

Federally listed as threatened

Pawnee montane skipper (*Hesperia leonardus montana*) - Skippers occur in dry, open, ponderosa pine woodlands on moderately steep slopes with soils derived from Pikes Peak granite. The understory is very sparse in the pine woodlands. Blue grama grass, the larval food plant, and prairie gayfeather, the primary nectar plant, are two necessary components of the groundcover strata. The elevational range of the species is 6,000 to 7,500 feet. Currently known to exist only in an area roughly 23 miles long and 5 miles wide in the South Platte River drainage. The total known habitat within this range is estimated to be 37.9 square miles.

Region 2 Sensitive

Hudsonian emerald (*Somatochlora hudsonica*) - The habitat of the Hudsonian emerald dragonfly has been characterized as being that of deep, sedge-bordered lakes and ponds, but also as ponds with lake inlets, boggy edges, and sedge marshes. They may also be found at boggy slow streams, ditches, and sloughs. Trees near the aquatic habitat may be of some importance for adult dragonflies. Areas of open vegetation serve as forage sites while trees/shrubs provide protection, shade, and perch or roost sites. In Colorado, distribution is localized at seven different locales within a roughly 40 mile radius of Boulder, CO.

Rocky Mountain Capshell (*Acroloxus coloradensis*) - Primarily occur in cold mountain lakes, but has also been found in a very slow-moving portion of a river. In Colorado, may be limited to lakes in an elevation band low enough to have enough calcium and other ions, but high enough to have rocky substrate that is not too muddy (as is common in highly productive lakes and lakes with large amounts of runoff, such as is seen commonly at lower elevations). Currently known from only six sites, which include the Routt and Roosevelt National Forests, Rocky Mountain National Park, and a privately-owned location in Boulder County.