Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	QUADNAMES	Areas Found	Dispersal Patterns	Behavior and Activity Patterns	Reproduction	Identification Notes
Reptiles and Amphibians								
Arboreal salamander	Aneides lugubris	Amphibian	MATILIJA; NEWBURY PARK; OJAI; POINT MUGU; SANTA PAULA PEAK; TRIUNFO PASS; VENTURA	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.	Normally they have very little movement outside the home range, but individuals may travel to suitable moist refuges during dry periods. Most individuals probably have home ranges of less than 60 m (195 ft) in the longest dimension. Adult arboreal salamanders appear to be territorial during certain times of the year, defending resources by biting or using agonistic displays.	Except during very cold or dry periods, these salamanders are active nocturnally from October to May.	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	Males have broader, more triangular heads than females. Young are dark, clouded with gray or brassy color.
San Diego mountain kingsnake, Coastal mountain king snake (2017)	Lampropeltis zonata pulchra	Reptile	APACHE CANYON; DEVILS HEART PEAK; FILLMORE; LOCKWOOD VALLEY; MATILIJA; NEWBURY PARK; OJAI; PIRU; POINT MUGU; REYES PEAK; TOPATOPA MOUNTAINS; TRIFUNO PASS	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. Has been found along creeks and canyons in LPNF, specifically on Matilija Creek, Hopper Canyon, Sisar Canyon, Timber Creek, Sespe Creek, and Piedra Blanca Creek. They are found above 6500' on Alamo Mountain and Mt Pinos. Also has been found in the Santa Monica Mountains.	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.The only territorial observations have been attributed to competition for reproductive status.	Exhibits diurnal and crepuscular activity patterns from mid-March through mid October and nocturnal activity patterns during warmer months.	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 L. zonata. 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.
Fish								
Prickly sculpin	Cottus asper	Fish	COBBLESTONE MTN.; FILLMORE; PIRU; VENTURA	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. Has been found in Ventura River, Rincon Creek, Piru Creek North of Piru Dam.	Moves to deeper water during the winter	Is active in feeding and movement at night.	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 (*Cottus aleuticus*), 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 gravely water while the prickly scuplin is found in slow sandy rivers.
Partially armored stickleback	Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus	Fish	FILLMORE; LION CANYON; MATILIJA; OXNARD; SANTA PAULA; SATICOY; VENTURA	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. Has been found in the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers and tributaries including Sespe Creek.	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.	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.
California grunion	Leuresthes tenuis	Fish	OXNARD; PITAS POINT; VENTURA	Juvenile grunion are found in brackish bays or harbors for a few months while they mature. Has been found spawning at County Line, Emma Wood, Rincon, Solimar, 5th Street Oxnard, Hollywood, Hueneme, Silverstrand, Ormond, San Buenaventura State Beach, Pierpont / Seaward Avenue, and Surfer's Knoll.	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.	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.	Demersal Spawner. Spawning season extends from late February or early March to August or early September, varying slightly in length from year to year. Spawning runs are restricted to relatively few hours. 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.	Silver fish measuring an average of 5 to 6 inches long and are lacking teeth.
Invertebrates								
Slotted lancetooth snail	Haplotrema caelatum	Invertebrate	FILLMORE; MATILIJA	Oak woodlands. 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. Has been found near Matilija Hot Springs, Pine Creek Canyon (tributary to Sespe Creek), and Fillmore.	The only territorial observations have been attributed to competition for reproductive status. Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as Deroceras reticulatum (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature exploreer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall.	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes.	Have medium-sized to large, depresseed 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.
Zaca shoulderband snail	Helminthoglypta phlyctaena	Invertebrate	MATILIJA	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 durring 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 wildfiresCalifornia montane chaparral and woodlands ecoregion. Has been found in Castias Pass, LPNF.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as Deroceras reticulatum (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature exploreer for sources - link in source column.	Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating.	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. 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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Sage shoulderband snail	Helminthoglypta salviae	Invertebrate	APACHE CANYON; CUYAMA PEAK; SAWHILL MOUNTAIN	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. Northwestern portion of the County in the Cuyama Badlands. Apache and Quatal Canyon Lockwood Valley and surrounding mountains.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as Deroceras reticulatum (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature exploreer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating.	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. 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.
Matilija shoulderband snail	Helminthoglypta willetti	Invertebrate	FILLMORE; LION CANYON; MATILIJA; MOORPARK; OJAI; OLD MAN MOUNTAIN; SANTA PAULA PEAK; WHEELER SPRINGS; WHITE LEDGE PEAK	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. Has been found in mountainous areas in the county, including Ventura (Lake Canyon), Bardsdale, Fillmore, Grimes Canyon, Matilija Hot Springs, Pine Canyon , Sespe , Sisar Canyon, Sulphur Mountain and Wheeler Springs.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as Deroceras reticulatum (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature exploreer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. 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. (Berry, 1938. Four new Californian helicoid snails. Journal of Entomology and Zoology 30(1):17-25.)
Walking stick or Santa monica mountains timema	Timema monikensis	Invertebrate	POINT MUGU; THOUSAND OAKS; TRIUNFO PASS	Endemic to the Transverse Ranges in scrub habitats. Has been found in the Santa Monica Mountains.Vegetation it has been found on includes Cercocarpus betuloides, Quercus dumosa, Adenostoma fascisulatum, and Ceanothus spinosus.	Less than a few hundred square meters.	No Activity patterns identified.	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.