

Pima County

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
California Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	Endangered	Smallest of the North American terns. Body length is 21-24 cm (8-9 inches) with a wingspan of 45-51 cm (18-20 inches). Has black crown and loreal stripe on head, snowy white forehead and underside, and gray upperparts. Outer two primaries black, yellow or orange bill with black tip, and orange legs. Males have a wider dark loreal stripe but sexes mostly distinguished by behavior.	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.
Chiricahua leopard frog	<i>Lithobates 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	3,281-8,890 ft	Restricted to springs, livestock tanks, and streams in upper portion of watersheds that are free from nonnative predators or where marginal habitat for nonnative predators exists.	Critical habitat is designated for 10,346 acres in Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties in Arizona; and Catron, Hidalgo, Grant, Sierra, and Socorro counties in New Mexico (77 FR 16324).
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.
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.	Occurs on Federal, State, and private lands, including the Nature Conservancy and the Audubon Society. Also occurs in Sonora, Mexico. Critical habitat includes Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties (70 FR 66664).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
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, La Paz, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, 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.
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 includes Cochise and Santa Cruz counties (64 FR 37441).
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, Pima, Santa Cruz	1,600-9,000 ft	Found in Sonoran desertscrub up through subalpine conifer forest.	Also occurs in New Mexico. A jaguar recovery team was formed in 2010 and is currently developing a recovery plan for the species.
Kearney's 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.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
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.
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.
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.
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus 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, Gila, Graham, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz	< 8,000 ft	Desert scrub in Arizona. Humid tropical and sub-tropical forests, and savannahs in areas south of the U.S.	Little is known about ocelot habitat use in Arizona; however, ocelots are typically associated with areas of dense cover. Four confirmed reports of ocelots have been received from Gila (one) and Cochise (three) counties since 2009. Based on photographic evidence, two of the reports from Cochise County were most likely of the same ocelot.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
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.
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.
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.	Riparian-obligate bird that occupies migratory/breeding habitat from late April-Sept. Critical habitat was finalized on October 19, 2005 in Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai counties (70 FR 60886). Revised critical habitat was proposed August 15, 2011 (76 FR 50542) and includes river segments in counties currently designated plus those in La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties. The 2005 critical habitat designation remains in effect until the current proposal is finalized. Training seminar/permits required for those conducting call playback surveys.
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.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Desert tortoise, Sonoran population	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Candidate	Large herbivorous reptile with domed shell and round stumpy hind legs. The carapace is a dull brown or grey color and the plastron is unhinged, often pale yellow in coloration. Sonoran desert tortoises generally have a flatter carapace than tortoises in the Mohave population. Active in spring and during the monsoon; dormant in winter and mid-summer months.	Cochise, Gila, Graham, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	< 7,800 ft	Primarily rocky (often steep) hillsides and bajadas of Mohave and Sonoran desertscrub but may encroach into desert grassland, juniper woodland, interior chaparral habitats, and even pine communities. Washes and valley bottoms may be used in dispersal.	Desert tortoises that occur east and south of the Colorado River in Arizona are referred to as the Sonoran population. Individuals are found throughout their historic range; but populations are becoming increasingly fragmented due to threats to their habitat in valley bottoms, which are used for dispersal and exchange of genetic material.
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.
Rosemont talussnail	<i>Sonorella rosemontensis</i>	Candidate	Terrestrial snail with shell height of 0.5 inches, diameter of 0.85 inches, and has about 4.5 whorls. The shell is polished, moderately solid, pale brown, fading around the umbilicus (belly button), with a light-bordered chestnut brown band. Positive identification of the species depends on examination of soft body parts.	Pima	~5,500 ft	Inhabits talus slopes comprised of volcanic rock and limestone.	The species is vulnerable to any disturbance that would remove talus, increase interstitial sedimentation, or change moisture conditions. The entire range of the species is located on lands designated for the purpose of hard rock mining.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
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.
Tucson shovel-nosed snake	<i>Chionactis occipitalis klauberi</i>	Candidate	Small snake (10-17 inches total length) in the family Colubridae, with a shovel-shaped snout and an inset lower jaw. Overall coloring mimics coral snakes, with pale yellow to cream-colored body, 21 or more black or brown saddle-like bands across the back, and orange-red saddle-like bands in between. The subspecies is distinguished from the other subspecies in that these secondary orange-red crossbands are suffused with dark pigment, making them appear brown or partly black, and the black and red crossbands do not encircle the entire body.	Maricopa, Pima, Pinal	785-1,662 ft	Sonoran Desertscrub; associated with soft, sandy soils having sparse gravel.	Found in creosote-mesquite floodplain environments, finds refuge under desert shrubs, active during crepuscular (dawn and dusk) and daylight hours.

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.
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.
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
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.
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.