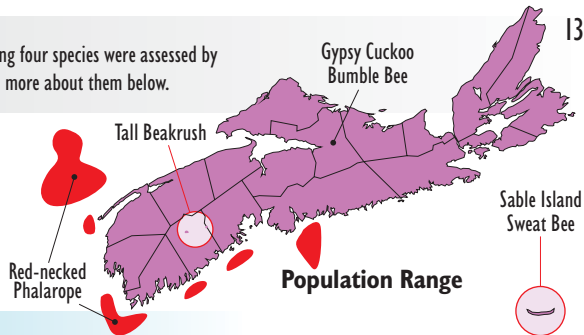


Recently Listed Species

This guide is current to March 2015. The following four species were assessed by COSEWIC to be at risk in November 2014. Learn more about them below.

The status and number of species listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), Species at Risk Act (SARA), and Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act (NS ESA) continuously evolves, with new species being added and the status of currently listed species (Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern/Vulnerable, Not at Risk) reassessed over time. Two examples are Bicknell's Thrush and Ghost Antler Lichen, which were reassessed to be Threatened and Not at Risk respectively (from Special Concern).



Red-necked Phalarope

Phalaropus lobatus

STATUS

Special Concern 

Not Listed 

© ANDREW C. FELICER



A small shorebird (18 cm long) that breeds in the Arctic and overwinters offshore in the Pacific from Mexico to Cuba. In Nova Scotia, they are most often observed from Aug.-Sept. during their migration south (with concentrations in the lower Bay of Fundy). Non-breeding plumage consists of a black cap, white face and throat (with a black eye stripe), white underparts, and mottled back and wings.

Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee

Bombus bohemicus

STATUS

Endangered 

Not Listed 

© SHEILA COLLA



A large bee (17-18 mm long) with a distinctive white-tipped abdomen. It once was found throughout Canada but over the last 25 years has only been detected in three provinces, including NS. It lays its eggs in nests made by other bumble bees in open habitats like meadows.

Sable Island Sweat Bee

Lasiosglossum sablense

STATUS

Threatened 

Not Listed 

© JASON GIBBS



A small bee (5-6 mm long) that is a dull metallic colour. Known globally to occur only in Sable Island National Park Reserve. It nests on the ground in sandy soils.

Tall Beakrush

Rhynchospora macrostachya

STATUS

Endangered 

Not Listed 

© ALAIN BELLIVEAU



The 14th species of Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora to be listed as at risk. It was only recently discovered in Canada on Molega and Carrigan lakes. It is a grass-like plant (up to 100 cm tall) with flat leaves that are 1 cm wide. Its flowers are long spikelets (15-20 mm) that grow in a cluster at the tip of the stem. It grows on peaty and stony lakeshores.

Note: Black-foam lichen, Yellow-banded Bumble Bee, Jefferson Salamander Complex, and Nine-spotted Lady Beetle are slated for assessment by COSEWIC in 2015; and the Wrinkled Shingle lichen and Evening Grosbeak in 2016.

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