

Endemics of Southeast Alaska and Adjacent British Columbia

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution	Habitat	TNF District	ADFG GMU	Comments	References
LICHENS and FUNGI							
	<i>Amygdalaria continua</i>	Endemic to southeast Alaska and Haida Gwaii	Subalpine rocks				Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Amygdalaria haidensis</i>	Endemic to southeast Alaska and Haida Gwaii	Rocky habitats				Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Bryoria carlottae</i>	Endemic to BC and southeast Alaska	Primarily on shore pine and western hemlock in low elevation peatlands and open mixed forests.				Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Bryoria cervinula</i>	Endemic to BC and southeast Alaska	Primarily on open grown shore pine and western hemlock, from low elevations to subalpine.				Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Placopsis roseonigra</i>	Endemic to southeast Alaska (Sitka, Juneau) and Haida Gwaii					Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Rhizocarpon hensseniae</i>	Endemic to southeast Alaska and Haida Gwaii	On alpine rocks				Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Tremella hypogymniae</i>	NW of Haines	Lichenicolous fungus on <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> .	Juneau RD	GMU 1D	Only other NA reports of this species are from Ontario, Canada	Geiser et al. (1998)
	<i>Verrucaria schofieldii</i>	Endemic to southeast Alaska and Haida Gwaii	On littoral rock.			Recently described	Geiser et al. (1998)
MOSSES							
Carey small limestone moss	<i>Seligeria careyana</i>	Endemic to Moresby I., Haida Gwaii	Limestone cliffs				www.forestbiodiversityinbc.ca
a peat moss	<i>Sphagnum wilfii</i>	The type locality of this species is in Haida Gwaii. It has been collected only infrequently but is fairly common in southeast Alaska.	Pine bogs at low to moderate elevations			This species is on the British Columbia RED list (endangered or threatened).	http://www.efloras.org
VASCULAR PLANTS							
upswept moonwort	<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	In Alaska, known only from Yakutat and Glacier Bay; elsewhere, from a number of widespread sites in western NA	Mesic meadows and sandy sites near sea level.	Yakutat RD	GMU 5		Lipkin and Murray (1997)
Calder's lovage	<i>Ligusticum calderi</i>	Known only from Dall and southern Prince of Wales islands in southeast Alaska. Elsewhere, restricted to Kodiak I., Haida Gwaii, and northern Vancouver I.	Wet to moist sites in rocky alpine and subalpine areas.	Craig RD	GMU 2		Lipkin and Murray (1997)

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shore pine	<i>Pinus contorta contorta</i>	Throughout southeast Alaska, coming into contract with <i>P. c. latifolia</i> at the head of Lynn Canal.	Common in open muskegs.			Identification of a distinct mtDNA haplotype from Haida Gwaii and Alexander Archipelago populations suggested this area's role as a coastal refugia during the last glacial period.	Godbout et al. (2008)
Alaska holly fern	<i>Polystichum setigerum</i>	Restricted to coastal British Columbia and southeast Alaska; disjunct on Attu Island	Lowland forests			Only twenty occurrences are known in southeast Alaska. RED listed in British Columbia	Douglas (1996)
smooth-fruited netleaf willow	<i>Salix reticulata glabellcarpa</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii and one location in southeast Alaska near Juneau	Rocky high elevations	Juneau RD	GMU 1C	RED listed in British Columbia	Lipkin and Murray (1997)
Queen Charlotte butterweed	<i>Senecio morebiensis</i>	In southeast Alaska, known only from Coronation, Heceta, Dall, and southern Prince of Wales islands; elsewhere off the BC coast, on Haida Gwaii, Dewdney Island, Calvert Island, and nw Vancouver Island	Alpine and subalpine areas with open, rocky, or boggy slopes, grassy talus slopes, or rocky heaths.	Thorne Bay and Craig RDs	GMU 2, 3		Ogilvie (1989); Lipkin and Murray (1997)
Newcombe's ragwort	<i>Senecio (Sinosenecio) newcombei</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Moist bogs, meadows, rocky slopes and forests from lowlands to alpine.				Ogilvie (1989)
TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES							
a flea	<i>Amalaraeus dobbsi</i>	Mitkof Island	On a cinereus shrew, <i>Sorex cinereus</i>			One of the rarest fleas in NA; known from only two published records in the Pacific Northwest since 1940.	G. Haas (pers. comm. 1992)
a Hemiptera bug Pacific sideband snail	<i>Aphrophora regina</i> <i>Monadenia fidelis</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii Sitka, Baranof I., south to coastal California	Deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forest, but also open woods and grassy areas.	Sitka RD	GMU 4	Status elsewhere in the Alexander Archipelago unknown.	Forsyth (2004)
a ground beetle	<i>Nebria charlottae</i>	Endemic to Graham Island, Haida Gwaii	Cobble beaches				Clarke et al. (2001)
a ground beetle	<i>Nebria haida</i>	Alpine areas on Graham and Moresby islands, Haida Gwaii, and adjacent mainland north of Prince Rupert	Rocky habitats above treeline				Clarke et al. (2001)
a ground beetle	<i>Nebria lituyae</i>	Highly restricted to alpine areas in southeast Alaska	Rocky habitats above treeline			Closely related to Haida Gwaii endemics	Clarke et al. (2001)
a ground beetle	<i>Nebria louiseae</i>	Moresby Island and other smaller islands of Haida Gwaii	Cobble beaches				Clarke et al. (2001)

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Zerene fritillary butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene sitka</i>	Endemic to a small area near Haines	Meadow habitats with violet host-plants			Nearest <i>S. zerene</i> populations outside of Haines area is on Vancouver Island (as <i>S. z. bremnerii</i>).	Guppy and Shepard (2001)
Quatsino cave amphipod; cave skud	<i>Stygobromus quatsinensis</i>	Known only in limestone caves on Heceta, Dall, Baker, Suemez, and Coronation Is.; elsewhere on Vancouver I., BC.	Subterranean karstic waters	Thorne Bay and Petersburg RDs	GMU 2, 3	Restricted distribution in caves on offshore islands in Pacific Northwest. Threatened by habitat alteration in caves related to surface activity.	Carlson (1997); Shaw and Davis (2000)
Silky vallonia snail	<i>Vallonia cyclophorella</i>	Known only from Pyramid I., Chilkat Inlet; elsewhere from southern BC to west-central Alberta south to CA and NM.	Open dry forests and rocky areas.	Juneau RD	GMU 1D		Forsyth (2004)
a moth	<i>Xanthorhoe clarkeata</i>	Recorded only on Haida Gwaii	Alpine tundra			May be a Pleistocene refugial relict	Ferguson (1987)
FISH							
three-spined stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Endemic to the Haida Gwaii archipelago	Lakes and streams				Reimchen and Byun (2006); Spoljaric and Reimchen (2007)
Fish Creek chum salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Fish Creek, tributary of the Salmon R., near Hyder		Ketchikan-Misty Fiords RD	GMU 1A	A uniquely large chum salmon, listed as Sensitive by TNF	Helle and Hoffman (1993)
AMPHIBIANS Geographic variation among populations of amphibian species in southeast Alaska has yet to be studied. Phenotypic distinctions have, however, been noted in some of the long-toed salamanders (<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>), roughskin newts (<i>Taricha granulosa</i>), and Columbia spotted frogs (<i>Rana luteiventris</i>) that inhabit the region (MacDonald 2003).							
BIRDS (Geographic variation among populations of bird species in southeast Alaska has been little studied.)							
Haida Gwaii saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus brooksi</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Year-round in mid- to low-elevation mixed old-growth and mature coniferous-deciduous forests.			A recent genetic study found significant differentiation between Haida Gwaii and all other populations.	Topp and Winker (2008)
Haida Gwaii Steller's jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri carloattae</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Year-round in disturbed and undisturbed coniferous and mixed forests.			Steller's Jays on Haida Gwaii appear to represent a genetically and phenotypically distinct population. Five Alaska individuals (three Prince of Wales Island, one Auke Bay, and one south-central) occurred in a strongly supported clade with all the Haida Gwaii samples. The relationships found in Steller's Jays may indicate (1) some level of relatively recent gene flow from Haida Gwaii into southeast Alaska after a history of separation or (2) a recently separated population in Haida Gwaii that shares ancestral haplotypes with Prince of Wales Island.	Topp and Winker (2008)

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Prince of Wales spruce grouse	<i>Falcipennis canadensis isleibi</i>	Endemic to Prince of Wales and nearby islands, including Heceta, Suemez, Warren, Kosciusko, and Zarembo islands. Also reported from Mitkof Island.	Bogs and high-volume, old-growth forests. Avoid clearcuts. Second-growth forest (15-30 yrs after clearcutting) and scrub forest habitats used in proportion to their availability.	Craig, Thorne Bay, Wrangell and Petersburg RDs	GMU 2, 3	This grouse is absent from the Haida Gwaii archipelago. The closest other spruce grouse, the Franklin's grouse (<i>F. c. franklinii</i>), occurs in drier habitats east of the Coast Range in British Columbia.	Dickerman and Gustafson (1996); Russell (1999)
Haida Gwaii hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus picoideus</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Nests mostly in old-growth and mature coniferous forests.			Southeast Alaska woodpeckers were found more closely related genetically to Interior Alaska birds than to those on Haida Gwaii.	Topp and Winker (2008)
Haida Gwaii pine grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator carlottae</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Occurs in isolated high-elevation coniferous forests during breeding season.			Using <i>cyt-b</i> sequence data, pine grosbeaks showed significant differentiation between Haida Gwaii and Alaska.	Topp and Winker (2008)
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS							
Alexander Archipelago wolf	<i>Canis lupus ligoni</i>	Endemic to SE Alaska		All except Hoonah, Sitka, and Admiralty RDs	All except GMU 4		Person et al. (1996); Weckworth et al. (2005)
Admiralty Island beaver	<i>Castor canadensis phaeus</i>	Endemic to Admiralty Island	Lakes, rivers, streams and adjacent riparian habitats	Admiralty	GMU 4		
Prince of Wales flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons</i>	Prince of Wales Archipelago	Old-growth and mature forests	Thorne Bay and Craig RDs	GMU 2		Bidlack and Cook (2001, 2002); Smith et al. (2004); Bakker and Hastings (2002)
Haida Gwaii river otter	<i>Lontra canadensis periclyzomae</i>	Endemic to Haida Gwaii	Coastal marine and freshwater habitats				Reinchen and Byun (2005)
Glacier Bay marmot	<i>Marmota caligata vigilis</i>	Endemic to Glacier Bay area	Open rocky habitats from sea level to alpine		GMU 1C		Heller (1909)
Pacific marten	<i>Martes caurina</i>	In southeast Alaska, restricted to Admiralty and Kuiu islands.	Forests, beach edge	Admiralty and Petersburg RDs	GMU 3, 4	Considered a separate species by Carr and Hicks (1997) and MacDonald and Cook (2007). Marten on Admiralty and Queen Charlotte Is. have unique genetic signatures found nowhere else.	Stone et al. (2002); Small et al. (2003)
Coronation Island long-tailed vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus coronarius</i>	Originally restricted to Coronation, Warren, and Forrester Is.	Forest and beach meadows	Thorne Bay and Craig RDs	GMU 2	Considered a distinct species until recently. Included in Coastal Island genetic clade.	Swarth (1911); Conroy and Cook (2000)
Sitka root vole	<i>Microtus oeconomus sitkensis</i>	Baranof and Chichagof Islands complex	Meadow habitats from sea level to alpine	Hoonah and Sitka RDs	GMU 4		Galbreath and Cook (2004)

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Admiralty Island meadow vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus admiraltiae</i>	Restricted to Admiralty I.	Meadow habitats	Admiralty	GMU 4		Heller (1909)
Haida Gwaii ermine	<i>Mustela erminea haidarum</i>	Haida Gwaii, BC, and Prince of Wales Archipelago	Wide range of habitats tied to small mammal prey abundance	Thorne Bay and Craig RDs	GMU 2	Includes subspecies <i>celenda</i> and <i>seclusa</i> .	Eger (1990); Fleming and Cook (2002); Dawson (2008)
Baranof Island ermine	<i>Mustela erminea initis</i>	Baranof and Chichagof islands	Same as above.	Hoonah and Sitka RDs	GMU 4	Included with mainland and nearshore islands in broadly distributed genetic lineage across North America.	Fleming and Cook (2002); Dawson (2008)
Admiralty Island ermine	<i>Mustela erminea salva</i>	Taxon currently restricted to Admiralty Island	Same as above	Admiralty	GMU 4	Part of Holarctic genetic lineage found on Admiralty I. and Yakutat, northwestern Canada, and across Alaska through Eurasia.	Fleming and Cook (2002); Dawson (2008)
Revillagigedo Island red-backed vole	<i>Myodes gapperi solus</i>	Restricted to Revillagigedo I.	Forest/shrub habitats	Ketchikan RD	GMU 1A		Cook and Kirkland (1998); Runck and Cook (2005)
Wrangell Island red-backed vole	<i>Myodes gapperi wrangeli</i>	Wrangell and Sergief islands	Forest/shrub habitats	Wrangell RD	GMU 1B		Runck (2006)
Keen's myotis	<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Records from Juneau, south	Coniferous forest habitats	Juneau, Petersburg, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Thorne Bay, and Craig RDs	GMU 1ABC, 2, 3		Parker and Cook (1996); Boland (2004); Burles et al. (2004)
Alexander Archipelago mink	<i>Neovison vison nesolestes</i>	Admiralty Island	Coastal marine and freshwater habitats	Admiralty	GMU 4		
a Queen Charlotte Islands deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus keeni isolatus</i>	Restricted to islands in Queen Charlotte Strait	Wide variety of forest and shrub habitats at various elevations				Nagorsen (2005)
a Queen Charlotte Islands deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus keeni keeni</i>	Larger Queen Charlotte Islands	Wide variety of forest and shrub habitats at various elevations				Nagorsen (2005)
a Queen Charlotte Islands deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus keeni prevostensis</i>	Restricted to small, isolated outer islands of the Queen Charlotte Is.	Forest, shrub, beach edge habitats				Nagorsen (2005)
Forrester Island deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus keeni oceanicus</i>	Restricted to Forrester I.	Forest, shrub, beach edge habitats	Craig RD	GMU 2		Lucid and Cook (2004)
Sitka deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus keeni sitkensis</i>	Restricted to Baranof, Chichagof, Warren, Coronation, and Duke Is.	Forest, shrub, beach edge habitats	Hoonah, Sitka, Thorne Bay, Craig, and Ketchikan RDs	GMU 1A, 2, 3, 4		Lucid and Cook (2004)
Glacier Bay water shrew	<i>Sorex alakanus</i>	Restricted to Glacier Bay	Riparian habitats		GMU 1C	Probably a subspecies of <i>S. palustris</i> , which, in turn, may comprise two species, with <i>S. navigator</i> comprising the west coastal and montane form.	O'Neill et al. (2005)

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Insular dusky shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus elassodon</i>	Restricted to the Alexander Archipelago and Haida Gwaii	Forest, shrub and meadow habitats				Nagorsen (1996)
Warren Island dusky shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus malitiosus</i>	Restricted to Warren Island	Forest, shrub and meadow habitats	Thorne Bay RD	GMU 3		Demboski and Cook (2001)
Kunghit Island dusky shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus prevostensis</i>	Restricted to Kunghit Island, Haida Gwaii	Forest, shrub and meadow habitats				Nagorsen (1990)
Haida Gwaii black bear	<i>Ursus americanus charlottae</i>	Restricted to Haida Gwaii	Forested habitats			Part of a larger, coastal genetic lineage that includes the Alexander Archipelago	Stone and Cook (2000); Peacock (2004); Hatler et al. (2008)
Alexander Archipelago black bear	<i>Ursus americanus pugnax</i>	Throughout region except the ABC Islands	Forested habitats	All except Hoonah, Sitka, and Admiralty RDs	All except GMU 4	Part of a larger, coastal genetic lineage that includes Haida Gwaii	Stone and Cook (2000); Peacock (2004)
“Glacier bear”	<i>Ursus americanus emmonsii</i>	Yakutat/Glacier Bay region	Forested habitats	Yakutat RD	GMU 1CD, 5	Probably not a valid subspecies, but rather a color phase	Stone and Cook (2000); Peacock (2004)
Yakutat brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos dalli</i>	Northern mainland from Yakutat to Glacier Bay	Forest and alpine tundra habitats	Yakutat RD	GMU 1C, 5	Taxonomy in need of revision	
Sitka brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos sitkensis</i>	Alexander Archipelago and northern mainland	Forest and alpine tundra habitats	Hoonah, Sitka, Admiralty, and Juneau RDs	GMU 1CD, 4	Genetic studies suggest a distinctive lineage of brown bears generally restricted to the ABC islands	Talbot and Shields (1996); Paetkau et al. (1998)