

## ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORMSpecies: Atlantis fritillary (*Speyeria atlantis pahasapa*)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<b>1</b> Distribution within R2	<b>A3</b>	The present distribution of this subspecies is limited to three counties in the Black Hills of western South Dakota.  Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler, Stanford, and Pavulaan. 2001. Butterflies of North America. Web site of USGS.</li> <li>Opler, P.A. 1999. Field Guide to Western Butterflies. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 540 pp.</li> <li>Ferris and Brown. 1981. Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.</li> <li>Scott, J.A., N.G. Kondla, and S.M. Spomer. 1998. <i>Speyeria hesperis</i> and <i>Speyeria atlantis</i> are separate species. Papilio (new series), #8, 31 pp.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> Distribution outside R2	<b>A</b>	Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler, Stanford, and Pavulaan. 2001. Butterflies of North America. Web site of USGS.</li> <li>Ferris and Brown. 1981. Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.</li> <li>Scott, J.A., N.G. Kondla, and S.M. Spomer. 1998. <i>Speyeria hesperis</i> and <i>Speyeria atlantis</i> are separate species. Papilio (new series), #8, 31 pp.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Dispersal Capability	<b>B</b>	Adults can fly quite well, and may be efficient at colonizing suitable habitat within short distances.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>

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Species: Atlantis fritillary ( <i>Speteria atlantis pahasapa</i> )			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<b>4</b> Abundance in R2	<b>D</b>	Insufficient information is available upon which to base any sort of estimate.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> Population Trend in R2	<b>D</b>	Insufficient information is available upon which to base any sort of estimate.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>
<b>6</b> Habitat Trend in R2	<b>D</b>	Insufficient information is available upon which to base any sort of estimate.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>
<b>7</b> Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	<b>B</b>	This butterfly requires relatively mesic habitats within generally dry areas. Any timbering, fires, or development which opened up the habitat of this subspecies might make it more subject to loss of habitat and local extirpation.  Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>
<b>8</b> Life History and Demographics	<b>B</b>	Butterflies use violets as their only caterpillar host plant. Adults nectar on such plants as thistles, nodding dogbane, and large-flowered composites.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opler (personal assessment)</li> </ul>
Initial Evaluator(s): Paul A. Opler, Professor, Colorado Statue University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523			Date: 8/25/2001

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**National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY(L)<sup>1</sup> to occur:**

<b><u>Colorado NF/NG</u></b>	<b>Known</b>	<b>Likely</b>	<b><u>Kansas NF/NG</u></b>	<b>Known</b>	<b>Likely</b>	<b><u>Nebraska NF/NG</u></b>	<b>Known</b>	<b>Likely</b>	<b><u>South Dakota NF/NG</u></b>	<b>Known</b>	<b>Likely</b>	<b><u>Wyoming NF/NG</u></b>	<b>Known</b>	<b>Likely</b>
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF			Cimmaron NG			Samuel R. McKelvie NF			Black Hills NF	X		Shoshone NF		
White River NF						Halsey NF			Buffalo Gap NG			Bighorn NF		
Routt NF						Nebraska NF			Ft. Pierre NG			Black Hills NF		
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF						Ogalala NG						Medicine Bow NF		
San Juan NF												Thunder Basin NG		
Rio Grande NF														
Pike-San Isabel NF														
Comanche NG														

<sup>1</sup> Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.