

2023-2024 Animal List

	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	J
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
2	Invertebrates							
3	<i>Haplotrema caelatum</i>	Slotted lancetooth snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Haplotrema	5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County.	4	Matilija 3411943, Fillmore 3411848,
4	<i>Helminthoglypta phlyctaena</i>	Zaca shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and Ventura County represents 10% or more of the known range for this species.	1	Matilija 3411943

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
5	<i>Helminthoglypta salviae</i>	Sage shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	2	Apache Canyon 3411973, Cuyama Peak 3411974,
6	<i>Helminthoglypta venturensis</i>	Ventura shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	1	Simi 3411837

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
7	<i>Helminthoglypta willetti</i>	Matilija shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	11	<input type="checkbox"/> White Ledge Peak 3411944. Old Man Mountain 3411954, Wheeler Springs 3411953, Matilija 3411943 Fillmore 3411848 Moorpark 3411838, Ojai 3411942, Lion Canyon 3411952, Santa Paula Peak 3411941
8	<i>Timema monikensis</i>	Walking stick or Santa monica mountains timema	Insecta	Phasmida	Timematidae	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range; 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; In danger of extirpation in Ventura County.	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Thousand Oaks 3411827, Triunfo Pass 3411818, Point Mugu 3411911
9	Fish							

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	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	J
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
10	<i>Leuresthes tenuis</i>	California grunion	Actinopterygii	Atheriniformes	Atherinopsidae	Less than 2,000 acres of habitat that sustains populations in Ventura County; Generally declining throughout their range	N/A	Pitas Point 3411934, Ventura 3411933, Oxnard 3411922, Pitas Point 3411934
11	<i>Cottus asper</i>	Prickly sculpin	Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Cottidae	In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County. 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County.	2	□ Ventura 3411933, Fillmore 3411848, Piru 3411847, Cobblestone Mtn. 3411857

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
12	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus</i>	Partially armored stickleback	Actinopterygii	Gasterosteiformes	Gasterosteidae	In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County.	2	<p>□</p> <p>Ventura 3411933, Matilija 3411943, Fillmore 3411848, Lion Canyon 3411952, Oxnard 3411922, Santa Paula 3411931, □ Saticoy 3411932,</p>
13	Amphibians							
14	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	Arboreal salamander	Amphibia	Caudata	Plethodontidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; Generally declining throughout its range; and In danger of extirpation within Ventura County.	3	<p>□</p> <p>Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942, Ventura 3411933, Santa Paula Peak 3411941, Newbury Park 3411828, Triunfo Pass 3411818, Point Mugu 3411911</p>
15	Reptiles							

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	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads
1								
16	<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San diego mountain kingsnake, Coastal mountain king snake (2017)	Reptilia	Squamata	Colubridae	5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County; and Generally declining throughout its range.	3	<p>□</p> <p>Apache Canyon 3411973, Matilija 3411943, Ojai 3411942, Piru 3411847, Fillmore 3411848, Lockwood Valley 3411961, □ Topatopa Mountains 3411951, Devils Heart Peak 3411858, Reyes Peak 3411963, □ Point Mugu 3411911, Newbury Park 3411828, Triunfo Pass 3411818,</p>

2023-2024 Animal List

	A	B	K	L	M
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
2	Invertebrates				
3	<i>Haplotrema caelatum</i>	Slotted lancetooth snail	Oak woodlands. Found under rocks and woody debris. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires	N/A	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Predaceous on other land snails.
4	<i>Helminthoglypta phlyctaena</i>	Zaca shoulderband snail	California montane chaparral and woodlands ecoregion. Adults are most likely hidden away deep in rock crevices and piles of bark, as well as near creeks during rainstorms and after dark. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires	N/A	Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
5	<i>Helminthoglypta salviae</i>	Sage shoulderband snail	Oak woodlands and near streams under rocks and woody debris. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires	N/A	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating
6	<i>Helminthoglypta venturensis</i>	Ventura shoulderband snail	Terrestrial	N/A	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating

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	A	B	K	L	M
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
7	<i>Helminthoglypta willetti</i>	Matilija shoulderband snail	chaparral, coast live oak woodlands, riparian woodlands; mountainous areas. Talus slopes, near streams, and oak woodlands under rocks, woody debris, and deep leaf litter. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires.	N/A	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating
8	<i>Timema monikensis</i>	Walking stick or Santa monica mountains timema	Endemic to the Transverse Ranges in scrub habitats. Vegetation it has been found on includes <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> , <i>Quercus dumosa</i> , <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> .	Less than a few hundred square meters.	No Activity patterns identified.
9	Fish				

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	A	B	K	L	M
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
10	<i>Leuresthes tenuis</i>	California grunion	Juvenile grunion are found in brackish bays or harbors for a few months while they mature. The details of mature grunion's oceanic lives when not spawning are unclear, but these fish apparently spend most of their life close to shore in water 15 to 40 feet deep.	Spawning season extends from late February or early March to August or early September, varying slightly in length from year to year.	Grunion mature and are ready to spawn within one year, by the following summer. Grunion may live up to 3 or 4 years, spawning repeatedly
11	<i>Cottus asper</i>	Prickly sculpin	Usually found in quiet runs or pools of small to medium sized rivers. Requires well oxygenated, rocky, cool aquatic habitat. Typically stays over sand, or gravel. Sometimes are in salt water near river mouths. Typically hides under submerged objects during the day until feeding at night.	Moves to deeper water during the winter	Is active in feeding and movement at night.

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	A	B	K	L	M
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
12	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus</i>	Partially armored stickleback	Partially armored threespine stickleback spends its entire life cycle in freshwater and inhabits lowgradient, low-elevation streams. They prefer quiet water, such as pools with abundant aquatic vegetation, backwaters, and stream channel margins where water velocity is low . They are visual feeders and require clear water to facilitate feeding on benthic organisms or those that live on aquatic plants; they cannot maintain populations in turbid waters.	No migration or seasonal patterns identified	Are found in all areas of a stream, but are more likely to gather in areas of slow-moving or standing water.
13	Amphibians				
14	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	Arboreal salamander	This salamander is known to inhabit moist areas underneath cover objects in coastal live-oak and interior live oak woodlands; yellow pine and black oak forests in the foothills. During moist periods, this salamander crawls beneath or inside surface objects such as tree bark, rotting logs, rocks, and woodrat nests. It also hides in high tree cavities. During dry periods, this salamander retreats to moist natural or human- made refuges including rodent burrows, seepages, rock fissures, mine shafts, caves, spring boxes, water tanks, and wells.	Most individuals probably have home ranges of less than 60 m (195 ft) in the longest dimension. Normally they have very little movement outside the home range, but individuals may travel to suitable moist refuges during dry periods.	Except during very cold or dry periods, these salamanders are active nocturnally from October to May
15	Reptiles				

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	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns
1					
	<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San diego mountain kingsnake, Coastal mountain king snake (2017)	Mountain kingsnakes use riparian corridors in mountains and foothills, needs rocky piles. Is found in coniferous forest, woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and canyon bottoms in coastal areas. It lives underground, and has been found in rock-less areas utilizing stumps, logs, and artificial cover, such as old boards, tins, concrete, asphalt chunks, and even trash.	Exhibits site tenacity, sometimes staying at the same outcrop or to the same rock over a period of years. It has been suggested that they might even stay at their natal rock outcrop	Exhibits diurnal and crepuscular activity patterns from mid-March through mid October and nocturnal activity patterns during warmer months.
16					

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	A	B	N	O
1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Reproduction	Things that help id them in the field from similar looking species
2	Invertebrates			
3	<i>Haplotrema caelatum</i>	Slotted lancetooth snail	N/A	Have medium-sized to large, depressed to almost planispiral, openly umbilicated shells, mostly light-colored shells. The peristome is not or very narrowly expanded and usually blunt, but not particularly thickened, and it lacks folds or teeth.
4	<i>Helminthoglypta phlyctaena</i>	Zaca shoulderband snail	Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes	Its shell has a distinct band or strip to one side of the shell. Has a glossy, tumid, broadly depressed helicoid shell generally more than 25 mm in diameter; the spiral striae are mostly shallow, and papillation is confined to the early neanic whorls

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Reproduction	Things that help id them in the field from similar looking species
5	<i>Helminthoglypta salviae</i>	Sage shoulderband snail	Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes	Has a depressed shell with spire scarcely elevated and a pit-like umbilicus less than one-third covered by the inner lip. The shell is thin but not especially delicate; the collabral rugae are smooth or partly broken up into rows of granules; and the body whorl is tightly coiled throughout
6	<i>Helminthoglypta venturensis</i>	Ventura shoulderband snail	Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes	Species differs from <i>H. salviae</i> in being coarsely, densely papillose all over

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7	<i>Helminthoglypta willetti</i>	Matilija shoulderband snail	Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes	Has a glossy, tumid, broadly depressed helicoid shell generally more than 25 mm in diameter; the spiral striae are mostly shallow, and papillation is confined to the early neanic whorls. The aperature is flared
8	<i>Timema monikensis</i>	Walking stick or Santa monica mountains timema	parthenogenetic. Mate guarding observed in species.	Timema Monikensis is a medium sized species, that is 20.7mm in length, and broader across the first two abdominal segments than females of other species of the genus. Its head is head wider than it is long. Antennae has 22 segments. The body shape is in between that of Timema cristinae and Timema Chumash. Other similarities include color being similar to Timema christinae, and similar genitalia of Timemea Chumash. Timena monikensis body is medium large, green with numerous white dots on the body, but not on the legs. Its underside is pale and bulky. Its body is darker at apical end of abdomen.
9	Fish			

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Reproduction	Things that help id them in the field from similar looking species
10	<i>Leuresthes tenuis</i>	California grunion	Spawning runs are restricted to relatively few hour. Grunion come completely out of the water to lay their eggs in the wet sand of the beach only on 3 or 4 nights after the highest tide associated with each full or new moon and then only for a 1 to 3 hour period each night following high tide. The eggs remain in 8-16 inches of moist sand until freed by the next series of high tides. Demersal spawners.	Silver fish measuring an average of 5 to 6 inches long and are lacking teeth.
11	<i>Cottus asper</i>	Prickly sculpin	When prickly sculpins reach sexual maturity after 2, 3, or 4 years they move to a suitable place in freshwater to spawn and hide the eggs under loose rock substrate. Most spawning occurs between February and June. The male will guard the fertilized eggs until they hatch. When the larvae emerge they are quickly washed downstream to an estuary or deep slow pool. Behaves as a Bottom-dwelling ambush predator.	The similar coastrange sculpin (<i>Cottus aleuticus</i>), has a light spot in front of its tail fin. This species lacks the prickly sculpins black dorsal fin spot, and longer anal fin. Additionally, coast range sculpin is found in fast moving gravelly water while the prickly scuplin is found in slow sandy rivers.

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Reproduction	Things that help id them in the field from similar looking species
12	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus</i>	Partially armored stickleback	Spawning occurs April–July. Hatching occurs 6–8 days after the eggs are fertilized. The fry remain in the nest for a few more days. Breeding males are very territorial and protect their nest areas.	Partially armored stickleback has lateral plates on the anterior part of the body. Fully armored sticklebacks have lateral plates extending the entire length of the body and do not occur in southern California
13	Amphibians			
14	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	Arboreal salamander	Arboreal salamanders breed during the summer months. Eggs are laid in July and August during the dry season beneath surface objects, in subterranean niches, or in tree cavities. Both sexes guard the eggs. Young salamanders first appear sometime after the first fall or winter rains. Adult arboreal salamanders appear to be territorial during certain times of the year, defending resources by biting or using agonistic displays.	Males have broader, more triangular heads than females. Young are dark, clouded with gray or brassy color
15	Reptiles			

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1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Reproduction	Things that help id them in the field from similar looking species
16	<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San diego mountain kingsnake, Coastal mountain king snake (2017)	The breeding season lasts from March through May. In June or July, females lay a 4-9 eggs in loose soil under rocks or surface objects such as decaying logs. Eggs hatch after approximately 63 days, and hatchlings are observed from August through October. Individuals reach sexual maturity at 4-5 years	Identification of this taxon is problematic because of the wide range of variation and broad overlap of its color characteristics with other subspecies of <i>L. zonata</i> . However, this species has a tendency to display more red in its pattern but this cannot be used to reliably differentiate among them. Usually 60% or more of the triads are split by red that tends to be deeper than red found in other subspecies. Generally, the number of triads ranges from 26-39, 33 being about average. The snout is dark and the rear edge of the first white band on the head is located on or in front of the last upper labial.