P: rocky rivers (Anson, Stanly)	<b>Midland Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Gomphus lineatifrons</i> MP: rocky rivers (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Durham, Haywood, Orange, Watauga)	<b>Splendid Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus quadricolor</i> MP: rocky rivers (Buncombe, Chatham, Madison, Moore)	<b>Rapids Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Gomphus septima</i> PC: rocky rivers (Alamance, Anson, Chatham, Cumberland, Durham, Harnett, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Stanly, Union, Wake)	<b>Septima's Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Gomphus ventricosus</i> P: rivers (Caswell, Franklin, Vance, Wake)	<b>Skillet Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Gomphus viridifrons</i> M: rivers (Alleghany*, Ashe, Macon, Madison)	<b>Green-faced Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Ladona julia</i> M: bogs, marshes (Jackson)	<b>Chalk-fronted Corporal</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lestes congener</i> M: ponds and small lakes with emergent vegetation along the margins (Alleghany, Watauga)	<b>Spotted Spreadwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lestes vidua</i> C: ponds and pools (Bladen, Brunswick, Hoke, Onslow, Pender, Sampson*)	<b>Carolina Spreadwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Macromia margarita</i> PM: rivers (Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Davie, Franklin, Granville*, Iredell, Macon, Rockingham, Transylvania*, Watauga)	<b>Mountain River Cruiser</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2?</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Neurocordulia yamaskanensis</i> M: rivers (Alleghany*, Macon, Madison)	<b>Stygian Shadowdragon</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i> M: rapids of rivers and streams (Alleghany, Ashe, Haywood*)	<b>Brook Snaketail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ophiogomphus edundo</i> P: rocky rivers and streams in the upper Piedmont and foothills (Burke, Caldwell, Rockingham)	<b>Edmund's Snaketail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>

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<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> M: rivers (Alleghany, Ashe, Burke)	<b>Pygmy Snaketail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i> M: rapids of rivers and streams (Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Jackson, Mitchell, Swain*, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Maine Snaketail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis</i> M: rivers (Alleghany)	<b>Rusty Snaketail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Progomphus bellei</i> C: sand-bottomed lakes (Bladen)	<b>Belle's Sanddragon</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Somatochlora elongata</i> M: bogs, marshes, and other open wetlands with slow-moving water (Ashe, Avery, Burke, Clay*, Jackson*, Macon, Watauga)	<b>Ski-tipped Emerald</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Somatochlora georgiana</i> CSP: creeks and other slow-moving acidic streams, in forested areas (Anson*, Beaufort*, Bertie*, Bladen*, Brunswick*, Chatham, Columbus*, Cumberland*, Duplin*, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin*, Greene*, Halifax*, Harnett*, Hoke, Johnston*, Lee*, Martin*, Moore, Nash, Northampton*, Orange*, Pender*, Pitt*, Richmond*, Robeson*, Rockingham*, Sampson*, Scotland*)	<b>Coppery Emerald</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Stylogomphus sigmastylus</i> S: small, clear streams in wooded areas (Moore*)	<b>Interior Least Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Stylurus ivae</i> CS: sandy creeks or small rivers, where waters are clean (Bladen*, Columbus*, Cumberland*, Duplin, Jones, Moore*, Pender*, Robeson, Sampson*, Scotland)	<b>Shining Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stylurus scudderii</i> M: streams and rivers (Ashe, Avery*, Jackson*, Macon*, Swain*, Watauga, Wilkes)	<b>Zebra Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stylurus townesi</i> C: sand-bottomed small streams and rivers (Columbus*, Robeson*)	<b>Townes' Clubtail</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i> M: boggy or marshy ponds and lakes (Ashe, Avery, Watauga)	<b>White-faced Meadowhawk</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>

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Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)					
<i>Triacanthagyna trifida</i>	<b>Phantom Darner</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G5</b>
C: slow-flowing streams (Carteret*, Craven*, Pender, Robeson*)					

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**Insects: Butterflies**

<i>Amblyscirtes alternata</i> CS: open pine woods, savannas; host plants -- unknown, but presumably grasses (Brunswick, Craven, Cumberland, Hoke, Jones, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>Dusky Roadside-Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Amblyscirtes reversa</i> CSPM: flatwoods, savannas, pocosin borders, near cane; host plant -- cane ( <i>Arundinaria</i> ) (Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Franklin, Gaston, Hoke, Martin, Moore, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Polk, Richmond, Robeson*, Scotland, Swain, Washington)	<b>Reversed Roadside-Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Atrytone arogos arogos</i> CS: savannas, open pinewoods, and other relatively undisturbed grasslands; host plants -- grasses, mainly pinebarrens sandreed ( <i>Calamovilfa brevipilis</i> ) (Brunswick*, Carteret*, Moore*, New Hanover*, Richmond*)	<b>Eastern Arogos Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G3T1T2</b>
<i>Atrytonopsis loammi</i> CT: grassy areas near the coast; host plants presumed to be <i>Andropogon</i> grasses (Brunswick*, New Hanover*)	<b>Loammi Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SH</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Atrytonopsis sp. 1</i> T: dunes and sandy flats; host plant -- seaside little bluestem ( <i>Schizachyrium littorale</i> ) (endemic to North Carolina) (Carteret, Onslow)	<b>Crystal Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1Q</b>
<i>Autochton cellus</i> MP: moist woods near streams; host plants -- hog peanut ( <i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i> ) and wild bean ( <i>Phaseolus polystachios</i> ) (Alleghany, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Caswell, Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Orange*, Pitt*, Polk, Swain)	<b>Golden Banded-Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Calephelis virginiensis</i> C: savannas and pine flatwoods; host plants -- vanilla-plant ( <i>Trilisa odoratissima</i> ), thistles ( <i>Cirsium</i> ) (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Little Metalmark</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Callophrys hesseli</i> CS: Atlantic white cedar swamps; host plant -- white cedar ( <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> ) (Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Gates, Hoke*, Moore, Pender, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Washington)	<b>Hessel's Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>

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<b><i>Callophrys irus</i></b> CSPM: open woods and borders, usually in dry situations; host plants -- lupines ( <i>Lupinus</i> ) and wild indigos ( <i>Baptisia</i> ) (Brunswick, Buncombe*, Cherokee*, Craven*, Cumberland, Franklin, Gates*, Harnett, Hoke, Jones, Moore, Pender, Polk*, Richmond*, Scotland)	<b>Frosted Elfin</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Celastrina nigra</i></b> M: rich, moist deciduous forests; host plant – goat’s-beard ( <i>Aruncus dioicus</i> ) (Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Mitchell, Polk, Swain*, Transylvania)	<b>Dusky Azure</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Chlosyne gorgone</i></b> M: woodland openings and borders; host plants -- sunflowers, rosinweeds, and other tall composites (Clay, Macon)	<b>Gorgone Checkerspot</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b><i>Erora laeta</i></b> M: deciduous forests, especially along edges of rich forests; host plants -- mainly American beech ( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>Early Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GU</b>
<b><i>Erynnis martialis</i></b> MPSC: upland woods and wooded edges; host plant -- New Jersey tea ( <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Brunswick*, Buncombe, Caswell, Clay, Craven*, Cumberland, Durham, Franklin, Gaston*, Graham, Granville, Henderson, Macon*, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Polk, Richmond*, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Wake*, Warren, Yadkin)	<b>Mottled Duskywing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<b><i>Euchloe olynpia</i></b> M: dry, open wooded slopes, mainly on circumneutral soils; host plants -- cresses ( <i>Arabis</i> ) (Madison, Swain, Wilkes)	<b>Olympia Marble</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<b><i>Euphydryas phaeton</i></b> M: bogs, marshes, wet meadows; rarely in upland woods; host plants -- turtlehead ( <i>Chelone</i> ) and false foxglove ( <i>Aureolaria</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Transylvania*, Watauga)	<b>Baltimore Checkerspot</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<b><i>Euphyes berryi</i></b> C: wet areas near ponds, canals, or marshes; host plants -- sedges ( <i>Carex</i> ) (Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Dare, Hyde, Washington)	<b>Berry’s Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G3</b>

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<i>Euphyes bimacula</i> CSPM: wet savannas, bogs, sedgy areas near wet woods; host plants -- sedges ( <i>Carex</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Gates, Harnett, Johnston, Jones*, Moore*, Northampton, Pender, Pitt, Vance)	<b>Two-spotted Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Euphyes dukesi</i> CT: ecotones of brackish or fresh marshes with swamps; host plants -- sedges ( <i>Carex</i> ) (Beaufort, Brunswick, Craven, Currituck, Dare)	<b>Dukes' Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Hesperia attalus</i> SC: pine/oak sandhills, flatwoods, mainly in Sandhills; host plants -- grasses (Brunswick*, Craven*, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Pender*, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>Dotted Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hesperia meskei</i> SC: open pine woods, especially in Sandhills; host plants -- grasses (Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Onslow*, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Meske's Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Megathymus cofaqui</i> P: monadnocks with yucca; host plant -- <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> (Alexander, Polk*)	<b>Cofaqui Giant-Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Neonympha areolatus</i> C: savannas, wet powerline clearings, other damp grassy places; host plants -- sedges (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Hoke*, Jones*, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Georgia Satyr</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Neonympha helicta</i> CSP: sedgy wetlands, including sandhill seeps, pocosin ecotones, and drained beaver ponds in the Sandhills, low pocosins in the northeast Coastal Plain, and wet open swales in the Piedmont; host plants -- sedges (Alamance*, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie*, Chatham*, Cumberland, Dare, Durham*, Gaston*, Gates*, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Hyde, Martin*, Moore, Pitt, Richmond, Scotland, Washington)	<b>Helicta Satyr</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Neonympha mitchellii francisci</i> S: boggy areas, overgrown beaver ponds, and pocosin margins with sedges in sandhills; host plants -- sedges (taxon endemic to North Carolina) (Cumberland, Hoke)	<b>Saint Francis' Satyr</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2T1</b>

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<i>Papilio cresphontes</i> TCMP: primarily coastal in maritime forests or thickets; also in foothills and mountains near hoptree; host plants -- prickly-ash ( <i>Zanthoxylum</i> ), hoptree ( <i>Ptelea</i> ) (Alexander, Ashe, Brunswick, Buncombe, Caldwell, Carteret, Cherokee, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Madison, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange*, Wake)	<b>Giant Swallowtail</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Phyciodes batesii maconensis</i> M: woodland openings, glades, and road banks at higher elevations; host plants -- asters, mainly <i>Symphotrichum undulatum</i> (Buncombe*, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Appalachian Tawny Crescent</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>G4T2T3</b>
<i>Poanes aaroni</i> T: brackish marshes along the northern coast and sounds; host plants -- grasses, perhaps saltgrass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ) (Currituck, Dare, Hyde)	<b>Aaron's Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Polites mystic</i> M: bogs, wet meadows; host plants -- grasses (Alleghany, Watauga)	<b>Long Dash</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Polygonia faunus</i> M: spruce, fir, or hemlock forests, where mixed with hardwoods; host plants -- mainly birches ( <i>Betula</i> ) (Avery*, Buncombe, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Swain, Transylvania*, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Green Comma</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Polygonia progne</i> M: rich deciduous forests; host plants -- mainly gooseberries ( <i>Ribes</i> ) (Avery, Buncombe, Clay, Madison*, Mitchell*, Swain*, Watauga)	<b>Gray Comma</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Pontia protodice</i> PCMS: fields, pastures; host plants -- mustard species (Family <i>Brassicaceae</i> ) (Buncombe, Cabarrus, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Mecklenburg, Richmond, Wake, Wayne)	<b>Checkered White</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Problema bulenta</i> T: fresh to brackish marshes with tall grasses in Wilmington area; host plant -- wild rice ( <i>Zizania aquatica</i> ), possibly other tall grasses (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Rare Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Pyrgus wyandot</i> M: openings and edges near wooded hilltops; host plants -- mainly cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Polk*)	<b>Appalachian Grizzled Skipper</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2Q</b>

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<i>Satyrium caryaevorus</i> M: mid- to high elevation deciduous forests; host plants -- primarily hickories ( <i>Carya</i> ) (Ashe, Buncombe, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Watauga)	<b>Hickory Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Satyrium edwardsii</i> SM: scrubby or xeric oak woods; host plants -- mainly oaks ( <i>Quercus</i> ) (Cumberland, Hoke, Macon, Moore, Polk*, Sampson, Scotland, Transylvania*, Watauga*)	<b>Edwards' Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Satyrium favonius favonius</i> T: maritime forests along southern coast; host plant -- oaks, especially live oak ( <i>Quercus virginiana</i> ) (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Southern Oak Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4T4</b>
<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i> PSCTM: oak-dominated woods, usually in dry sites; host plants -- oaks ( <i>Quercus</i> ) (Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden*, Carteret, Caswell, Cleveland, Cumberland*, Currituck*, Dare*, Durham, Hoke, Hyde*, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Pender*, Richmond, Wilkes)	<b>Northern Oak Hairstreak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4T4</b>
<i>Speyeria idalia</i> M: wet or dry meadows, bogs, open hilltops; host plants -- violets ( <i>Viola</i> ) (Alleghany*, Ashe*, Avery*, Wilkes*)	<b>Regal Fritillary</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SX</b>	<b>G3</b>

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**Insects: Moths**

<i>Acronicta albarufa</i> S: oak glades and barrens (Cumberland, Moore)	<b>Barrens Dagger Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	G3G4
<i>Acronicta doli</i> M: dry oak woodlands (Macon)	<b>Doll's Dagger</b>	SR		S1S2	G3G4
<i>Acronicta perblanda</i> C: cypress swamps (Craven*)	<b>Cypress Daggermoth</b>	SR		SH	G3G4
<i>Acronicta sinescrita</i> C: savannas and flatwoods (Brunswick, Pender)	<b>a Dagger Moth</b>	SR		S1S3	G3G4
<i>Agrotis carolina</i> CS: flatwoods with pyxie-moss ( <i>Pyxidantha</i> ) (endemic to North Carolina) (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Harnett, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Dart Moth</b>	SR	FSC	S2S3	G2G3Q
<i>Apamea inebriata</i> S: sedge meadows (Cumberland, Harnett, Moore)	<b>Drunk Apamea</b>	SR		S1S2	G3G4
<i>Apameine new genus 2 sp. 1</i> CM: woodland canebrakes (Brunswick, Swain)	<b>a Cane Borer</b>	SR		S2S3	GNR
<i>Apameine new genus 2 sp. 3</i> CS: woodland canebrakes (Cumberland, Hoke, Martin, Northampton, Washington)	<b>a Canebrake Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	GNR
<i>Apameine new genus 2 sp. 4</i> M: woodland canebrakes (Swain)	<b>a Cane Borer</b>	SR		S1S2	GNR
<i>Arctia caja</i> M: high elevation hardwood forests (Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Great Tiger Moth</b>	SR		S1	G5
<i>Argyrostroma quadrifilaris</i> CSM: pocosins and flatwoods (many additional county records not yet entered) (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Hoke, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Four-lined Chocolate</b>	SR		S2S3	G4
<i>Bleptina sangamonia</i> CPM: habitats not known (Bladen, Macon, Montgomery, Onslow, Randolph)	<b>a Litter Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	GU
<i>Catocala consors</i> P: oak-hickory forests (Gaston*)	<b>Consort Underwing</b>	SR		SH	G4
<i>Catocala dulciola</i> M: forests with hawthorns (Alleghany*)	<b>Sweet Underwing</b>	SR		SH	G3
<i>Catocala grisatra</i> C: sandhills and dry woods with hawthorns (Bladen)	<b>Grisatra Underwing</b>	SR		S1S2	G1G3

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<i>Catocala herodias</i> P: oak forests, particularly with bear oak ( <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> ) (Stokes)	<b>Herodias Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Catocala jair</i> SC: xeric pine-oak sandhills (additional county records not yet entered) (Bladen, New Hanover)	<b>Jair Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G4?</b>
<i>Catocala lincolnana</i> C: wooded areas with hawthorns (Brunswick, Martin, Pender)	<b>Lincoln Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Catocala louiseae</i> C: flatwoods and other habitats with blueberries (Bladen)	<b>Louise's Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catocala marmorata</i> CMP: forests with cottonwoods or willows, especially with swamp cottonwood (additional county records not yet entered) (Brunswick, Martin, New Hanover)	<b>Marbled Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Catocala messalina</i> TC: maritime forests and xeric sandhills (Dare*, New Hanover)	<b>Messalina Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G4?</b>
<i>Catocala orba</i> C: levee forests with hawthorn (Martin, Northampton)	<b>Orba Underwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Cerma cora</i> CM: levee forests with hawthorn (additional county records not yet entered) (Martin, New Hanover*)	<b>Owl-eyed Bird-dropping Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Chaetagnaea fergusonii</i> CS: sandhills (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Ferguson's Sallow</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Cherokeea attackullakulla</i> M: forests with stands of cane ( <i>Arundinaria</i> ) in the southwestern mountains (records not yet entered)	<b>Cherokee Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Cyclophora sp. 1 (culicaria of authors)</i> C: flatwoods with sand-myrtle ( <i>Kalmia buxifolia</i> ) (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Sand-myrtle Geometer</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Cyenia inopinatus</i> CS: on milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> ) (Harnett, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Unexpected Cyenia Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Dargida aleada</i> T: maritime grasslands (Carteret, Hyde)	<b>an Armyworm Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Dargida rubripennis</i> CS: beach grasslands and sandy fields (Carteret, Dare, Hoke, Moore)	<b>Pink Streak</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Dasychira leucophaea</i> CS: habitat not known (Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Tussock Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Datana ranaeeps</i> CSPM: recently burned flatwoods and sandhills (Avery, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Wake)	<b>Post-burn Datana Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Datana robusta</i> C: savannas, flatwoods, and sandhills (Onslow)	<b>a Prominent Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Derrima stellata</i> M: habitat not known (Avery*, Transylvania*)	<b>Pink Star Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Digrammia ordinata</i> CS: sandhills, mainly near the coast (Brunswick, Harnett, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Amorpha Angle</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Drasteria graphica</i> T: maritime shrub thickets (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Graphic Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Eilema bicolor</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Swain)	<b>Bicolored Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Elaphria cyanympha</i> C: sandhills (Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Midget Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Entephria separata</i> M: high elevation forests or heath balds (Yancey)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Erastria coloraria</i> SP: open woodlands with New Jersey tea ( <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> ) (Cumberland, Moore, Richmond, Wake)	<b>Broad-lined Erastria Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Eubaphe meridiana</i> CS: savannas (Brunswick, Pender)	<b>Little Beggar Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Euchlaena milnei</i> M: hardwood forests, perhaps in riparian areas (Swain, Watauga)	<b>Milne's Euchlaena</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Eucoptocnemis dapsilis</i> CS: habitat not known (Brunswick, Hoke, New Hanover)	<b>a Dart Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Eulithis propulsata</i> M: high elevation forests (Avery)	<b>Currant Eulithis Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Euxoa declarata</i> M: habitat not known (Ashe, Avery, Haywood, Watauga)	<b>Clear Dart Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Exyra fax</i> PC: wetlands with purple pitcher-plants (Brunswick, Carteret, Cumberland, Dare, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Pender, Richmond)	<b>Epauletted Pitcher-plant Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Exyra ridingsii</i> PC: wetlands with yellow pitcher-plants (Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dare, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Pender, Richmond, Wake)	<b>a Pitcher-plant Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Exyra semicrocea</i> C: wetlands with pitcher-plants (Bladen, Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Pitcher-plant Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Feltia manifesta</i> CSM: xeric oak woodlands (Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Adobe Dart</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Franclemontia interrogans</i> C: canebrakes (Carteret)	<b>Franclemont's Cane Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Gabara sp. 1</i> C: savannas and flatwoods (Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G1G3</b>
<i>Gazoryctra sciophanes</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Jackson)	<b>a Ghost Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Grammia doris</i> MP: rich forests? (Moore*, Swain, Wake)	<b>Doris Tiger Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Grammia placentia</i> SM: sandhills and dry forests (Alleghany, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore)	<b>Placentia Tiger Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hadena ectypa</i> M: forests or forest edges with <i>Silene</i> (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Campion Coronet</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hemaris gracilis</i> C: sandhills, barrens, and other dry heathlands; no locality data	<b>Slender Clearwing</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hemeroplanis sp. 1 nr. obliqualis</i> PS: dry woodlands with dwarf locusts (Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Stokes)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Hemipachnobia monochromatea</i> C: cranberry bogs and northern low pocosins (Dare)	<b>Sundew Cutworm Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Hemipachnobia subporphyrea</i> C: savannas with Venus flytraps (endemic to North Carolina) (Bladen*, Brunswick, Carteret, Pender)	<b>Venus Flytrap Cutworm Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S1?</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Heterocampa varia</i> SPM: xeric pine-oak sandhills and other dry, scrub oak habitats (Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Polk, Richmond, Swain, Wake)	<b>a Prominent Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hydriomena exculpata</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Yancey*)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Hypagyrtis brendae</i> CS: Atlantic white cedar forests (Brunswick, Dare, Pender)	<b>Brenda's Hypagyrtis Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Hypomecis buchholzaria</i> CS: fire-maintained glades and barrens (Carteret, Moore)	<b>Buchholz's Gray</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Idaea ostentaria</i> CS: sandhills (many additional county records not yet entered) (Northampton)	<b>Showy Wave</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Idia majoralis</i> P: associated with woodrat nests (Stokes)	<b>Greater Idia Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Iridopsis cypressaria</i> C: cypress swamps (Beaufort, Brunswick, Dare, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Small Cypress Looper</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Korscheltellus gracilis</i> M: spruce-fir forests; no locality data	<b>Conifer Swift Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Lagoa pyxidifera</i> CS: savannas, flatwoods, and sandhills (Brunswick, Pender)	<b>Yellow Flannel Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Lemmeria digitalis</i> S: sedge meadows (Cumberland)	<b>Fingered Lemmeria Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Leptostales laevitaria</i> C: habitat not known (Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Raspberry Wave</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Leucania calidior</i> C: canebrakes (Halifax, Northampton)	<b>Cane Wainscot</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G2G4</b>

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Lithophane georgii</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Yancey)	<b>Large Grey Pinion</b>	SR		S1S2	G5
<i>Lithophane laceyi</i> C: swamp forests (Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>a Pinion Moth</b>	SR		S1S3	G4
<i>Lithophane oriunda</i> M: no habitat data (Watauga)	<b>Immigrant Pinion</b>	SR		S1?	G4
<i>Loscopia roblei</i> CS: woodland canebrakes (Martin)	<b>Roble's Cane Borer</b>	SR		S2S3	G3G4
<i>Lyctosis permagnaria</i> M: apparently in mixed forests (Haywood, Macon)	<b>A Geometrid Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	G3G4
<i>Macrochilo sp. 1 nr. absorptalis</i> S: sedge meadows (Cumberland, Hoke)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	SR		S1	G3
<i>Melanapamea mixta</i> CSPM: savannas, wet meadows (Alleghany, Hoke, Macon, Onslow, Stokes, Transylvania)	<b>a Borer Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	GU
<i>Meropleon cinnamicolor</i> T: coastal marshes (Carteret)	<b>a Borer Moth</b>	SR		S1?	GU
<i>Meropleon diversicolor sullivanii</i> T: coastal marshes (Brunswick, Craven)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	G4T1T3
<i>Metalectra albilinea</i> C: unknown habitat (Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>White-lined Fungus Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	GNR
<i>Nematocampa baggettaria</i> CS: unknown habitat (Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Baggett's Nematocampa</b>	SR		S1S2	G2G4
<i>Nemoria tuscarora</i> M: unknown habitat (Alleghany)	<b>Tuscarora Emerald</b>	SR		S1S3	GU
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i> M: unknown habitat (Haywood)	<b>Rusty Tussock Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	GNR
<i>Pachypolia atricornis</i> M: northern hardwoods and rich cove forests? (Avery, Haywood, Swain)	<b>Three-horned Sallow</b>	SR		S2S3	G3G4
<i>Papaipema appassionata</i> CS: wetlands with pitcher-plants (Brunswick, Pender)	<b>Pitcher-plant Borer Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	G4
<i>Papaipema astuta</i> M: rich cove forests? (Swain)	<b>Yellow Stoneroot Borer Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	G2G4

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<i>Papaipema eryngii</i> C: savannas with <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> (known from the entire Atlantic Slope only from a single site) (Pender)	<b>Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth</b>	SR	C	S1	G1G2
<i>Petrophora subaequaria</i> M: unknown habitat (Haywood*)	<b>Northern Petrophora Moth</b>	SR		SH	G4G5
<i>Photodes carterae</i> CS: savannas and sandhills with pinebarrens sandreed ( <i>Calamovilfa brevipilis</i> ) (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret*, Pender)	<b>Carter's Noctuid Moth</b>	SR	FSC	S2S3	G2G3
<i>Platartia parthenos</i> M: northern hardwood forests? (Swain)	<b>St. Lawrence Tiger Moth</b>	SR		S1S2	G5
<i>Protapamea louisae</i> M: canebrakes (Macon*)	<b>Louisa's Cane Borer</b>	SR		SH	GNR
<i>Ptichodis bistrigata</i> CSP: xeric sandhills (Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Southern Ptichodis</b>	SR		S2S3	G3
<i>Pygarctia abdominalis</i> CS: xeric sandhills (Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Yellow-edged Pygarctia</b>	SR		S2S3	G3
<i>Pyreferra ceromatica</i> C: flatwoods and pocosins, probably with <i>Fothergilla</i> (Craven)	<b>Annointed Sallow Moth</b>	SR	FSC	S1S2	GU
<i>Pyrrhia aurantiago</i> CSM: dry woods with false-foxgloves ( <i>Aureolaria</i> ) (Brunswick, Hoke, New Hanover, Transylvania)	<b>Orange Sallow Moth</b>	SR		S1S3	G3G4
<i>Schinia bina</i> SC: sandhills (Brunswick*, Moore*)	<b>Bina Flower Moth</b>	SR		SH	G4
<i>Schinia carolinensis</i> CS: savannas and sandhill seeps (many additional county records not yet entered) (Pender)	<b>Carolina Schinia Moth</b>	SR		S2S3	G3
<i>Schinia jaguarina</i> CS: savannas and sandhills (Pender)	<b>Jaguar Flower Moth</b>	SR		S1S3	G4
<i>Schinia septentrionalis</i> CS: sandhills (Brunswick*)	<b>Northern Flower Moth</b>	SR		SH	G3G4
<i>Schizura apicalis</i> CSM: dry woodland and scrub habitats (Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Harnett, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Plain Schizura</b>	SR		S1S2	G3G4

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Schizura sp. 1</i> PC: unknown (Brunswick, Onslow, Wake)	<b>a new Prominent Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Sphingicampa bisecta</i> P: habitats with honey locust ( <i>Gleditsia</i> ) (Chatham)	<b>Bisected Honey Locust Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Stenoporpia polygrammaria</i> P: Hanging Rock State Park (Stokes)	<b>Faded Gray Geometer</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Syngrapha alias</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Avery, Swain)	<b>Hooked Silver Y Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Tolype minta</i> CS: longleaf pine stands (Brunswick, Columbus, Hoke, Moore, Pender)	<b>Southern Tolype Moth</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Xestia perquiritata</i> M: spruce-fir forests (Swain)	<b>Boomerang Dart</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Zale declarans</i> T: maritime forests with live oak (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, New Hanover)	<b>Dixie Zale</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

Scientific Name Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global

### Insects: Grasshoppers and Katydid

<i>Arphia granulata</i>	<b>Southern Yellow-winged Grasshopper</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
C: flatwoods, sandhills (records not yet entered)					
<i>Booneacris variegata</i>	<b>Variiegated Wingless Locust</b>	SR		S2?	G5
M: a variety of high elevation habitats (Avery, Jackson*, Mitchell*, Transylvania, Yancey)					
<i>Dendrotettix zimmermanni</i>	<b>Carolina Oak Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	GU
M: oak woodlands (endemic to the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains) (Haywood*, Macon*)					
<i>Eotettix pusillus</i>	<b>Little Eastern Grasshopper</b>	SR		S2?	G2G3
CS: sandhill seeps and wet pine savannas (records not yet entered)					
<i>Melanoplus angustipennis</i>	<b>Narrow-winged Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G5
S: sandy areas in grasslands (Moore*)					
<i>Melanoplus attenuatus</i>	<b>Slender-bodied Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G2G3
C: wet swales in pinewoods (Brunswick*)					
<i>Melanoplus carnegiei</i>	<b>Carnegie Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	GU
M: open pine and oak forests (Buncombe*)					
<i>Melanoplus cherokee</i>	<b>Cherokee Melanoplus</b>	SR		S2?	G1G3
M: woodlands, 1800' - 5100' (Buncombe, Haywood, Madison, Swain)					
<i>Melanoplus deceptus</i>	<b>Deceptive Melanoplus</b>	SR		S2S3	G2G4
M: mountain slopes and tops, 4000' - 5700' (Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison)					
<i>Melanoplus decoratus</i>	<b>Decorated Melanoplus</b>	SR		S1S2	GU
M: dry woodlands (records not yet entered)					
<i>Melanoplus decorus</i>	<b>Decorated Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		S2S3	G2G3
C: savannas, flatwoods, low pocosins (endemic to North Carolina) (Carteret, Dare, Pender)					
<i>Melanoplus divergens</i>	<b>Lobecercus Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G2G3
M: glades and balds, mainly at high elevations (Haywood*, Henderson*, Jackson*, Macon*, Swain*)					

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
<i>Melanoplus eurycercus</i> M: no habitat information (Mitchell*)	<b>a Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G4
<i>Melanoplus impudicus</i> M: barrens and glades (Cherokee*)	<b>Immodest Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G4G5
<i>Melanoplus mirus</i> CP: open woodlands (endemic to North Carolina) (Bladen, Halifax*, Surry*)	<b>Weldon Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		S1?	GH
<i>Melanoplus nubilus</i> CS: flatwoods, savannas, sandhill seeps (endemic to North Carolina) (Brunswick, Harnett)	<b>Nubile Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		S2	G2G3
<i>Melanoplus pachycercus</i> M: grassy balds and woodland openings and margins (Avery, Macon, Mitchell, Yancey)	<b>a Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		S1S2	G2G3
<i>Melanoplus serrulatus</i> M: valleys and lower slopes in the Nantahala Mountains (endemic to North Carolina) (records not yet entered)	<b>Nantahala Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G1G3
<i>Melanoplus similis</i> M: open woodlands (Cherokee*, Haywood*)	<b>a Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		SH	G5
<i>Melanoplus sylvestris</i> MP: deciduous forest undergrowth, especially near low-growing ericads (endemic to North Carolina) (Stokes)	<b>a Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	SR		S1S2	G1G3
<i>Mermiria bivittata</i> CT: dune grasslands and other grassy areas in or near coastal forests (Brunswick*, Carteret, Craven*, New Hanover*, Onslow)	<b>Two-striped Mermiria</b>	SR		S2S3	G5
<i>Mermiria intertexta</i> T: coastal marshes and damp depressions (Brunswick*, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>Intertexta Mermiria</b>	SR		S2S3	G4?
<i>Scudderia septentrionalis</i> M: forests (Ashe, Haywood*, Watauga)	<b>Northern Bush Katydid</b>	SR		S2S3	G3?
<i>Stethophyma celatum</i> CS: wet savannas, seepage bogs (Brunswick, Pender)	<b>Broad-winged Sedge Grasshopper</b>	SR		S1S2	G4

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)					
<i>Trimerotropis saxatilis</i>	<b>Lichen Grasshopper</b>			<b>S2?</b>	<b>G3</b>
MP: lichen-covered rock outcrops, mainly granitic domes (most records not yet entered) (Transylvania)					

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		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global

**Insects: Beetles**

<i>Cicindela ancocisconensis</i>	<b>Appalachian Tiger Beetle</b>	SR		S1S2	G3
M: mainly sand bars or other sandy areas near rocky streams or small rivers (Haywood, Jackson)					
<i>Cicindela nigrrior</i>	<b>Autumn Tiger Beetle</b>	SR		S1	G2G3
P: hard-packed sandy uplands (Anson)					
<i>Cicindela patruela</i>	<b>Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle</b>	SR		S2?	G3
MP: sandy soil in open pine or pine-oak woods (Avery, Haywood, Macon, Mitchell, Transylvania, Wake, Watauga, Yancey)					
<i>Ellipsoptera lepida</i>	<b>Ghost Tiger Beetle</b>	SR		S1?	GNR
T: sand dunes along northern coast (Dare)					
<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	<b>American Burying Beetle</b>	SR	E	SH	G2G3
M: sites with abundance of small vertebrate carrion (Buncombe*, Yancey*)					
<i>Stenelmis gammoni</i>	<b>Gammon's Stenelmis Riffle Beetle</b>	SR	FSC	S2	G1G3
MP: South Fork New River, upper Yadkin River basin (additional records not yet entered) (Ashe*)					

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global
Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)					

**Insects: True Bugs**

<i>Chlorochroa dismalia</i>	Dismal Swamp Green Stink Bug	SR		S1?	G1G3
C: canebrakes (Craven, Harnett*, Hyde*, Onslow*)					

## NORTH CAROLINA ANIMAL WATCH LIST

The *North Carolina Animal Watch List* includes animals that are rare or uncommon, are not well-studied, or are otherwise threatened with serious decline, but that are not placed on the List of Rare Animals of North Carolina by the NC NHP. Watch List species are additional indicators of significant habitats, and their presence should be considered in planning natural area protection efforts, though obviously with less weight than higher priority rare species and natural communities. The NC NHP maintains files on these species, but does not include them in its computer database. Animals placed on this list fall into a number of categories, as discussed below. The NC NHP requests additional information about these species in order to clarify their status and reclassify them into other appropriate and more specific categories. Counties of known occurrence are listed for most animal groups. A few groups, such as birds, are migratory, and thus counties of occurrence will be misleading.

Reasons for the current placement of species on the Watch List rather than at a higher rarity status (Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, Significantly Rare) are varied. For many of them, the Natural Heritage Program lacks adequate documentation of their historic or present extent in North Carolina; this is especially true for invertebrates. Others are known to be rare or uncommon in North Carolina, but may or may not be declining. Some others may not be necessarily rare as yet, but they are undergoing significant losses of their habitat, such as animals of the spruce-fir forest, or are undergoing significant disturbances to their habitat, such as human disturbances to beach-nesting birds.

The following six Watch Categories have been devised to indicate the reasons for each species' current placement(s). These categories and the descriptions of them have been developed by the NC NHP.

A number of species have been placed in two Watch Categories, because it is believed they may be "in trouble" for at least two reasons. For example, the Red-breasted Nuthatch has a rather small breeding population in the state, in the higher elevations of the mountains, giving it a W2 status. However, as a portion of the breeding population occurs in the spruce-fir zone, which is undergoing degradation of the canopy, it is also given a W5 status, as well.

Watch Category 1 (W1) includes species that are known to be **declining in North Carolina**, for one reason or another. The distribution or population sizes of such species in the state are fairly well known; loss of habitat is not necessarily a factor. A large number of species are known to be declining in the state, such as Neotropical migrant birds, but the species in this category must have an N.C. Rank of S3S4 or higher (S3, S2, S1, etc.). Examples: Rusty Blackbird, Ironcolor Shiner.

Watch Category 2 (W2) includes species that are **rare to uncommon in North Carolina**, but are not necessarily considered to be declining or otherwise in trouble. Generally speaking, the distribution or population sizes of such species in the state are fairly well known. Examples: Willow Flycatcher, Pine Woods Snake, Spotted Sunfish.

Watch Category 3 (W3) includes species that are **poorly known in North Carolina**, but are not necessarily considered to be declining or otherwise in trouble. The distribution and population sizes of such species are not well known; this is especially true for a large number of invertebrates, as well as secretive or nocturnal vertebrates. Examples: Striped Mud Turtle, Sandhills Salamander, Banner Clubtail.

Watch Category 4 (W4) includes **species reported from North Carolina without adequate documentation**. These species would be listed at a higher level, if their reported occurrence in North Carolina is true. This category includes sight records of uncertain validity, old and vague reports for which no documentation has appeared, specimens that cannot be verified as being taken in the state, and,

in a few cases, more recent reports for which we have not yet received documentation. Examples: Smooth Greensnake, Cumberland Crayfish Ostracod, Elusive Clubtail.

Watch Category 5 (W5) includes species with increasing amounts of **threats to its habitat**, whether or not populations are known to be declining. These threats can include loss of habitat (e.g., the dramatic loss of maritime forests), degradation of habitat (e.g., pollution and sedimentation of rivers and streams), and disturbance to the habitat (e.g., humans and their vehicles on beaches), among other types of threats. Threats can also include use of pesticides, acid rain, fire suppression, over-collection, and varied other factors. Examples: Thicklip Chub, Phaon Crescent.

Watch Category 6 (W6) includes species known to occur in North Carolina which current data suggest are **likely not native to North Carolina** but whose native occurrence is plausible. Some of these species were previously listed at a higher level, but field investigations suggest that all known occurrences are likely to be, or known to be, introductions. We request data documenting the native occurrences of the species in North Carolina. Example: Little Bluet.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C	Global

Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)

### Mammals

<i>Dasyus novemcinctus</i>	<b>Nine-banded Armadillo</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
CPM: many forested and scrub habitats, preferably where sandy or other loose soil is present; mainly in southern counties (Bladen, Brunswick, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, New Hanover, Robeson, Surry, Yadkin)					
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	<b>Hoary Bat</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5</b>
MP: mostly mid- to high elevation forests, sparingly into the Piedmont (breeding season only) (Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Stanly, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)					
<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	<b>Seminole Bat</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
CSPM: forages over open areas, often over water (summer); mainly in southern half of the state (Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Carteret, Cherokee, Columbus, Gates, Hoke, Johnston, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Wake)					
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	<b>Long-tailed Weasel</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5</b>
MPSC: forests, brushy areas (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Durham, Forsyth, Gates, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Richmond, Robeson, Stanly, Swain, Transylvania, Union, Wake, Washington, Wilkes, Yancey)					
<i>Neotoma floridana haematoreia</i>	<b>Southern Appalachian Eastern Woodrat</b>	<b>W2</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5T4Q</b>
MP: rocky places in deciduous or mixed forests, in southern mountains and adjacent Piedmont (Buncombe, Burke, Catawba, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania)					
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	<b>Eastern Cougar</b>	<b>W4,E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>SX</b>	<b>G5THQ</b>
MPC: extensive forests, remote areas (Graham*, Haywood*, Swain*)					

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<i>Sciurus niger</i> SCMP: open forests, mainly longleaf pine/scrub oak (Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery*, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe*, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee*, Clay*, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Graham*, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Lee, Macon*, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Stokes, Surry, Swain*, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson)	<b>Eastern Fox Squirrel</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sorex hoyi</i> MC: montane deciduous forests; old fields and forests in northeastern Coastal Plain (Buncombe, Burke, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Gates, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>American Pygmy Shrew</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i> MP: swamps, floodplain forests close to the Georgia and South Carolina state lines; specimen unidentifiable to species due to poor condition (Clay*)	<b>Swamp Rabbit</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Synaptomys cooperi stonei</i> M: bogs and wet meadows (Avery, Buncombe, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Stone's Southern Bog Lemming</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5TNR</b>
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i> MP: open moist fields and brushy places, usually near water (Alleghany, Buncombe, Clay, Durham, Forsyth, Haywood, Macon, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Swain, Wake, Watauga)	<b>Meadow Jumping Mouse</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Birds

<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> M: extensive, remote forests, mainly at high elevations (for nesting) [breeding evidence only]	<b>Northern Goshawk</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> T: tidal marshes [breeding season only]	<b>Saltmarsh Sparrow</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB,S4N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> PSCM: pastures and other grasslands [breeding season only] (Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Cleveland, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hoke, Iredell, Johnston, Lee, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin)	<b>Grasshopper Sparrow</b>	<b>W1,W5</b>		<b>S3B,S1N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Anas discors</i> TC: fresh to slightly brackish marshes, usually at impoundments [breeding evidence only] (Dare*)	<b>Blue-winged Teal</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SHB,S2N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> C: wooded lakes or ponds, or open swamps (for nesting) [breeding evidence only] (Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Chatham, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Halifax, Hoke, Jones, New Hanover, Robeson, Sampson)	<b>Anhinga</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Asio flammeus</i> TC: coastal marshes [breeding season only]	<b>Short-eared Owl</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Asio otus</i> M: high elevation forests in northern mountains [breeding season only]	<b>Long-eared Owl</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> T: beaches and sand flats [wintering habitat only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Red Knot -- Rufa subspecies</b>	<b>W1</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S2N</b>	<b>G4T2</b>

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<i>Chordeiles minor</i> TCSPM: dunes, sandy open areas, sandhills, gravel rooftops for nest sites [breeding evidence only] (most counties in the Coastal Plain, and scattered counties in the Piedmont and low mountains)	<b>Common Nighthawk</b>	<b>W1</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> M: montane conifer forests (mainly spruce-fir) with openings or dead trees [breeding season only]	<b>Olive-sided Flycatcher</b>	<b>W3,SC</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SNA</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Corvus corax</i> MP: cliffs or ledges for nesting; forests or fields (mainly at high elevations) for foraging [breeding evidence only] (Ashe, Avery, Forsyth, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Rutherford, Stokes*, Surry, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Common Raven</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Empidonax minimus</i> M: open hardwood forests, groves, streamside trees [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Least Flycatcher</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> MP: wet thickets in open country, often along streams in broad valleys [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Forsyth, Graham, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Wake*, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey)	<b>Willow Flycatcher</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Eudocimus albus</i> TC: forests or thickets on maritime islands, rarely at ponds [breeding sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>White Ibis</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i> CSP: swamps and other moist hardwood forests, usually near fields [wintering habitat only] (most counties in the Coastal Plain, and many in the Piedmont)	<b>Rusty Blackbird</b>	<b>W1</b>		<b>S3N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gallinula galeata</i> TC: freshwater ponds and impoundments with much emergent vegetation [breeding season only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Robeson, Wayne)	<b>Common Gallinule</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B,S2N</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> M: high elevation shrub thickets, especially of blackberries [breeding season only]	<b>Mourning Warbler</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB,SZN</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Helmitheros vermivorum pop. 1</i> C: nonriverine wet hardwoods, pocosins [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hyde, Jones, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Tyrrell, Washington)	<b>Worm-eating Warbler - Coastal Plain Population</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3B</b>	<b>G5TNR</b>
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> PSC: fields and pastures [breeding season only] (Alamance, Alleghany*, Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Carteret*, Chatham, Cleveland, Columbus, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham*, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Transylvania*, Union, Vance*, Wake, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Loggerhead Shrike</b>	<b>W2,SC</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> PMC: lakes and ponds, with dead trees for nesting [breeding evidence only] (Bladen, Burke, Chatham, Durham, Edgecombe, Guilford, Jones, Orange, Wake)	<b>Hooded Merganser</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1B,S4N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> T: maritime thickets or forests, almost always on small islands [nesting sites only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender)	<b>Black-crowned Night- Heron</b>	<b>W1</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> T: sand flats on maritime islands [breeding sites only] (Dare*)	<b>Sooty Tern</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>SHB,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> TC: fresh to slightly brackish ponds and impoundments, usually with fringing vegetation [breeding season only] (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Washington, Wayne)	<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Rallus elegans</i> TCP: fresh to slightly brackish marshes [breeding season only] (Brunswick, Carteret, Chatham, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Tyrrell, Wake, Washington, Wayne)	<b>King Rail</b>	<b>W1,W3</b>		<b>S3B,S3N</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Rallus limicola</i> T: brackish to nearly fresh marshes near coast [breeding season only] (Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico)	<b>Virginia Rail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Regulus satrapa</i> M: spruce-fir forests; hardwood forests mixed with spruce or hemlock [breeding season only] (Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>W2,W5</b>		<b>S3S4B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sitta canadensis</i> M: high-elevation coniferous forests, preferably spruce-fir [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Red-breasted Nuthatch</b>	<b>W2,W5</b>		<b>S3B,S4N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Spinus pinus</i> M: spruce-fir forests [breeding evidence only] (Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Haywood, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Pine Siskin</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SUB,S3N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sterna forsteri</i> T: salt or brackish marshes, nesting on wrack material or matted grasses [breeding sites only] (Carteret, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico)	<b>Forster's Tern</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i> M: cool, moist forests at mid- to high elevations [breeding season only] (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Winter Wren</b>	<b>W2,W5</b>		<b>S3B,S5N</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> PS: extensive pastures and fields with scattered trees [breeding evidence only] (Gaston*, Moore*, Orange*, Union*)	<b>Scissor-tailed Flycatcher</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Reptiles

<i>Apalone spinifera aspera</i>	<b>Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T5</b>
PC: large streams, ponds, and lakes with sandy bottoms (Anson, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Union)					
<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>	<b>Scarlet Snake</b>	<b>W1,W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
CSPM: sandhills, sandy woods, and other dry woods (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Carteret, Clay, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pender, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Wake, Wayne, Wilson)					
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	<b>Striped Mud Turtle</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5</b>
C: various shallow wet places; ponds, pools, ditches (Bladen, Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Dare, Duplin, Franklin, Gates, Hertford, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Wake)					
<i>Lampropeltis elapsoides</i>	<b>Scarlet Kingsnake</b>	<b>W1,W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T5</b>
CSPM: pine flatwoods, mesic pine-hardwood forests (Alamance, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Harnett, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Tyrrell, Wake)					
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	<b>Milk Snake</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
MP: wooded slopes, pastures, meadows, especially in rocky areas (Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)					
<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	<b>Smooth Greensnake</b>	<b>W4,SC</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: fields and grassy meadows; several sight reports, plus one old specimen, lack sufficient documentation for proof of occurrence in the state					

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<i>Rhadinaea flavilata</i> C: pine flatwoods and other damp woodlands (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Jones, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Pine Woods Snake</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Virginia valeriae</i> CSPM: deciduous or mixed woods, usually in mesic soils (Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Carteret, Chatham, Cherokee, Craven, Duplin, Durham, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Guilford, Hoke, Iredell, Jackson, Macon, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pender, Pitt, Randolph, Sampson, Stanly, Swain, Union, Vance, Wake)	<b>Smooth Earthsnake</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Amphibians

<i>Desmognathus aeneus</i>	<b>Seepage Salamander</b>	<b>W2</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
M: seeps, springs, or streams in forests in extreme southwestern counties (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon)					
<i>Desmognathus imitator</i>	<b>Imitator Salamander</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
M: cool, moist high elevation hardwood or spruce-fir forests; confined to Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)					
<i>Desmognathus imitator pop. 1</i>	<b>Imitator Salamander - Waterrock Knob population</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
M: cool, moist high elevation hardwood or spruce-fir forests; confined to Waterrock Knob vicinity (Haywood, Jackson)					
<i>Desmognathus santeetlah</i>	<b>Santeetlah Dusky Salamander</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4Q</b>
M: stream headwaters and seepage areas; southwestern mountains (Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Swain)					
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	<b>Northern Two-lined Salamander</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G5</b>
edges of creeks in forested areas; reported from Vance County, but no documentation available					
<i>Eurycea sp. 9</i>	<b>Sandhills Salamander</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3?Q</b>
C: small streams in the Sandhills (Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Scotland)					
<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	<b>Northern Slimy Salamander</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: moist wooded slopes, ravines, and floodplains; presumed to occur in the northwestern mountains					
<i>Plethodon jordani</i>	<b>Red-cheeked Salamander</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
M: rich forests in the southwestern mountains, essentially restricted to Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)					
<i>Plethodon richmondi</i>	<b>Southern Ravine Salamander</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: moist, high-elevation forests, usually on slopes; northern mountains (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Watauga)					
<i>Plethodon shermani</i>	<b>Red-legged Salamander</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3</b>
M: moist forests in the southwestern counties (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon)					

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<i>Siren lacertina</i> CS: lakes, ponds, and streams, especially where muddy or with weedy vegetation (Bertie, Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Dare, Hyde, Johnston, New Hanover, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Wake, Wilson)	<b>Greater Siren</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)

### Freshwater Fishes

<i>Cyprinella labrosa</i>	<b>Thicklip Chub</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
P: Yadkin, Catawba, and Broad drainages (Anson, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Davidson, Iredell, Lincoln, McDowell, Polk, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Yadkin)					
<i>Cyprinella spiloptera</i>	<b>Spotfin Shiner</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: primarily New and French Broad drainages (Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Cherokee, Haywood, Macon, Madison)					
<i>Cyprinella zanema</i>	<b>Santee Chub</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
P: Catawba and Broad drainages (Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Polk, Rutherford)					
<i>Elassoma evergladei</i>	<b>Everglades Pygmy Sunfish</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
C: southern Coastal Plain, mainly Waccamaw drainage (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, Robeson, Scotland)					
<i>Etheostoma flabellare</i>	<b>Fantail Darter</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
MP: Cape Fear, Neuse, and Tar drainages populations have limited distribution; Pee Dee, Roanoke, New, and French Broad populations stable (Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Nash, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Vance, Wake, Warren)					
<i>Etheostoma gutselli</i>	<b>Tuckasegee Darter</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
M: Little Tennessee and Pigeon drainages (Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain)					
<i>Etheostoma rufilineatum</i>	<b>Redline Darter</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
M: French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee drainages (Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga)					
<i>Etheostoma vitreum</i>	<b>Glassy Darter</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
PC: Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse drainages (Bertie, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pitt, Rockingham, Stokes, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilson)					
<i>Fundulus confluentus</i>	<b>Marsh Killifish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
T: fresh to brackish waters along coast (Carteret, Dare, Hyde, Onslow)					

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<i>Fundulus luciae</i> TC: ponds and pools along coast (Brunswick, Carteret, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Spotfin Killifish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lepomis marginatus</i> CP: streams and rivers of lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Duplin, Durham, Gaston, Greene, Hoke, Jones, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Moore, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Dollar Sunfish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lepomis punctatus</i> C: most drainages in southern Coastal Plain (Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Duplin, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland)	<b>Spotted Sunfish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Lythrurus matutinus</i> CP: Tar and Neuse drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Alamance, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Orange, Person, Pitt, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Pinewoods Shiner</b>	<b>W2</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> M: French Broad, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee drainages (Cherokee, Graham, Macon, Madison, Swain)	<b>River Redhorse</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Nocomis platyrhynchus</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Bigmouth Chub</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4Q</b>
<i>Notropis chalybaeus</i> C: coastal plain rivers and creeks (Beaufort*, Bertie*, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Chowan*, Columbus, Craven*, Cumberland*, Duplin, Edgecombe*, Gates*, Greene*, Halifax*, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir*, Martin, Moore*, Nash*, New Hanover*, Northampton, Onslow, Pender*, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson*, Scotland, Wake, Wayne*, Wilson*) (Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Ironcolor Shiner</b>	<b>W1</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Notropis maculatus</i> C: southern Coastal Plain drainages (Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, Pender, Robeson, Sampson)	<b>Taillight Shiner</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Notropis photogenis</i> M: mountain drainages (except Pigeon) (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Silver Shiner</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Notropis rubricroceus</i> M: most mountain drainages, but mainly French Broad and Toe (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Saffron Shiner</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Notropis scabriceps</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>New River Shiner</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Percina aurantiaca</i> M: Tennessee drainages (Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Tangerine Darter</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Percina gymnocephala</i> M: New drainage (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Appalachia Darter</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Phenacobius crassilabrum</i> M: Little Tennessee, French Broad, and Toe drainages (Avery, Buncombe, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Fatlips Minnow</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>

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**Mollusks: Freshwater Bivalves**

<i>Elliptio cistellaeformis</i>	<b>Box Spike</b>	<b>W3,W5</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
CP: Neuse, Lumber, Pee Dee drainages; Lake Waccamaw (Bertie, Bladen, Chatham, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Martin, Nash, Pender, Person, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson)				
<i>Elliptio congaraea</i>	<b>Carolina Slabshell</b>	<b>W2,W5</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
CSP: drainages north to the White Oak drainage (Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Johnston, Lee, Lenoir, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Orange, Pender, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Stanly, Union, Wake, Warren)				
<i>Elliptio producta</i>	<b>Atlantic Spike</b>	<b>W3,W5</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>G3Q</b>
CSP: many Atlantic drainages; very difficult to identify (Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Chatham, Columbus, Duplin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Orange, Richmond, Robeson, Stanly, Wake)				
<i>Elliptio raveneli</i>	<b>Carolina Spike</b>	<b>W3,W5</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>G3G4Q</b>
PC: most rivers in southern part of state; taxonomic problems				
<i>Elliptio sp. 2</i>	<b>File Spike</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>GUQ</b>
C: lakes and rivers in the southeastern part of state (endemic to North Carolina)				
<i>Lampsilis sp. 3</i>	<b>a bivalve (Deep River system)</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>S1?</b>	<b>GU</b>
P: Deep River drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Anson, Montgomery)				
<i>Sphaerium simile</i>	<b>Grooved Fingernailclam</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
C: White Oak River (Franklin, Jones, Onslow, Vance)				

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### Mollusks: Freshwater and Terrestrial Gastropods

<i>Anguispira mordax</i> M: hardwood forests, especially around limestone outcrops (Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Graham, Henderson, Macon, McDowell, Rutherford, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Appalachian Tigersnail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Carychium exiguum</i> C: mesic forests (Brunswick*, Duplin*, Franklin*, Gates*, Johnston*)	<b>Obese Thorn</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Euglandina rosea</i> C: habitats poorly known (Gates, Harnett, New Hanover, Pamlico)	<b>Rosy Wolfsnail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Gastrocopta armifera</i> PM: calciphilic; sunny habitats including cedar glades and along railroads (Burke, Catawba, Gaston)	<b>Armed Snaggletooth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Gastrocopta procera</i> C: calciphilic -- dry ground with sparse vegetation; scattered records, but little locality data	<b>Wing Snaggletooth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Glyphyalinia wheatleyi</i> M: a variety of hardwood forests (Avery, Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Yancey)	<b>Bright Glyph</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Gyraulus deflectus</i> C: eastern Coastal Plain; no habitat or locality information	<b>Flexed Gyro</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Leptoxis virgata</i> M: Valley River (Cherokee)	<b>Smooth Mudalia</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SU</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Lioplax subcarinata</i> PC: streams and rivers, well documented in Lake Waccamaw, possibly in decline there (Anson, Brunswick, Columbus, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Montgomery, Nash, Stanly)	<b>Ridged Lioplax</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Mesomphix andrewsae</i> M: acidic upland hardwood forests (Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>Mountain Button</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Neohelix dentifera</i> M: wooded mountainsides, often where acidic (Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Big-tooth Whitelip</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Novisuccinea sp. 1 nr. chittenangoensis</i> M: northern hardwoods?; uncertain taxonomy and identification (Graham*)	<b>an Ambersnail</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Oxyloma effusum</i> C: wetlands with <i>Sagittaria</i> ; very little locality information (Gates*, New Hanover*)	<b>Coastal-plain Ambersnail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Paravitrea bellona</i> M: wooded river bluffs and ravines; of questionable occurrence in the state	<b>Club Supercoil</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Promenetus exacuous</i> C: ponds and streams (Craven, Gates, Martin, Perquimans, Washington)	<b>Sharp Sprite</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Stenotrema altispira</i> M: cove forests and northern hardwood forests (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Highland Slitmouth</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Stenotrema pilula</i> M: rich hardwood forests, mostly at lower elevations (Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Swain)	<b>Pygmy Slitmouth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Striatura ferrea</i> M: ravines and hillsides in higher elevation hardwood forests (Ashe, Graham, Haywood, Macon, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga)	<b>Black Striate</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Triodopsis burchi</i> P: forested habitats in the central and western Piedmont; no locality information	<b>Pittsylvania Threetooth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Triodopsis vulgata</i> MP: hardwood forests, usually around high pH soil or rocks (Alexander, Ashe, Avery, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Madison, Polk, Swain, Watauga, Wilkes)	<b>Dished Threetooth</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Vertigo gouldii</i> M: upland woods, especially near rock outcrops (Ashe, Haywood, Swain)	<b>Variable Vertigo</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Vertigo oscariana</i> CM: mixed woods in the Coastal Plain; ravines and talus slopes in the mountains; little locality information	<b>Capital Vertigo</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Vertigo rugosula</i> C: primarily in thatch of grasses and sedges in open areas (Columbus, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>Striate Vertigo</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Vertigo teskeyae</i> C: margins of swamps and ponds; no locality information	<b>Swamp Vertigo</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Xolotrema caroliniense</i> CP: wooded floodplains and slopes, mainly near the Fall Line (Anson, Bertie, Bladen, Halifax, Harnett, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Stanly, Union)	<b>Blunt Wedge</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Xolotrema denotatum</i> M: wooded hillsides, sometimes in floodplains (Cherokee*, Graham*, Madison*, Mitchell*, Swain, Watauga*)	<b>Velvet Wedge</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>

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**Arachnids**

<i>Fumontana deprehendor</i> M: rich cove forests (Buncombe, Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey)	<b>a Harvestman</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3?</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Nesticus bishopi</i> M: on ground in forests (endemic to North Carolina); no locality information	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3?</b>
<i>Nesticus nasicus</i> M: boulderfields and cove forests (apparently endemic to Jackson County)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3?</b>
<i>Nesticus reclusus</i> M: on ground in forests (apparently in Buncombe, McDowell, and Swain counties, NC, and in Tennessee)	<b>a Cave Cobweb Spider</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3?</b>
<i>Vaejovis carolinianus</i> MP: under shelter of rocks, leaves, and buildings, along southern border of state; the many records elsewhere in the state are likely accidental or intentional importations (Cherokee, Polk, Transylvania)	<b>Southern Unstriped Scorpion</b>	<b>W2,W3</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<b><u>Crustaceans</u></b>					
<i>Ascetocythere cosmata</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in sub-surface waters of burrows (Alleghany, Avery)	<b>Grayson Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W3	FSC	S2?	GNR
<i>Cambarus aldermanorum</i> P: Johns River sub-basin of the Catawba drainage (Burke, Caldwell)	<b>Carolina Needlenose Crayfish</b>	W3		S1?	GNR
<i>Cambarus carolinus</i> M: Little Tennessee and Hiwassee drainages (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain)	<b>Red Burrowing Crayfish</b>	W3		S2	G4
<i>Cambarus hiwasseeensis</i> M: streams in Hiwassee drainage (Cherokee, Clay)	<b>Hiwassee Crayfish</b>	W2		S3S4	G3G4
<i>Canthocamptus vagus</i> CP: in benthos of lakes and ponds within swampy environments; no locality information	<b>Swamp Canthocamptus</b>	W2,W3		S3?	GNR
<i>Cymocythere clavata</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in mountain streams and rivers (Transylvania)	<b>Oconee Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W3	FSC	S2?	GNR
<i>Cytheridella ilosvayi</i> C: quiet backwaters associated with large coastal rivers (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Backwater Ostracod</b>	W3		S2?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere chelomata</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in streams and rivers in southwestern mountains (Cherokee, Macon)	<b>Cherokee Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W2,W3		S2?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere isabelae</i> P: symbiotic on crayfish in Lyle Creek in Catawba drainage (endemic to North Carolina) (Catawba)	<b>Catawba Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W3	FSC	S1?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere peedeensis</i> P: symbiotic on crayfish in Pee Dee drainage (endemic to North Carolina, but likely occurs in South Carolina) (Cabarrus, Randolph, Union)	<b>Pee Dee Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W3		S2?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere prinsii</i> M: cold streams of Savannah drainage (endemic to North Carolina, but possible in adjacent South Carolina and Georgia) (Jackson)	<b>Whitewater Crayfish Ostracod</b>	W3	FSC	S1	GNR

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<i>Dactylocythere susanae</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in Hiwassee and Nolichucky drainages; no locality information	<b>Hiwassee Crayfish Ostracod</b>	<b>W2,W3</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Harpagocythere baileyi</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in Little Tennessee and Savannah drainages (endemic to North Carolina, but likely occurs in SC and GA); no locality information	<b>Highlands Crayfish Ostracod</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Hesperodiaptomus augustaensis</i> P: ephemeral ponds, such as floodplain pools; near Chapel Hill (Orange*)	<b>Augusta Hesperodiaptomus</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Lordocythere petersi</i> M: symbiotic on crayfish in the Hiwassee drainage (record based on a sketch only)	<b>Cumberland Crayfish Ostracod</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Miktoniscus medcofi</i> M: Linville Caverns (McDowell)	<b>Small Alabama Sowbug</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Procambarus ancylus</i> CS: ditches, streams, and lakes in the southeastern portion of the state (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne)	<b>Coastal Plain Crayfish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Procambarus blandingii</i> C: Lumber and Waccamaw drainages (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland)	<b>Santee Crayfish</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Procambarus medialis</i> CP: sluggish streams and ditches in the Tar and Neuse drainages (endemic to North Carolina) (Craven, Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Lenoir)	<b>Pamlico Crayfish</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Procambarus pearsei</i> CS: still-water habitats and burrows in the Cape Fear, Waccamaw, and Lumber drainages (Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne)	<b>Carolina Sandhills Crayfish</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stygobromus sp. 4</i> M: seep below Jones Knob (endemic to North Carolina) (Jackson)	<b>Plott Balsam Sideswimmer</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1?</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Waltoncythere acuta</i>	<b>Transylvania Crayfish Ostracod</b>	<b>W3</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S2?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
M: symbiotic on crayfish in high gradient rivers and streams (endemic to North Carolina, but likely occurs in SC) (Transylvania)					

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**Insects: Mayflies**

<i>Anthopotamus myops</i> M: First Broad River (Cleveland)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Drunella longicornis</i> M: Watauga, French Broad, Little Tennessee, Savannah, Broad, and Catawba drainages	<b>a spiny crawler mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ephemera argo</i> SC: Lower Little River (Hoke), Naked Creek (Richmond), Drowning Creek (Richmond), Lumber River (Robeson, Scotland)	<b>Argo Ephemerellan Mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Eurylophella enoensis</i> CMP: wide-ranging but infrequently collected	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Eurylophella minimella</i> CMP: a widespread species, but rare in North Carolina	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Isonychia arida</i> C: Cape Fear River (Harnett), Tar River (Edgecombe)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Isonychia sayi</i> C: Fishing Creek (Edgecombe)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Iswaeon davidi</i> M: French Broad, Hiwassee, and Little Tennessee basins	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Leptophlebia bradleyi</i> no locality data	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Nixe spinosa</i> MP: mainly French Broad and Little Tennessee drainages; Deep Creek (Person)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Paracloeodes fleeki</i> P: southern Piedmont streams	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Pseudocentropiloides usa</i> PSC: large Piedmont and Coastal Plain rivers, including Lumber River	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Serratella spiculosa</i> M: New, Watauga, French Broad, Little Tennessee, Hiwassee, Broad, and Savannah drainages	<b>Spiculose Serratellan Mayfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G2Q</b>
<i>Siphonopteron speciosum</i> SC: Lumber River (Hoke, Scotland)	<b>a mayfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Sparbarus maculatus</i> C: streams in the Coastal Plain	<b>a mayfly</b>		<b>W3</b>	<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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### Insects: Stoneflies

<i>Acroneuria evoluta</i> P: central slate belt streams (Chatham, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Stanly)	<b>Constricted Stone</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Agnentina capitata</i> M: upper Tuckasegee River (Jackson, Madison)	<b>Northern Stone</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Alloperla neglecta</i> M: Swain and Haywood counties	<b>Tennessee Sallfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Beloneuria georgiana</i> M: high elevation rheocrenes [spring brooks]	<b>Georgia Stone</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Haploperla parkeri</i> M: Right Fork Cove Creek (Haywood), Shot Pouch Creek (Macon) (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>Parker Sallfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Helopicus bogaloosa</i> PSC: known from eleven streams and rivers in Piedmont, Sandhills, and Inner Coastal Plain	<b>Masked Springfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Isogenoides varians</i> P: Yadkin River (Davie)	<b>Rock Island Springfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Isoperla burksi</i> P: slate belt streams (Chatham, Durham, Orange)	<b>Banded Stripetail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Isoperla frisoni</i> MP: known from six streams and rivers in the mountains, from the New River (Ashe) to Whiteoak Creek (Macon); also found in the Dan River	<b>Wisconsin Stripetail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Isoperla lata</i> M: recent state records from Fires Creek (Clay) and Big Creek (Haywood)	<b>Dark Stripetail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Perlesta bjostadi</i> SC: Little River near Lillington (Harnett), Lumber River (Hoke, Scotland) (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>Anomalous Stone</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Perlesta leathermani</i> SC: Little River (Hoke, Moore), Lumber River (Hoke, Scotland), Jordan Creek (Scotland) (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>Sandhills Stone</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Perlesta puttmanni</i> CS: Raft Swamp (Robeson), Little River (Cumberland, Harnett)	<b>Anna Stone</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>

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<i>Perlesta roblei</i> C: Swift Creek (Edgecombe)	<b>Dragon Run Stone</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Perlinella ephyre</i> PSC: known from eight streams and rivers in the Sandhills and Inner Coastal Plain; also occurs in Flat River (Person) and Terrible Creek (Wake)	<b>Vernal Stone</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Prostoia hallasi</i> C: recent state record from Great Dismal Swamp (Gates)	<b>Swamp Forestfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Shipsa rotunda</i> CPM: known from twelve streams in mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain	<b>Intrepid Forestfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sweltsa holstonensis</i> M: Middle Fork Reddies River (Wilkes)	<b>Holston Sallfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1</b>
<i>Tallaperla elisa</i> M: Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Swain)	<b>Highlands Roachfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Viehopera ada</i> M: Panthertown Valley seeps (Jackson)	<b>Pallid Roachfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Yugus arinus</i> M: French Broad, Hiwassee, and Little Tennessee basins	<b>Highlands Springfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<b><u>Insects: Caddisflies</u></b>					
<i>Agapetus hessi</i> P: Swift Creek (Nash)	<b>a glossosomatid caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Agapetus jocassee</i> M: small streams (Burke, Cherokee, Graham)	<b>a saddlecase caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Agapetus minutus</i> M: Big Creek tributary (Haywood)	<b>a saddlecase caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Agapetus pinatus</i> M: mountain streams (Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Agapetus tomus</i> M: mountain streams (Cherokee)	<b>a saddlecase caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Agraylea multipunctata</i> MP: Wilson Creek (Caldwell)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Beraea gortebe</i> reputedly collected in the state, but no data yet available	<b>a Caddisfly</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Ceraclea cama</i> C: Lake Waccamaw vicinity (endemic to this area)	<b>a longhorned caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Ceraclea diluta</i> C: several Coastal Plain rivers	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ceraclea mentiea</i> MP: Big Horse Creek (Ashe), North and South Forks of New River (Ashe, Alleghany), Mayo River (Rockingham)	<b>a longhorned caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ceraclea punctata</i> C: several Coastal Plain rivers	<b>a ceracleon caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Ceraclea sp. 2 nr. excisa</i> C: many Coastal Plain localities	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Ceraclea tarsipunctata</i> P: Cane Creek, Yadkin River, Long Creek (Mecklenburg, Union)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cernotina calcea</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (Columbus)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cheumatopsyche enigma</i> M: streams in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood, Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>

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<i>Cheumatopsyche geora</i> P: Hunting Creek (Wilkes)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cheumatopsyche halima</i> M: Deep Creek (Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i> PM: Henrys Fork (Burke), Cataloochee Creek (Haywood)	<b>Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Cheumatopsyche parentum</i> P: Uwharrie River (Montgomery)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Cheumatopsyche richardsoni</i> S: Little River (Hoke, Moore)	<b>Richardson's Cheumatopsyche Caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Chimarra florida</i> S: several sandhills streams	<b>Floridian Finger-net Caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Frenesia difficilis</i> M: seeps (Haywood, Surry, Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Goera stylata</i> M: Commissioners Creek (Macon)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Goerita betteni</i> M: cold spring runs in mountainous areas	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Goerita semata</i> M: cold spring runs in mountainous areas	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Helicopsyche paralimnella</i> M: Fires Creek (Clay?), Bearwallow Creek (Transylvania) (confined to southwestern mountains in NC)	<b>a snailcase caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Homoplectra flinti</i> M: seeps (Haywood, Macon)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Hydropsyche bassi</i> S: Little River (Hoke, Moore)	<b>a net-spinning caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Hydropsyche fattigi</i> C: Cape Fear River (Harnett)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hydropsyche ophthalmica</i> no locality data	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Hydropsyche ventura</i> M: northern and western mountain streams	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>

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<i>Hydroptila armata</i> P: Uwharrie River (Montgomery)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Hydroptila coweetensis</i> M: Coweeta Creek (Macon)	<b>a micro caddisfly</b>	<b>SR</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Hydroptila englishi</i> reported from NC, but without occurrence data	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Hydroptila lloganae</i> S: Lumber River (Hoke, Scotland)	<b>Llogan's Vari-colored Microcaddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Hydroptila maculata</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (Columbus)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Matrioptila jeanae</i> MP: streams and rivers (Buncombe, Burke, Clay, Henderson, Johnston, Macon, Randolph, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>a Caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Mayatrichia ayama</i> MPS: mostly in mountain streams; Dan River (Stokes), Lumber River (Scotland)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Micrasema burksi</i> M: known from eleven streams in the mountains, from Avery County to Clay County	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4G5</b>
<i>Micrasema sprulesi</i> MP: known from eight streams and rivers, primarily in the mountains but also in the Mayo River	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Molanna uniophila</i> C: found in larger rivers and lakes from Chowan River (Hertford) to Drowning Creek (Richmond) and Lake Waccamaw (Columbus)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Neureclipsis melco</i> C: Shoe Heel Creek (Robeson)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ochrotrichia confusa</i> M: Blue Ridge Parkway seeps (Watauga)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Oecetis porteri</i> C: White Lake and Lake Waccamaw (Bladen, Columbus)	<b>Porter's Long-horn Sedge</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Oecetis sp. B</i> C: Lake Mattamuskeet and Perquimans River (Hyde, Perquimans)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1</b>

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<i>Oecetis sp. E</i> SC: bay lakes and swamp streams of North and South Carolina	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Oxyethira glasa</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (Columbus)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W1</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Oxyethira lumosa</i> S: Little River (Hoke, Moore)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Oxyethira verna</i> C: Lake Waccamaw (Columbus)	<b>an oxyethiran microcaddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Phylocentropus auriceps</i> M: described from Black Mountain, NC; found in mountains of GA, SC, NC, VA	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Protophila georgiana</i> P: Uwharrie River (Montgomery), Cape Fear River (Harnett)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Pseudogoera singularis</i> M: Coweeta Creek and seep near upper Wilson Creek (Caldwell)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Pseudostenophylax sparsus uniformis</i> M: high elevation seeps along the Blue Ridge Parkway (Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5T5</b>
<i>Psilotreta amera</i> M: mountain streams (Haywood, Macon, Swain)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Psilotreta rossi</i> M: seeps and springs (Macon, Transylvania)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Psilotreta rufa</i> M: mountain streams (Macon, Transylvania)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Rhyacophila amicus</i> M: Cullasaja River (Macon), Nantahala River (Macon, Clay), Whiterock Creek (Jackson), Spainhour Creek (Caldwell), North Toe River, Deep Creek, Oconoluftee River (Swain)	<b>a free-living caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G2</b>
<i>Rhyacophila montana</i> M: high elevation seeps (Jackson, Swain)	<b>a free-living caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Rhyacophila mycta</i> M: only confirmed from Sweeten Creek (Buncombe)	<b>a free-living caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3</b>

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<i>Rhyacophila vibox</i> M: Whiteoak Creek (Macon), Mitchell River (Surry)	<b>a rhyacophilan caddisfly</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Setodes arenatus</i> C: Lumber River (Scotland)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>G2G3</b>
<i>Setodes stehri</i> M: unknown locality	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stactobiella delira</i> no locality data	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Stactobiella martynovi</i> no locality data	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Triaenodes helo</i> S: Little River (Hoke, Moore)	<b>Marsh Triaenode Caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Triaenodes marginatus</i> PSC: Stewart Creek (Mecklenburg), Long Creek (Gaston), Whiteoak Creek (Polk); Lumber River (Robeson), UT Hitchcock Creek (Richmond), Mill Creek (Moore)	<b>a longhorned caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Triaenodes melacus</i> P: small Piedmont streams (Alamance, Caswell, Wake)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Triaenodes sp. C</i> S: Carolina bays (Scotland)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G1G2</b>
<i>Wormaldia thyria</i> M: high elevation streams (Henderson, Yancey)	<b>a caddisfly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>

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### Insects: Dragonflies and Damselflies

<i>Arigomphus villosipes</i>	<b>Unicorn Clubtail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
MPC: ponds, lakes, slow-flowing streams (Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Bladen, Buncombe, Chowan, Clay, Gates, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Orange, Perquimans, Rockingham, Rutherford, Transylvania, Warren, Washington, Watauga)					
<i>Dromogomphus armatus</i>	<b>Southeastern Spinyleg</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
SC: pools in slow-flowing rivers (Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Scotland)					
<i>Enallagma minusculum</i>	<b>Little Bluet</b>	<b>W6</b>		<b>S1</b>	<b>G4</b>
C: lakes and ponds; known in the state only from White Lake (Bladen), but suspected of being an introduction					
<i>Enallagma sulcatum</i>	<b>Golden Bluet</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G4</b>
C: sand-bottomed lakes, with some shoreline vegetation; reported from Columbus County, but documentation is unknown					
<i>Epiptera spinosa</i>	<b>Robust Baskettail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
CSP: ponds and lakes (Bertie, Bladen, Camden, Chatham, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Durham, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Martin, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Warren, Washington, Wilson)					
<i>Gomphus apomyius</i>	<b>Banner Clubtail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
PC: spring-fed streams (Bladen, Cabarrus, Catawba, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Lenoir, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Wake, Wayne, Wilson)					
<i>Gomphus dilatatus</i>	<b>Blackwater Clubtail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
PC: rivers (Bertie, Caswell, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Harnett, Johnston, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Wilson, Yadkin)					
<i>Gomphus diminutus</i>	<b>Diminutive Clubtail</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
SC: sand-bottomed streams (Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland)					
<i>Gomphus hybridus</i>	<b>Cocoa Clubtail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
CSP: large or medium rivers with silty or sandy bottoms (Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Halifax, Johnston, Lenoir, Montgomery, Northampton, Pender, Scotland, Wayne)					

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<i>Gomphus parvidens</i> PSCM: small woodland streams with sandy bottoms (Bladen, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Davie, Forsyth, Hoke, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Wake, Wilkes)	<b>Piedmont Clubtail</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gomphus rogersi</i> M: small spring-fed streams (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Macon, Madison, Polk, Swain, Watauga, Wilkes)	<b>Sable Clubtail</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lanthus parvulus</i> M: reported from the state (Avery), but no conclusive records	<b>Northern Pygmy Clubtail</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lestes eurinus</i> MP: lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation (Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Durham, Graham, Guilford, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mecklenburg, Orange, Rockingham, Watauga, Yadkin)	<b>Amber-winged Spreadwing</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lestes forcipatus</i> PM: vegetated ponds (Ashe, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Wilson)	<b>Sweetflag Spreadwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i> reported from NC, but no conclusive records	<b>Four-spotted Skimmer</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Macrodiplax balteata</i> TC: ponds and lakes near the coast, usually brackish or near marl (Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Pamlico)	<b>Marl Pennant</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Nannothemis bella</i> SC: boggy swales (Anson, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>Elfin Skimmer</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Neurocordulia alabamensis</i> CS: small creeks in forested regions, often where sandy and with low flow (Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wake)	<b>Alabama Shadowdragon</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Neurocordulia molesta</i> C: rivers (Bladen, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Harnett, Lenoir, Moore, Richmond, Sampson, Wake, Wayne)	<b>Smoky Shadowdragon</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Neurocordulia virginiensis</i> P: large rivers (Chatham, Durham, Halifax, Harnett, Nash, Northampton, Wake)	<b>Cinnamon Shadowdragon</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ophiogomphus incurvatus</i> PM: small to medium streams (Alexander, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Catawba, Cleveland, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Richmond, Rockingham, Rutherford, Stokes, Union, Wilkes, Yadkin)	<b>Appalachian Snaketail</b>	<b>W2</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Somatochlora provocans</i> CS: small forested seeps and pools, perhaps very small streams (Beaufort, Bladen, Chowan, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Lee, Martin, Moore, Northampton, Pitt, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Washington, Wayne, Wilson)	<b>Treetop Emerald</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stylurus amnicola</i> MPC: rivers (Anson, Bertie, Buncombe, Caswell, Cumberland, Davie, Edgecombe, Greene, Harnett, Johnston, Lincoln, Northampton, Pitt, Rockingham, Transylvania, Wake, Wayne, Yadkin)	<b>Riverine Clubtail</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Stylurus notatus</i> reported from NC, but no conclusive records	<b>Elusive Clubtail</b>	<b>W4</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>SNA</b>	<b>G3</b>
<i>Sympetrum internum</i> M: reported from Macon County, but details not known; outside normal range	<b>Cherry-faced Meadowhawk</b>	<b>W4</b>		<b>SNA</b>	<b>G5</b>

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**Insects: Flies**

<i>Eulonchus marialiciae</i>	<b>Mary Alice's Small-headed Fly</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G1G3</b>
M: high elevation hardwood-hemlock forests (endemic to North Carolina) (Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)					

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**Insects: Butterflies**

<i>Amblyscirtes carolina</i>	<b>Carolina Roadside-Skipper</b>	W2		S3S4	G3G4
CSP: moist woods (mainly hardwoods) near cane; host plant -- cane ( <i>Arundinaria</i> ) (Beaufort, Bertie*, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Franklin, Gaston*, Gates, Halifax, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Martin*, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pasquotank*, Pitt, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Washington, Wayne)					
<i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i>	<b>Appalachian Azure</b>	W2		S3S4	G4
M: rich deciduous forests; host plant -- black cohosh ( <i>Cimicifuga</i> ) (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Caldwell, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey)					
<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	<b>Silvery Blue</b>	W2		S2S3	G5
M: open upland woods, roadbanks, and borders; host plants -- primarily Carolina vetch ( <i>Vicia caroliniana</i> ), but also crown vetch ( <i>Coronilla varia</i> ) (Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain)					
<i>Hermeuptychia intricata</i>	<b>Intricate Satyr</b>	W3		SU	GNR
C: mesic to rich forests; host plants -- grasses; newly described species, very difficult to identify; NC records based on old specimens (Carteret*, Duplin*, Jones*)					
<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	<b>Leonard's Skipper</b>	W2		S3	G4
PM: wooded borders and openings, brushy fields; host plants - - grasses (Ashe, Avery*, Buncombe, Chatham, Clay*, Durham, Guilford*, Harnett, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond*, Rowan, Stanly, Union, Wake, Watauga)					
<i>Hesperia metea</i>	<b>Cobweb Skipper</b>	W2		S3	G4
PSM: dry barren sites, such as powerline clearings and pine/oak sandhills; host plants -- mainly broomsedge ( <i>Andropogon</i> ) (Alleghany, Caswell, Chatham, Clay, Cleveland, Cumberland*, Durham, Franklin, Gaston*, Harnett, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Polk*, Randolph, Richmond*, Rockingham, Scotland, Wake)					
<i>Hesperia sassacus</i>	<b>Indian Skipper</b>	W2		S3	G4G5
M: old fields, clearings, wood margins, mainly at high elevations; host plants -- grasses (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Clay, Haywood, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey*)					

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<i>Megathymus yuccae</i> CSPM: dunes, flatwoods, old fields, and other places near yuccas; host plants -- <i>Yucca</i> species (Alexander, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret*, Catawba*, Craven*, Cumberland, Dare*, Hoke, Johnston*, Jones, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Transylvania*)	<b>Yucca Giant-Skipper</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i> M: high to medium elevation openings in woodlands, road banks; host plants -- asters (Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Watauga, Yancey)	<b>Northern Crescent</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Phyciodes phaon</i> T: open, often dry areas, mainly on barrier islands; host plants -- fogfruit ( <i>Lippia</i> ) (Brunswick*, Carteret, Dare, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Phaon Crescent</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Pyrgus albescens</i> TP: dry, open habitats, often where sandy, in the southern parts of the state; host plants -- mallows ( <i>Sida</i> ) (Brunswick, Carteret, Mecklenburg)	<b>White Checkered-Skipper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Satyrium kingi</i> SCPM: forests, often moist, usually near sweetleaf; host plant -- sweetleaf ( <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> ) (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare*, Gaston, Hoke, Moore, Onslow*, Pender*, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Transylvania, Watauga)	<b>King's Hairstreak</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Speyeria diana</i> MP: montane and foothill forest edges and openings; host plants -- violets ( <i>Viola</i> ) (Alexander*, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Gaston, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Nash*, Polk, Rutherford, Stokes*, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Wake*, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey)	<b>Diana Fritillary</b>	<b>W2</b>	<b>FSC</b>	<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Thorybes confusus</i> SCPM: dry woodland borders and openings, brushy fields; host plants -- legumes (Brunswick, Carteret, Caswell, Chatham, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare*, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston*, Granville, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pender, Richmond, Sampson, Scotland, Wake, Warren)	<b>Confused Cloudywing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>

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**Insects: Moths**

<i>Abrostola ovalis</i>	<b>Oval Abrostola Moth</b>	W3		SU	G4
M: high elevation forests with nettles (Ashe, Haywood, Macon, Swain)					
<i>Acrapex relict</i>	<b>Relict Cane Moth</b>	W3		S3	G4
CS: canebrakes (Beaufort, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dare, Hoke, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Northampton, Onslow, Richmond, Wake, Washington)					
<i>Acrionicta lanceolaria</i>	<b>Narrow-winged Dagger Moth</b>	W3		S3?	G4
C: flatwoods (Brunswick, Onslow, Pender)					
<i>Afrida ydatodes</i>	<b>Dyar's Lichen Moth</b>	W3		S1S3	G5
C: maritime forest and scrub? (New Hanover)					
<i>Anicla lubricans</i>	<b>Slippery Dart</b>	W3		S3?	G4G5
SCP: savannas and flatwoods (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Cumberland, Granville, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Wake)					
<i>Anicla simplicius</i>	<b>Simplicius Dart</b>	W3		SU	G4
S: unknown habitats (Harnett, Hoke)					
<i>Anicla sullivan</i>	<b>Sullivan's Anicla Moth</b>	W3		SU	G3G4
C: riparian habitats? (Hoke)					
<i>Apantesis carlotta</i>	<b>Carlotta's Tiger Moth</b>	W3		S3	G5
MP: unknown habitats (Alleghany, Ashe, Haywood, Stokes, Swain, Watauga)					
<i>Apoda rectilinea</i>	<b>Rectilinea Slug Moth</b>	W3		S1S3	GNR
S: pine-oak sandhill woodlands (Hoke, Moore)					
<i>Argillophora furcilla</i>	<b>Silver Fork Cane Moth</b>	W3		S2S3	G3G4
CPM: canebrakes (Halifax, Martin, Northampton, Stokes, Swain, Washington)					
<i>Arugisa latiorella</i>	<b>Watson's Arugisa Moth</b>	W3		S3?	G4
CSP: sedgy glades (Dare, Moore, Wake, Washington)					
<i>Cabera quadrifasciaria</i>	<b>Four-lined Cabera Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
C: unknown habitats (Brunswick, Carteret, New Hanover, Pender)					
<i>Callosamia securifera</i>	<b>Sweetbay Silkmoth</b>	W3		SU	G4
CS: pocosins and other wetlands with sweetbay (Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Gates, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Pender, Richmond, Scotland, Washington)					

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<i>Caripeta aretaria</i> CPM: pine forests (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Dare, Gaston, Halifax, Macon, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Stokes, Washington)	<b>Southern Pine Looper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catocala alabamae</i> SC: mesic sandhills (Bladen, Cumberland, Richmond)	<b>Alabama Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catocala amestris</i> CP: sand ridges and flatwoods with leadplant ( <i>Amorpha</i> ) (New Hanover, Polk)	<b>Three-staff Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catocala blandula ssp. 1</i> C: riparian hawthorns (Martin)	<b>Southern Charming Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G5T3</b>
<i>Catocala illecta</i> P: habitats not known (Chatham)	<b>Magdalen Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Catocala miranda</i> M: forests with hawthorns (Swain)	<b>Miranda Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Catocala pretiosa</i> CSM: forests with shadbush or chokeberry (Cumberland, Dare, Hoke, Macon)	<b>Precious Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Catocala sappho</i> MP: bottomland hardwoods with hickories (Macon, Moore, Swain)	<b>Sappho Underwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Cerastis fishii</i> CM: heath thickets (Macon, New Hanover)	<b>a Dart Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Ceratonyx satanaria</i> CM: swamps and bottomlands (Brunswick, Macon)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Chytonix sensilis</i> CSPM: sandhills and flatwoods (Brunswick, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Stokes, Transylvania)	<b>Barrens Marvel</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Cisthene kentuckiensis</i> CS: mainly in wet to mesic forests (Cumberland, Martin, Pender, Richmond, Wake)	<b>Kentucky Lichen Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Dasychira atrivenosa</i> CSP: hardwood forests (Brunswick, Hoke, Onslow, Pender, Warren)	<b>a Tussock Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Doryodes bistrialis</i> CS: marshes (Brunswick, Carteret, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Double-lined Doryodes</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Doryodes sp. 1</i> CS: savannas, flatwoods, and sandhills (Brunswick, Carteret, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Wiregrass Doryodes</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Elaphria fuscimacula</i> C: no habitat information (Columbus)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eulithis molliculata</i> M: no habitat information (Ashe)	<b>Dimorphic Eulithis Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i> M: unknown habitats (Ashe, Swain*, Watauga)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia affinata</i> M: no habitat information (Watauga)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia indistincta</i> M: no habitat information (Haywood, Swain)	<b>a Pug Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia mutata</i> M: spruce-fir forests and possibly stands of hemlock (Haywood, Swain)	<b>Spruce Cone Looper</b>	<b>W5</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia peckorum</i> CSM: sandhills and flatwoods (Brunswick*, Macon, Montgomery, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender)	<b>Peck's Pug Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Eupithecia satyrata</i> M: no habitat information (Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Satyr Pug Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eupithecia strattonata</i> no habitat or locality information	<b>a Pug Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Eusarca packardaria</i> CM: no habitat information (Cumberland, Macon, Martin)	<b>Packard's Eusarca Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Euxoa violaris</i> T: beach dunes (Dare)	<b>Violet Dart</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gabara pulverosalis</i> CSP: habitats poorly known (Brunswick, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>an Erebid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Gondysia similis</i> C: pocosins and bay forests (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Onslow, Pender, Washington)	<b>Gordonia Darkwing</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Gondysia telma</i> C: swamp forests (Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Robeson)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Grammia phyllira</i> CSP: sandhills (Bladen, Cumberland, Gaston, Moore, Onslow, Richmond, Wake)	<b>Phyllira Tiger Moth</b>	<b>W2</b>		<b>S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Grammia virguncula</i> M: no habitat information (Watauga*)	<b>Little Virgin Tiger Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Heliomata infulata</i> MPSC: forests or woodlands with shrubby locusts (Bladen, Cumberland, Gates, Harnett, Haywood, Hoke, Moore, Stokes, Surry, Wake)	<b>Rare Spring Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hydrelia condensata</i> M: no habitat or locality information	<b>a Carpet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Hydriomena divisaria</i> MP: no habitat information (Haywood, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Rutherford, Swain, Wake)	<b>Black-dashed Hydriomena Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Hypena appalachiensis</i> M: unknown habitats (Ashe, Swain)	<b>Appalachian Bomolocha Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Hyperstrotia aetheria</i> S: pine-oak sandhill woodlands (Moore)	<b>a Graylet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Hypocala andremona</i> M: no habitat information (Swain)	<b>Hypocala Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Hypomecis longipectinaria</i> CP: hardwood stands (Brunswick, Halifax, Martin, Montgomery, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pender, Randolph)	<b>Broadly Pectinate Hypomecis Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Idaea eremiata</i> CSM: sandhills (Brunswick, Cumberland, Macon, Moore, Pender, Richmond)	<b>Straw Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Idaea hilliata</i> no locality or habitat information	<b>Hill's Wave Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Idaea micropterata</i> C: no habitat information (Dare, Onslow)	<b>a Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Idaea productata</i> CM: sandhills (Dare, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Swain)	<b>a Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Idaea scintillularia</i> PC: unknown habitats (Cabarrus, Martin, Montgomery, Wake)	<b>Diminutive Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Ipimorpha pleonectusa</i> P: no habitat information (Cabarrus, Mecklenburg)	<b>Even-lined Sallow</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Leucania incognita</i> CM: habitats poorly known (Alleghany, Brunswick)	<b>a Wainscot Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S2</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Lithacodia sp. 2</i> C: unknown habitats (Cumberland, Halifax, Hoke, Northampton)	<b>a Bird-dropping Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G1G3</b>
<i>Lithophane abita</i> C: cypress swamps (Camden, Pender)	<b>Cypress Pinion</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Lithophane adipel</i> C: unknown habitats (Moore)	<b>a Pinion Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lithophane joannis</i> M: rich cove forests? (Macon)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lithophane lemmeri</i> CP: cedar glades and Atlantic white cedar forests (Carteret, Craven, Wake)	<b>Lemmer's Pinion</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Lithophane scottae</i> no locality and habitat information	<b>a Pinion Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Lithophane tepida</i> M: northern hardwood forests? (Macon)	<b>White-eyed Pinion</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Litoprosopus futilis</i> C: palmettos (Carteret, New Hanover)	<b>Palmetto Borer</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Lytrosis heitzmanorum</i> no locality and habitat information	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Macrochilo louisiana</i> CSPM: sedgy wetlands (Alleghany, Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Onslow, Orange, Pender, Richmond)	<b>Louisiana Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Macrochilo santerivalis</i> C: brackish marshes (Dare, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Metanema determinata</i> M: northern hardwoods? (Alleghany, Ashe)	<b>Dark Metanema Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Metarranthis lateritiaria</i> CS: flatwoods and pocosins (Brunswick, Cumberland, Dare, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Metarranthis mollicularia</i> P: no habitat information (Rutherford)	<b>a Geometrid Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Metarranthis sp. 1</i> C: pocosins (Brunswick, Dare, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Scotland, Washington)	<b>Mid-Atlantic Metarranthis Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Nemoria bifilata</i> CSPM: sandhills and sandy forests (Bladen, Brunswick, Dare, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Swain, Warren)	<b>White-barred Emerald</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Nemoria outina</i> C: no habitat information (Carteret)	<b>an Emerald Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Neoplynes eudora</i> C: unknown (Carteret, New Hanover)	<b>a Wasp Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Notodontidae Genus 1 species 1</i> CP: bottomland hardwoods (Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Pender, Randolph)	<b>a new Prominent Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Oligia chlorostigma</i> MP: no habitat information (Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Haywood, Swain)	<b>a Brocade Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Operophtera bruceata</i> M: no habitat information (Watauga)	<b>Bruce Spanworm Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Orgyia detrita</i> CSPM: hardwood forests (Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, Halifax, Hoke, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Swain, Warren, Washington)	<b>a tussock moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Paectes nubifera</i> no location or habitat information	<b>Clouded Paectes Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Pangrapta sp. 1</i> CS: pocosins? (Bladen, Columbus, Hoke)	<b>Whitish Pangrapta</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Papaipema araliae</i> C: forests and woodlands (Halifax, Washington)	<b>Aralia Shoot Borer Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Papaipema birdi</i> M: no habitat information (Ashe, Watauga)	<b>Umbellifer Borer Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Papaipema duplicatus</i> M: rich woods with <i>Collinsonia canadensis</i> (Swain)	<b>Dark Stoneroot Borer Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SH</b>	<b>G2G4</b>
<i>Papaipema furcata</i> no locality data; forests with ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> )	<b>Ash Tip Borer Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>

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<i>Papaipema lysimachiae</i> M: on loosestrife (Haywood, Macon)	<b>Loosestrife Borer Moth</b>	W3		SU	G4G5
<i>Papaipema necopina</i> MC: no habitat information (Macon, Northampton)	<b>Sunflower Borer Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i> no locality or habitat information	<b>Turtle Head Borer Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Papaipema polymniae</i> MP: rich cove forests? (Buncombe, Haywood, Randolph, Swain)	<b>Cup Plant Borer Moth</b>	W3		SU	G4
<i>Papaipema sp. 3</i> C: canebrakes (Beaufort, Cumberland, Dare, Hoke, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond)	<b>Southeastern Cane Borer Moth</b>	W3		S3S4	G4
<i>Parahyphenodes quadralis</i> CM: no habitat information (Dare, Macon)	<b>Masked Parahyphenodes Moth</b>	W3		S1S2	G4
<i>Photedes enervata</i> C: tidal marshes (Carteret, Onslow)	<b>a Borer Moth</b>	W3		SU	G4
<i>Pimaphera percata</i> C: unknown habitats (Brunswick)	<b>an Inchworm Moth</b>	W3		S1S2	GNR
<i>Ponometia parvula</i> CS: cypress swamps? (Brunswick, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland)	<b>a Bird-dropping Moth</b>	W3		S2S3	GNR
<i>Ponometia tortricina</i> M: unknown (Macon)	<b>a Bird-dropping Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Properigea costa</i> no locality or habitat information	<b>Barrens Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Properigea tapeta</i> C: bottomlands? (Martin, Pender)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Protodeltote sp. 1</i> C: pocosins and other wetlands; no locality data	<b>a Bird-dropping Moth</b>	W3		S1S3	G1G3
<i>Psamatodes abydata</i> CMP: unknown habitats; possibly a migrant (Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Macon*, Onslow, Pender, Stokes)	<b>Dot-lined Angle</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Rivula stepheni</i> C: no habitat information (Camden, Cumberland, Northampton)	<b>a Noctuid Moth</b>	W3		SU	GNR

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<i>Schinia obscurata</i> S: sandhills (Moore)	<b>Erigeron Flower Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Schinia scissoides</i> C: open areas (Brunswick, New Hanover)	<b>Divided Flower Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Schinia siren</i> CS: open hardwood forests (Brunswick, Carteret, Hoke, Moore, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>Alluring Schinia Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Schinia sordidus</i> CS: savannas (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Moore, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>Sordid Flower Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4?</b>
<i>Scopula aemulata</i> PC: on <i>Trillium</i> (Brunswick, New Hanover, Stokes)	<b>Diminutive Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Scopula cacuminaria</i> CM: sandhills and other dry forests (Alleghany, Beaufort, Brunswick, Camden, Dare, Gates, Onslow)	<b>Frosted Tan Wave Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Scopula ordinata</i> MC: mesic hardwoods (Brunswick, Haywood, Macon, Swain, Transylvania)	<b>a Wave Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Scopula purata</i> CS: acidic wetlands (Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Onslow, Pender, Richmond)	<b>Chalky Wave</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Selenisa sueroides</i>  no locality or habitat information	<b>Pale-edged Selenisa Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Speranza subcessaria</i> M: high elevation forests with gooseberries ( <i>Ribes</i> ) (Ashe, Avery, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga)	<b>Barred Angle</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sphingicampa bicolor</i> P: on honey locust ( <i>Gleditsia</i> ) (Chatham, Durham*, Gaston, Lee, Wake)	<b>Honey Locust Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Sphinx franckii</i> PC: basic-mesic hardwoods and other habitats with ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ) (Brunswick, Cabarrus, Orange)	<b>Franck's Sphinx</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Spilosoma dubia</i> C: acidic wetlands (Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cumberland, Dare, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Washington)	<b>Dubious Tiger Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3?</b>	<b>G4</b>

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<i>Stiria rugifrons</i> CM: habitat unknown, but often near sunflowers (Cumberland, Transylvania*)	<b>Yellow Sunflower Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Sympistis dinalda</i> P: no habitat information (Warren)	<b>a Sallow</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Sympistis perscripta</i> C: on toadflax (Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, New Hanover, Onslow)	<b>Scribbled Sallow</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4</b>
<i>Tacparia detersata</i> M: northern hardwoods (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery)	<b>Pale Alder Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Tornos abjectarius</i> CP: no habitat information (Brunswick, Cumberland, Halifax, Pender, Richmond, Warren)	<b>a Tornos Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Tornos cinctarius</i> CS: savannas and sandhills (Cumberland, Hoke, Onslow, Pender)	<b>a Tornos Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Tripudia flavofasciata</i> C: bottomlands (Cumberland, Halifax, Martin, Northampton, Onslow)	<b>a Seed Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNR</b>
<i>Ulolonche modesta</i> CP: no habitat information (Bladen, Cumberland, Dare, Pender, Stokes)	<b>Modest Quaker Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Xestia n. sp. nr. youngii</i> C: peatlands (Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Dare, New Hanover, Pender, Washington)	<b>Young's Dart Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S3S4</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Zale fictilis</i> C: no habitat information; perhaps a stray from farther south (Brunswick)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Zale sp. 2 nr. squamularis</i> CP: no habitat information (Brunswick, Cumberland, Stokes)	<b>a new Zale</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G4Q</b>
<i>Zale sp. 3 nr. buchholzi</i> CS: pine forests (Brunswick, Cumberland, Hoke, Martin, Moore, New Hanover, Pender)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S2S3</b>	<b>G3G4</b>
<i>Zanclognatha atrilineella</i> C: no habitat information (Halifax, Martin, Onslow)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>GU</b>
<i>Zanclognatha dentata</i> M: dry pitch pine stands (Haywood, Macon, Swain)	<b>an Owlet Moth</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G3G4</b>

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### Insects: Grasshoppers and Katydid

<i>Amblycorypha arenicola</i>	<b>Sandhill Virtuoso Katydid</b>	W3		S2S3	GNR
S: sandhill habitats; no locality information					
<i>Amblycorypha bartrami</i>	<b>Bartram's Round-winged Katydid</b>	W3		S2S3	GNR
S: sandhill habitats; no locality information					
<i>Atlantiscus gibbosus</i>	<b>Gibbous Shield-back Katydid</b>	W4		SNA	GNR
C: oak and pine forests; ranges north to near the North Carolina border, but uncertain if any state records					
<i>Belocephalus subapterus</i>	<b>Half-winged Cone Head Katydid</b>	W3		S2S3	GNR
SC: flatwoods and other shrubby areas; no locality information					
<i>Dendrotettix australis</i>	<b>Scrub Pine Grasshopper</b>	W3		SU	GU
MP: dry forests and monadnocks, often in pine stands (Macon*, Rutherford, Stokes)					
<i>Encoptolophus sordidus</i>	<b>Dusky Grasshopper</b>	W4		SNA	G5
reported from the state, but no locality or habitat information available					
<i>Hesperotettix viridis</i>	<b>Meadow Purple-striped Grasshopper</b>	W3		SU	G5
CS: sandhill seeps and wet pine savannas; no locality information					
<i>Hubbellia marginifera</i>	<b>Pine Katydid</b>	W3		S3?	GNR
CS: pinewoods; no locality information					
<i>Inscudderia walkeri</i>	<b>Eastern Cypress Katydid</b>	W3		SU	GNR
C: cypress swamps and savannas (Brunswick, Gates)					
<i>Melanoplus acrophilus</i>	<b>a Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	W3		S2S3	G2G3
M: montane forests?; endemic to the southern Appalachians, but no locality information					
<i>Melanoplus devius</i>	<b>Devious Short-wing Grasshopper</b>	W3		SU	GU
M?: dry montane forests at middle elevations; no locality information					
<i>Melanoplus hubbelli</i>	<b>Hubbell's Melanoplus</b>	W3		SU	G4
M: dry woodlands, including second growth (Polk, Swain, Yancey)					

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<i>Melanoplus nigrescens</i> PCT: upland forests, dry pinewoods, and maritime forests (Brunswick*, Columbus*, Montgomery)	<b>Black-sided Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	W3		S3?	GU
<i>Melanoplus sp. 35</i> no habitat or locality data (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>a Grasshopper</b>	W3		S1S2	G1G2
<i>Melanoplus sp. 6</i> no habitat or locality data (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>a Grasshopper</b>	W3		S1S2	G1G2
<i>Melanoplus strumosus</i> CS: sandhills; no locality information	<b>Swollen Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	W3		S2S3	G4G5
<i>Melanoplus tribulus</i> MPC: glades and open woodlands (Ashe*, Halifax*, Montgomery)	<b>Tribulus Spur-throat Grasshopper</b>	W3		SU	G4G5
<i>Melanoplus walshii</i> M: thickets in and near deciduous woodlands at mid- to high elevations; only recent records for Mount Mitchell (Yancey)	<b>Walsh's Locust</b>	W3		SU	G4G5
<i>Mermiria picta</i> CS: longleaf pine savannas and flatwoods (Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus*, Cumberland, Moore*, New Hanover*, Onslow, Pender, Scotland)	<b>Lively Mermiria</b>	W3		S3?	G5
<i>Montezumina modesta</i> PCM: pinewoods and other habitats; no locality information	<b>Modest Katydid</b>	W3		SU	GU
<i>Neoconocephalus velox</i> C: shrubby undergrowth in pinewoods; no locality information	<b>Swift-flying Cone Head Katydid</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Orchelimum bradleyi</i> CT: apparently known from the southeastern corner of the state; no locality or habitat information	<b>Bradley's Meadow Katydid</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Orchelimum superbum</i> CT: bogs and tidal marshes; no locality information	<b>Superb Meadow Katydid</b>	W3		SU	GNR
<i>Paratylotropidia beutenmuelleri</i> no habitat or locality data	<b>Beutenmueller's Grasshopper</b>	W3		SU	G4

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<i>Pardalophora apiculata</i> no locality or habitat information	<b>Coral-winged Grasshopper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Romalea microptera</i> P: open woods and roadsides; no locality information	<b>Eastern Lubber Grasshopper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Scudderia curvicauda laticauda</i> C: savannas, flatwoods, open pinewoods; no locality information	<b>Broad-tailed Bush Katydid</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GNRTNR</b>
<i>Stenacris vitreipennis</i> C: marshes; no locality information	<b>Glassy-winged Toothpick Grasshopper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>S1S3</b>	<b>G5</b>
<i>Trachyrhachys kiowa</i> bare or gravelly ground in dry upland habitats; no locality information	<b>Ash-brown Grasshopper</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>G5</b>

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**Insects: Beetles**

<i>Ellipsoptera blanda</i>		W3		S2S3	GNR
C: sandy floodplains and white sand bars along blackwater rivers and streams (Bladen, Columbus, New Hanover)					
<i>Gonielmis dietrichi</i>	<b>a Water Beetle</b>	W3		S2	GNR
S: in and around Fort Bragg (Hoke, Richmond, Scotland)					
<i>Lordithon niger</i>	<b>Black Lordithon Rove Beetle</b>	W4		SU	GU
no habitat or locality information					
<i>Stenelmis morsei</i>	<b>a Riffle Beetle</b>	W5		S2	GNR
C: Lumber River (Robeson)					
<i>Stenelmis sp. 1</i>	<b>Harley's Stenelmis Riffle Beetle</b>	W5		S1	GNR
S: Lumber River (Hoke, Scotland)					
<i>Stenelmis sp. 2</i>	<b>William's Stenelmis Riffle Beetle</b>	W2		S2	GNR
PS: James Creek, Upper Little River, Deep River (Harnett, Lee, Moore)					
<i>Stenelmis sp. 3</i>	<b>a Riffle Beetle</b>	W3		S2	GNR
PSC: Little River (Cumberland, Harnett, Moore)					
<i>Trechus balsamensis</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Plott Balsam mountains (endemic to North Carolina)					
<i>Trechus carolinae</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Black Mountains (endemic to North Carolina)					
<i>Trechus luculentus luculentus</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GHTH
M: mountains of southwestern North Carolina					
<i>Trechus luculentus unicoi</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GHTH
M: apparently the mountains of Graham County					
<i>Trechus mitchellensis</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Black Mountains (endemic to North Carolina)					
<i>Trechus novaculosus</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Great Smoky Mountains National Park (endemic to the park)					
<i>Trechus roanicus</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Roan Mountain (endemic to the mountain)					
<i>Trechus rosenbergi</i>	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	W3		SU	GH
M: Plott Balsam and Great Balsam mountains (endemic to North Carolina)					

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<i>Trechus satanicus</i> M: vicinity of Devils Courthouse and Graveyard Fields (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GH</b>
<i>Trechus subtilis</i> M: mountains of Haywood County (endemic to North Carolina)	<b>a Ground Beetle</b>	<b>W3</b>		<b>SU</b>	<b>GH</b>

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Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)

### EXTIRPATED ANIMALS IN NORTH CAROLINA

This is a list of all taxa considered by state biologists and NC NHP to be extirpated (N.C. Rank of SX) in North Carolina. Those species with N.C. Status of E, T, SC, or SR are also included on the Rare List.

NOTE: Quite a few species that might be gone from NC are included in the Rare and Watch lists with an SH (= historic) rank, generally indicating that they have not been seen for over 20 years, but because of inadequate survey or other factors may well still exist in the state, or may be absent but expected to be found again in upcoming years.

#### MAMMALS

<i>Bos bison</i> MP: open woodlands	American Bison	-	-	SX	G4
<i>Canis lupus</i> MPS?C?: extensive forests and other remote areas	Gray Wolf	-	-	SX	G4
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> M: high elevation hardwood forests; no positively documented records	North American Porcupine	-	-	SX	G5
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> T: offshore waters	Gray Whale	-	-	SX	G3G4
<i>Lepus americanus</i> M: spruce-fir and other high elevation forests; no positively documented records	Snowshoe Hare	-	-	SX	G5
<i>Martes pennanti</i> M: spruce-fir forests; no positively documented records	Fisher	-	-	SX	G5
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i> MPC: extensive forests, remote areas	Eastern Cougar	W4,E	E	SX	G5THQ

#### BIRDS

<i>Campephilus principalis</i> C: extensive swamps and bottomlands with old-growth trees (one NC record)	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	-	E	SX	GH
<i>Columbina passerina</i> T: dunes, sandy fields, margins of maritime woods and thickets	Common Ground-Dove	SR	-	SXB	G5
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i> CSPM?: forests, especially swamps and bottomlands	Carolina Parakeet	-	-	SX	GX
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> MPSC: forests (winter only)	Passenger Pigeon	-	-	SX	GX
<i>Thryomanes bewickii altus</i> M: woodland borders or openings, farmlands or brushy fields, at high elevations	Appalachian Bewick's Wren	E	FSC	SXB	G5T2Q

#### FRESHWATER FISHES

<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> M: large rivers of Tennessee drainages (Madison*)	Lake Sturgeon	SC	FSC	SX	G3G4
<i>Etheostoma jessiae</i> M: streams in Mills River system (Henderson*)	Blueside Darter	SC	FSC	SX	G4Q

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global
Region: Habitat Comments (Counties of Occurrence)					
<i>Lepomis megalotis</i> M: French Broad drainage (Buncombe*, Haywood*)	Longear Sunfish	-	-	SX	G5
<i>Percina williamsi</i> [formerly considered a part of <i>P. macrocephala</i> ] M: French Broad River (Buncombe*)	Sickle Darter	SC	FSC	SX	G2

#### MOLLUSKS – FRESHWATER BIVALVES

<i>Alasmidonta robusta</i> P: Long Creek in Mecklenburg County (now believed extinct) (Mecklenburg*)	Carolina Elktoe	-	-	SX	G1Q
<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i> M: French Broad and other rivers (Buncombe*)	Tan Riffleshell	-	E	SX	G1T1
<i>Medionidus conradicus</i> M: French Broad River (Buncombe*)	Cumberland Moccasinshell	-	-	SX	G3G4
<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i> M: Little Tennessee River (?) (Macon*, Swain*)	Slabside Pearlymussel	-	FSC	SX	G2
<i>Ptychobranhus fasciolaris</i> M: Tennessee drainages	Kidneyshell	-	-	SX	G4G5
<i>Quadrula pustulosa</i> M: Tennessee drainages	Pimpleback	-	-	SX	G5
<i>Quadrula verrucosa</i> M: New River near the Virginia border (Alleghany*, Ashe*)	Pistolgrip	-	-	SX	G4G5
<i>Toxolasma lividus</i> M: French Broad River	Purple Lilliput	-	-	SX	G2

#### INSECTS – BUTTERFLIES

<i>Speyeria idalia</i> M: wet or dry meadows, bogs, open hilltops	Regal Fritillary	SR	FSC	SX	G3
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global

### ENDEMIC ANIMALS IN NORTH CAROLINA

This is a list of all taxa (including subspecies) considered to be strictly endemic to North Carolina. The list does not include taxa whose range barely extends into another state, such as taxa endemic to the Roan Mountain area or Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The lists of most of the insect groups (other than butterflies, dragonflies, and damselflies) are incomplete, as are the list for spiders and other arachnids. There are no endemic taxa of birds.

#### MAMMALS

<i>Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni</i>	Buxton Woods White-footed Deermouse	SC	FSC	S1	G5T1
<i>Sorex sp. 1</i>	an undescribed shrew	SR	-	S1S2	G2Q

#### REPTILES

<i>Lampropeltis getula sticticeps</i>	Outer Banks Kingsnake	SC	-	S2	G5T2Q
<i>Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi</i>	Carolina Watersnake	SC	-	S3	G5T3

#### AMPHIBIANS

<i>Necturus lewisi</i>	Neuse River Waterdog	SC	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Plethodon amplus</i>	Blue Ridge Gray-cheeked Salamander	SR	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Plethodon cheoah</i>	Cheoah Bald Salamander	SR	FSC	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Plethodon meridianus</i>	South Mountain Gray-cheeked Salamander	SR	FSC	S2	G2
<i>Plethodon yonahlossee pop. 1</i>	Crevice Salamander	SC	-	S2	G4T1T2Q

#### FRESHWATER FISHES

<i>Etheostoma perlongum</i>	Waccamaw Darter	T	FSC	S1	G1Q
<i>Fundulus cf. diaphanus</i>	Lake Phelps Killifish	SR	FSC	S1	G1Q
<i>Fundulus waccamensis</i>	Waccamaw Killifish	SC	FSC	S1	G1
<i>Lythrurus matutinus</i>	Pinewoods Shiner	W2	FSC	S3	G3G4
<i>Menidia extensa</i>	Waccamaw Silverside	T	T	S1	G1
<i>Notropis mekistocholas</i>	Cape Fear Shiner	E	E	S1	G1
<i>Noturus furiosus</i>	Carolina Madtom	T	FSC	S2	G2

#### MOLLUSKS – FRESHWATER BIVALVES

<i>Alasmidonta sp. 1</i>	a bivalve (Upper Yadkin River system)	---	-	SU	GXQ
<i>Alasmidonta sp. 2</i>	a bivalve (Uwharries region)	SR	-	S1?	G1?
<i>Elliptio marsupiobesa</i>	Cape Fear Spike	SC	-	S3	G3Q
<i>Elliptio steinstansana</i>	Tar River Spinymussel	E	E	S1	G1
<i>Elliptio sp. 2</i>	File Spike	W3	-	SU	GUQ
<i>Elliptio sp. 4</i>	a bivalve (Deep River system)	---	-	SU	GUQ
<i>Lampsilis fullerkeri</i>	Waccamaw Fatmucket	T	FSC	S1	G1Q
<i>Lampsilis sp. 2</i>	Chameleon Lampmussel	SR	-	S1	G1
<i>Lampsilis sp. 3</i>	a bivalve (Deep River system)	W3	-	S1?	GU

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global
<b>MOLLUSKS – FRESHWATER GASTROPODS</b>					
<i>Cincinnatia sp. 1</i>	Waccamaw Siltsnail	SC	-	S1	G1
<i>Helisoma eucosmium</i>	Greenfield Rams-horn	E	FSC	S1	G1Q
<i>Planorbella magnifica</i>	Magnificent Rams-horn	E	C	S1	G1
<b>MOLLUSKS – TERRESTRIAL GASTROPODS</b>					
<i>Carychium arboreum</i>	Tree Thorn	SR	-	S1?	GNR
<i>Catinella waccamawensis</i>	Waccamaw Ambersnail	T	-	S1	G1Q
<i>Fumonelix cherohalaensis</i>	Rock-loving Covert	SR	-	S1	GNR
<i>Fumonelix orestes</i>	Engraved Covert	T	-	S1	G1
<i>Glyphyalinia clingmani</i>	Fragile Glyph	E	FSC	S1	G1
<i>Helicodiscus bonamicus</i>	Spiral Coil	SC	-	S1	G1
<i>Paravitrea lacteodens</i>	Ramp Cove Supercoil	SC	-	SH	G1
<i>Patera clarki nantahala</i>	Noonday Globe	T	T	S1	G3T1
<i>Triodopsis fulciden</i>	Dwarf Threetooth	SC	-	S2S3	G1G2
<i>Triodopsis soelneri</i>	Cape Fear Threetooth	T	FSC	S2S3	G2
<b>ARACHNIDS</b>					
<i>Hypochilus coylei</i>	a Lampshade Weaver	SR	-	S3?	G3?
<i>Hypochilus sheari</i>	a Lampshade Weaver	SR	-	S2S3	G2G3
<i>Nesticus bishopi</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	W3	-	S3?	G3?
<i>Nesticus brimleyi</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	SR	-	S1?	G1G2
<i>Nesticus carolinensis</i>	Linville Caverns Spider	SR	-	S1	G1?
<i>Nesticus cooperi</i>	Lost Nantahala Cave Spider	SR	FSC	S1	G1
<i>Nesticus crosbyi</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	SR	-	S1?	G1?
<i>Nesticus nasicus</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	W3	-	S3?	G3?
<i>Nesticus sheari</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	SR	-	S2?	G2?
<i>Nesticus silvanus</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	SR	-	S2?	G2?
<i>Nesticus sp. 2</i>	a Cave Cobweb Spider	SR	-	S1S3	G1G3
<b>CRUSTACEANS</b>					
<i>Caecidotea carolinensis</i>	Bennett's Mill Cave Water Slater	SR	FSC	S1	G2G3
<i>Cambarus brimleyorum</i>	Valley River Crayfish	SR	-	S3	G3G4
<i>Cambarus catagius</i>	Greensboro Burrowing Crayfish	SC	-	S2	G2
<i>Cambarus davidi</i>	Carolina Ladle Crayfish	SR	-	S3	G3
<i>Cambarus eeseohensis</i>	Grandfather Mountain Crayfish	SR	FSC	S2S3	G1
<i>Cambarus hystricosus</i>	Sandhills Spiny Crayfish	SR	-	S2	G2
<i>Cambarus johni</i>	Carolina Foothills Crayfish	SR	-	S3	G3
<i>Cambarus lenati</i>	Broad River Stream Crayfish	SR	-	S2	G2
<i>Cambarus reburrus</i>	French Broad River Crayfish	SR	FSC	S3	G3
<i>Cambarus tuckasegee</i>	Tuckasegee Stream Crayfish	SR	-	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Dactylocythere chelomata</i>	Cherokee Crayfish Ostracod	W2,W3	-	S2?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere isabelae</i>	Catawba Crayfish Ostracod	SR	FSC	S1?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere peedeensis</i>	Pee Dee Crayfish Ostracod	W3	-	S2?	GNR
<i>Dactylocythere prinsi</i>	Whitewater Crayfish Ostracod	W3	FSC	S1	GNR
<i>Diacyclops jeanneli putei</i>	Carolina Well Diacyclops	SR	-	SH	G3G4T1T2
<i>Harpagocythere baileyi</i>	Highlands Crayfish Ostracod	W3	-	S2?	GNR
<i>Procambarus medialis</i>	Pamlico Crayfish	W3	-	S3	G3
<i>Procambarus plumimanus</i>	Croatan Crayfish	---	-	S3S4	G4
<i>Skistodiaptomus carolinensis</i>	Carolina Skistodiaptomus	SC	-	S1?	GNR
<i>Stygobromus carolinensis</i>	Yancey Sideswimmer	SR	FSC	S1	G1
<i>Waltoncythere acuta</i>	Transylvania Crayfish Ostracod	W3	FSC	S2?	GNR

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global
<b>INSECTS – MAYFLIES</b>					
<i>Maccaffertium wudigeum</i>	Wilson Creek “Stenonema”	SR	-	S1	G1
<b>INSECTS -- STONEFLIES</b>					
<i>Haploperla fleeki</i>	Piedmont Sallfly	SR	-	S1	G1
<i>Haploperla parkeri</i>	Parker Sallfly	W3	-	SU	G1
<i>Perlesta bjostadi</i>	Anomalus Stone	W3	-	SU	G1
<i>Perlesta leathermani</i>	Sandhills Stone	W3	-	SU	G1
<b>INSECTS – CADDISFLIES</b>					
<i>Ceraclea cama</i>	a Longhorned Caddisfly	W3	-	SU	G1G2
<i>Ceraclea joannae</i>	a Caddisfly	SR	-	S1	G1
<i>Nectopsyche waccamawensis</i>	Waccamaw White Miller	SR	-	S1	G1
<i>Oecetis sp. D</i>	a Caddisfly	SR	-	S1	G1
<i>Rhyacophila accola</i>	a Caddisfly	SR	-	S1S2	G1G2
<b>INSECTS – FLIES</b>					
<i>Eulonchus marialiciae</i>	Mary Alice’s Small-headed Fly	W3	-	S3?	G1G3
<b>INSECTS – BUTTERFLIES</b>					
<i>Atrytonopsis sp. 1</i>	Crystal Skipper	SR	FSC	S1	G1Q
<i>Neonympha mitchellii francisci</i>	Saint Francis' Satyr	SR	E	S1	G2T1
<b>INSECTS – MOTHS</b>					
<i>Agrotis carolina</i>	a Dart Moth	SR	FSC	S2S3	G2G3Q
<i>Hemipachnobia subporphyrea</i>	Venus Flytrap Cutworm Moth	SR	FSC	S1?	G1
<i>Meropleon diversicolor sullivanii</i>	an Owlet Moth	SR	-	S1S2	G4T1T3
<i>Schizura sp. 1</i>	a New Prominent Moth	SR	-	S1S2	GU
<b>INSECTS – GRASSHOPPERS AND KATYDIDS</b>					
<i>Melanoplus decorus</i>	Decorated Spur-throat Grasshopper	SR	-	S2S3	G2G3
<i>Melanoplus mirus</i>	Weldon Short-wing Grasshopper	SR	-	S1?	GH
<i>Melanoplus nubilus</i>	Nubile Short-wing Grasshopper	SR	-	S2	G2G3
<i>Melanoplus serrulatus</i>	Nantahala Short-wing Grasshopper	SR	-	SH	G1G3
<i>Melanoplus sp. 6</i>	a Grasshopper	W3	-	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Melanoplus sp. 35</i>	a Grasshopper	W3	-	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Melanoplus sylvestris</i>	a Spur-throat Grasshopper	SR	-	S1S2	G1G3
<b>INSECTS – BEETLES</b>					
<i>Trechus balsamensis</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus carolinae</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus luculentus luculentus</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GHTH
<i>Trechus luculentus unicoi</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GHTH
<i>Trechus mitchellensis</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus novaculosus</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status		Rank	
		N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	Global
<i>Trechus roanicus</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus rosenbergi</i>	a Ground beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus satanicus</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH
<i>Trechus subtilis</i>	a Ground Beetle	W3	-	SU	GH

#### INSECTS – SPRINGTAILS

<i>Pseudosinella flatua</i>	a Cave Obligate Springtail	---	-	S1S2	G1G2
<i>Pseudosinella gisini carolina</i>	a Cave Obligate Springtail	---	-	S1S2	G3G4T1T2
<i>Pseudosinella vespera</i>	a Cave Obligate Springtail	---	-	S1S2	G1G2

## POTENTIAL NEW TO NORTH CAROLINA ANIMALS

The following list contains species of well-known animal groups that are not currently known to occur in North Carolina, or those species not currently known to breed in North Carolina, but which are considered to have some possibility of being found to occur on a regular basis or to breed in the state. The list is based on the species' currently known range and habitat preferences. Nearly all are species that occur in the adjacent states of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, or Virginia, in habitats (or drainages) at least relatively similar to habitats known to exist in North Carolina. The purpose of this list is to encourage and challenge field workers to find new state occurrences and new breeding records. This list should give field investigators an idea of some of the species that may be regular components of North Carolina's fauna. (Species that might occur as single record accidentals, such as Western species of birds or Gulf Coast butterflies, are generally not included.) While some of these species may have relatively remote chances of being found in North Carolina, the likelihood of finding new state records is greatly increased by being aware of the possibilities and by species-directed searching. Our knowledge of many of our animal groups is still quite imperfect, especially invertebrate groups. Many natural areas are being destroyed before they can be investigated, and it can be assumed that a number of native species have been extirpated from North Carolina before they were ever documented as occurring in the state.

Following each species is the North Carolina province in which the species is considered most likely to be found. Where possible, a description of the typical habitat of the species in the vicinity of North Carolina is also given. Sometimes, the nearest known occurrence(s) to North Carolina are also listed, with the distance from North Carolina in number of counties in brackets. For instance, [1] indicates that the species has been reported from a county immediately adjacent to North Carolina; [5] indicates that the species has been reported from a county five counties away from the North Carolina border. An average county width in and around North Carolina is about 25 miles, so [5] indicates an approximate distance from North Carolina of 100-125 miles. It should be obvious that a species known to occur south only to the Virginia mountains would be best searched for in North Carolina counties near the Virginia line, such as Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga. Likewise, Coastal Plain species occurring north to South Carolina are most likely searched for in counties along the southern border, such as Brunswick and Columbus.

NOTE: Since the last version of this publication in 2012, the following species have been found or reported in North Carolina (or records have been made known to the NC NHP) and have been removed from the lists: *Balaenoptera edeni* [Bryde's Whale] – record in 2003; *Peponocephala electra* [Melon-headed Whale] – records in both 2005 and 2006; *Elanoides forficatus* [Swallow-tailed Kite] – active nest found in 2013.

## MAMMALS

There are very few terrestrial mammals that could be discovered for the first time in North Carolina; three of them -- North American Porcupine, Shoeshoe Hare, and Fisher -- may have occurred in the mountains many decades ago, but reports are fuzzy or second-hand; they are included on the Extirpated List. Nearly all of the potential new-to-North Carolina mammals are cetaceans. A few cetaceans probably occur regularly in the Atlantic off North Carolina, but far offshore; however, most of them are primarily either subtropical or Arctic inhabitants and would be considered accidental in the state.

*Balaenoptera musculus* -- Blue Whale

T: ocean, entire north Atlantic, far offshore; MD (one record)

*Sylvilagus aquaticus* -- Swamp Rabbit

M: swamps, floodplain forests; SC [1], GA [1]; questionable specimen from Clay County, NC

## BIRDS

The species below are all considered to be potential breeders in North Carolina; some may possibly be breeding already. All have been recorded from the state on numerous occasions; those marked by (+) are known to occur in summer in the state to an extent and probably are nesting, but conclusive evidence is lacking.

*Accipiter gentilis* -- Northern Goshawk

M: extensive forests, mainly at high elevations; MD, WV, VA?; a few summer records for the NC mountains [see Watch List]

*Ammodramus caudacutus* -- Saltmarsh Sparrow

T: salt or brackish marshes; VA [3]; some references list NC in the breeding range -- this is erroneous; there have been a few summer reports, but some may be erroneous or of late migrating individuals [see Watch List]

*Asio flammeus* -- Short-eared Owl

T: extensive brackish marshes; MD?, VA formerly, and might still nest there; several summer records for the NC coastal marshes, and might have nested once in 2001 [see Watch List]

*Asio otus* -- Long-eared Owl

M: conifers or mixed woods at high elevations in northern mountains; VA [2]; one or two summer reports from the NC mountains, but without visual confirmation [see Watch List]

*Cistothorus platensis* -- Sedge Wren

T: brackish marshes; VA [3] (northern portion of Chesapeake Bay); several summer records from NC, mainly in brackish marshes, but these might be of wandering birds or migrants

*Contopus cooperi* -- Olive-sided Flycatcher +

M: [breeding records for TN side of Great Smoky Mountains NP]; no active nest has been found in NC [see Watch List]

*Empidonax flaviventris* -- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

M: high elevation spruce-fir, usually where stunted or young; VA [1] (Mt. Rogers); two summer reports from NC mountains

*Geothlypis philadelphia* -- Mourning Warbler

M: thickets, brushy places, clearings; VA [5]; several males singing on territory have been found in the higher mountains since the mid-1980s, but no strong evidence of nesting has been found in NC

*Haemorhous purpureus* -- Purple Finch

M: spruce-fir forests; VA [1] (Mt. Rogers); one or two summer records for the NC mountains

*Melospiza georgiana* -- Swamp Sparrow

M: bogs at high elevation; VA [5-6]; no summer reports for NC

*Oreothlypis ruficapilla* -- Nashville Warbler

M: spruce-fir forests, mainly along margins or in young or stunted trees; VA [6], but also a report from Mt. Rogers; one summer report for NC

*Parkesia noveboracensis* -- Northern Waterthrush

M: bogs where spruce-fir is present; VA [5-6], plus two reports from Mt. Rogers; no summer reports for NC

*Passerculus sandwichensis* -- Savannah Sparrow +

M: undoubtedly nesting in Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga counties, but no active nest has yet to be found [see Rare List]

*Setophaga magnolia* -- Magnolia Warbler +

M: no active nest yet found, but undoubtedly breeds [see Rare List]

*Vermivora cyanoptera* -- Blue-winged Warbler +

M: no active nest yet found, but undoubtedly breeds [see Rare List]

## REPTILES

*Apalone ferox* -- Florida Softshell

C: lakes, ponds, rivers; SC [3]

*Apalone mutica* -- Smooth Softshell

M: large rivers in the Tennessee drainage; TN [2?]

*Graptemys pseudogeographica* -- False Map Turtle

M: large rivers in the Tennessee drainage; TN [1-2]

*Nerodia cyclopion* -- Green Water Snake

C: streams, lakes, ponds, marshes; SC [2]

*Ophisaurus compressus* -- Island Glass Lizard

TC: maritime or other coastal forests, in dry habitats; SC [2]

## AMPHIBIANS

*Ambystoma cingulatum* -- Flatwoods Salamander

C: flatwoods, bottomlands, swamps; SC [2-3]

*Ambystoma jeffersonianum* -- Jefferson Salamander

M: low woods, bottomlands; VA [2]

*Ambystoma texanum* -- Smallmouth Salamander

M: moist forests; TN [6]; ranges east to central TN

*Desmognathus planiceps* -- Virginia Dusky Salamander

P: springs, seeps, streams; VA [1]

*Desmognathus walteri* -- Black Mountain Salamander

M: along streams in mesic forests; TN [3]

*Eurycea bislineata* -- Northern Two-lined Salamander

MP: springs, seeps, streams; VA [3-4]; reported from the northern Piedmont of NC, but with no documentation yet available

*Eurycea lucifuga* -- Cave Salamander

M: limestone caves and ledges; TN [1], VA [2]

*Gyrinophilus palleucus* -- Tennessee Cave Salamander

M: caves, in limestone areas; TN [2]

*Lithobates grylio* -- Pig Frog

C: lakes, ponds, marshes; SC [2]

*Plethodon hoffmani* -- Valley and Ridge Salamander

M: montane forests; VA [3-4]

*Plethodon hubrichti* -- Peaks of Otter Salamander

M: cool moist woods; VA [2]; endemic to Peaks of Otter Mountain

*Plethodon kentucki* – Cumberland Plateau Salamander

M: moist mixed hardwoods; TN [2], VA [2]

*Pseudacris kalmi* – New Jersey Chorus Frog

C: forests, with shallow water for breeding; VA [2]

*Plethodon websteri* – Webster’s Salamander

P: moist forests with steep north-facing slopes; SC [4]

*Pseudobranchius striatus* -- Dwarf Siren

C: swamps, ponds, other sluggish freshwater habitats; SC [2-3]

*Urspeleperpes brucei* – Patch-nosed Salamander

M: margins of seeps or streams in rich forests; SC [1], GA [1]

## FISHES

Many fish species are found just beyond the border of North Carolina but have not been found within the State despite significant survey efforts. Higher stream gradients near the northern and western borders partly explain this phenomenon. Reservoirs along the borders have also eliminated riverine habitat and impede migration. Rather than list the many common species that are found in counties adjacent to North Carolina, here we list those which, if found, would be included in the Rare Animal List.

*Etheostoma cinereum* -- Ashy Darter

M: Tennessee drainages; TN [1-2]

*Etheostoma hopkinsi* -- Christmas Darter

M: Savannah drainage; SC [1-2]

*Hemitremia flammea* -- Flame Chub

M: Tennessee drainages; TN [1]

*Notropis ariommus* -- Popeye Shiner

M: Tennessee drainages; TN [1-2]

*Noturus baileyi* -- Smoky Madtom

M: Tennessee drainages; TN [1]

## INSECTS -- BUTTERFLIES

There are numerous butterfly species whose presently known range extends south in the mountains only to Virginia. Some of these might occur in the northern mountain counties of North Carolina, particularly those not restricted to habitats rare or absent in the state (e.g., shale barrens or limestone outcrops).

*Amblyscirtes belli* – Bell's Roadside-Skipper

MP: wooded edges and openings, wooded creeks; host plant -- wild oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*); SC [1] (Oconee and Pickens counties)

*Boloria selene* -- Silver-bordered Fritillary

M: wet meadows, bogs, marshes; host plant -- violets (*Viola*) and other species; VA [3]

*Brephidium isophthalma* -- Eastern Pygmy-Blue

T: tidal flats and marshes; host plant -- glassworts (*Salicornia*), possibly saltwort (*Batis maritima*); SC [2]

*Calephelis borealis* -- Northern Metalmark

M: rocky areas near shale, serpentine, or limestone, usually near streams; host plant -- round-leaved ragwort (*Senecio obovatus*), possibly fleabanes (*Erigeron*); VA [2]

*Callophrys polios* -- Hoary Elfin

M: sunny, dry slopes and other barren or rocky habitats; host plant -- mainly bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) [not in NC], possibly trailing-arbutus (*Epigaea repens*); VA [3]

*Chlosyne harrisii* -- Harris' Checkerspot

M: marshes, damp meadows, and other wet brushy places; host plant -- flat-topped white aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*); WV [6-7].

*Colias interior* -- Pink-edged Sulphur

M: high elevation areas with acidic soils, such as wood margins, openings, and heath balds; host plant - blueberries (*Vaccinium*); VA [5-6]

*Erynnis lucilius* -- Columbine Duskywing

M: rocky woods, ravines, and wooded edges; host plant -- wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*); VA [2]; reported from NC in early 2000s, but report retracted, likely an identification

*Erynnis persius* -- Persius Duskywing

M: openings in cool forests, fields or bogs near woods; host plant -- lupine (*Lupinus perennis*); VA [3]

*Euphyes conspicuus* -- Black Dash

CM: marshes, wet meadows, but rarely in bogs; host plant -- sedges, mainly *Carex stricta*; VA [1]

*Speyeria atlantis* -- Atlantis Fritillary

M: cool, open woods, wooded streams, clearings; host plant -- violets (*Viola*); VA [5]

## SIGNIFICANT 2014 REVISIONS TO THE ANIMAL LIST

### Taxa with Upgraded Status (Increased Concern)

TAXONOMIC GROUP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PREVIOUS STATUS	NEW STATUS
Mammals	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit	None	Watch List
Birds	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	None	Rare List
Birds	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	Watch List	Rare List
Birds	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Watch List	Rare List
Birds	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	Watch List	Rare List
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot -- Rufa subspecies	None	Watch List
Birds	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	None	Watch List
Birds	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	None	Watch List
Amphibians	<i>Desmognathus imitator</i> - pop. 1	Imitator Salamander - Waterrock Knob population	None	Watch List
Freshwater Fishes	<i>Etheostoma flabellare</i>	Fantail Darter	None	Watch List
Freshwater Fishes	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	Dollar Sunfish	None	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Anguispira knoxensis</i>	Rustic Tigersnail	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Carychium arboreum</i>	Tree Thorn	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix cherohalaeensis</i>	Rock-loving Covert	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix langdoni</i>	Talus Covert	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix roanensis</i>	Roan Mountain Covert	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Glyphyalinia cryptomphala</i>	Thin Glyph	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Helicodiscus inermis</i>	Oldfield Coil	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Mesomphix vulgatus</i>	Common Button	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Pallifera ohioensis</i>	Redfoot Mantleslug	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Paravitrea petrophila</i>	Cherokee Supercoil	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Stenotrema sp. 1</i>	Cove Slitmouth	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Vertigo tridentata</i>	Honey Vertigo	None	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Vertigo bollesiana</i>	Delicate Vertigo	Watch List	Rare List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Vertigo rugosula</i>	Striate Vertigo	None	Watch List
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus aldermanorum</i>	Carolina Needlenose Crayfish	None	Watch List
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Dromogomphus spoliatus</i>	Flag-tailed Spinyleg	Watch List	Rare List
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Stylogomphus sigmastylus</i>	Interior Least Clubtail	Watch List	Rare List
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Epitheca spinosa</i>	Robust Baskettail	None	Watch List
Butterflies	<i>Hermeuptychia intricata</i>	Intricate Satyr	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Cherokeea attackullakulla</i>	Cherokee Moth	None	Rare List
Moths	<i>Sphingicampa bisecta</i>	Bisected Honey Locust Moth	None	Rare List
Moths	<i>Grammia doris</i>	Doris Tiger Moth	Watch List	Rare List

Moths	<i>Lithophane oriunda</i>	Immigrant Pinion	Watch List	Rare List
Moths	<i>Elaphria fuscimacula</i>	a Noctuid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eulithis molliculata</i>	Dimorphic Eulithis Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eupithecia affinata</i>	a Geometrid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eupithecia indistincta</i>	a Pug Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eupithecia satyrata</i>	Satyr Pug Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eupithecia strattonata</i>	a Pug Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Eusarca packardaria</i>	Packard's Eusarca Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Gondysia telma</i>	a Noctuid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Grammia virguncula</i>	Little Virgin Tiger Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Hydrelia condensata</i>	a Carpet Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Hypocala andremona</i>	Hypocala Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Idaea hilliata</i>	Hill's Wave Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Ipimorpha pleonectusa</i>	Even-lined Sallow	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Lithophane abita</i>	Cypress Pinion	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Lithophane scottae</i>	a Pinion Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Lytrosis heitzmanorum</i>	a Geometrid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Metarranthis mollicularia</i>	a Geometrid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Nemoria outina</i>	an Emerald Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Operophtera bruceata</i>	Bruce Spanworm Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Paectes nubifera</i>	Clouded Paectes Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Papaipema birdi</i>	Umbellifer Borer Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Papaipema furcata</i>	Ash Tip Borer Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Papaipema necopina</i>	Sunflower Borer Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i>	Turtle Head Borer Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Properigea costa</i>	Barrens Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Protodeltote sp. 1</i>	a Bird-dropping Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Psamatodes abydata</i>	Dot-lined Angle	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Rivula stepheni</i>	a Noctuid Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Selenisa sueroides</i>	Pale-edged Selenisa Moth	None	Watch List
Moths	<i>Sympistis dinalda</i>	a Sallow	None	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Encoptolophus sordidus</i>	Dusky Grasshopper	None	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Orchelimum bradleyi</i>	Bradley's Meadow Katydid	None	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Pardalophora apiculata</i>	Coral-winged Grasshopper	None	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Trachyrhachys kiowa</i>	Ash-brown Grasshopper	None	Watch List
Beetles	<i>Cicindela ancociscoensis</i>	Appalachian Tiger Beetle	Watch List	Rare List

**Taxa with Downgraded Status (Decreased Concern)**

<b>TAXONOMIC GROUP</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>PREVIOUS STATUS</b>	<b>NEW STATUS</b>
Birds	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	Watch List	None
Reptiles	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	Watch List	None
Reptiles	<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	Northern Red-bellied Cooter	Watch List	None
Amphibians	<i>Desmognathus santeetlah</i>	Santeetlah Dusky Salamander	Rare List	Watch List
Amphibians	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Northern Two-lined Salamander	Rare List	Watch List
Amphibians	<i>Plethodon shermani</i>	Red-legged Salamander	Rare List	Watch List
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Alasmidonta robusta</i>	Carolina Elktoe	Rare List	Extirpated List
Freshwater Gastropods	<i>Valvata sincera</i>	Mossy Valvata	Rare List	None
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Mesomphix anurus</i>	Frog Button	Rare List	None
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Iroquois Vallonia	Rare List	None
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Euglandina rosea</i>	Rosy Wolfsnail	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Glyphyalinia wheatleyi</i>	Bright Glyph	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Mesomphix andrewsae</i>	Mountain Button	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Novisuccinea sp. 1 nr. chittenangoensis</i>	an Amersnail	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Paravitrea bellona</i>	Club Supercoil	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Stenotrema altispira</i>	Highland Slitmouth	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Striatura ferrea</i>	Black Striate	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Triodopsis vulgata</i>	Dished Threetooth	Rare List	Watch List
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix wheatleyi</i>	Cinnamon Covert	Watch List	None
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus howardi</i>	Chattahoochee Crayfish	Rare List	None
Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes sp. 3</i>	Cheoah Crayfish	Rare List	None
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus chasmodactylus</i>	New River Crayfish	Watch List	None
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus sp. A</i>	a Crayfish from western NC	Watch List	None
Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes cristavarius</i>	Spiny Stream Crayfish	Watch List	None
Mayflies	<i>Maccaffertium sp. 1</i>	a Mayfly	Watch List	None
Stoneflies	<i>Perlinella ephyre</i>	Vernal Stone	Rare List	Watch List
Caddisflies	<i>Beraea gorteba</i>	a Caddisfly	Rare List	Watch List
Caddisflies	<i>Matrioptila jeanae</i>	a Caddisfly	Rare List	Watch List
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Enallagma minusculum</i>	Little Bluet	Rare List	Watch List
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Cordulegaster erronea</i>	Tiger Spiketail	Watch List	None
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Erpetogomphus designatus</i>	Eastern Ringtail	Watch List	None
Moths	<i>Apantesis sp. 1 nr. carlotta</i>	a Tiger Moth	Rare List	None
Moths	<i>Rheumaptera subhastata</i>	a Geometrid Moth	Rare List	None

Moths	<i>Eupithecia peckorum</i>	Peck's Pug Moth	Rare List	Watch List
Moths	<i>Grammia phyllira</i>	Phyllira Tiger Moth	Rare List	Watch List
Moths	<i>Scopula purata</i>	Chalky Wave	Rare List	Watch List
Moths	<i>Tornos cinctarius</i>	a Tornos Moth	Rare List	Watch List
Moths	<i>Catocala pretiosa texarkana</i>	Texarkana Underwing	Watch List	None
Moths	<i>Gabara distema humeralis</i>	an Owlet Moth	Watch List	None
Moths	<i>Gondysia smithii</i>	Smith's Darkwing	Watch List	None
Moths	<i>Lithacodia sp. 1</i>	a Bird-dropping Moth	Watch List	None
Moths	<i>Semiothisa punctolineata</i>	an Angle	Watch List	None
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Melanoplus sp. 35</i>	a Grasshopper	Rare List	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Melanoplus sp. 6</i>	a Grasshopper	Rare List	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Melanoplus strumosus</i>	Swollen Spur-throat Grasshopper	Rare List	Watch List
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Montezumina modesta</i>	Modest Katydid	Rare List	Watch List
Beetles	<i>Lordithon niger</i>	Black Lordithon Rove Beetle	Rare List	Watch List

### Scientific Name Changes to the Rare and Watch Animal Lists

NOTE: Slight spelling changes, whether officially recognized changes or spelling errors from the 2012 edition of this list, are not included below. Only completely new genus or species names are given below.

TAXONOMIC GROUP	FORMER NAME	NEW NAME
Mammals	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Reptiles	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	<i>Plestiodon anthracinus</i>
Reptiles	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	<i>Lampropeltis elapsoides</i>
Amphibians	<i>Bufo quercicus</i>	<i>Anaxyrus quercicus</i>
Amphibians	<i>Rana capito</i>	<i>Lithobates capito</i>
Amphibians	<i>Rana heckscheri</i>	<i>Lithobates heckscheri</i>
Amphibians	<i>Rana sylvatica pop. 3</i>	<i>Lithobates sylvaticus pop. 3</i>
Freshwater Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	<i>Lethenteron appendix</i>
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Fusconaia barnesiana</i>	<i>Pleuroaia barnesiana</i>
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i>	<i>Pleuroaia dolabelloides</i>
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Tritogonia verrucosa</i>	<i>Quadrula verrucosa</i>
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix wheatleyi clingmanicus</i>	<i>Fumonelix clingmanica</i>
Crustaceans	<i>Miktoniscus alabamensis</i>	<i>Miktoniscus medcofi</i>
Mayflies	<i>Brachycercus maculatus</i>	<i>Sparbarus maculatus</i>
Mayflies	<i>Ephemerella beneri</i>	<i>Tsalia beneri</i>
Mayflies	<i>Heterocloeon davidi</i>	<i>Iswaeon davidi</i>
Mayflies	<i>Tortopus puella</i>	<i>Tortopsis puella</i>
Caddisflies	<i>Agraylea fraterna</i>	<i>Agraylea multipunctata</i>
Caddisflies	<i>Ceratopsyche ventura</i>	<i>Hydropsyche ventura</i>
Caddisflies	<i>Ceratopsyche walkeri</i>	<i>Hydropsyche walkeri</i>
Caddisflies	<i>Cheumatopsyche harwoodi enigma</i>	<i>Cheumatopsyche enigma</i>
Butterflies	<i>Phyciodes incognitus</i>	<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i>
Moths	<i>Anacamptodes cypressaria</i>	<i>Iridopsis cypressaria</i>
Moths	<i>Bomolocha appalachiensis</i>	<i>Hypena appalachiensis</i>
Moths	<i>Chortodes enervata</i>	<i>Photedes enervata</i>
Moths	<i>Cryphia cyanympha</i>	<i>Elaphria cyanympha</i>
Moths	<i>Dysgonia similis</i>	<i>Gondysia similis</i>
Moths	<i>Faronta aleada</i>	<i>Dargida aleada</i>
Moths	<i>Faronta rubripennis</i>	<i>Dargida rubripennis</i>
Moths	<i>Hepialus gracilis</i>	<i>Korscheltellus gracilis</i>
Moths	<i>Hepialus sciophanes</i>	<i>Gazoryctra sciophanes</i>
Moths	<i>Itame subcessaria</i>	<i>Speranza subcessaria</i>
Moths	<i>Lepipolys perscripta</i>	<i>Sympistis perscripta</i>
Moths	<i>Merolonche dolli</i>	<i>Acronicta dolli</i>
Moths	<i>Metalepsis fishii</i>	<i>Cerastis fishii</i>
Moths	<i>Rhodoecia aurantiago</i>	<i>Pyrrhia aurantiago</i>
Moths	<i>Semiothisa ordinata</i>	<i>Digrammia ordinata</i>

Moths	<i>Spartiniphaga carterae</i>	<i>Photedes carterae</i>
Moths	<i>Trichosilia manifesta</i>	<i>Feltia manifesta</i>
Beetles	<i>Cicindela blanda</i>	<i>Ellipsoptera blanda</i>
Beetles	<i>Cicindela lepida</i>	<i>Ellipsoptera lepida</i>

### N.C. Status Changes on the Rare Animal List

All state status (E, T, and SC) changes must be approved by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission and published in the State Register for public comment. These taxa are given state protection under the State Endangered Species Act (G.S. 113-331 to 113-337). [SR (Significantly Rare) and W# (Watch List) are NHP designations only, not affording official state protection. Changes in the SR and W# statuses from 2012, not involving E, T, and SC statuses, are listed in the first four headings above.]

There were no N.C. status changes between December 2012 and December 2014.

### U.S. Status Changes on the Rare and Watch Animal Lists

There were several U.S. status changes between December 2012 and December 2014:

TAXONOMIC GROUP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	OLD STATUS	NEW STATUS
Mammals	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	None	PE
Birds	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	E, PT	T
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot -- Rufa subspecies	FSC	T
Amphibians	<i>Necturus lewisi</i>	Neuse River Waterdog	None	FSC
Amphibians	<i>Plethodon amplus</i>	Blue Ridge Gray-cheeked Salamander	None	FSC
Amphibians	<i>Plethodon cheoah</i>	Cheoah Bald Salamander	None	FSC
Amphibians	<i>Plethodon meridianus</i>	South Mountain Gray-cheeked Salamander	None	FSC
Amphibians	<i>Plethodon welleri</i>	Weller's Salamander	None	FSC
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	None	FSC
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Pleuroaia barnesiana</i>	Tennessee Pigtoe	None	FSC
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus chaugaensis</i>	Chauga Crayfish	None	FSC
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus eeseehensis</i>	Grandfather Mountain Crayfish	None	FSC
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus georgiae</i>	Little Tennessee Crayfish	None	FSC
Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus spicatus</i>	Broad River Spiny Crayfish	None	FSC
Stoneflies	<i>Megaleuctra williamsae</i>	Williams' Rare Winter Stonefly	None	FSC
Moths	<i>Papaipema eryngii</i>	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	None	C

E = Endangered; T = Threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered; PT = Proposed Threatened; C = Candidate; FSC = Federal Species of Concern

### Rank Changes on the Rare and Watch Animal Lists

Between 2012 and 2014, the N.C. Natural Heritage Program has made numerous changes to the N.C. Ranks, as has NatureServe to the Global Ranks. Only those changes involving taxa formerly or presently considered extinct, extirpated, or of historical occurrence are listed below.

TAXONOMIC GROUP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	OLD S-RANK	NEW S-RANK
Freshwater Bivalves	<i>Anodonta couperiana</i>	Barrel Floater	SH	S2?
Terrestrial Gastropods	<i>Pilsbryna vanattai</i>	Honey Bud	SH	S1
Crustaceans	<i>Stygobromus carolinensis</i>	Yancey Sideswimmer	S1	SH
Dragonflies and Damselflies	<i>Gomphus descriptus</i>	Harpoon Clubtail	SH	S1
Moths	<i>Acronicta perblanda</i>	Cypress Dagger Moth	S1S2	SH
Moths	<i>Catocala dulciola</i>	Sweet Underwing	S1?	SH
Moths	<i>Entephria separata</i>	a Geometrid Moth	SH	S1
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Melanoplus mirus</i>	Weldon Short-wing Grasshopper	SH	S1?
Grasshoppers and Katydid	<i>Melanoplus sylvestris</i>	a Spur-throat Grasshopper	SH	S1S2

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