

All Arizona Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Apache (Arizona) trout	<i>Oncorhynchus gilae apache</i>	Threatened	Yellowish to yellow-olive cutthroat-like trout with large dark spots on body. Dorsal, anal, and caudal fins edged with white. No red lateral band.	Apache, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo	> 5,000 ft	Streams and rivers generally above 6,000 ft. elevation with adequate stream flow and shading; temperatures below 77 degrees F; and substrate composed of boulders, rocks, gravel and some sand and silt.	Presently restricted to drainages in the White Mountains. Hybridization with introduced trout has complicated efforts to maintain the genetic purity of some populations. Special regulations (4d Rule) allow Arizona to manage species as a sport fish.
Arizona cliffrose	<i>Purshia subintegra</i>	Endangered	Evergreen shrub of the rose family (Roseaceae). Bark pale gray and shreddy. Young twigs covered with dense hairs. Leaves have 1-5 lobes and edges curl downward (revolute). Flowers: 5 petals, white or yellow <0.5 inches long.	Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Yavapai	< 4,000 ft	White limestone soils derived from tertiary lakebed deposits.	Occurs in central Arizona at Horseshoe Lake, in the Burro Creek drainage, and near Cottonwood in the Verde Valley.
Arizona hedgehog cactus	<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. arizonicus</i>	Endangered	Dark green cylindroid stem, 2.5-12 inches tall, 2-10 inches in diameter. Occurs singly or in clusters. Has 1-3 gray or pinkish central spines, the largest deflexed, and 5-11 radial spines. Flower are brilliant red along side of stem.	Gila, Pinal	3,200-5,200 ft	Ecotone between interior chaparral and madrean evergreen woodland.	Open slopes, in narrow cracks between boulders, and in understory of shrubs. Additional genetic studies have determined that the species does not occur outside of the type locality.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	Large, adults have white head and tail. Height 28-38 inches; wingspan 66-96 inches. Dark with varying degrees of mottled brown plumage. Feet bare of feathers.	Gila, Graham, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, Yuma	Varies	Large trees or cliffs near water (reservoirs, rivers, and streams) with abundant prey.	Some birds are nesting residents while a larger number winters along rivers and reservoirs. Once endangered (32 FR 4001, 03-11-1967; 43 FR 6233, 02-14-78) because of reproductive failures from pesticide poisoning and loss of habitat, this species was downlisted to threatened on August 11, 1995, and delisted August 8, 2007. Threatened status reinstated for Desert nesting bald eagles.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Beautiful shiner	<i>Cyprinella formosa</i>	Threatened	Small (2.5 inches) shiny minnow, very similar to red shiner. Males colorful during breeding (yellow-orange or orange on caudal and lower fins, bluish body).	Cochise	< 4,500 ft	Small to medium sized streams and ponds with sand, gravel, and rock bottoms.	Virtually extirpated in the United States, with the exception of a few populations on San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge. Same critical habitat as Yaqui Chub and Catfish (see 49 FR 34490, 08-31-84).
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Endangered	Weasel-like, yellow buff coloration with black on feet, tail tip, and eye mask. It has a blunt light colored nose and is 15-18 inches long and tail length is 5-6 inches.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai	< 10,500	Grassland plains generally found in association with prairie dogs.	Unsurveyed prairie dog towns may be occupied by ferrets or may be appropriate for future reintroduction efforts. The Service developed guidelines for surveying prairie dog towns which are available upon request. No wild populations of this species are currently known to exist in Arizona. Reintroduced population exists in Aubrey Valley (Coconino County), Arizona.
Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Endangered	Large (12-14 up to 24 inches) minnow characterized by small head, large fins, slightly humped back and long thin caudal peduncle.	La Paz, Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Warm, swift, turbid mainstem rivers of the Colorado River basin, reservoirs in lower basin.	Endemic to Colorado River Basin. Rarest of Colorado River fish. Population augmentation is ongoing in Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu. Critical habitat includes the Colorado River from Hoover Dam to Davis Dam and another section of the Colorado River from the northern boundary of Havasu National Wildlife Refuge to Parker Dam including Lake Havasu in Mohave County, Arizona. Additional critical habitat is located in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California.
Brady pincushion cactus	<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>	Endangered	Small, semi-globose cactus, 2.4 inches tall and 2 inches in diameter. Spines are white or yellowish-tan. The spine clusters 1-2 central spines and 14-15 spreading radial spines. Flower: straw yellow produced at top of the stem.	Coconino	3,850-4,500 ft	Benches and terraces in Navajo desert near Marble Gorge.	Substrate is Kaibab limestone chips over Moenkopi shale and sandstone soil. Plant community dominated by shadescale (<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>), snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>), mormon tea (<i>Ephedra viridis</i>), and desert trumpet (<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>). Protected by CITES and Arizona Native Plant Law.

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California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	Proposed delisted	Large, dark gray-brown water bird with webbed feet, pouch underneath its long bill, and wingspan of 7 ft. Adults have a white head and neck, brownish black breast, and silver gray upper parts.	Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yuma	Varies	Coastal land and islands; species found occasionally around Arizona's lakes and rivers.	Subspecies endangered due to pesticides. Considered an uncommon transient in Arizona. Most observations recorded along the Colorado River and in the Gila Valley. Individuals known to wander up from Mexico in summer and fall. There are no breeding records for Arizona. Populations also exist in California and Mexico.
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Endangered	Very large vulture (47 in., wingspan to 9 1/2 ft, weight to 22 lbs); adult plumage blackish, immature more brownish; adult wing linings white, immature mottled; head and upper parts of neck bare; yellow-orange in adults, grayish in mature.	Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai	Varies	High desert canyons and plateaus.	Recovery program has reintroduced condors to Northern Arizona, with the first release (6 birds) in December 1996. The release site is located at the Vermillion Cliffs (Coconino County), with an experimental/nonessential area designated for most of Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. The area in Arizona is within a polygon formed by Hwy 191, Interstate 40, and Hwy 93, and extends north of the Arizona-Utah and Nevada borders. Breeding is documented in Arizona.
California Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	Endangered	Least terns are smallest of the North American Terns. Body length is 21 to 24 cm (8 to 9 inches) with a wingspan of 45 to 51cm (18 to 20 inches). Characterized by a black crown and loreal stripe on their head, snowy white forehead and underside, and gray upperparts. Outer two primaries are black, bill is yellow or orange with black tip, and legs are orange. Males have a wider dark loreal stripe but sexes are mostly distinguished by behavior. Immatures have darker plumage, dark bill, and dark eye strips on white heads.	Maricopa, Mohave, Pima	< 2,000 ft	Open, bare or sparsely vegetated sand, sandbars, gravel pits, or exposed flats along shorelines of inland rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or drainage systems.	Breeding occasionally documented in Arizona; migrants may occur more frequently. Feeds primarily on fish in shallow waters and secondarily on invertebrates. Nests in a simple scrape on sandy or gravelly soil.

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Canelo Hills ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes delitescens</i>	Endangered	Slender, erect member of the orchid family (Orchidaceae). Flower stalk 20 inches tall, may contain 40 white flowers spirally arranged on the flowering stalk.	Cochise, Santa Cruz	~ 5,000 ft	Finely grained, highly organic, saturated soils of cienegas.	Found in the San Pedro watershed. Potential habitat occurs in Sonora, Mexico, but no populations have been found.
Chiricahua leopard frog	<i>Lithobates [Rana] chiricahuensis</i>	Threatened	Cream colored tubercles (spots) on a dark background on the rear of the thigh, dorsolateral folds that are interrupted and deflected medially, and a call given out of water distinguish this spotted frog from other leopard frogs.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	3,300-8,900 ft	Streams, rivers, backwaters, ponds, and stock tanks that are mostly free from introduced fish, crayfish, and bullfrogs.	Require permanent or nearly permanent water sources. Populations north of the Gila River may be a closely-related, but distinct, undescribed species. A special rule allows take of frogs due to operation and maintenance of livestock tanks on State and private lands.
Cochise pincushion cactus	<i>Coryphantha robbinsorum</i>	Threatened	A small unbranched cactus with no central spines and 11-17 white radial spines. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on the ends of tubercles (protrusions). Flowers: bell shaped, pale yellow-green. Fruits: orange-red to red.	Cochise	> 4,200 ft	Semidesert grassland with small shrubs, agave, other cacti, and grama grass.	Grows on gray limestone hills. Species also occurs in Sonora, Mexico
Colorado pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Endangered	Largest American minnow (up to 6 feet and 80 lbs) dusky-green, slender body with gold flecks on the dorsal surface. Head long and slender.	Gila, Yavapai	< 4,000 ft	Warm, swift, turbid mainstem rivers. Prefers eddies and pools.	Experimental non-essential population (treated as proposed threatened species). No critical habitat in Arizona.
Desert pupfish	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Endangered	Small (2 inches) smoothly rounded body shape with narrow vertical bars on the sides. Breeding males blue on head and sides with yellow on tail. Females and juveniles tan to olive colored back and silvery sides.	Cochise, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	< 4,000 ft	Shallow springs, small streams, and marshes. Tolerates saline and warm water.	Two subspecies are recognized: Desert Pupfish (<i>C.m. macularis</i>) and Quitobaquito Pupfish (<i>C.m. eremus</i>). Critical habitat includes Quitobaquito Springs, Pima County, portions of San Felipe Creek, Carrizo Wash, and Fish Creek Wash, Imperial County, California.

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Desert tortoise, Mohave population	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> (<i>Xerobates</i>)	Threatened	Large herbivorous reptile with domed shell and round stumpy hind legs. Most active during the spring when plants are most abundant. Some activity in late summer following monsoons. Remainder of year spent in burrows.	Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Mohave desertscrub (north and west of the Colorado River) in basins and bajadas but also found on rocky slopes.	Habitat ranges from flatlands to rocky slopes and Bajadas. Species still found throughout range, but populations are fragmented and declining.
Flat-tailed horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	Proposed threatened	Wide, flattened body with short tail, adult body length is approximately 3.2 inches excluding the tail. Has dark vertebral stripe down its back, lacks external ear openings, and has two slender, elongated occipital spines. Pale coloration, varies from gray to light rust brown, matches soil color where they live.	Yuma	< 820 ft	Closely associated with creosote-white bursage series of Sonoran Desert, sandy flats or areas with gentle slopes where galleta grass is common.	Found in the Yuma Desert portion of the Sonoran Desert, south of the Gila River, and west of the Gila and Butler Mountains. Also found in portions of the Sonora Desert located in California and Sonora and Baja California, Mexico. A 2009 court decision reinstated the 1993 Proposed Rule to list the species as threatened until a new final listing decision is made.
Gila chub	<i>Gila intermedia</i>	Endangered	Deep compressed body, flat head. Dark olive-gray color above, silver sides. Endemic to Gila River Basin.	Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	2,000-5,500 ft	Pools, springs, cienegas, and streams.	Found on multiple private lands, including the Nature Conservancy and the Audubon Society. Also occurs on Federal and state lands and in Sonora, Mexico. Critical habitat occurs in Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties.
Gila topminnow	<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Endangered	Small (2 inches), guppy-like, live bearing, lacks dark spots on its fins. Breeding males are jet black with yellow fins.	Cochise, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	< 4,500 ft	Small streams, springs, and cienegas vegetated shallows.	Species historically also occurred in backwaters of large rivers but is currently isolated to small streams and springs.
Gila trout	<i>Oncorhynchus gilae gilae</i>	Threatened	Deep bodied with fine profuse spotting on the body, dorsal, and adipose fins. Dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins edged in white.	Greenlee	5,000-10,000 ft	Small high mountain streams.	Fish stocked into Dude Creek in Sept 1999 are no longer viable. Fish stocked into Raspberry Creek in Nov 2000. Also occurs in New Mexico.

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Holmgren (Paradox) milk vetch	<i>Astragalus holmgreniorum</i>	Endangered	Stemless herbaceous (non-woody) perennial that produces leaves and small purple flowers in the spring, both of which die back to its root after the flowering season. Compound leaves, blue-green below and yellowish-green above, arise directly from the root crown.	Mohave	2,700-2,800 ft	Just under limestone ridges and along draws in gravelly clay hills.	Critical habitat occurs in Mohave County, Arizona and Washington County, Utah (71 FR 77971-78012, December 27, 2006). Two additional populations known near St. George, Utah. Species also known as Paradox Milk-Vetch.
Huachuca water umbel	<i>Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva</i>	Endangered	Herbaceous, semi-aquatic perennial in the parsley family (Umbelliferae) with slender erect, hollow, leaves that grow from the nodes of creeping rhizomes. Flower: 3 to 10 flowered umbels arise from root nodes.	Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz	3,500-6,500 ft	Cienegas, perennial low gradient streams, wetlands.	Species also occurs in adjacent Sonora, Mexico, west of the continental divide. Critical habitat in Cochise and Santa Cruz counties (64 FR 37441, July 12, 1999).
Hualapai Mexican vole	<i>Microtus mexicanus hualpaiensis</i>	Endangered	Small, cinnamon-brown and mouse-sized; has short tail and long fur that nearly covers its small round ears.	Mohave	3,500-7,000	Moist, grass/sedge habitats along permanent or semi-permanent waters (springs or seeps).	Also found in pinyon-juniper and pine oak associations with a variety of shrubs and grasses. Species confirmed only in the Hualapai Mountain Range and possible in the Prospect Valley and Music Mountains. Ongoing research suggests that populations may occur in the Hualapai Nation, Aubrey Cliffs, Chino Wash, Santa Maria Mountains, Bradshaw Mountains, Round Mountain, and Sierra Prieta Mountains. The taxon may ultimately be renamed.
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Endangered	Large (18 inches) minnow with flattened head, long fleshy snout, large fins, and a very large hump between the head and the dorsal fin.	Coconino, Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Large, warm turbid rivers especially canyon areas with deep fast water.	Species found in the Upper Colorado River basin in Utah and Colorado, and in the Little Colorado and Colorado Rivers in Marble and Grand Canyons, Arizona. Critical habitat designated in Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.

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Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Endangered	Largest species of cat native to Southwest. Muscular, with relatively short, massive limbs, and a deep-chested body. Usually cinnamon-buff in color with many black spots. Weights ranges from 90-300 lbs.	Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima	1,600-9,000 ft	Found in Sonoran desertscrub up through subalpine conifer forest.	Also occurs in New Mexico. A Jaguar conservation team is being formed that is being led by Arizona and New Mexico state entities along with private organizations.
Jones cycladenia	<i>Cycladenia humilis</i> <i>var. jonesii</i>	Threatened	A long lived perennial herb in the dogbane family (Apocynaceae) with pinkish-rose flowers. Plants reach 4-6 inches tall and have orbicular, wide-oval or elliptical leaves. Plants over winter as subterranean rhizomes (roots).	Mohave	4,390-6,000 ft	Mixed desert scrub, juniper, or wild buckwheat-mormon tea.	It is found on gypsiferous, saline soils of the Cutler, Summerville, and Chinle formations.
Kanab ambersnail	<i>Oxyloma haydeni</i> <i>kanabensis</i>	Endangered	Small <0.7 inch, light amber color, sometimes grayish-amber mottled; right handed shell.	Coconino	2,900 ft	Travertine seeps and springs in Grand Canyon National Park.	Extremely geographically isolated. Three historical populations; two remaining; one on private property in Utah and one in Grand Canyon National Park; species affected by operations by Glen Canyon Dam. Associated with watercress, monkey flower, and other wetland vegetation.
Kearney blue star	<i>Amsonia kearneyana</i>	Endangered	A herbaceous perennial about 2 feet tall in the dogbane family (Apocynaceae). Thickened woody root and many pubescent (hairy) stems that rarely branch. Flowers: white terminal inflorescence in April and May.	Pima	3,600-3,800 ft	West-facing drainages in the Baboquivari Mountains.	Plants grow in stable, partially shaded, coarse alluvium along a dry wash in the Baboquivari Mountains. Range is extremely limited. Protected by Arizona Native Plant Law.
Lesser long-nosed bat	<i>Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuena</i>	Endangered	Elongated muzzle, small leaf nose, and long tongue. Yellowish brown or gray above and cinnamon brown below. Tail minute and appears to be lacking. Easily disturbed.	Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yuma	1,600-11,500 ft	Desert scrub habitat with agave and columnar cacti present as food plants.	Day roosts in caves and abandoned tunnels. Forages at night on nectar, pollen, and fruit of paniculate agaves and columnar cacti. This species is migratory and is present in Arizona usually from April to September and south of the border the remainder of the year.

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Little Colorado spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda vittata</i>	Threatened	Small (<4 inches long) silvery minnow.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo	4,000-8,000 ft	Moderate to small streams; found in pools and riffles with water flowing over fine gravel and silt substrate.	Critical habitat includes eighteen miles of East Clear Creek, eight miles of Chevelon Creek, and five miles of Nutrioso Creek.
Loach minnow	<i>Tiaroga cobitis</i>	Threatened	Small (<3 inches) slender, elongated fish, olive colored with dirty white spots at the base of the dorsal and caudal fins. Breeding males vivid red on mouth and base of fins.	Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo, Pinal	< 8,000 ft	Benthic species of small to large perennial streams with swift shallow water over cobble and gravel. Recurrent flooding and natural hydrograph important.	Presently found in Aravaipa Creek, Deer Creek, Turkey Creek, Blue River, Campbell Blue Creek, San Francisco River, Eagle Creek, North Fork of the East Fork Black River, and White River in Arizona, and Dry Blue Creek, Pace Creek, Frieborn Creek, the Tularosa River, West Fork Gila River, and the mainstem upper Gila River in New Mexico. Populations have been recently reintroduced in Hot Springs and Redfield canyons in Cochise and Graham counties; Fossil Creek in Gila County; and Bonita Creek in Graham County Arizona. Critical habitat (72 FR 13356-13422, March 21, 2007) found in Apache, Graham, Greenlee, and Pinal counties, Arizona, as well as portions of the Blue River, San Francisco River, Tularosa River, Negrito Creek, Pace Creek, Dry Blue Creek, Frieborn Creek, Whitewater Creek, Gila River, and its West, Middle, and East Forks in Catron, Grant, and Hidalgo counties in New Mexico.
Masked bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgewayi</i>	Endangered	Males have a brick-red breast and black head and throat. Females are generally nondescript but resemble other races such as the Texas bobwhite.	Pima	1,000-4,000 ft	Desert grasslands with diversity of dense native grasses, forbs, and brush.	Species is closely associated with Prairie acacia (<i>Acacia angustissima</i>). Formerly occurred in Altar and Santa Cruz valleys, as well as Sonora, Mexico. Presently only known from reintroduced populations on Buenos Aires NWR.

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Mexican gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	Endangered	Large dog-like carnivore. Head and feet are large in proportion to rest of body. Coat color varies with mix of brown, rust, black, gray, and white. Distinct white lip line around mouth. Adults weigh between 60-90 pounds.	Apache, Gila, Greenlee, Navajo	4,000-12,000 ft	Chaparral, woodland, and forested areas. May cross desert areas.	In March 1998, Mexican gray wolves were reintroduced as an experimental nonessential (10j) population under a program to re-establish the subspecies to a portion of its historical range. Wolves are released within the experimental boundary into a designated area known as the "Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area" (BRWRA) located in the Apache National Forest in Greenlee and Apache counties. Mexican gray wolves found outside of the experimental nonessential boundary are considered endangered. In 2002, the White Mountain Apache tribe (WMAT) became one of the lead agencies for the reintroduction and allowed wolves on their lands. This effectively expanded the experimental nonessential population into Navajo, Apache, and Gila counties on WMAT lands.
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened	Medium sized with dark eyes and no ear tufts. Brownish and heavily spotted with white or beige.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	4,100-9,000 ft	Nests in canyons and dense forests with multi-layered foliage structure.	Generally nest in older forests of mixed conifer or ponderosa pine/gambel oak type, in canyons, and use variety of habitats for foraging. Sites with cool microclimates appear to be of importance or are preferred. Critical habitat was finalized on August 31, 2004 (69 FR 53182) in Arizona in Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties.
Mount Graham red squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis</i>	Endangered	Grayish-brown tree squirrel, tinged rusty or yellowish along back. Summer-dark lateral line separates the light-colored underparts from the grayer sides. Ears are slightly tufted in the winter and the tail is bushy.	Graham	> 8,000 ft	Montane conifer forests from spruce-fir to mixed conifer.	Distribution limited to higher elevation spruce-fir and old growth Douglas-fir forests in the Pinaleno Mountains. Diet primarily conifer seeds. Critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Navajo sedge	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Threatened	Perennial forb with triangular stems, elongated rhizomes. Flower: white June and July.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo	5,700-6,000 ft	Silty soils at shady seeps and springs.	Designated critical habitat is on the Navajo Nation near Inscription House Ruins. Found at seep springs on vertical cliffs of pink-red Navajo sandstone.

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New Mexico ridge-nosed rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus willardi obscurus</i>	Threatened	Small 12-24 inches, secretive grayish-brown with a distinct ridge on the end of the snout. The dorsal surface has obscure, irregularly spaced white crossbars edged with brown (not a bold pattern).	Cochise	5,000-6,600 ft	Primarily canyon bottoms in pine-oak communities.	The subspecies has been documented in the Peloncillo Mountains in Arizona. There are only three known records from Arizona. Also occurs in Animas Mountains of New Mexico and Sierra San Luis in Sonora/Chihuahua.
Nichol Turk's head cactus	<i>Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. nicholii</i>	Endangered	Blue-green to yellowish-green, columnar, 18 inches tall, 8 inches in diameter. Spine clusters have 5 radial and 3 central spines; one curves downward and is short; 2 spines curve upward and are red or pale gray. Flowers: pink; fruit: woolly white.	Pima, Pinal	2,400-4,100 ft	Sonoran desertscrub.	Found in unshaded microsites in Sonoran desertscrub on dissected alluvial fans at the foot of limestone mountains and on inclined terraces and saddles on limestone mountain sides.
Northern aplomado falcon	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered	Rufous underparts, gray back, long banded tail, and a distinct black and white facial pattern. Smaller than peregrine falcon but larger than a kestrel. Breeds between March and June.	Currently extirpated from AZ with unconfirmed sightings occasionally reported in Cochise County.	3,500-9,000 ft	Grassland and savannah	Non-essential experimental population designated in Arizona and New Mexico in 2006. Species formerly nested in southwestern U.S., now rarely occurs. Good habitat has low ground cover and mesquite or yucca for nesting platforms. Pesticide use in Mexico had endangered this species but DDT use is now banned there. Reintroductions are occurring in New Mexico and Texas. One confirmed sighting in AZ occurred in recent years.
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</i>	Endangered	Medium-sized spotted cat that is yellowish with black streaks and stripes running from front to back. Tail is spotted and about 1/2 the length of head and body. Face is less heavily streaked than the back and sides.	Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz	< 8,000 ft	Desert scrub in Arizona. Humid tropical and sub-tropical forests, and savannahs in areas south of the U.S.	May persist in partly-cleared forests, second-growth woodland, and abandoned cultivated areas reverted to brush. Universal component is presence of dense cover. Unconfirmed reports of individuals in the southern part of the State continue to be received.

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Peebles Navajo cactus	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> var. <i>peeblesianus</i>	Endangered	Very small globose 1 inch tall and about 0.75 inch in diameter. The 4 (3-5) radial spines are arranged in a twisted cross and central spines are absent. Flowers yellow-green 1 inch diameter spring.	Navajo	5,400-5,600 ft	Gravelly soils of the Shinarump conglomerate of the Chinle Formation.	Extremely limited geographic range. Difficult to grow in cultivation.
Pima pineapple cactus	<i>Coryphantha scheeri</i> var. <i>robustispina</i>	Endangered	Hemispherical stems 4-7 inches tall 3-4 inches diameter. Central spine 1 inch long straw colored hooked surrounded by 6-15 radial spines. Flower: yellow, salmon, or rarely white narrow floral tube.	Pima, Santa Cruz	2,300-5,000 ft	Sonoran desertscrub or semi-desert grassland communities.	Occurs in alluvial valleys or on hillsides in rocky to sandy or silty soils. This species can be confused with juvenile barrel cactus (<i>Ferocactus</i>). However, the spines of the later are flattened, in contrast with the round cross-section of the <i>Coryphantha</i> spines. About 80-90% of individuals occur on state or private land.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Endangered	Large, up to 3 feet long and up to 6 lbs, high sharp-edged keel-like hump behind the head. Head flattened on top. Olive-brown above to yellowish below.	Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, Yuma	< 6,000 ft	Riverine and lacustrine areas, generally not in fast moving water and may use backwaters.	Big River fish also found in Horseshoe reservoir (Maricopa County). Critical habitat includes the 100-year floodplain of the river through the Grand Canyon from confluence with Paria River to Hoover Dam; Hoover Dam to Davis Dam; Parker Dam to Imperial Dam. Also Gila River from Arizona/New Mexico border to Coolidge Dam; and Salt River from Hwy 60/SR77 Bridge to Roosevelt Dam; Verde River from FS boundary to Horseshoe Lake.
San Francisco Peaks ragwort	<i>Packera franciscana</i>	Threatened	Member of sunflower family, dwarf alpine species 1.2-4 inches tall. Leaves deeply lobed. Flowers: 0.5 inch diameter 1-6 yellow-gold flowers.	Coconino	> 10,900 ft	Alpine tundra	Found above spruce-fir and pine forests on talus slopes. Designated critical habitat is San Francisco Peaks.
Sentry milk vetch	<i>Astragalus cremnophylax</i> var. <i>cremnophylax</i>	Endangered	Usually less than 1 inch high and forms a mat 1-10 inches in diameter. Flowers: pale purple April to May.	Coconino	> 4,000 ft	Grows on a white layer of Kaibab limestone, with little or no soil, in an unshaded opening within a pinyon-juniper-cliffrose plant community.	Two known populations occur on the South Rim of Grand Canyon and a third recently discovered population on the North Rim.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Siler pincushion cactus	<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>	Threatened	Small solitary or clustered cactus globose shaped about 5 inches tall and 3-4 inches in diameter. Flowers: yellow with maroon veins.	Coconino, Mohave	2,800-5,400 ft	Desertscrub transitional areas of Navajo, sagebrush and Mohave Deserts.	Grows on gypsiferous clay and sandy soils of Moenkopi formation.
Sonora chub	<i>Gila ditaenia</i>	Threatened	Minnow (<5 inches long) moderately chubby, dark-colored fish with two prominent black lateral bands on the sides and a dark oval spot at the base of the tail. Breeding males have red lower fins and a orange belly.	Santa Cruz	3,900 ft	Perennial and intermittent, small to moderate sized streams with boulders and cliffs.	Critical habitat includes Sycamore Creek (Santa Cruz County) and a 15 meter buffer from the U.S.- Mexico border to approximately 8 km upstream; Yank Spring; lowermost 2 km of Penasco Creek; and lowermost 0.4 km of an unnamed Sycamore Creek tributary. Species extends into Mexico (Altar and Magdalena rivers).
Sonoran pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Endangered	Upperparts tan; underparts, rump, and two bands across the neck are white. Male has two black cheek pouches. Hoofed with slightly curved black horns having a single prong. Smallest and palest of the pronghorn subspecies.	Maricopa, Pima, Yuma	2,000-4,000 ft	Broad intermountain alluvial valleys with creosote-bursage and palo verde-mixed cacti associations.	Typically, bajadas are used as fawning areas and sandy dune areas provide food seasonally. Cacti (jumping cholla) appears to make up substantial part of diet. This subspecies also occurs in Mexico.
Sonoran tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma mavortium stebbinsi</i>	Endangered	Large, light-colored blotches or reticulations on a dark background. Metamorphosed individuals are 1.8 to 5.9 inches in snout-vent length. Aquatic larvae are uniform dark colored with plume-like gills and developed tail fins.	Cochise, Santa Cruz	4,000-6,300 ft	Stock tanks and impounded cienegas; rodent burrows, rotted logs, and other moist cover sites.	Populations occur within the headwaters of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro Rivers. These include San Rafael Valley and in the foothills of the east slope of the Patagonia and Huachuca Mountains and Fort Huachuca.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Endangered	Small passerine (about 6 inches) grayish-green back and wings, whitish throat, light olive-gray breast and pale yellowish belly. Two wingbars visible. Eye-ring faint or absent.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	< 8,500 ft	Cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation communities along rivers and streams.	Migratory riparian-obligate species that occupies breeding habitat from late April to September. Distribution within its range is restricted to riparian corridors. Difficult to distinguish from other members of the Empidonax complex by sight alone. Training seminar required for those conducting flycatcher surveys. Critical habitat was finalized on October 19, 2005 (50 CFR 60886). In Arizona there are critical habitat segments in Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai counties.
Spikedace	<i>Meda fulgida</i>	Threatened	Small (<3 inches) slim fish with silvery sides and "spine" on dorsal fin. Breeding males are a brassy golden color.	Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pinal, Yavapai	< 6,000 ft	Medium to large perennial streams with moderate to swift velocity waters over cobble and gravel substrate. Recurrent flooding and natural hydrograph important to withstand invading exotic species.	Presently found in Aravaipa Creek, Eagle Creek, Verde River, and the Gila River from the San Pedro River to Ashurst-Hayden Dam in Arizona, and the Gila River and its East and West Forks in New Mexico. Populations have been recently reintroduced in Hot Springs and Redfield canyons in Cochise and Graham counties; Fossil Creek in Gila County; and Bonita Creek in Graham County Arizona. Critical habitat (72 FR 13356-13422, March 21, 2007) in Graham, Greenlee, Pinal, and Yavapai counties in Arizona, and in Catron, Grant, and Hidalgo counties in New Mexico.
Virgin River chub	<i>Gila seminuda</i>	Endangered	Slender, silvery minnow (8-18 inches) with small embedded scales giving a smooth appearance to the body.	Mohave	< 4,500 ft	Deep swift waters but not turbulent, occurs over sand and gravel substrates in water less than 86 degrees F. Tolerant of high salinity and turbidity.	Critical habitat designated in the 100-year floodplain of the Virgin River. Presently found in the Moapa River and mainstem Virgin River. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV.
Welsh's milkweed	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Threatened	Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae), rhizomatous, herbaceous perennial, 10-40 inches tall with large oval leaves. Flowers: cream colored, rose tinged in center.	Coconino	Varies	Open, sparsely vegetated semi-stabilized sand dunes and on lee slopes of actively drifting sand dunes.	Small population known from near Page and the Paria-Vermillion cliffs Wilderness Area near the Utah/Arizona border. Designated critical habitat is in Utah.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Woundfin	<i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i>	Endangered	Small (4 inches) silver minnow with fairly large fins and a sharp dorsal fin spine.	Mohave and Maricopa	< 4,500 ft	Inhabits shallow, warm, turbid, fast-flowing water. Tolerates high salinity.	Native population only in Virgin River. Designated critical habitat includes the Virgin River and its 100-year floodplain. Experimental non-essential populations (50 FR 30193, 07-24-1985) designated in portions of the Verde, Gila, San Francisco, and Hassayampa rivers and Tonto Creek. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV.
Yaqui catfish	<i>Ictalurus pricei</i>	Threatened	Similar to channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>) except anal fin base is shorter and the distal margin of the anal fin is broadly rounded with 23-25 soft rays. Body usually profusely speckled.	Cochise	4,000-5,000 ft	Moderate to large streams with slow current over sand and rock bottoms.	Critical habitat includes all aquatic habitats on San Bernadino National Wildlife Refuge.
Yaqui chub	<i>Gila purpurea</i>	Endangered	Medium sized minnow (<6 inches) dark colored, lighter below. Dark triangular caudal spot.	Cochise	4,000-6,000 ft	Deep pools of small streams near undercut banks and debris; pools associated with springheads, and artificial ponds.	Introduced populations exist in Leslie Canyon, in San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge, and ponds and mainstem of West Turkey Creek in the Chiricahua Mountains. Critical habitat includes all aquatic habitats on San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge.
Yaqui topminnow	<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis sonoriensis</i>	Endangered	Small (2 inches) guppy-like, live bearing fish (lacking dark spots on fins). Breeding males are jet black with yellow fins.	Cochise	< 4,500 ft	Small to moderate sized streams, springs, and cienegas. Generally found in shallow areas with aquatic vegetations or debris. Tolerates relatively high water temperature and low dissolved oxygen.	Natural and introduced populations occur on San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge and an introduced population is found in Leslie Canyon. Populations also exist in Mexico.
Yuma clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Endangered	Water bird with long legs and short tail. Long, slender decurved bill. Mottled brown or gray on its rump. Flanks and undersides are dark gray with narrow vertical stripes producing a barring effect.	Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yuma	< 4,500 ft	Fresh water and brackish marshes.	Species is associated with dense emergent riparian vegetation. Requires wet substrate (mudflat, sandbar) with dense herbaceous or woody vegetation for nesting and foraging. Channelization and marsh destruction are primary sources of habitat loss.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Zuni fleabane	<i>Erigeron rhizomatus</i>	Threatened	Herbaceous perennial that grows in clusters of numerous erect unbranched stems up to 2.0 feet tall. Flower heads solitary; pale blue ray flowers and yellow disk flowers.	Apache	7,300-8,000 ft	Selenium-rich red or gray detrital clay soils derived from the Chinle and Baca formations.	Only one Arizona location; other 28 sites in Sawtooth Mountains and northwestern part of the Datil Mountains in Catron County, New Mexico. Two sites also on the northwest side of the Zuni Mountains in McKinley County, New Mexico.
Acuna cactus	<i>Echinomastus erectocentrus</i> var. <i>acunensis</i>	Candidate	Less than 12 inches tall; spine clusters borne on tubercles, each with a groove on the upper surface. 2-3 central spines and 12 radial spines. Radial spines are dirty white with maroon tips. Flowers pink to purple.	Pima, Pinal	1,300-2,000 ft	Well drained knolls and gravel ridges in Sonoran desertscrub.	Immature plants distinctly different from mature plants. Immatures are disc-shaped or spherical and have no central spines until they are about 1.5 inches.
Arizona treefrog (Huachuca/Canelo DPS)	<i>Hyla wrightorum</i>	Candidate	Small (1.8 inches in length) green frog; dark eye stripe extends past shoulder onto the sides of the body, may break into spots or dashes past shoulder, throat on males dusky green or tan; larger tadpoles golden brown above and below with mottled black tails.	Cochise, Santa Cruz	5,000-8,500 ft	Madrean oak woodlands, savannah, pine-oak woodlands, and mixed conifer forests.	Known from less than 20 localities in the Huachuca Mountains and adjacent Canelo Hills. Believed this population is geographically disjunct from the other known locality in the wetlands at Rancho Los Fresnos, Sonora, Mexico.
Fickeisen plains cactus	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> var. <i>fickeiseniae</i>	Candidate	Very small (3 inches tall and 1.5 inches in diameter), unbranched cactus that retreats into gravelly soils after flowering and fruiting. Tubercles form a spiral pattern around plant. Central spine 3/8 inch long flowers cream/yellow.	Coconino, Mohave	4,000-5,000 ft	Shallow soils derived from exposed layers of Kaibab limestone. Found on canyon margins, well-drained hills in Navajoan Desert, or Great Plains grassland.	Widely scattered small populations occur in the vicinity of Gray Mountain, north and west to the Arizona Strip. May also occur near Joseph City in Navajo County.
Gierisch mallow	<i>Sphaeralcea gierischii</i>	Candidate	Perennial plant, up to 3.5 ft tall, with reddish stems and orange flowers.	Mohave	< 5,000 ft	Found only on gypsum outcrops associated with Harrisburg member of Kaibab Formation.	Plant has limited distribution in northern Mohave County and in adjacent Washington County (UT). Known populations restricted to less than 60 acres total.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Headwater chub	<i>Gila nigra</i>	Candidate	Streamlined, dark gray to brown fish, often with longitudinal stripes on the sides. Adults reach a maximum size of about 12 inches.	Gila, Graham, Yavapai	3,000-6,700 ft	Medium-sized streams in large, deep pools often associated with cover such as undercut banks or deep places created by trees or rocks.	Occurs in the East Verde River and tributaries, Fossil Creek, Wet Bottom Creek, Deadman Creek, Tonto Creek and tributaries, San Carlos River, Ash Creek, and the upper Gila River in New Mexico. Statewide Conservation Agreement with Arizona Game and Fish was signed on December 2003.
Huachuca springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis thompsoni</i>	Candidate	Very small (.06-.12 inches) conical shell. Identification must be verified by characteristics of reproductive organs.	Cochise, Santa Cruz	4,500-7,200 ft	Aquatic areas, small springs with vegetation and slow to moderate flow.	Individuals found on firm substances (roots, wood, and rocks). Other populations found on Fort Huachuca.
Lemmon fleabane	<i>Erigeron lemmonii</i>	Candidate	A prostrate perennial in the sunflower family. Stems and leaves are densely hairy. Flowers look like small delicate daisies, with white to light purple outer petals and yellow inner petals.	Cochise	1,500-6,000 ft	Grows in dense clumps in crevices, ledges, and boulders in canyon bottoms in pine-oak woodland.	Found only at one site on Fort Huachuca.
New Mexican Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	Candidate	Small rodent with extremely long tail and long hind feet. Pelage is coarse with a broad dorsal band of brown or yellowish brown darkened with brownish black hairs; sides paler; under parts white or sometimes suffused with yellowish color. Back of the forefeet and hind feet are grayish white; tail is sparsely haired and distinctly bicolor (dark brown above and yellowish white below). The head is small, narrow, and relatively high crowned. The nose is short and pointed. They are the only mammal with 18 teeth.	Apache	< 8,000 ft	Nests in dry soils but also uses moist, streamside, dense riparian/wetland vegetation.	The New Mexican jumping mouse is diminished to 6 populations in the White Mountains, Arizona. A inventory and status assessment throughout its historical range in Arizona is currently being conducted.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Northern Mexican Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Candidate	Background color ranges from olive, olive-brown, to olive-gray. Body has three yellow or light colored stripes running down the length of the body, darker towards tail. Species distinguished from other native gartersnakes by the lateral stripes reaching the 3rd and 4th scale rows. Paired black spots extend along dorsolateral fields.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	130-8,500 ft	Cienegas, stock tanks, large-river riparian woodlands and forests, streamside gallery forests.	Core population areas in the U.S. include mid/upper Verde River drainage, mid/lower Tonto Creek, and the San Rafael Valley and surrounding area. Status on tribal lands unknown. Distributed south into Mexico along the Sierra Madre Occidental and Mexican Plateau. Strongly associated with the presence of a native prey base including leopard frogs and native fish.
Page springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis morrisoni</i>	Candidate	Small (<0.11 inches) snail with ovate shell with fine growth lines.	Yavapai	3,300-3,600 ft	Permanently saturated cienegas, firm substrate like cobble, gravel, woody debris, and aquatic vegetation.	Locally endemic to the Upper Verde River drainage. All extant populations exist in a series of springs within a one mile area west of Oak Creek near Page Springs. A Candidate Conservation Agreement with the Arizona Game and Fish Department is currently under development.
Relict leopard frog	<i>Lithobates (Rana) onca</i>	Candidate	Medium-sized brownish grey frog in the family Ranidae.	Mohave	< 1,968 ft	Permanent streams, springs, and spring-fed wetlands with open shorelines and available pools.	Considered extinct in the wild in 1950 but rediscovered in 1991. A few scattered individuals observed at Willow Beach fish hatchery in Arizona. Small, isolated populations may also occur in Lake Mead NRA and in springs below Hoover Dam in Nevada.
Roundtail Chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Candidate	Member of the minnow family Cyprinidae and characterized by streamlined body shape. Color usually olive gray with silvery sides and a white belly. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on the lower half of the cheeks and on the bases of paired fins. Individuals may reach 49.0 cm (19.3 in) but usually average 25-30 cm (9.8 - 11.8 in).	Apache, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, LaPaz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, and Yavapai	1,000-7,500 ft.	Cool to warm waters of rivers and streams, often occupy the deepest pools and eddies of large streams.	Historical range of roundtail chub included both the upper and lower Colorado River basins. A 2009 status review determined that the lower Colorado River basin roundtail chub population segment (Arizona and New Mexico) qualifies as a distinct vertebrate population segment (DPS). Populations in the Little Colorado, Bill Williams, and Gila River basins are considered candidate species.

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San Bernardino springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis bernardina</i>	Candidate	Aquatic snail of family Hydrobiidae. Narrow-conic shell; height 1.3-1.7 mm; 3.25-4.0 whorls.	Cochise	3,806 ft	Springs with firm substrate composed of cobble, gravel, woody debris, and aquatic vegetation.	Distribution limited to Snail Spring on Slaughter Ranch in southeastern Arizona.
Sonoyta mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale</i>	Candidate	Aquatic; dark, medium-sized; shell up to 7 inches long; head, neck, and limbs mottled; carapace is olive brown to dark brown; plastron hinged; long barbels on chin, webbed feet.	Pima	1,100 ft	Ponds and streams.	Found only in Quitobaquito Springs in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona. Species also occurs in Rio Sonoyta, Sonora, Mexico.
Stephan's riffle beetle	<i>Heterelmis stephani</i>	Candidate	Small aquatic beetle, typically less than 0.11 inches in total length.	Santa Cruz	5,100-6,600 ft	Free-flowing springs and seeps, commonly referred to as rheocrenes.	Current distribution is limited to Sylvester Spring. Historically known from Bog Springs, the type locality. Both springs located in Madera Canyon on the Coronado National Forest.
Three Forks springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis trivialis</i>	Candidate	Minute hydrobiid snail; shell ovate to narrowly conic; height 0.05 -0.17 inches; whorls 2.5-5.0	Apache	8,000-8,500 ft	Rheocene springs, seeps, marshes, spring pools, outflows and diverse lotic waters commonly referred to as cienegas.	Distribution limited to Three Forks and Boneyard Spring complexes in the North Fork of the East Fork Black River watershed.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Candidate	Medium-sized bird with a slender, long-tailed profile, slightly down-curved bill that is blue-black with yellow on the lower half. Plumage is grayish-brown above and white below, with rufous primary flight feathers.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	< 6,500 ft	Large blocks of riparian woodlands (cottonwood, willow, or tamarisk galleries).	Neotropical migrant that winters primarily in South America and breeds primarily in the U.S. (but also in southern Canada and northern Mexico). As a migrant it is rarely detected; can occur outside of riparian areas. Cuckoos are found nesting statewide, mostly below 5,000 feet in central, western, and southeastern Arizona. Concern for cuckoos are primarily focused upon alterations to its nesting and foraging habitat. Nesting cuckoos are associated with relatively dense, wooded, streamside riparian habitat, with varying combinations of Fremont cottonwood, willow, velvet ash, Arizona walnut, mesquite, and tamarisk. Some cuckoos have also been detected nesting in velvet mesquite, netleaf hackberry, Arizona sycamore, Arizona alder, and some exotic neighborhood shade trees.
Zuni bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discorbolus yarrowi</i>	Candidate	Fusiform, slender, with a terminal mouth. Bluish head, silvery tan to dark green above, silvery to yellowish or dirty-white below. Sexually mature bluehead suckers range between 3.5 to 8 inches in length.	Apache	> 6,000 ft	Small streams in low-velocity, moderate deep pools, and pool-runs with seasonal dense algae. Young prefer quieter shallow areas near shoreline.	Limited to possibly one creek in Arizona and to the headwaters of Zuni River drainage in New Mexico. A Statewide Conservation Agreement between Arizona Game and Fish Department for six non-listed native fish, was finalized in December 2006.
Arizona bugbane	<i>Cimicifuga arizonica</i>	Conservation Agreement	Herbaceous perennial plant in the buttercup family, grows 6-7 feet tall. Small, white petal-less flowers appear between July-August. Fruit is a follicle that splits open on one side as it dries.	Coconino, Gila	5,300-8,300 ft	Areas of deep shade and moist, loamy soils with high humus content, and high humidity; typically along the bottoms and lower slopes of steep narrow canyons.	Occurs within mixed conifer and high elevation riparian deciduous forests near perennial or intermittent streams or seeps. All known populations are found in the Coconino, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests. A Conservation Agreement was signed in June 1999.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Arizona willow	<i>Salix arizonica</i>	Conservation Agreement	Woody, perennial shrub reaching up to 8.5 feet tall; grows as a prostrate mat to large hedge or thicket plant; has small, egg-shaped leaves; new branches are yellow-green, previous years branches are bright red.	Apache	> 8,000 ft	Unshaded or partially shaded wet meadows, streamsides and cienegas; typically found in or adjacent to perennial water.	Known in the vicinity of Mount Baldy, on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, and private land. Conservation agreement between the Service, Forest Service, and National Park Service finalized in April 1995.
Gooddings onion	<i>Allium gooddingii</i>	Conservation Agreement	Herbaceous perennial plant; broad, flat, rather blunt leaves; flowering stalk 14-18 inches tall, flattened, and narrowly winged toward apex; fruit is broader than long; seeds are short and thick.	Apache, Greenlee, Pima	7,500-11,250 ft	Shaded sites on north-trending drainages, on slopes, or in narrow canyons, within mixed conifer and spruce fir forests.	Known from the White, Santa Catalina, and Chuska Mountains. Also found in New Mexico on the Lincoln and Gila National Forests. A Conservation Agreement between the Service and the Forest Service signed in February 1998.
Paradine (Kaibab) plains cactus	<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>	Conservation Agreement	Small, globose cactus (usually < 1.5 inches tall above ground and half of stem underground); can reach 2.5-3.0 inches in diameter; long, flexible, and hair like spines, 4-6 per areole; flowers are cream to pale yellow with pink midrib.	Coconino	4,500-7,000 ft	May be restricted to Kaibab limestone soils in transitional areas between woodland and sagebrush communities.	Occurs exclusively on eastern slopes of Kaibab Plateau and on small portions of House Rock and Coyote valleys. A Conservation Agreement between the Service, Kaibab National Forest, and the Bureau of Land Management was signed on February 1998.
Ramsey Canyon leopard frog	<i>Rana subaquavocalis</i>	Conservation Agreement	Brown or green frog, 2.5 to 4 inches long; rear thigh pattern formed by small, raised cream-colored spots on a dark background; dorsolateral folds are interrupted posteriorly and deflected medially; relatively rough-skinned; knob-like terminal swellings on toes; stocky body proportions.	Cochise	4,924-6,000 ft	Aquatic systems, primarily ponds, in pine-oak and oak woodlands and semi-desert grasslands.	Known from six localities in canyons on the southeastern portion of the Huachuca Mountains (Ash, Miller, Carr, Ramsey, Brown, and Tinker). A Conservation Agreement and Conservation Assessment and Strategy was finalized in August 2007, which renews the former agreement that was signed in 1996.
San Xavier talussnail	<i>Sonorella eremita</i>	Conservation Agreement	Land snail, less than one inch in diameter (about .75 inches); round shell with 4.5 whorls; white to pinkish tint and chestnut-brown shoulder band.	Pima	3,850-3,920 ft	Inhabits a deep, northwest-facing limestone rockslide.	Restricted to 50 by 100 foot area of land privately owned in southeastern Arizona. A Conservation Agreement was finalized in 1995 and renewed in May 2008.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Virgin spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis mollispinis</i>	Conservation Agreement	Small fish (2 to 5 inches in length), broad and flattened silvery body with brassy sheen; rounded head and belly; large terminal mouth with two large spines at front of dorsal fin; sooty speckles on dorsal half and dark blotches on sides.	Mohave	< 4,500 ft	Found in small streams, prefer cool, clear tributaries and inflow areas at large streams.	Found in several tributaries of the Virgin River. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV. A Conservation Agreement between the Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Washington County Water Conservancy District, and others finalized in 1995.
Wet Canyon talussnail	<i>Sonorella macrophallus</i>	Conservation Agreement	Very small (<1 inch in diameter) land snail; globose shell light with 4.5 whorls. Brown stripe encircles outside perimeter of shell.	Graham	6,050-6,900 ft	Talus slopes in heavily vegetated area of Wet Canyon (Pinaleno Mountains).	Talus must be deep and largely free of excess sedimentation with stable moisture conditions. This species cannot be distinguished from other <i>Sonorella</i> species without dissection.
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Delisted	A crow-sized falcon with slate blue-gray on the back and wings, and white on the underside; a black head with vertical "bandit's mask" pattern over the eyes; long pointed wings; and a long wailing call made during breeding. Very adept flyers and hunters, reaching diving speeds of 200 mph.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	3,500-9,000 ft	Areas with rocky, steep cliffs, primarily near water, where prey (primarily shorebirds, songbirds, and waterfowl) concentrations are high. Nests are found on ledges of cliffs, and sometimes on man-made structures such as office towers and bridge abutments.	Species recovered with over 1,650 breeding birds in the US and Canada.
Arizona agave	<i>Agave arizonica</i>	Delisted	Member of the agave family. Has rosettes of bright green leaves, 17-24cm long and 2-4cm wide, broadest in the middle. Flowers are small, pale yellow, and jar shaped.	Gila, Maricopa, Yavapai	3,600-5,800 ft	Occurs on open slopes in chaparral or juniper grasslands. Prefers shallow, cobbled, and gravelly soils on steep slopes.	Arizona agave is a hybrid produced by a crossing of two other common agave species (<i>A. chrysantha</i> x <i>A. toumeyana</i> ssp. <i>toumeyana</i>).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Delisted; petitioned for relisting	Small reddish-brown owl with a cream-colored belly streaked with reddish- brown. Males average 2.2 oz and females average 2.6 oz. Length is approximately 6.5 in., including a relatively long tail. Lacks ear tufts, and has paired black spots on the back of the head.	Pima, Pinal	< 4,000 ft	Areas of desert woodlands with tall canopy cover. Primarily found in Sonoran desert scrub and occasionally in riparian drainages and woodlands within semi- desert grassland communities. Prefers to nest in cavities in saguaro cacti but has been found in low-density suburban developments that include natural open spaces.	Not recognized as a protected taxonomic entity under the Act, but protected from direct take of individuals and nests/eggs under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A 2006 petition for relisting under the Act is currently being evaluated. Due to low population numbers, captive breeding research was initiated in 2006 with some success.