

NRC Agenda Item Request:

The Division of Fish, Wildlife and Nature Preserves is proposing the following changes Information Bulletin #2, the Roster of Indiana Animals, Insects, and Plants that are Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, or Rare (also described as Special Concern). The changes are described below.

- Remove the Osprey from the Bird Species of Special Concern. Osprey will continue to be protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in federal law and state law (IC 14-22-6-2). The Nongame Bird Technical Advisory Committee (herein, Bird TAC) with support of the State's Ornithologist are requesting to remove the Osprey from the list of Species of Special Concern. Osprey were first added to Indiana's State Endangered list in 1984 following precipitous declines associated with use of DDT, a pesticide. Recovery and reintroduction efforts occurred between 2003 and 2006. The state population increased after those efforts and eventually met conservation goals. This led to the species being downlisted from State Endangered to Special Concern in 2019. Osprey today occupy a breeding range that has expanded beyond the known historic breeding range and the overall population size has increased- or even surpassed- known pre-1984 numbers. Additionally, the number of Indiana Breeding Bird Atlas blocks with confirmed breeding evidence increased from 2 (during the 1985-1990 atlas) to 47 blocks (during the 2005-2011 atlas) (Castrale et al. 1998, Castrale 2005-2011). Although the species has specific habitat nesting needs, conservation targets of 50 nesting territories over three years were achieved statewide in 2015. Threats due to DDT and other pollutants have lessened overall for birds of prey, including Osprey, and Osprey are not expected to be affected by the delisting. Furthermore, citizen science tools such as volunteer reports and eBird can be used to monitor the population and can be reviewed every 3 to 5 years to detect changes in the breeding population. Based on these considerations, the Nongame Bird Technical Advisory Committee voted unanimously to recommend that the Osprey be removed from the Indiana list of Species of Special Concern and be considered completely recovered.
- Add the slender glass lizard to the Reptile Special of Special Concern: The Slender Glass Lizard is a prairie-dwelling species of the central United States that reaches western Indiana through the historic Prairie Peninsula and is part of a prairie-dwelling guild of reptiles inhabiting the remnant and restored grasslands, savannas, and dry oakwoods of northwest Indiana. Modern records tend to be from a few larger tracts of protected natural habitat and other scattered localities across its historic northwest Indiana range. Recent surveys indicate that the Knox County population in southwest Indiana is extirpated, and the status of the Warren County population is unknown. Habitat loss is a conservation threat for this species with its localized populations and specific habitat needs. It is listed as "vulnerable" or "critically imperiled" in seven (7) of eleven (11) states where it occurs; for example, it is a Species in Greatest Conservation Need in Illinois, endangered species in Wisconsin, and threatened species in Iowa. The Herp Technical Advisory Committee and State Herpetologist recommend adding the slender glass lizard to the species of special concern because of its restricted distribution in the state with scattered and seemingly disconnected

populations, the loss of preferred grassland habitat within much of the prairie peninsula of northwest Indiana, and only two (2) known population strongholds at the Kankakee Sands-Willow Slough Complex and Indiana Dunes Region.

- Add the Butterfly mussel to the list of Species of Special Concern: The Butterfly was historically known to occur in the largest rivers in the state within the Ohio River drainage of Indiana – Ohio River, Wabash River, West Fork White River, and East Fork White River – and the lowest part of some of the bigger tributaries to these rivers. Currently, the only known reproducing population remaining outside the mainstem Ohio River is in a small section of the East Fork White River in Lawrence and Martin counties. It was recommended by the Mollusk and Crustacean Technical Advisory Committee to list Butterfly as a Species of Special Concern.
- Corrections to the scientific names of several species of birds, reptiles, fish, and mollusks are based on new scientific research and recognized by the American Fisheries Society, The Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, and American Ornithological Society.
- The summary of proposed changes to the plant and insect species are listed below. Supporting information is available from the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center.

#	Scientific Name 2023 ETR List	Status	Proposed Change 2025	Taxonomy Comment
1	<i>Boloria selene nebraskensis</i>	SE; S1S2	<i>Boloria myrina nebraskensis</i>	<i>Boloria selene myrina</i> is raised to full species status, <i>B. myrina</i> , by Zhang et al. (2022). True <i>selene</i> is extralimital to North America.
2	<i>Boloria selene myrina</i>	SR; S2S3	<i>Boloria myrina myrina</i>	<i>Boloria selene myrina</i> is raised to full species status, <i>B. myrina</i> , by Zhang et al. (2022). True <i>selene</i> is extralimital to North America.
3	<i>Cochylis ringsi</i>	SE; S1	<i>Aethes ringsi</i>	Described in <i>Cochylis</i> by Metzler (2000), <i>ringsi</i> is transferred to <i>Aethes</i> by Brown (2019). See also Brown et al. (2019). <i>Cochylidae</i> are treated by some authors as a subfamily of <i>Tortricidae</i> .
4	<i>Cordulegaster diastatops</i>	SE; S1	<i>Zoraena diastatops</i>	Based on a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the family <i>Cordulegastridae</i> by Schneider et al. (2024), the genus <i>Zoraena</i> stat. rev. was recovered and includes this species.
5	<i>Cordulegaster erronea</i>	SE; S2	<i>Zoraena erronea</i>	Based on a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the family <i>Cordulegastridae</i> by Schneider et al. (2024), the genus <i>Zoraena</i> stat. rev. was recovered and includes this species.
6	<i>Cordulegaster maculata</i>	SR; S2S3	<i>Zoraena maculata</i>	Based on a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the family <i>Cordulegastridae</i> by Schneider et al. (2024), the genus <i>Zoraena</i> stat. rev. was recovered and includes this species.

7	<i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i>	SR: S2S3	<i>Zoraena obliqua</i>	Based on a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the family Cordulegastridae by Schneider et al. (2024), the genus Zoraena stat. rev. was recovered and includes this species. The southern subspecies, C. o. fasciata is sometimes treated as a distinct species.
8	<i>Himella fidelis</i>	SR; S3S4	<i>Kocakina fidelis</i>	Kocakina is a replacement name for Himella Grote, 1874, which is a junior homonym of Himella Dallas, 1852 (Hemiptera; Coreidae) (Pohl and Nanz 2023). According to Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010), "Poole (1989) uses the name Himella fidelis for this species with a date of 1874 and gives the date of the synonym H. intractata as 1875. In Franclemont and Todd (1983) the synonymy is reversed with the date for Himella fidelis as 1875 and 1874 for H. intractata. Poole appears justified in this reversal because an article by Grote (1875) states that his paper was published 15 December 1874 and Morrison's paper was published "more than 10 days later," so both descriptions date from December, 1874."
#	Scientific Name 2023 ETR List	Status	Proposed Change 2025	Taxonomy Comment
9	<i>Prosapia ignipectus</i>	SR; S2	<i>Prosapia ignipecta</i>	Spelling change per NatureServe
10	<i>Pseudopanurgus rudbeckiae</i>	ST; S2	<i>Protandrena rudbeckiae</i>	Based on phylogenomic analyses, Bossert et al. (2022) re-assigned the genus Pseudopanurgus to a subgenus of Protandrena.
11	<i>Sonia fulminana</i>	SR; S2	<i>Epiblema fulminana</i>	Formerly placed in the genus Eucosma (Gilligan and Wright 2013) and the genus Sonia (Wright and Gilligan 2021).
12	<i>Xeromelecta interrupta</i>	SE; S1	<i>Brachymelecta interrupta</i>	The genus Brachymelecta has been determined to be the senior synonym of the genus Xeromelecta (Onuferko et al. 2021).

*Status abbreviations:

SE – state endangered

ST – state threatened

SR – state rare

S1 – critically imperiled in state

S2 – imperiled in state

S3 – vulnerable in state

S4 – apparently secure in state