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Fern Cave: A Hotspot of Subterranean Biodiversity in the Interior Low Plateau Karst Region of Alabama in the Southeastern United States

Matthew L. Niemiller ^{1,*} , Michael E. Slay ² , Thomas Inebnit ³, Benjamin Miller ⁴, Benjamin Tobin ⁵ , Brendan Cramphorn ¹, Amata Hinkle ¹ , Bradley D. Jones ⁶, Nathaniel Mann ⁷, K. Denise Kendall Niemiller ¹ and Steve Pitts ⁸

- ¹ Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Alabama in Huntsville, 301 Sparkman Dr NW, Huntsville, AL 35899, USA; btc0011@uah.edu (B.C.); amatahinkle@gmail.com (A.H.); dk0047@uah.edu (K.D.K.N.)
- ² Ozark Highlands Office, The Nature Conservancy, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA; msley@tnc.org
- ³ Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Conway, AR 72032, USA; thomas_inebnit@fws.gov
- ⁴ Lower Mississippi-Gulf Water Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Nashville, TN 37211, USA; bvmiller@usgs.gov
- ⁵ Kentucky Geological Survey, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, USA; benjamin.tobin@uky.edu
- ⁶ Alabama Cave Survey, Huntsville, AL 35810, USA; nss63915@gmail.com
- ⁷ Spencer Mountain Grotto, Spencer, TN 38585, USA; thany@blomand.net
- ⁸ Southeastern Cave Conservancy, Inc., Signal Mountain, TN 37377, USA; stevepitts597@gmail.com
- * Correspondence: matthew.niemiller@uah.edu or cavemander17@gmail.com



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Abstract: The Fern Cave System, developed in the western escarpment of the Southern Cumberland Plateau of the Interior Low Plateau karst region in Northeastern Alabama, USA, is a global hotspot of cave-limited biodiversity as well as home to the largest winter hibernaculum for the federally endangered Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*). We combined the existing literature, museum accessions, and database occurrences with new observations from bioinventory efforts conducted in 2018–2022 to generate an updated list of troglobiotic and stygobiotic species for the Fern Cave System. Our list of cave-limited fauna totals twenty-seven species, including nineteen troglobionts and eight stygobionts. Two pseudoscorpions are endemic to the Fern Cave System: *Tyrannochthonius torodei* and *Alabamocreagris mortis*. The exceptional diversity at Fern Cave is likely associated with several factors, such as the high dispersal potential of cave fauna associated with expansive karst exposures along the Southern Cumberland Plateau, high surface productivity, organic input from a large bat colony, favorable climate throughout the Pleistocene, and location within a larger regional hotspot of subterranean biodiversity. Nine species are of conservation concern, including the recently discovered Alabama cave shrimp *Palaemonias alabamiae*, because of their small range sizes, few occurrences, and several potential threats.

Keywords: checklist; karst; species richness; stygobiont; troglobiont

1. Introduction

The Fern Cave System in Jackson County, Northeastern Alabama, USA, is the most extensive cave system in the state of Alabama, with over 25 km (15.6 miles) of mapped passage [1], including 163 m (536 ft) of vertical extent and five entrances (Figure 1). The cave system is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Southeastern Cave Conservancy, Inc. (SCCi). The largest colony of Gray Bats (*Myotis grisescens*) hibernates in sections of Fern Cave [2]. The 80.5 hectare Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1981 to protect this federally endangered species. Five entrances are known, with four located on Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge and another entrance

owned and managed by SCCi on the 32.4 hectare Kay Hill Deen Fern Cave Preserve. Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge is managed as part of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

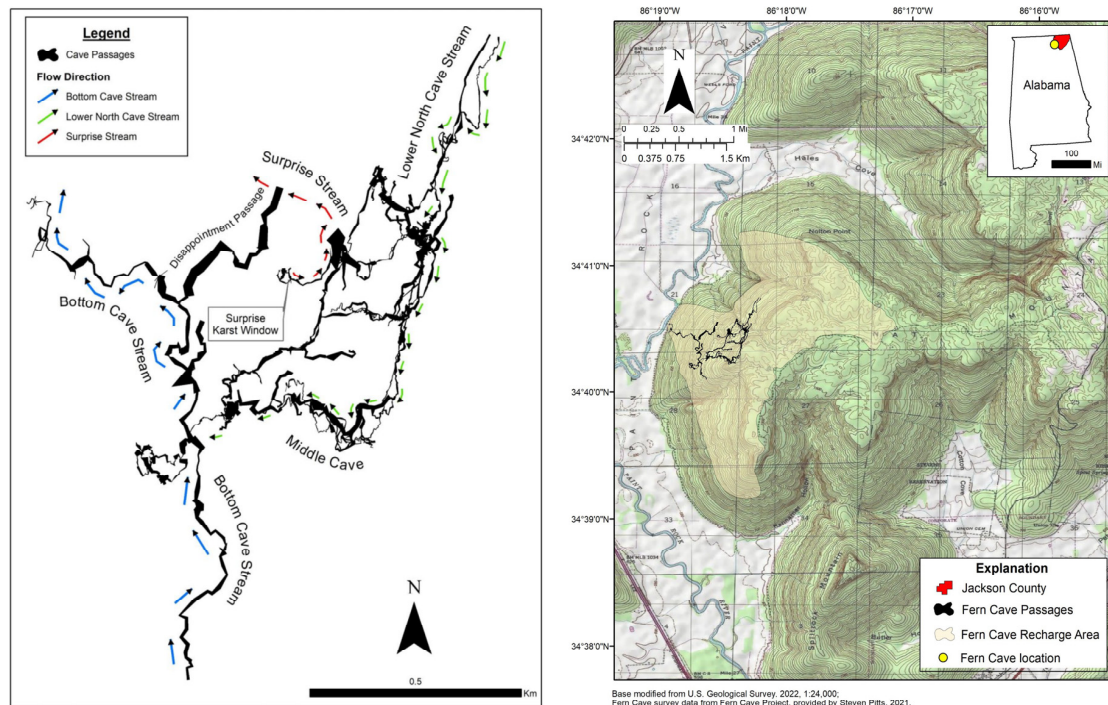


Figure 1. Line map of the Fern Cave System (left) and location of the cave system on Nat Mountain, Jackson County, Alabama, USA (right).

Fern Cave is developed along the western margin of Nat Mountain in the Paint Rock River Valley of Jackson County, Alabama. Nat Mountain is a highly dissected lobe of the Southern Cumberland Plateau that is bounded to the north and west by the Paint Rock River and to the south by Yellow Branch in Peter Cove [3]. The geology of Nat Mountain was mapped and described recently by Osbourne et al. [4] and is briefly described herein. The vertical relief of Nat Mountain is 305 m from 180 to 488 m in elevation. Nat Mountain is capped by the Lower Pennsylvanian-aged Pottsville Formation (61 m thick quartzose sandstone with occasional conglomeratic interbeds of shale). Beneath the Pottsville Formation is the Upper Mississippian-aged Pennington Formation (91 m thick), which consists of interbeds of sandstone, limestones, chert, dolomites, and shales. The presence of carbonate interbeds within the Pennington Formation creates karstified intervals, which result in springs discharging from the base of the formation at the contact with the underlying Upper Mississippian-aged Bangor Limestone (91 m thick), which contains interbeds of chert in the upper part and shale in the lower part. The Upper Mississippian-aged Hartselle Sandstone underlies the Bangor Limestone but is absent or so thin in the study area that it is typically unmapped. However, there does appear to be some hydrologic control from the Hartselle Sandstone at locations along the flanks of Nat Mountain where its presence and limited vertical permeability may create small springs that issue from the upper contact of the formation and sink underground a short distance from the point of issuance [3]. The Upper Mississippian-aged Monteagle Limestone (55–67 mm thick) underlies the Hartselle Sandstone and is extensively karstified throughout the study area. Below the Monteagle Limestone is the Middle Mississippian-aged Tusculumbia Limestone (6–12 m thick) that forms the base of Nat Mountain and the valley floor of Hales Cove.

The Fern Cave System is developed in four major limestone layers—Pennington Formation, Bangor Limestone, Monteagle Limestone, and Tusculumbia Limestone—and is

known for two primary entrances: a 133 m (437 ft) deep, voluminous pit (Surprise Pit) popular with recreational cavers [1] and the largest known federally endangered Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*) hibernaculum in the world, with over 1.3 million bats [2]; [T. Inebnit, unpub. data]. The cave is characterized by a diversity of passage morphologies, providing a range of subterranean habitats. The Fern Cave System consists of a complex network of vadose and phreatic passages with more than 12 horizontal levels of passages representing distinct stages of development associated with past periods of water table stability and intervening periods of downcutting of the Paint Rock River through the resistant caprock into the soluble limestone layers below. The hydrology of the cave system was recently described by Miller and Tobin [3]. While much of the cave is dry, at least three distinct subterranean streams occur within the cave systems: Lower North Cave Stream, Surprise Stream, and the Bottom Cave Stream. These cave streams originate as surface streams at different locations atop Nat Mountain that sink into Fern Cave and ultimately issue into springs along the eastern bank of the Paint Rock River. Many of the upper-level passages in Fern Cave have floors with steep gradients; however, the lowest level—Bottom Cave—is characterized by a relatively flat floor with associated stream and flood debris indicative of back-flooding from the Paint Rock River. A recent dye tracing study by Miller and Tobin [3] delineated a recharge area of 6.7 km² (2.6 mi²). The Fern Cave System is fed largely by recharge through a combination of surface-water runoff from atop Nat Mountain and discharge of groundwater in the overlying Pennington Formation sinking into the Monteagle Limestone. The recharge area for the Fern Cave System lies primarily along the western escarpment of Nat Mountain and drains to multiple springs along the Paint Rock River. The recharge area is bounded to the southeast by the Kennamer Cave System. There is evidence of some hydrological connection between the Fern and Kennamer cave systems. On the north side, the Fern Cave recharge area is bounded by recharge areas for Roadside Spring and Big Spring that discharge into Hales Cove. Current land use within the recharge area of the cave system is predominantly mixed deciduous forest with <1% shrub/scrub and pasture [3].

Unlike other hotspot caves in North America with a long history of biological studies (e.g., Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, reviewed in [5]; San Marcos artesian well in Texas, reviewed in [6]; and Shelta Cave in Alabama, ref. [7]), much of our knowledge of the biodiversity of the Fern Cave System is derived from a recent two year biological inventory presented herein. However, early knowledge of the Fern Cave fauna is based on visits and studies by biologists from the 1950s to the 1990s. Peck [8,9] summarized the terrestrial cave life of Alabama caves and reported on eight species from the Fern Cave System, including six troglobionts. Additional significant publications on the fauna of the Fern Cave System include Muchmore [10,11], Carpenter [12], Fleming [13], Holt [14], Peck [15,16], Hart and Hart [17], Hobbs et al. [18], Kenk [19], Hubbell and Norton [20], Ferguson [21], Gertsch [22], Lewis [23], McGregor et al. [24], Martin [2], Niemiller et al. [25], and Hedin and Milne [26].

Herein we present the first comprehensive list of terrestrial and aquatic cave obligate fauna (i.e., troglobionts and stygobionts, respectively) of the Fern Cave System based on the results of a recent two-year bioinventory of the cave system in 2018–2020 and a thorough search of the scientific literature and museum records. In addition to the species list, we include a comprehensive bibliography on the cave obligate fauna of Fern Cave, discuss factors associated with its exceptional biodiversity, and comment on the conservation status of the exceptional biodiversity of this North American and global hotspot of subterranean biodiversity.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Ecological Classification of Troglobionts and Stygobionts

We follow past authors in recognizing troglobionts (i.e., troglobites) as species that are permanent inhabitants of subterranean habitats [27–30] and cannot complete their life cycle outside of such habitats [30]. From a metapopulation perspective, troglobionts have source populations in subterranean habitats but may have sink populations in surface habitats [28].

While morphology alone cannot be used to definitively classify species ecologically [29], we used the presence of traits often observed in troglomorphic fauna, i.e., troglomorphisms such as reduced eyes, pigmentation, and hypertrophy of nonvisual sensory structures, but not found in presumed surface relatives, as evidence for isolation in subterranean habitats. We use the terms troglóbiont and stygóbiont in reference to species that occur in terrestrial and aquatic habitats, respectively.

2.2. Cave Biosurveys

We conducted faunal bioinventories in several areas throughout the Fern Cave System as well as three additional caves that are hydrologically connected to Fern Cave located on Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge between June 2018 and December 2020. Bioinventories primarily consisted of time-constrained visual encounter surveys for cave life in terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic habitats, including entrance areas and the twilight zone starting at the drip line, walls and ceilings, ledges, mud banks, rimstone pools, streams, and talus slopes. The search effort included examining and overturning rocks, detritus, organic debris, and other cover, as well as searching through stream cobble. Surveys were conducted by two to seven researchers per cave visit. In the West Passage, we supplemented visual encounter surveys with baited traps in December 2020.

We field-identified common vertebrate and invertebrate species. In other cases, we collected invertebrate specimens and identified them in the laboratory using available taxonomic keys and the literature. We outsourced identification to experts for taxa for which we had insufficient taxonomic knowledge when possible. For many vertebrates, we field-identified taxa by direct observation without capture or through taxonomically reliable indirect observations, such as visual identification of mammal scat or footprints left in mud. Where possible, we took voucher photographs of invertebrate and vertebrate taxa. For some salamanders and decapods, we collected tissue samples and voucher specimens.

2.3. Literature and Museum Searches

We conducted a search of the scientific literature to compile an updated list of troglóbiont and stygóbiont species for the Fern Cave System. Scientific literature sources included journal articles, book chapters, books, conference proceedings, theses and dissertations, and government reports. Searches of literature sources included keyword queries on ISI Web of Science, Google Scholar, and Zoological Record. In addition, we also searched biodiversity databases, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF; <https://gbif.org>; accessed on 24 June 2022), VertNet (<http://www.vertnet.org>; accessed on 24 June 2022), Symbiota Collections of Arthropods Network (SCAN; <https://scan-bugs.org/portal/>; accessed on 24 June 2022), and InvertEBase (<http://www.invertebase.org/portal/>; accessed on 24 June 2022). The list of cave-obligate fauna includes the scientific name, authority, and conservation status of each species. Taxonomic nomenclature followed primarily the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS; <http://itis.gov>; accessed on 15 September 2022). For conservation status, we include the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>; accessed 28 March 2023) and NatureServe (<http://www.natureserve.org>; accessed 28 March 2023) conservation statuses when available. The status of a species according to the United States list of threatened and endangered species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act is included (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered>; accessed on 28 March 2023), as is its conservation status in the state of Alabama [31].

3. Results

Our list of cave-limited fauna documented within the Fern Cave System includes twenty-seven species, including nineteen troglóbionts and eight stygóbionts (Table 1; Figures 2 and 3). Fern Cave is the type locality for two cave-limited species, and three species are endemic to the Fern Cave System (Table 1). The cave-limited fauna represents four phyla, ten classes, eighteen orders, and twenty-six families.

Table 1. Troglobionts and stygobionts of the Fern Cave System, Jackson County, Alabama, USA. NatureServe conservation ranks include Secure (G5), Apparently Secure (G4), Vulnerable (G3), Imperiled (G2), Critically Imperiled (G1), Possibly Extinct (GH), Presumed Extinct (GX), Unranked (GNR), and Unrankable (GU). IUCN Red List categories include Least Concern (LE), Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), Critically Endangered (CR), Extinct in the Wild (EW), and Extinct (EX). Federal conservation status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act includes Listed Endangered (LE) and Listed Threatened (LT). Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources statuses include Highest Conservation Concern (Priority 1), High Conservation Concern (Priority 2), Moderate Conservation Concern (Priority 3), Low Conservation Concern (Priority 4), and Lowest Conservation Concern (Priority 5). Abbreviations: na—conservation status is not available for the species; X—species has been reported historically or during biosurveys conducted during the current study.

Taxon	Authority	NatureServe Status	IUCN Red List	Federal Status	State Status	Historical	This Study
TROGLOBIONTS							
Phylum Arthropoda							
Class Arachnida							
Order Araneae							
Family Linyphiidae							
<i>Phanetta subterranea</i>	(Emerton, 1875)	G5	na				X
Family Nesticiidae							
<i>Nesticus barri</i>	Gertsch, 1984	G3	na			X	X
Family Zoropsidae							
<i>Liocranoides unicolor</i>	Keyserling, 1881	GU	na				X
Order Pseudoscorpiones							
Family Chernetidae							
<i>Hesperochnes mirabilis</i>	(Banks, 1895)	G5	na				X
Family Chthoniidae							
<i>Tyrannochthonius torodei</i> ^{T,E}	Muchmore, 1996	G1	na			X	X
Family Neobisiidae							
<i>Alabamocreagris mortis</i> ^{T,E}	(Muchmore, 1969)	G1G2	na			X	X
Order Acari							
Family Rhagidiidae							
Unidentified genus and species		na	na				X
Class Collembola							
Order Entomobryomorpha							
Family Entomobryidae							
<i>Pseudosinella hirsuta</i>	(Delmare DeBoutteville, 1949)	G5	na			X	X
<i>Pseudosinella spinosa</i>	(Delmare DeBoutteville, 1949)	G5	na				X
Order Symphypleona							
Family Arrhopalitidae							
<i>Pygmarrhopalites</i> sp.		na	na				X
Class Diplura							
Order Rhabdura							
Family Campodeidae							
<i>Litocampa valentinei</i>	(Conde, 1949)	G3	na			X	X

Table 1. Cont.

Taxon	Authority	NatureServe Status	IUCN Red List	Federal Status	State Status	Historical	This Study
Class Diplopoda							
Order Callipodida							
Family Abacionidae							
<i>Tetracion jonesi</i>	Hoffman, 1956	G3G4	na				X
Order Chordeumatida							
Family Cleidogonidae							
<i>Pseudotremia</i> sp.		na	na				X
Family Trichopetalidae							
<i>Scoterpes</i> sp.		na	na				X
Order Polydesmida							
Family Xystodesmidae							
<i>Gyalostethus</i> sp. nov. ^E		na	na				X
Class Insecta							
Order Coleoptera							
Family Carabidae							
<i>Pseudanophthalmus</i> sp.		na	na				X
Family Leiodidae							
<i>Ptomaphagus hatchi</i>	Jeannel, 1933	G3	na			X	X
Family Staphylinidae							
Subfamily Pselaphinae							
Unidentified genus and species		na	na				X
Order Diptera							
Family Sphaeroceridae							
<i>Spelobia tenebrarum</i>	(Aldrich, 1897)	G5	na				X
STYGOBIONTS							
Phylum Platyhelminthes							
Class Turbellaria							
Order Tricladida							
Family Kenkiidae							
<i>Sphalloplana percoeca</i>	(Packard, 1879)	G5	na			X	X
Phylum Annelida							
Class Oligochaeta							
Order Branchiobdellida							
Family Branchiobdellidae							
<i>Cambarincola sheltensis</i>	Holt, 1973	G1G2	na			X	

Table 1. Cont.

Taxon	Authority	NatureServe Status	IUCN Red List	Federal Status	State Status	Historical	This Study
Phylum Arthropoda							
Class Malacostraca							
Order Amphipoda							
Family Crangonyctidae							
<i>Stygobromus</i> sp.		na	na				X
Order Decapoda							
Family Atyidae							
<i>Palaemonias alabamiae</i>	Smalley, 1961	G2G3	EN	LE	Priority 1		X
Family Cambaridae							
<i>Orconectes australis</i>	(Rhoades, 1941)	G5	LC		Priority 3	X	X
Order Isopoda							
Family Asellidae							
<i>Caecidotea bicornata</i>	(Steeves, 1963)	G5	na			X	X
Class Ostracoda							
Order Podocopida							
Family Entocytheridae							
<i>Sagittocythere barri</i>	(Hart and Hobbs, 1961)	G5	na			X	
Phylum Chordata							
Class Actinopterygii							
Order Percopsiformes							
Family Amblyopsidae							
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Girard, 1859	G4	NT		Priority 3	X	X

^T Type locality in the Fern Cave System; ^E Endemic to the Fern Cave System.

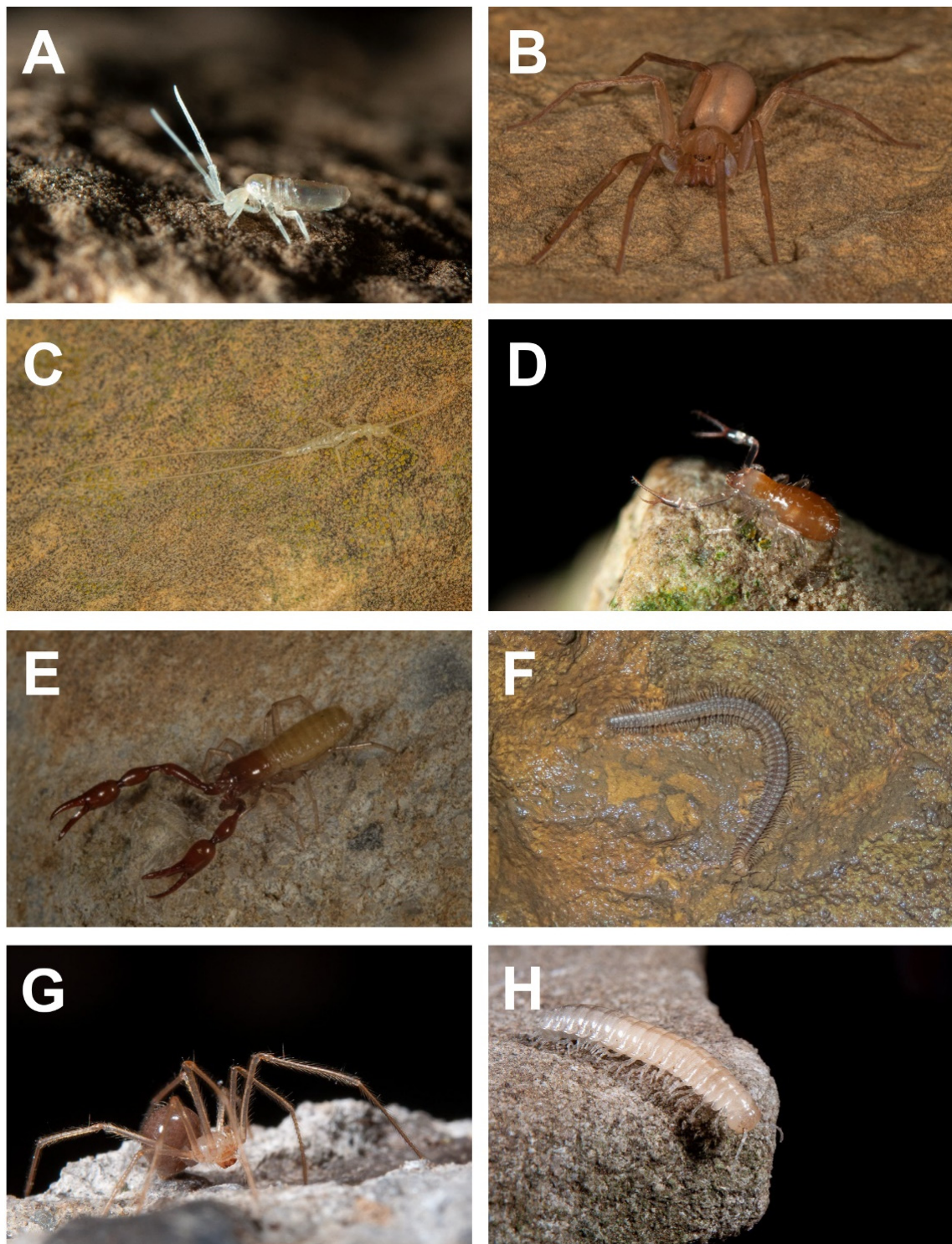


Figure 2. Representative terrestrial cave-limited fauna from the Fern Cave System, Alabama, USA: (A) *Pseudosinella hirsuta* (photo by Michael E. Slay); (B) *Liocranoides unicolor* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (C) *Litocampa valentinei* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (D) *Tyrannochthonius torodei* (photo by Michael E. Slay); (E) *Alabamocreagris mortis* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (F) *Tetracion jonesi* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (G) *Nesticus barri* (photo by Michael E. Slay); and (H) *Gyalostethus* sp. nov. (photo by Michael E. Slay).

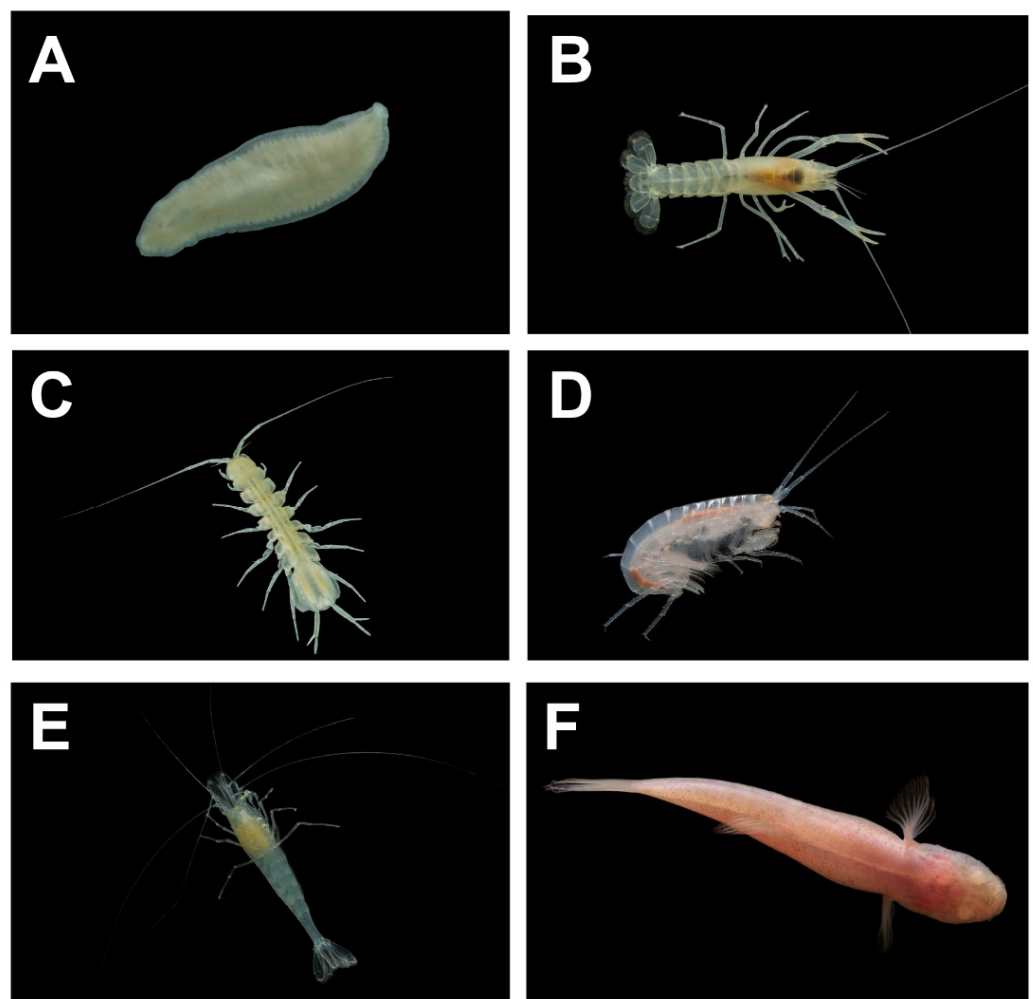


Figure 3. Representative aquatic cave-limited fauna from the Fern Cave System, Alabama, USA: (A) *Sphalloplana percoeca* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (B) *Orconectes australis* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (C) *Caecidotea bicrenata* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); (D) *Stygobromus* sp. (photo by Michael E. Slay); (E) *Palaemonias alabamiae* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller); and (F) *Typhlichthys subterraneus* (photo by Matthew L. Niemiller).

3.1. Terrestrial Fauna

Troglobiotic spiders documented in the Fern Cave System include one linyphiid, one nesticid, and one zoropsid. *Phanetta subterranea* has one of the largest distributions of any troglobiont in North America [32,33]. *Nesticus barri* is one of the most common troglobionts in dozens if not hundreds of caves along the escarpments of the Southern Cumberland Plateau in South-Central Tennessee and Northeastern Alabama, reaching its southwestern range limit in the Fern Cave area [22,26,34,35]. *Liocranoides unicolor* has a broad distribution throughout much of the Interior Low Plateau, including several caves in Northeastern Alabama [8]. This species is pale in coloration but does not possess other troglomorphic characters [36,37].

Three troglobiotic pseudoscorpions occur in the Fern Cave System. *Hesperochernes mirabilis* is a widely distributed species most abundant near entrances, where it is associated with bat guano, rodent nests, and other mammal scat [38–40]. The other two species are typically associated with deep cave habitats. *Tyrannochthonius torodei* was described from Fern Cave and named after William Torode, who first collected specimens in 1968 [11]. *Alabamocreagris mortis* is the largest of three troglobiotic pseudoscorpions in the Fern Cave System. It was described from specimens collected near the Morgue Entrance by Muchmore [10] and is the most widely distributed pseudoscorpion within the Fern Cave System.

At least one unidentified trogllobiotic rhagidiid mite is known from the Fern Cave System, which was observed from several sections of the cave. This mite may be a species in the genus *Rhagidia*, which has been reported from caves in Northwestern Georgia [38,40].

Four trogllobiotic millipedes have been documented in the Fern Cave System, including one callipodidan, two chordeumatids, and one polydesmid. *Tetracion jonesi* is the most widely distributed and frequently observed millipede in the Fern Cave System. This large cave-limited millipede has been reported from more than 85 caves along the Cumberland Plateau in Northeastern Alabama [8]. *Pseudotremia* is a diverse genus with several described trogllobionts, including three from Alabama [41]. Trogllobiotic individuals have been observed in multiple locations within the Fern Cave System and may represent one of the three described species in Alabama or an undescribed taxon. Millipedes of the genus *Scoterpes* have been observed throughout the Fern Cave System, often found in moist habitats with organic matter (rotting wood, debris, and cricket guano). The distributions of these two species—*S. syntheticus* and *S. stewartpecki*—overlap in the area, and two species are known to co-occur at nearby Crossings Cave [42]. Preliminary genetic analyses indicate that both forms likely occur in the Fern Cave System, but additional morphological analyses are required for confirmation. An undescribed trogllobiotic species of *Gyalostethus* was discovered in cracks and under rocks on mud banks near the sump in the Bottom Cave section. This new species appears to be a relative of *Gyalostethus monitcolens*, the lone species currently described in this genus, which ranges from Southwestern Virginia to Northern Georgia and Northeastern Alabama, including Jackson and Morgan counties [43].

At least three species of cave-limited collembolans (i.e., springtails) have been documented from the Fern Cave System. Both *Pseudosinella hirsuta* and *P. spinosa* are broadly distributed in the Interior Low Plateau and were observed in several locations throughout the cave system. *Pseudosinella hirsuta* was reported previously from Fern Cave [9]. Troglomorphic individuals of the genus *Pygmarrhopalites* were collected from several locations in the Fern Cave System. These individuals have extremely reduced pigment and a troglomorphic foot complex. No trogllobiotic *Pygmarrhopalites* have been reported from Alabama to date, but several species have been described from the Interior Low Plateau and Appalachian Karst regions in the Eastern United States [44–47]. The troglophile *Pygmarrhopalites pygmaeus*, a cosmopolitan species, was also observed and has been reported from several caves in Jackson, Madison, and Marshall counties [9].

A single trogllobiotic dipluran occurs in the Fern Cave System. *Litocampa valentinei* is known from several caves in Northeastern Alabama and South-Central Tennessee along the escarpments of the Cumberland Plateau [21]. This cave dipluran has been reported previously from the Fern Cave System [9,21].

The trogllobiotic beetle fauna of the Fern Cave System includes one carabid, one leioidid, and one staphylinid. Five carabids of the trogllobiotic genus *Pseudanophthalmus* were collected from the Fern Cave System. These specimens may be *P. profundus*, which is known from nearby Crossings, Nat, and Paint Rock caves, and/or an undescribed species, which is known from nearby Pig Pen Cave [9]. The round fungus beetle *Ptomaphagus hatchi* was observed throughout the Fern Cave System, often in great abundance. This species was previously reported by Peck [9,15,16]. An unidentified cave ant beetle (subfamily Pselaphinae) was collected from the West Passage and likely belongs to either the genus *Batrisodes* or *Speleochus*. Several species of both genera are known from caves in Alabama [9,48–50].

The only other trogllobiotic insect documented from the Fern Cave System is the dipteran *Spelobia tenebrarum*, which has been reported from many caves in the Eastern United States [9,40,51–53], where it is associated with scat. This species has reduced eyes and is the only known trogllobiotic fly in the United States [51,52].

3.2. Aquatic Fauna

One cave flatworm—*Sphalloplana percoeca*—has been reported previously from the Fern Cave System [12,19]. *Sphalloplana percoeca* occurs primarily in epikarst-fed drip pools in upper-level passages, often in great numbers, but has also been observed in lower-

level passages. A medium-sized branchiobdellid (2.5 mm), *Cambarincola sheltensis*, is an ectosymbiont of the stygobiotic crayfish *Orconectes australis*. This species has been confirmed from the type locality of Shelta Cave in Madison County, but identifications also include specimens taken from *O. australis* from Fern Cave collected by John E. and Martha R. Cooper [14].

The cave-limited crustacean fauna includes one shrimp, one crayfish, one isopod, one amphipod, and one ostracod. The federally endangered stygobiotic shrimp *Palaemonias alabamiae* was discovered in August 2018 when four individuals were observed in an isolated pool near the Davison Entrance in the Bottom Cave section. Two cave shrimp were observed in July 2019: one in the same isolated pool and a second shrimp in a pool in the main stream. A single cave shrimp was again observed in the isolated pool in September 2020. Cave shrimp have yet to be observed upstream in Bottom Cave. Morphological and genetic analyses confirmed that this population is *P. alabamiae* [25]. Preliminary environmental DNA analyses detected *P. alabamiae* eDNA from water samples collected from Haley Spring Cave in addition to the water samples collected from pools near the Davison Entrance. This discovery represents the first new occurrence for this federally endangered species in 14 years and just the fifth population discovered to date, extending the geographic range into the Paint Rock River watershed [25]. The stygobiotic crayfish *Orconectes australis* is common in streams in both upper- and lower-level passages of the Fern Cave System. McGregor et al. [24] observed 34 individuals, including a female with eggs, in the Davison section of Bottom Cave in September 1993. This cave crayfish has also been reported from the Fern Cave System by Holt [14] and Hobbs et al. [18].

The isopod *Caecidotea bicrenata* was found throughout the Fern Cave System in several habitats, including stream riffles and pools, rimstone pools, and drip pools. *Caecidotea bicrenata* is widely distributed throughout the Interior Low Plateau [23] but may represent a cryptic species complex. This stygobiotic asellid was previously reported from the Fern Cave System by Fleming [13] and Lewis [23]. Cave amphipods of the genus *Stygobromus* were collected from isolated drip pools in the Morgue Pit area, West Passage, and Bottom Cave sections of the Fern Cave System. These specimens may be *S. vitreus* or *S. dicksoni*, which are known from Jackson and Madison counties [54], or an undescribed species. The ostracod *Sagittocythere barri* is an ectocommensal of the stygobiotic crayfish *Orconectes australis* and was reported from the Fern Cave System by Hart and Hart [17].

The only cave-limited vertebrate known from the Fern Cave System is the amblyopsid cavefish, *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. This cavefish was abundant in the stream in Bottom Cave and is considered a top aquatic predator. *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a cryptic species complex [55] with two lineages contacting in Western Madison/Eastern Jackson counties. McGregor et al. [24] reported this cavefish previously.

4. Discussion

The Fern Cave obligate cave fauna is exceptionally rich with 27 troglobionts and stygobionts, making it one of the most diverse cave systems in North America. The terrestrial fauna is particularly diverse, with 19 species trailing only the Mammoth Cave System in North America (49 species overall, 32 troglobionts; ref. [5]). The stygofauna of the Fern Cave System is diverse (eight species) but not exceptional compared to other hotspot subterranean communities in North America, such as the San Marcos Artesian Well in Texas (55 species; ref. [6]), the Mammoth Cave System in Kentucky (17 species; ref. [5]), and Shelta Cave in Alabama (12 species; refs. [7,56]).

The exceptional cave-limited diversity within the Fern Cave System may be explained by several factors that operate in concert to influence patterns of subterranean biodiversity and endemism in the region. First, Fern Cave lies along the escarpments of the Southern Cumberland Plateau, which is highly dissected with numerous karst exposures and cave systems. The expansive karst and higher cave density in the region are expected to support greater species richness [57,58], but they may also offer greater dispersal opportunities [57]. Greater cave density may also provide increased opportunities for colonization of sub-

terranean habitats [58]. The Fern Cave System lies within a hypothesized mid-latitude biodiversity ridge for terrestrial subterranean fauna, which is associated with long-term higher surface productivity and a favorable climate, particularly during the Pleistocene [58]. Within this region, cave systems likely have greater energy inputs from allochthonous sources to support more species, larger populations, and consequently lower extinct rates relative to other karst regions [57–59].

Of the 18 cave-limited species with a NatureServe conservation rank, half of the species (five troglobionts and four stygobionts) are of conservation concern (i.e., G1–G3 NatureServe conservation rank, federal or state status), highlighted by the federally endangered Alabama Cave Shrimp *Palaemonias alabamiae* discovered in 2018 [25]. Most of these species are at an elevated risk of extinction due to their limited distributions and/or their few known occurrences. In particular, the cave pseudoscorpions *Tyrannochthonius torodei* and *Alabamocreagris mortis* are known only from the Fern Cave System. Cave-limited fauna face many threats, such as habitat loss and degradation, groundwater overexploitation and contamination, and climate change [60,61]. Although much of the Fern Cave System (and all five entrances) lies within the boundaries of the Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge and the SCCi Kay Hill Deen Fern Cave Preserve, the cave system is not entirely immune to potential direct and indirect threats to its biodiversity. Nearly all (99%) of the 6.7 km² recharge area of the Fern Cave System is composed of mixed deciduous forest, which suggests a minimal risk of groundwater pollution [3]. However, future land use modifications, such as possible logging, could impact groundwater quality, although the risk is low at present. The Paint Rock River is known to backflood into the lowest level of the Fern Cave System [3]. Consequently, water quality in this section may be influenced by the water quality and flood stage of the Paint Rock River. Fortunately, the Paint Rock River has escaped most of the adverse anthropogenic impacts of other major tributaries of the Tennessee River; however, non-point source pollution of low to moderate magnitude primarily caused by nutrient enrichment has been identified within the Paint Rock watershed [62].

The list of cave-limited fauna within the Fern Cave System is likely incomplete, and there is great potential to discover new taxa. Much of the 25+ km of passage remains to be comprehensively bioinventoried, and some habitats, such as epikarst, are under-sampled and may harbor additional taxa. For example, an undescribed *Anillinus* beetle was collected from Magic City Cave on Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge, which is likely hydrologically connected to the Fern Cave System. Most species in this genus are small (1–2 mm) litter or soil-dwelling inhabitants that are depigmented and lack eyes and wings, but several species are considered troglobionts, including some from Alabama [63]. In addition to the possibility of two *Scoterpes* millipedes co-occurring, it would be unsurprising if at least two species of *Pseudanophthalmus* cave beetles co-occur within the Fern Cave System, which is a common occurrence throughout much of the Interior Low Plateau and Appalachian Karst regions (e.g., refs. [64,65]). Several taxa are notably absent from the cave-limited fauna of Fern Cave, including terrestrial cavesnails, terrestrial woodlice, stygobiotic copepods, and stygobiotic salamanders, all of which may be discovered in the future. For example, three terrestrial cavesnails are known from Northern Alabama, including *Helicodiscus barri*, which has a broad distribution throughout the Interior Low Plateau karst region [66,67]. Twelve stygobiotic copepods occur in the Interior Low Plateau [68], but only one, *Diacyclops alabamensis*, has been reported from Alabama. *Gyrinophilus palleucus* is a top aquatic predator of many cave streams in Northern Alabama, including caves within the Paint Rock River watershed [69–71]. It is known to co-occur with *Orconectes australis*, *Typhlichthys subterraneus*, and *Palaemonias alabamiae* [71], all of which occur within Fern Cave. Other taxonomic groups have not been particularly well studied in the Fern Cave System, including springtails and mites. More intensive biosurvey work on these groups may uncover additional taxa. Finally, few phylogenetic studies to date have incorporated specimens and samples from the Fern Cave System. Comprehensive sampling within the Fern Cave System has the potential to uncover cryptic diversity in some taxonomic groups,

such as stygobiotic isopods and amphipods, which is an increasingly common discovery of phylogenetic studies in cave-limited taxa [55,72,73].

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