

Status and Habitat of Federally Listed Fauna of Tennessee

Clams

Scientific name	Common Name	Listing Status	Habitat
<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i>	Cumberland elktoe	Endangered	Small creeks to medium-sized rivers with slow current, sand substrates, and large cobble. Preferred habitat appears to be shallow flats or pools with slow current and sand substrate with scattered cobble/boulder material, although it will occur in mud or rocky substrates and faster currents
<i>Alasmidonta raveneliana</i>	Appalachian elktoe	Endangered	Shallow, medium-sized creeks and rivers with cool, clean, well-oxygenated, moderate to fast flowing water. Most often in riffles, runs, and shallow flowing pools with stable, relatively silt-free, coarse sand and gravel substrate with cobble, boulders, and/or bedrock
<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Spectaclecase	Endangered	Large rivers in substrates from mud and sand to gravel, cobble, and boulders in relatively shallow riffles and shoals with slow to swift current. Usually found in firm mud between large rocks in quiet water very near the interface with swift currents
<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	Endangered	Medium to large streams with gravel substrates and a strong current, in both deep and shallow water
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	Dromedary pearlymussel	Endangered	Shoals with sand and gravel and moderate current velocities, but also found in deeper, slower moving water
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	Cumberlandian combshell	Endangered	Medium-sized streams to large rivers on shoals and riffles in coarse sand, gravel, cobble, and boulders and is not associated with small stream habitats.

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<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>	Oyster mussel	Endangered	Small to medium-sized rivers, and sometimes large rivers, in areas with coarse sand to boulder substrate (rarely in mud) and moderate to swift currents. It is sometimes associated with water-willow beds and in pockets of gravel between bedrock ledges in areas of swift current
<i>Epioblasma florentina florentina</i>	Yellow blossom (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Riffle and shoal areas of small to medium-sized streams
<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i>	Tan riffleshell	Endangered	Headwaters, riffles, and shoals in sand and gravel substrates
<i>Epioblasma metastrata</i>	Upland combshell	Endangered	Shoals in rivers and large streams, above the fall line, on stable substrates in moderate to swift currents
<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Catspaw (=purple cat's paw pearlymussel)	Endangered	Primarily a riffle species of sand/gravel of larger streams and rivers
<i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i>	Southern acornshell	Endangered	Typically found in strong currents and coarse particle substrates.
<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>	Green blossom (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Riffle or shoal areas with fast flowing water that contain firm rubble, gravel, and sand substrates
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>	Tubercled blossom (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Riffles or shoals in shallow water with sandy gravel substrate and rapid currents
<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>	Turgid blossom (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Clear, unpolluted water; typically found buried in sand and gravel substrates of shallow, fast-flowing streams
<i>Fusconaia cor</i>	Shiny pigtoe	Endangered	Shoals and riffles of small to medium sized rivers in clear streams with moderate to fast current. Typically, well burrowed in sand and cobble substrates. It does not appear tolerant of deeper water or reservoirs
<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>	Finerayed pigtoe	Endangered	Clear, high gradient streams in firm cobble and gravel substrates

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<i>Hemistena lata</i>	Cracking pearlymussel	Endangered	Sand, gravel, and cobble substrates in swift currents or mud and sand in slower currents
<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Pink mucket (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Waters with strong currents, rocky or boulder substrates, with depths up to about 1 m, but is also found in deeper waters with slower currents and sand and gravel substrates
<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	Finelined pocketbook	Threatened	Historically found in large rivers to small creeks, but generally occupies creeks and smaller rivers. It has been found associated with swift flowing riffles and gravel-cobble substrates in the Conasauga River
<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>	Alabama lampmussel	Endangered	Sand and gravel substrates in shoal areas of small to medium streams
<i>Lemiox rimosus</i>	Birdwing pearlymussel	Endangered	Riffle areas with stable, sand and gravel substrates in moderate to fast currents in small to medium sized rivers
<i>Medionidus acutissimus</i>	Alabama moccasinshell	Threatened	Sand on the margins of streams with a typical sand and gravel substrate in clear water of moderate flow in small to large rivers
<i>Medionidus parvulus</i>	Coosa moccasinshell	Endangered	Sand and gravel in highly oxygenated, clear streams with moderate to strong flow in streams and small rivers
<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring pink (mussel)	Endangered	Medium to large rivers. Gravel and sand bars are preferred
<i>Pegias fabula</i>	Littlewing pearlymussel	Endangered	Most common at the head of riffles, but also found in and below riffles on sand and gravel substrates with scattered cobbles. It also inhabits sand pockets between rocks, cobbles and boulders, and underneath large rocks.

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<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>	white wartyback (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Presumed to inhabit shoals and riffles in large rivers like the Tennessee
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot pimpleback (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates in riffles and shoals in deep water and steady currents as well as some shallower shoals and riffles
<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	Endangered	Medium-sized rivers to large rivers. Associated with riffles and gravel/cobble substrates but usually has been reported from deep water
<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	Endangered	Medium-sized rivers and streams mostly in sand and fine gravel. Generally found in clean, coarse sand and gravel in runs, often just downstream of a riffle, and cannot tolerate mud or slackwater conditions
<i>Pleurobema georgianum</i>	Southern Pigtoe	Endangered	High quality rivers (small rivers to large streams) in shoals and runs with stable gravel and sandy-gravel substrates
<i>Pleurobema gibberum</i>	Cumberland pigtoe	Endangered	Small to medium rivers in riffle areas with sand and gravel substrates and relatively shallow depths
<i>Pleurobema hanleyianum</i>	Georgia pigtoe	Endangered	Shallow runs and riffles of the Conasauga River with strong to moderate current and coarse sand-gravel-cobble bottom
<i>Pleurobema perovatum</i>	Ovate clubshell	Endangered	Sand/gravel shoals and runs of small rivers and large streams in stretches with moderate current and typically at a depth of less than three feet
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe	Endangered	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates in shoals. It is occasionally found on flats and muddy sand
<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>	Slabside Pearlymussel	Endangered	Moderate to high gradient riffles systems in creeks to large rivers. Generally found

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			at depths <1 m, moderate to swift current velocities, and substrates from coarse sand to heterogeneous assemblages of larger sized particles
<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Fat Pocketbook	Endangered	Large rivers in slow-flowing water (often near the bank) in sand, mud, and fine gravel substrates and flowing water
<i>Ptychobranchnus greenii</i>	Triangular Kidneyshell	Endangered	Shoals and runs of small rivers and large streams. Most prevalent in sections of river three feet in depth and having a good current and a firm substrate
<i>Ptychobranchnus subtentum</i>	Fluted Kidneyshell	Endangered	Small to medium rivers in areas with swift current or riffles, although a few populations were recorded from larger rivers in shoal areas. Often found embedded in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates
<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	Threatened	Small to medium rivers with moderate to swift currents, and in smaller streams it inhabits bars or gravel and cobble close to the fast current
<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>	Rough rabbitsfoot	Endangered	It inhabits medium-sized to large rivers in swift currents but often exists in areas close to, but not in, the swiftest current. It is reported to live in silt, sand, gravel, or cobble in eddies at the edge of midstream currents
<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	Winged Mapleleaf	Endangered	Medium-sized and large rivers; riffle areas with substantially shallower water depths and substrates ranging from sand and gravel to mixture including some cobble and boulder sized particles

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<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>	Cumberland monkeyface (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Shallow riffle and shoal areas of headwater streams and bigger rivers. It prefers clean, fast-flowing water in shoal conditions, and has never been found in the ponded stretches of rivers, nor is it known from small streams. It has been found living in a sand and gravel substrate in 6 inches to 2 feet of water
<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>	Appalachian monkeyface (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Fast-flowing, headwaters sections of rivers in shallow riffles and runs
<i>Toxolasma cylindrellus</i>	Pale lilliput (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Small stream species restricted to Tennessee River tributaries most often in clean, fast-flowing water in riffle areas in substrates that contain relatively firm rubble, gravel, and sand substrates swept free from siltation. It is sometimes found in sand among aquatic grasses along the shoreline
<i>Villosa fabalis</i>	Rayed bean	Endangered	Small to large streams but may also be found in small or medium rivers Known from smaller headwater creeks, but records exist in larger rivers. They are usually found in or near shoal or riffle areas
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	Cumberland bean (pearlymussel)	Endangered	Clean, fast-flowing water in substrate which contain relatively firm rubble, gravel, and sand swept-free from siltation; usually buried in shallow riffle and shoal areas
<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>	Purple bean	Endangered	Small headwater streams to medium-sized rivers in moderate to fast-flowing riffles with sand, gravel, or cobble substrates and rarely occurs in pools or slack water

SNAILS

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<i>Anguispira picta</i>	Painted snake coiled forest snail	Threatened	Associated with Monteagle limestone outcrops and cliff faces in the escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau
<i>Athearnia anthonyi</i>	Anthony's riversnail	Endangered	Larger rivers, but lower stretches of larger creeks are also inhabited. Usually found on cobble/boulder substrates in the vicinity of riffles
<i>Pyrgulopsis ogmorhappe</i>	Royal marstonia (snail)	Endangered	Blue Spring and Owen Spring runs in the Sequatchie River valley, Marion County

FISH

<i>Chrosomus saylora</i>	Laurel dace	Endangered	Pools and slow runs of first and second order streams (headwaters and creeks) with cobble-rubble-boulder substrate and cool water; riparian vegetation typically is dense mountain laurel
<i>Cyprinella caerulea</i>	Blue shiner	Threatened	Cool, clear, small to medium-sized rivers over firm substrates (sand, gravel, or rubble) in pools, backwaters, and areas of moderate current
<i>Erimonax monachus</i>	Spotfin chub	Threatened	Cool and warm, typically clear, large creeks or medium-sized rivers of moderate gradient, in upland and montane areas, generally in or near moderate and swift currents over gravel to bedrock, rarely over sand or silt
<i>Erimystax cahni</i>	Slender chub	Threatened	Medium to fairly large, usually clear, warm rivers of moderate gradient. Mainly restricted to major bars and shoals of fine to medium gravel in moderate to swift currents (runs and riffles), occasionally in slow runs
<i>Etheostoma akatulo</i>	Bluemask (=jewel) darter	Endangered	Rocky pools, runs, and riffles of clear creeks and small rivers; this species typically occurs over sand and gravel

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			substrates downstream of riffles, in moderate runs, or along margins of pools
<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i>	Slackwater darter	Threatened	Gravel-bottomed pools in sluggish areas of creeks and small rivers that generally are not more than 12 meters wide and 2 meters deep. Spawning occurs in very shallow seepage water in fields and open woods normally dry in the summer; individuals are carried into these areas after heavy spring rains
<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i>	Duskytail darter	Endangered	Pools, and much less frequently in swift runs, and are associated with relatively clean gravel, cobble, and boulders
<i>Etheostoma susanae</i>	Cumberland darter	Endangered	Shallow water in low velocity shoals and backwater areas of moderate to low gradient stream reaches with stable sand or sandy-gravel substrata
<i>Etheostoma wapiti</i>	Boulder darter	Endangered	Fast rocky riffles of small to medium rivers. Adults have been found only in areas of boulder/rubble substrate
<i>Notropis albizonatus</i>	Palezone shiner	Endangered	Most common in upland large creeks and small rivers with permanent flow, in runs and flowing upper portions of pools over clean substrates of bedrock, cobble, and gravel mixed with clean sand
<i>Noturus baileyi</i>	Smoky madtom	Endangered	Clear, cool, rocky riffles, runs, and flowing pools of creeks
<i>Noturus crypticus</i>	Chucky madtom	Endangered	Restricted to two riffle areas in Little Chucky Creek, a third order tributary of the Nolichucky River that drains a portion of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province
<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>	Yellowfin madtom	Threatened	Medium-sized and large creeks and small rivers that are unpolluted, warm or warm to cool, usually relatively

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			unsilted (Powell River may be very silty), and of moderate to gentle gradient
<i>Noturus stanauli</i>	Pygmy madtom	Endangered	Clear, moderate to large rivers, where the species has been collected on shallow pea-size gravel or fine sand shoals with moderate to strong current. Many occur in flowing portions of pools during the reproductive season
<i>Percina antesella</i>	Amber darter	Endangered	Main channel of the Conasauga River, where it occurs in flowing pools and deeper runs with clean substrates of sand and fine gravel with scattered boulders. It has been found associated with vegetation in riffle areas in midsummer
<i>Percina aurolineata</i>	Goldline darter	Threatened	Fast rocky runs of small to medium rivers in substrates of bedrock, boulders, rubble and gravel
<i>Percina jenkinsi</i>	Conasauga logperch	Endangered	Deep gravel runs or pools with small stones and sandy bottoms; individuals that apparently were spawning were taken from shallow gravel shoals with fast current
<i>Percina tanasi</i>	Snail darter	Threatened	Adults and spawning individuals inhabit sand and gravel shoals of moderately flowing, vegetated, large creeks and river; also in deeper portions of rivers and reservoirs where current is present. Young occur in slackwater habitats, including the deeper portions of rivers and reservoirs
<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	Blackside dace	Threatened	Small upland headwaters and creeks 2-5 meters wide where riffle and pool areas are about equal, and substrates are sand, sandstone, and shale. Generally is associated with

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			lush riparian vegetation, canopy cover greater than 70%, cool water, and unsilted conditions
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Pallid sturgeon	Endangered	Large, turbid, free-flowing riverine habitat; it occurs in strong current over firm gravel or sandy substrate

BIRDS

<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	Endangered	Open, mature pine woodlands, rarely deciduous or mixed pine-hardwoods located near pine woodlands
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	Endangered	Nests usually in shallow depression on level ground on sandy or gravelly banks of rivers or lakes, typically in areas with sparse or no vegetation

MAMMALS

<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>	Carolina northern flying squirrel	Endangered	Prefers coniferous and mixed forest, but will utilize deciduous woods; riparian woods; optimal conditions: cool, moist, mature forest with abundant standing and down snags
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray bat	Endangered	Roost sites are nearly exclusively restricted to caves throughout the year
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern long-eared bat	Threatened	Hibernates primarily in caves. Maternity sites generally are behind exfoliating or loose bark of live, dead or dying trees or in tree cavities. Trees are typically 3 inches dbh and higher
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana bat	Endangered	Hibernates primarily in caves. Maternity sites generally are behind exfoliating or loose bark of live, dead or dying trees or in tree cavities. Trees

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			are typically 5 inches dbh and higher
<i>Plecotus townsendii virginianus</i>	Virginia big-eared bat	Endangered	Caves typically in limestone karst regions dominated by mature hardwood forests of hickory, beech, maple, and hemlock.

Crustaceans

<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	Nashville crayfish	Endangered	1st-order & larger streams, generally with bedrock bottom, under slabrock; endemic to Mill Creek watershed; Davidson & William. cos.
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Arachnids

<i>Microhexura montivaga</i>	Spruce-fir Moss Spider	Endangered	high-elevation spruce-fir forest communities on moist but well-drained moss mats growing on rocks and boulders in well-shaded locations
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