

work was supported by an Austin Peay State University Tower Research Grant.—**A Floyd Scott, Dan VanNorman and Ron Rich**, Dept. of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN 37044.

Range Extensions and Drainage Records for Four Kentucky Fishes—The

Kentucky distribution of *Ammocrypta pellucida* includes portions of the Green, Salt, Kentucky, Licking, Little Sandy, Big Sandy, and Ohio rivers (Burr, *Brimleyana* 3:53-84, 1980; Rice et al., *Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci.* 44:125-129, 1983; Williams, *Bull. Ala. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 1, 1975), but this fish was last collected from the Salt River drainage in 1890 by Woolman (Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm. 10:249-288, 1892), who considered the species to be common. Two specimens collected on 1 August 1983 from the Rolling Fork at Gaddy's Ford, 1.7 km S of Howardstown, Nelson County, confirm the persistence of *A. pellucida* in the Salt River drainage. Although historically *A. pellucida* had a wide distribution in Kentucky and may at times be collected in good numbers at certain localities (Rice et al., loc. cit.; per. obs.), the species is considered threatened in Kentucky (Branson et al., *Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci.* 42:77-89, 1981) and is being evaluated for possible addition to the U.S. endangered and threatened species list (U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv., *Fed. Reg.* 47:58454-58460, 1982).

Although Clay (*The Fishes of Kentucky*, Ky. Dept. Fish. Wildl. Resour., Frankfort, 1975) referred to 2 collections (KFW 1352 and 1746) of *Etheostoma maculatum* from the upper Kentucky River, the specimens were not found by the authors in the University of Louisville and Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources collections. Etnier (in Lee et al., *Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes*, 1980) and Burr (loc. cit.) noted *E. maculatum* from the Green and Cumberland rivers only in Kentucky. William L. Fisher, University of Louisville, brought to the junior author's attention one juvenile *Etheostoma* (*Nothonotus*), subsequently identified as *Etheostoma maculatum*, from the North Fork of the Kentucky River at the mouth of Rock Lick Creek, Breathitt County, 14 March 1981. This collection represents the first confirmed record of *E. maculatum* from the Kentucky River and lends credence to Clay's (loc. cit.) records for the Middle Fork. It is recommended that adult specimens be sought to help define the species taxonomic affinities and range in the Kentucky River.

Notropis emiliae was previously known in Kentucky from Ohio River tributaries upstream

to and including the Green River drainage (Clay, loc. cit.; Burr, loc. cit.). Two specimens, collected on 1 November 1983 from Pottinger Creek, Nelson County, 1.3 stream km upstream from the Rolling Fork confluence, extend the range of *N. emiliae* in the Ohio River valley of Kentucky upstream to include the Salt River drainage. Trautman (*The Fishes of Ohio*, Ohio State University Press, Columbus, 1981) assumed *N. emiliae* was extirpated from Ohio River tributaries in Ohio. The Salt River record represents the farthest upstream extant population in the Ohio River drainage (Gilbert and Bailey, *Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* 664, 1972).

Notropis venustus is known in Kentucky from 2 localities each in Bayou du Chien, the Mississippi River, and the lower Ohio River (Burr, loc. cit.) and one locality in Mayfield Creek (Rice et al., loc. cit.). A single specimen of *Notropis venustus*, secured 19 May 1982 from Obion Creek 3.4 km SSW of Milburn and 0.15 km S of the Carlisle-Hickman County line in Hickman County, is the first record of the species from that stream. The specimen was collected with *Notropis lutrensis* and *Notropis lutrensis* x *N. venustus* hybrids. Smith and Sisk (*Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci.* 30:60-68, 1969) reported *Notropis lutrensis* in their survey of the system. *Notropis venustus* is regarded as of special concern in Kentucky (Branson et al., loc. cit.).

The species reported herein appear to have extremely localized distributions in the Kentucky drainages covered. *Ammocrypta pellucida* and *N. emiliae* each occurred in one of 18 collections made in the Salt River drainage during this survey and were not collected from the drainage during other recent fish surveys (Henley, Ky. Dept. Fish. Wildl. Resour. Bull. 67, 1983; Hoyt et al., *Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci.* 40:1-20, 1979; W. L. Fisher, pers. comm.) The absence of *E. maculatum* in previous surveys of Kentucky River drainages (Jones, Ky. Dept. Fish. Wildl. Resour. Bull. 56, 1973; Branson and Batch, *Southeast. Fishes Council Proc.* 4(2):1-15, 1983; and others) suggests an extremely localized distribution. The darter subgenus *Nothonotus* often occurs in habitats which are difficult to sample and members of this subgenus have recently been discovered in rivers in Kentucky and elsewhere after having been missed by previous surveyors (Warren and Cicerello, *Brimleyana in press*; Williams and Etnier, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 91(2):463-471, 1978). The distribution of *Notropis venustus* within Kentucky drainages may also be characterized as localized. This pattern is observed even in drainages where suitable habitat is relatively abundant (Burr, loc. cit.).

Richard R. Hannan, Director of the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission (KNPC), supported this work and the KNPC staff lent field assistance; Mr. William L. Fisher, University of Louisville, provided the *E. maculatum* specimen; and Dr. B. M. Burr, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, confirmed the *N. venustus* identification and provided distributional information—RONALD R. CICERELLO, Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 and MELVIN L. WARREN, Jr., Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

REDISCOVERY OF THE RARE KENTUCKY ENDEMIC *SOLIDAGO SHORTII* T. & G. IN FLEMING AND NICHOLAS COUNTIES.—*Solidago shortii* a member of the angiosperm plant family Compositae (= Asteraceae), is one of the two goldenrods endemic to Kentucky. (The other one is *S. albopilosa* E. L. Braun.) Historically, *S. shortii* was known only from 4 counties in Kentucky: Fleming, Jefferson, Nicholas and Robertson (Braun, E. L. 1941. *Rhodora* 43: 484; Medley, M. 1980. Status report on *Solidago shortii* submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Unpubl.). This species currently is under status review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as federally endangered (Federal Register 45 (242): 82538. 15 December 1980).

In a status report on *S. shortii* to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Medley (1980) concluded that the only known extant population of this species in is "... Blue Lick State Park along both sides of the Old Buffalo Trace Trail and in edges of a nearby cedar glade." Thus, the purpose of this short note is to report the rediscovery of *S. shortii* in Nicholas and Fleming counties. The localities follow: NICHOLAS CO.: Along east side of U.S. 68, 0.16 km south of the Robertson County line, J. & C. Baskin #2094 (KY), 11 September 1983; Along east side of U.S. 68, 0.48 km south of Licking River, J. & C. Baskin #2095 (KY), 11 September 1983. FLEMING CO.: 2.4 km NE of Blue Licks Battlefield State Park on U.S. 68 and 0.8 km E on old U.S. 68, across road from the Assembly of God Church, J. & C. Baskin #2096 (KY), 11 September 1983.

In addition, we found a second site for the species in Blue Licks Battlefield State Park: ROBERTSON CO.: Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, W of and adjacent to the camping area, J.

& C. Baskin #2093 (KY), 11 September 1983. Medley (1980) reported that the largest population of *S. shortii* in Blue Licks Battlefield State Park recently was destroyed during construction of the camping area. Apparently, the plants still growing adjacent to the camping area are part of a larger population that existed in this part of the park prior to construction of the camping area.

Although the 4 additional extant populations of *S. shortii* reported here extends the known number of individuals in the species population by perhaps a few hundred, we agree with Medley (1980) that the species should be listed as endangered at the federal level.

Specimens of *S. shortii* cited in this note have been annotated as such by Max Medley.—JERRY M. BASKIN and CAROL C. BASKIN, School of Biological Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0225.

Notes on Kentucky Mammals: *Myotis keenii* and *Sorex longirostris*—*Myotis keenii*, a northern species, is one of the scarcest bats in Kentucky (Barbour and Davis, *Mammals of Kentucky*, Univ. Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1974). Most specimens have been taken by netting at caves in summer. All summer specimens previously taken in Kentucky have been males.

On 30 June 1983, Chadwick, in a study to assess potential environmental impact of the proposed Means Oil Shale Project near Jeffersonville, netted a lactating female *Myotis keenii* over West Fork Creek, Menifee Co., Ky.

The nearest locality where this species is known to bear young is Roosevelt Lake, Scioto County, Ohio (Brandon, J. *Mammal*. 42:400-401, 1961). In Missouri, Caire et al., (*Amer. Mid Nat* 102:404-407, 1979) netted lactating *M. keenii* in June.

Also of interest is a southeastern shrew, *Sorex longirostris* taken in Foley Hollow, Montgomery Co., Ky. on 15 August 1983. This locality extends the known range of the species into eastern Kentucky 100 km from the Franklin-Scott County line (Caldwell and Bryan, *Brimleyana* 8:91-100, 1982).

Specimens collected during this project have been deposited in the University of Kentucky collection: JAMES W. CHADWICK, Chadwick and Associates, 5767 South Rapp St., Littleton Co., 80120 and WAYNE H. DAVIS, School of Biological Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington 40506.



Cicerello, Ronald R. and Warren, Melvin L. 1984. "Range extensions and drainage records for four Kentucky fishes." *Transactions of the Kentucky Academy of Science* 45(3-4), 158–159.

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