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REVISED CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS NORTH OF MEXICO, 1991

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For almost two decades, we have periodically updated a checklist of scientific and vernacular names of species of North American mammals (Jones *et al.*, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1986). Such checklists provide a ready reference for many scientific endeavors, both in the field and in the laboratory, and are particularly useful to students. Since publication some five years ago of the most recent revision of the list, demand for copies has severely depleted the original supply. Moreover, many significant taxonomic and nomenclatorial changes have appeared in the primary mammalogical literature since that time. In this version of the checklist, we have attempted to include all species of Recent mammals, a few of which now may be extinct, occurring in North America (and its adjacent waters) to the north of Mexico and recognized in the published literature through the end of 1991. Our list represents a consensus among the six authors but does not necessarily imply complete agreement among them on all controversial points. Some proposed changes that have not been adopted are discussed in the text preceding the checklist. A few vernacular names have been changed to reflect current usage or adjusted to account for species in genera that also contain non-North American members.

As most readers are aware, a number of species of mammals not native to North America have been introduced there over the years. Twenty-five such taxa are included in the checklist (identified by an asterisk) because they now occur in the wild state in numbers sufficient to justify

listing them (additions primarily from Findley, 1987; Schmidt and Gilbert, 1978; Stevenson, 1976). Other exotic species possibly will be included in subsequent lists.

DEPARTURES FROM JONES *ET AL.* (1986) AND OTHER NOTES

Those instances in which scientific names differ from the usage in Jones *et al.* (1986) are documented below. Some other pertinent comments are included that may help to explain the current list of recognized taxa. There have been no changes in the past five years in North American species of the orders Xenarthra, Lagomorpha, Cetacea, or Sirenia. However, most authorities now regard the European hare as distinct from *L. capensis* (see Angermann, 1983), a course followed here.

Marsupials

It long has been recognized that the old order "Marsupialia" actually represented several orders or higher groupings when both fossil and Recent taxa were considered. There was some disagreement among experts, however, as to what groups should be recognized and what names should be applied to them, and we previously have chosen the conservative course of continuing to use Marsupialia at the ordinal level until an acceptable new classification for the group was developed. This now has been done by Marshall *et al.* (1990), and we follow them in use of the ordinal name Didelphimorphia for opossums. The term Marsupialia was regarded by Marshall *et al.* as the name for a supercohort.

Insectivores

Among insectivores, the only changes since the 1986 list involve species of the genus *Sorex*. We generally have followed George (1988) and van Zyll de Jong (1991) in listing recognized species of that group. However, the specific taxa *bairdii* and *sonomae* have been added as diagnosed by Carraway (1990). We have not dropped *fontinalis* (to subspecific status under *S. cinereus*) following van Zyll de Jong and Kirkland (1989), because George's (1988) data indicate it is a sister taxon both to *cinereus* and to *haydeni*. And finally, we note in passing that van Zyll de Jong (1991) continues to use the specific name *pribilofensis* for the Pribilof Island shrew, whereas we retain the name *hydrodromus* for the same taxon.

Bats

Arita and Humphrey (1988) have shown that North American bats previously referred to as *Leptoncycteris sanborni* actually are conspecific

with the earlier-named *L. curasoae* from the Netherlands Antilles and adjacent South America. They employed the trinomen *Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae* for these long-nosed bats from mainland North America.

Baker *et al.* (1988), based on electrophoretic analysis, recognized the red bats of eastern and western North America as specifically distinct—the monotypic *Lasiurus borealis* in the east and *L. blossevillii*, which occurs from Trans-Pecos Texas westward (and also southward throughout much of Latin America). Similarly, they found eastern (*L. ega*) and western (*L. xanthinus*) populations of yellow bats, which also differ chromosomally, to be specifically distinct on the basis of electrophoretic data.

Freeman (1981), in her landmark study of molossid morphometrics, elevated *Nyctinomops* (then recognized as a subgenus) as the exclusive generic name for all American bats formerly placed in *Tadarida* except *T. brasiliensis*. Many chiroptologists were slow to follow Freeman's lead, mostly because of uncertainty as to just what constituted a subgenus, as opposed to a genus, in the Molossidae. However, recent use of *Nyctinomops* in several publications, including Mammalian Species accounts of three of the four species in the genus (Jones and Arroyo-Cabrales, 1990; Kumirai and Jones, 1990; Milner *et al.*, 1990), prompts us to use the name here (but see Corbett and Hill, 1991).

Also at the generic level, Menu (1987), for reasons that are not entirely clear to us, proposed that *Leuconoe* Boie, 1830, replace *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, for that well-known bat group (he retained the latter as a subgenus of the former). Menu also recognized *Pizonyx*, *Perimyotis* (for *Pipistrellus subflavus*), *Corynorhinus*, and *Dasypterus* as distinct genera. We call attention to Menu's work, but have not adopted his suggested changes here. Similarly, we have not followed Legendre (1984) in use of the generic name *Rhizomops* in place of *Tadarida*.

Finally, Hoffmeister (1986) regarded *Myotis occultus* as a distinct species, a view at odds with that of other recent authors, who have recognized it as a subspecies of *M. lucifugus*. We follow the latter course.

Rodents

Sciuridae.—Returning to the situation that prevailed in our 1982 list, we again recognize at the specific level the chipmunks *Tamias ochrogynus*, *T. senex*, and *T. siskiyou* following especially Kain (1985), Sutton (1987), and Gannon and Lawlor (1989). Recognition of these taxa is based primarily on bacular morphology and differences in vocalizations. All three species were submerged under *T. townsendii* in the 1986 list.

Also in *Tamias*, we have not followed Patterson and Heaney (1987), who were "inclined to view *ruficaudus* and *simulans* as specifically distinct" (rather than subspecies of the same species) on the basis of admittedly distinctive bacula. Their nearest samples were 60 kilometers apart, however, and they noted that the two taxa probably are in "contact in the intervening Clearwater Mountains" of Idaho. It seems best to await final judgement on this matter until specimens are available from critical areas between the presently known ranges of *ruficaudus* and *simulans*.

We continue to use the generic name *Tamias* for all chipmunks because no one has published data convincing us that it is incorrect to do so. Controversy remains, however, and in all the papers cited above, for example, the name *Eutamias* was used at the generic level as it has been in many others. "Chipmunk affinities are unclear at supraspecific levels" according to Patterson and Heaney (1987). They went on to point out "that the entire assemblage is in need of revision; currently any arrangement of subgenera is contradicted by at least some characters."

Geomyidae.—Genetic studies of pocket gophers of the genus *Geomys* continue to reveal the presence of additional species in this highly divergent group. Baker *et al.* (1989) elevated *G. knoxjonesi* to specific status (see also Bradley *et al.*, 1991), as did Block and Zimmerman (1991) for *G. texensis*, a species isolated on the northeastern part of the Edwards Plateau of central Texas. Although we followed Hafner and Geluso (1983) in submerging *G. arenarius* under *G. bursarius* in our last list, we now believe this action was premature (see especially Qumsiyeh *et al.*, 1988) and readmit *arenarius* here. Finally, we acknowledge the continuing question as to whether *lutescens* and its races are properly placed in the species *bursarius*, but we make no change at this time.

Heteromyidae.—The one addition in this family involves the *Peroignathus flavus*-*P. merriami* question. Considered as separate species for many years, these were united into a single species complex by Wilson (1973). Lee and Engstrom (1991), based on allozymic differences, have demonstrated that two species, which they found in sympatry at several places in southeastern New Mexico, should be recognized.

Hoffmeister (1986) did not regard *Chaetodipus* as distinct at the generic level, but arranged the pocket mice in three subgenera of *Peroignathus*. Furthermore, he treated *P. apache* as a species distinct from *P. flavescens*. We have followed neither course here.

Muridae.—At the familial level, we have abandoned Cricetidae as the name for New World rats and mice, and for voles, in favor of the all-encompassing name Muridae. In so doing, we follow the lead of Carleton

and Musser (1984), who employed the subfamilial epithet Sigmodontinae for the New World rats and mice and the name Arvicolinae for the Holarctic voles and their allies. Cricetinae was reserved strictly for Old World genera. We continue to recognize *Mus musculus* as the appropriate specific name for the introduced house mouse (*domesticus* is a subspecies—see especially Bonhomme, 1986).

We tentatively follow Humphrey and Setzer (1989) in regarding *Oryzomys argentatus* as indistinct at the specific level from *O. palustris* (but see Goodyear, 1991). Secondly, we again recognize *Peromyscus nasutus* as specifically distinct from *P. difficilis* (which is confined to Mexico) on the basis of arguments cogently summarized by Carleton (1989), but see Janacek (1990). Additionally, we again recognize *Microtus breweri*, the beach vole of Muskeget Island, Massachusetts, as a species different from *M. pennsylvanicus* following Moyer *et al.* (1988). And lastly among murids, we recognize the same number of taxa in *Dicrostonyx* as in the last list but with one name change. Following Rausch and Rausch (1972), we used the specific name *stevensoni* of Nelson, 1929, for the collared lemmings from Umnak and Unalaska islands. However, *D. unalascensis* Merriam, 1902, has priority as the name for this species.

Almost parenthetically, we also take notice of the fact that Sullivan *et al.* (1986), although proposing no taxonomic changes, called attention to the close relationship between *Onychomys leucogaster* and *O. arenicola*, casting some doubt on the specific validity of the latter.

Carnivores

In listing species of native terrestrial carnivores, we generally followed Wozencraft (1989). He included *Lynx canadensis* as distinct from *L. lynx* of the Old World, however, whereas we regard them as conspecific. Furthermore, Wozencraft did not include *Spilogale gracilis* as a species different from *S. putorius*, although we believe the available data on reproductive isolation are sufficient to warrant separation, and we follow Dragoo *et al.* (1990) in uniting as a single species the arid-land foxes, *Vulpes velox* and *V. macrotis*. Finally, we follow Decker (1991) in recognizing the coati of North America as a species distinct from that in South America (*Nasua narica* as opposed to *N. nasua*).

As for the felids, the quandry about generic names expressed in the 1986 list carries forward. Essentially, at this juncture, we are faced with selecting one of four alternatives: 1) retain all species in the genus *Felis*; 2) recognize two genera, *Felis* and the relatively distinctive *Lynx*; 3) recognize *Panthera* in addition to *Felis* and *Lynx*; or 4) recognize six genera, *Felis (catus)*, *Herpailurus (yagouaroundi)*, *Leopardus (par-*

dalis, weidii), *Lynx* (*lynx, rufus*), *Panthera* (*onca*), and *Puma* (*concolor*). The problem is that no one yet has produced a convincing phylogenetic analysis on which to base decisions as to recognition of genera. We have taken the middle ground for now, retaining *Felis*, *Lynx*, and *Panthera*, but acknowledge the continuing debate. Corbett and Hill (1991) also recognized *Panthera* along with *Felis* and *Lynx*, but not the other three genera.

In previous lists, pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, walrus) were separated into two groups: otariids and the one odobenid were entered following the ursids, whereas phocids were listed after mustelids. This arrangement followed the then prevailing view that pinnipeds were diphyletic, and that the two groups noted above were derived separately from ursid and mustelid ancestors, respectively (see Tedford, 1976). More recent morphological and biochemical evidence, however, indicates that odobenids are more closely allied to phocids than to otariids, and that pinnipeds are, indeed, monophyletic. Therefore, we have listed the three families of pinnipeds together following Arnason and Widegren (1986) and Wyss (1987, 1988, 1989). We have arbitrarily inserted the assemblage of aquatic carnivores following the Ursidae.

Artiodactyls

In 1968, Woodburne concluded that the collared peccary represented a genus different from the white-lipped peccary, and used the name *Dicotyles* for the former. This arrangement was followed for a time (see Jones *et al.*, 1973, 1975, 1979), but we reverted to *Tayassu* in the 1982 list following Wetzel (1977). Recently, Wright (1989) has advanced additional evidence that *Tayassu* and *Dicotyles* do represent distinct genera. Husson (1978), however, presented a cogent argument that the name *Dicotyles* actually applies to the white-lipped peccary of tropical America and *Tayassu* (by tautonymy) to the collared peccary. We follow Husson in use of *Tayassu*. We also follow him in use of the familial name Dicotylidae rather than Tayassuidae, because the former clearly has priority.

In addition, it should be pointed out that there is some controversy as to whether the introduced fallow deer and axis deer should be placed in the genus *Cervus*, a practice we continue here, or rather in the separate genera *Dama* and *Axis*, respectively (see especially Groves and Grubb, 1987). And finally, although we disapprove for nostalgic reasons, there seems to be no good argument for continued recognition of the genus *Bison* (Groves, 1981; Miyamoto *et al.*, 1989), and we thus employ *Bos bison* for the American bison. In counterargument, it is noteworthy that

the bison of the Old and New worlds, although admittedly near *Bos* phylogenetically, do represent a monophyletic clade.

CHECKLIST

As in previous lists, orders, families, and genera are placed in conventional phylogenetic sequence, generally following Hall (1981), but species are arranged alphabetically in each genus. Although this may prove disquieting to some professional mammalogists, it will facilitate use of the checklist by those unfamiliar with intrageneric taxonomy, and some assemblages really are not well enough understood to create a meaningful hierarchy at the specific level in any event.

ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHIA—Opossums

FAMILY DIDELPHIDAE—Opossums

Didelphis virginiana Virginia Opossum

ORDER INSECTIVORA—Insectivores

FAMILY SORICIDAE—Shrews

Sorex arcticus Arctic Shrew
Sorex arizonae Arizona Shrew
Sorex bairdii Baird's Shrew
Sorex bendirii Pacific Water or Marsh Shrew
Sorex cinereus Cinereus or Masked Shrew
Sorex dispar Long-tailed or Rock Shrew
Sorex fontinalis Maryland Shrew
Sorex fumeus Smokey Shrew
Sorex gaspensis Gaspé Shrew
Sorex haydeni Hayden's Shrew
Sorex hoyi Pygmy Shrew
Sorex hydrodromus Pribilof Island Shrew
Sorex jacksoni St. Lawrence Island Shrew
Sorex longirostris Southeastern Shrew
Sorex lyelli Mt. Lyell Shrew
Sorex merriami Merriam's Shrew
Sorex monticolus Dusky or Montane Shrew
Sorex nanus Dwarf Shrew
Sorex ornatus Ornate Shrew
Sorex pacificus Pacific Shrew
Sorex palustris Water Shrew
Sorex preblei Preble's Shrew

<i>Sorex sonomae</i>	Fog Shrew
<i>Sorex tenellus</i>	Inyo Shrew
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew
<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	Barren Ground Shrew
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Blarina hylophaga</i>	Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Least Shrew
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Desert Shrew

FAMILY TALPIDAE—Moles

<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	Shrew-mole
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole
<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Coast Mole
<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Mole
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole

ORDER CHIROPTERA—Bats

FAMILY MORMOOPIDAE—Mormoopid Bats

<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	Ghost-faced Bat
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FAMILY PHYLLOSTOMIDAE—Phyllostomid Bats

<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat
<i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i>	Southern Long-nosed Bat
<i>Leptonycteris nivalis</i>	Mexican Long-nosed Bat
<i>Diphylla ecaudata</i>	Hairy-legged Vampire

FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDAE—Vespertilionid Bats

<i>Myotis auriculus</i>	Southwestern Myotis
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis
<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Keen's Myotis
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis

<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana or Social Myotis
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Cave Myotis
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis
<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	Western Red Bat
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern Red Bat
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat
<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	Southern Yellow Bat
<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i>	Northern Yellow Bat
<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	Seminole Bat
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	Western Pipistrelle
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat
<i>Plecotus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat
<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat
<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen's Big-eared Bat
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat

FAMILY MOLOSSIDAE—Molossid Bats

<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat
<i>Eumops glaucinus</i>	Wagner's Mastiff Bat
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western Mastiff Bat
<i>Eumops underwoodi</i>	Underwood's Mastiff Bat

ORDER PRIMATES—Primates

FAMILY CERCOPITHECIDAE—Old World Monkeys

<i>Macaca mulatta</i> *	Rhesus Monkey
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ORDER XENARTHRA—Xenarthrans

FAMILY DASYPODIDAE—Armadillos

<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded Armadillo
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ORDER LAGOMORPHA—Lagomorphs

FAMILY OCHOTONIDAE—Pikas

- Ochotona collaris* Collared Pika
Ochotona princeps American Pika

FAMILY LEPORIDAE—Hares and Rabbits

- Brachylagus idahoensis* Pygmy Rabbit
Sylvilagus aquaticus Swamp Rabbit
Sylvilagus audubonii Desert Cottontail
Sylvilagus bachmani Brush Rabbit
Sylvilagus floridanus Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus nuttallii Mountain Cottontail
Sylvilagus palustris Marsh Rabbit
Sylvilagus transitionalis New England Cottontail
*Oryctolagus cuniculus** European Rabbit
Lepus alleni Antelope Jackrabbit
Lepus americanus Snowshoe Hare
Lepus arcticus Arctic Hare
Lepus californicus Black-tailed Jackrabbit
Lepus callotis White-sided Jackrabbit
*Lepus europaeus** European Hare
Lepus othus Alaska Hare
Lepus townsendii White-tailed Jackrabbit

ORDER RODENTIA—Rodents

FAMILY APLDONTIDAE—Mountain Beaver

- Aplodontia rufa* Mountain Beaver

FAMILY SCIURIDAE—Squirrels

- Tamias alpinus* Alpine Chipmunk
Tamias amoenus Yellow-pine Chipmunk
Tamias canipes Gray-footed Chipmunk
Tamias cinereicollis Gray-collared Chipmunk
Tamias dorsalis Cliff Chipmunk
Tamias merriami Merriam's Chipmunk
Tamias minimus Least Chipmunk
Tamias obscurus California Chipmunk
Tamias ochrogenys Yellow-cheeked Chipmunk
Tamias palmeri Palmer's Chipmunk
Tamias panamintinus Panamint Chipmunk

<i>Tamias quadrimaculatus</i>	Long-eared Chipmunk
<i>Tamias quadrivittatus</i>	Colorado Chipmunk
<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>	Red-tailed Chipmunk
<i>Tamias rufus</i>	Hopi Chipmunk
<i>Tamias senex</i>	Allen's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias siskiyou</i>	Siskiyou Chipmunk
<i>Tamias sonomae</i>	Sonoma Chipmunk
<i>Tamias speciosus</i>	Lodgepole Chipmunk
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk
<i>Tamias townsendii</i>	Townsend's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk
<i>Marmota broweri</i>	Alaska Marmot
<i>Marmota caligata</i>	Hoary Marmot
<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Marmot
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck
<i>Marmota olympus</i>	Olympic Marmot
<i>Marmota vancouverensis</i>	Vancouver Marmot
<i>Ammospermophilus harrisi</i>	Harris' Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus interpres</i>	Texas Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Antelope Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	Uinta Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus beldingi</i>	Belding's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus brunneus</i>	Idaho Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	Columbian Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>	Wyoming Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus mohavensis</i>	Mohave Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus saturatus</i>	Cascade Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	Round-tailed Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	Washington Ground Squirrel

<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	. . . . .	Gunnison's Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	. . . . .	White-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	. . . . .	Black-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	. . . . .	Utah Prairie Dog
<i>Sciurus aberti</i>	. . . . .	Abert's Squirrel
<i>Sciurus aureogaster*</i>	Mexican Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus arizonensis</i>	. . . . .	Arizona Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	. . . . .	Eastern Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	. . . . .	Western Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus nayaritensis</i>	. . . . .	Mexican Fox Squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	. . . . .	Eastern Fox Squirrel
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	. . . . .	Douglas' Squirrel
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	. . . . .	Red Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	. . . . .	Northern Flying Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	. . . . .	Southern Flying Squirrel

FAMILY GEOMYIDAE—Pocket Gophers

<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	. . . . .	Botta's Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys bulbivorus</i>	. . . . .	Camas Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	. . . . .	Wyoming Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	. . . . .	Idaho Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys mazama</i>	. . . . .	Western Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys monticola</i>	. . . . .	Mountain Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	. . . . .	Northern Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys townsendii</i>	. . . . .	Townsend's Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys umbrinus</i>	. . . . .	Southern Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys arenarius</i>	. . . . .	Desert Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys attwateri</i>	. . . . .	Attwater's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys breviceps</i>	. . . . .	Baird's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	. . . . .	Plains Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys knoxjonesi</i>	. . . . .	Jones' Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys personatus</i>	. . . . .	Texas Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	. . . . .	Southeastern Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys texensis</i>	. . . . .	Llano Pocket Gopher
<i>Cratogeomys castanops</i>	. . . . .	Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher

FAMILY HETEROMYIDAE—Heteromyids

<i>Perognathus alticolus</i>	. . . . .	White-eared Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus amplus</i>	. . . . .	Arizona Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	. . . . .	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	. . . . .	Plains Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	. . . . .	Silky Pocket Mouse

<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	. . . . .	San Joaquin Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	. . . . .	Little Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus merriami</i>	. . . . .	Merriam's Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	. . . . .	Great Basin Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus xanthonotus</i>	. . . . .	Yellow-eared Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	. . . . .	Bailey's Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	. . . . .	California Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus fallax</i>	. . . . .	San Diego Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus formosus</i>	. . . . .	Long-tailed Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	. . . . .	Hispid Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	. . . . .	Rock Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus nelsoni</i>	. . . . .	Nelson's Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	. . . . .	Desert Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus spinatus</i>	. . . . .	Spiny Pocket Mouse
<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>	. . . . .	Dark Kangaroo Mouse
<i>Microdipodops pallidus</i>	. . . . .	Pale Kangaroo Mouse
<i>Dipodomys agilis</i>	. . . . .	Agile Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys californicus</i>	. . . . .	California Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys compactus</i>	. . . . .	Gulf Coast Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>	. . . . .	Desert Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys elator</i>	. . . . .	Texas Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys elephantinus</i>	. . . . .	Big-eared Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>	. . . . .	Heermann's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	. . . . .	Giant Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	. . . . .	Merriam's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	. . . . .	Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys nitratoides</i>	. . . . .	Fresno Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	. . . . .	Ord's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys panamintinus</i>	. . . . .	Panamint Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	. . . . .	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	. . . . .	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys venustus</i>	. . . . .	Narrow-faced Kangaroo Rat
<i>Liomys irroratus</i>	Mexican Spiny Pocket Mouse

FAMILY CASTORIDAE—Beavers

<i>Castor canadensis</i>	American Beaver
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FAMILY MURIDAE—Mice, Rats, and Voles

<i>Oryzomys couesi</i>	Coues' Rice Rat
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Rice Rat
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	. . . . .	Fulvous Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	. . . . .	Eastern Harvest Mouse

<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse
<i>Peromyscus attwateri</i>	Texas Mouse
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Mouse
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Mouse
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Mouse
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Cactus Mouse
<i>Peromyscus gratus</i>	Osgood's Mouse
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Mouse
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Mouse
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse
<i>Peromyscus melanotis</i>	Black-eared Mouse
<i>Peromyscus oreas</i>	Columbian Mouse
<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	Merriam's Mouse
<i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>	Northern Rock Mouse
<i>Peromyscus pectoralis</i>	White-ankled Mouse
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Mouse
<i>Peromyscus sitkensis</i>	Sitka Mouse
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Piñon Mouse
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse
<i>Baiomys taylori</i>	Northern Pygmy Mouse
<i>Onychomys arenicola</i>	Mearns' Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Sigmodon arizonae</i>	Arizona Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon fulviventris</i>	Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	White-throated Woodrat
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma devia</i>	Arizona Woodrat
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern Plains Woodrat
<i>Neotoma stephensi</i>	Stephen's Woodrat
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> *	Norway Rat
<i>Rattus rattus</i> *	Black Rat

<i>Mus musculus</i> *	House Mouse
<i>Clethrionomys californicus</i>	Western Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole
<i>Phenacomys albipes</i>	White-footed Vole
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Heather Vole
<i>Phenacomys longicaudus</i>	Red Tree Vole
<i>Microtus abbreviatus</i>	Insular Vole
<i>Microtus breweri</i>	Beach Vole
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole
<i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	Gray-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Vole
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Tundra Vole
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	Water Vole
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Yellow-cheeked or Taiga Vole
<i>Lemmys curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat
<i>Lemmus sibiricus</i>	Brown Lemming
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx exsul</i>	St. Lawrence Island Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Peary Land Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx hudsonius</i>	Labrador Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx richardsoni</i>	Richardson's Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx rubricatus</i>	Bering Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx unalascensis</i>	Unalaska Collared Lemming

FAMILY ZAPODIDAE—Jumping Mice

<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse

- Zapus trinotatus* Pacific Jumping Mouse
Napaeozapus insignis Woodland Jumping Mouse

FAMILY ERETHIZONTIDAE—New World Porcupines

- Erethizon dorsatum* Common Porcupine

FAMILY MYOCASTORIDAE—Myocastorids

- Myocastor coypus** Nutria

ORDER CARNIVORA—Carnivores

FAMILY CANIDAE—Canids

- Canis familiaris** Feral Dog
Canis latrans Coyote
Canis lupus Gray Wolf
Canis rufus Red Wolf
Alopex lagopus Arctic Fox
Vulpes velox Kit or Swift Fox
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox
Urocyon cinereoargenteus Common Gray Fox
Urocyon littoralis Island Gray Fox

FAMILY URSIDAE—Bears

- Ursus americanus* Black Bear
Ursus arctos Grizzly or Brown Bear
Ursus maritimus Polar Bear

FAMILY OTARIIDAE—Eared Seals

- Callorhinus ursinus* Northern Fur Seal
Arctocephalus townsendi Guadalupe Fur Seal
Eumetopias jubatus Northern Sea Lion
Zalophus californianus California Sea Lion

FAMILY ODOBENIDAE—Walrus

- Odobenus rosmarus* Walrus

FAMILY PHOCIDAE—Hair Seals

- Phoca largha* Spotted Seal
Phoca vitulina Harbor Seal
Pusa hispida Ringed Seal
Halichoerus grypus Gray Seal

- Pagophilus groenlandicus* . . . Harp Seal
- Histiophoca fasciata* Ribbon Seal
- Erignathus barbatus* Bearded Seal
- Cystophora cristata* Hooded Seal
- Monachus tropicalis* West Indian Monk Seal
- Mirounga angustirostris* Northern Elephant Seal

FAMILY PROCYONIDAE—Procyonids

- Bassariscus astutus* Ringtail
- Procyon lotor* Common Raccoon
- Nasua narica* White-nosed Coati

FAMILY MUSTELIDAE—Mustelids

- Martes americana* American Marten
- Martes pennanti* Fisher
- Mustela erminea* Ermine
- Mustela frenata* Long-tailed Weasel
- Mustela nigripes* Black-footed Ferret
- Mustela nivalis* Least Weasel
- Mustela vison* Mink
- Gulo gulo* Wolverine
- Taxidea taxus* American Badger
- Spilogale gracilis* Western Spotted Skunk
- Spilogale putorius* Eastern Spotted Skunk
- Mephitis macroura* Hooded Skunk
- Mephitis mephitis* Striped Skunk
- Conepatus leuconotus* Eastern Hog-nosed Skunk
- Conepatus mesoleucus* Common Hog-nosed Skunk
- Lutra canadensis* Northern River Otter
- Enhydra lutris* Sea Otter

FAMILY FELIDAE—Cats

- Felis catus** Feral Cat
- Felis concolor* Mountain Lion
- Felis pardalis* Ocelot
- Felis wiedii* Margay
- Felis yagouaroundi* Jaguarundi
- Lynx lynx* Lynx
- Lynx rufus* Bobcat
- Panthera onca* Jaguar

ORDER CETACEA—Whales

FAMILY ESCHRICHTIIDAE—Gray Whale

Eschrichtius robustus Gray Whale

FAMILY BALAENOPTERIDAE—Rorquals

Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale

FAMILY BALAENIDAE—Right Whales

Balaena glacialis Black Right Whale
Balaena mysticetus Bowhead Whale

FAMILY MONODONTIDAE—Monodontids

Delphinapterus leucas White Whale or Beluga
Monodon monoceros Narwhal

FAMILY DELPHINIDAE—Delphinids

Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed Dolphin
Tursiops truncatus Bottle-nosed Dolphin
Stenella attenuata Pantropical Spotted Dolphin
Stenella clymene Clymene Dolphin
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin
Stenella frontalis Atlantic Spotted Dolphin
Stenella longirostris Spinner Dolphin
Delphinus delphis Saddle-backed Dolphin
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser's Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus acutus Atlantic White-sided Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus albirostris White-beaked Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens Pacific White-sided Dolphin
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin or Grampus
Feresa attenuata Pygmy Killer Whale
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale
Globicephala melas Long-finned Pilot Whale
Orcinus orca Killer Whale
Lissodelphis borealis Northern Right-whale Dolphin

FAMILY PHOCOENIDAE—Porpoises

- Phocoena phocoena* Harbor Porpoise
- Phocoenoides dalli* Dall's Porpoise

FAMILY ZIPHIIDAE—Beaked Whales

- Berardius bairdii* North Pacific Bottle-nosed Whale
- Ziphius cavirostris* Goose-beaked Whale
- Hyperoodon ampullatus* North Atlantic Bottle-nosed Whale
- Mesoplodon bidens* North Atlantic Beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon carlhubbsi* Arch-beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon densirostris* Dense-beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon europaeus* Gervais' Beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon ginkgodens* Ginkgo-toothed Whale
- Mesoplodon hectori* Hector's Beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon mirus* True's Beaked Whale
- Mesoplodon stejnegeri* Bering Sea Beaked Whale

FAMILY KOGIIDAE—Pygmy Sperm Whales

- Kogia breviceps* Pygmy Sperm Whale
- Kogia simus* Dwarf Sperm Whale

FAMILY PHYSETERIDAE—Sperm Whales

- Physeter macrocephalus* Sperm Whale

ORDER SIRENIA—Sea Cows

FAMILY TRICHECHIDAE—Manatees

- Trichechus manatus* Manatee

ORDER PERISSODACTYLA—Odd-toed Ungulates

FAMILY EQUIDAE—Equids

- Equus asinus** Feral Ass
- Equus caballus** Feral Horse

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA—Even-toed Ungulates

FAMILY SUIDAE—Pigs

- Sus scrofa** Feral Pig

FAMILY DICOTYLIDAE—Peccaries

- Tayassu tajacu* Collared Peccary

FAMILY CERVIDAE—Cervids

<i>Cervis axis</i>*	. . . . .	Axis Deer
<i>Cervus dama</i>*	. . . . .	Fallow Deer
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	. . . . .	Wapiti or Elk
<i>Cervus nippon</i>*	. . . . .	Sika Deer
<i>Cervus unicolor</i>*	. . . . .	Sambar Deer
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	. . . . .	Mule or Black-tailed Deer
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	. . . . .	White-tailed Deer
<i>Alces alces</i>	. . . . .	Moose
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Caribou

FAMILY ANTILOCAPRIDAE—Pronghorn

<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Pronghorn
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FAMILY BOVIDAE—Bovids

<i>Bos bison</i>	American Bison
<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> *	Nilgai
<i>Oryx gazella</i>*	. . . . .	Gemsbok
<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>*	. . . . .	Blackbuck
<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>*	. . . . .	Tahr
<i>Capra aegagrus</i>*	. . . . .	Wild Goat
<i>Capra hircus</i>*	. . . . .	Goat
<i>Capra ibex</i>*	. . . . .	Ibex
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	. . . . .	Mountain Goat
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	. . . . .	Muskox
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Mountain (or Bighorn) Sheep
<i>Ovis dalli</i>	Dall's (or Thinhorn) Sheep
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> *	Barbary Sheep

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