



**Front cover:** Map illustrating the geographic distribution of the type localities of Texas' native terrestrial mammal taxa.

# SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

*Museum of Texas Tech University*

Number 82

**TYPE LOCALITIES OF TEXAS' NATIVE TERRESTRIAL  
MAMMALS WITH COMMENTS ON THE TAXONOMIC  
STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES**

*DAVID J. SCHMIDLY AND ROBERT D. BRADLEY*

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Layout and Design: Lisa Bradley  
Cover Design: Lisa Bradley  
Production Editor: Lisa Bradley

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Printed: 31 July 2025

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Special Publications of the Museum of Texas Tech University, Number 82  
Interim Series Editor: Aaron D. Pan

Type Localities of Texas' Native Terrestrial Mammals with Comments on the Taxonomic Status and Distribution of Species and Subspecies

David J. Schmidly and Robert D. Bradley

ISSN 0149-1768  
ISBN 1-929330-50-2  
ISBN13 978-1-929330-50-8

Museum of Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, TX 79409-3191 USA  
(806)742-2442

# TYPE LOCALITIES OF TEXAS' NATIVE TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS WITH COMMENTS ON THE TAXONOMIC STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES

DAVID J. SCHMIDLY AND ROBERT D. BRADLEY

## ABSTRACT

This paper presents the type localities of the 148 native terrestrial species and their subspecies that have been recorded from Texas. For each taxon, information concerning the scientific authority, literature citation and date of the description, and current name usage are presented. The remarks section in the various accounts includes a discussion of recent taxonomic changes to species and subspecies as well as their geographic distribution within the state. Thirty-one of the species of Texas mammals (20.9%) are monotypic and do not have recognized subspecies. The other 117 (79.1%) are polytypic and are represented by 224 subspecies. Of the polytypic taxa, 57 (48.7%) are represented within the state by a single subspecies and 60 (51.3%) are represented by two or more subspecies. Of the 255 currently named taxa of mammals in Texas, 103 (40.4%) were described from Texas specimens and thus have type localities within the state. The remaining 59.4% of taxa were described from type localities other than Texas, with Mexico (38) and New Mexico (17) having the most. Seventy-seven of the type localities are duplicates, meaning that more than one taxon has the same type locality, and 178 are unique to a single taxon.

Key words: extinct, extirpated, geographic distribution, monotypic species, polytypic species, scientific authority, subspecies, taxonomic, type locality

## INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

Type specimens and their associated type localities are the most critical sources of information associated with the nomenclature and description of species and subspecies (Mayr 1969). The geographical place of collection of the name-bearing type of a species or subspecies is called the type locality, and it has special historical significance. The type locality is important because it roots the taxon to a specific geographic locality, which is particularly important for applying names in the subspecific category (Mayr 1969).

Only partial lists of mammalian type localities in Texas have been published previously (e.g., Schmidly and Jones 1984). Schmidly et al. (2023) published a list of Texas species and subspecies described from Texas specimens, but that list did not include type localities for taxa occurring in Texas that were described from localities outside of the state. No comprehensive review of mammalian type localities of all taxa of native terrestrial mammals in the state has been published.

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to list type localities of the 255 named taxa of terrestrial mammals currently known to inhabit the state and to present information about their current names, distributions, and taxonomic status.

The list of species and subspecies that occur in Texas was adopted from the recent checklist of Texas mammals published by Schmidly et al. (2024) except for gophers in the genus *Thomomys*, in which case we followed the taxonomic arrangement suggested by Bradley et al. (2023). The latter study recognized a single species in the genus in Texas with 11 subspecies instead of seven as recognized in Schmidly et al. (2024). The subspecies of polytypic species found in the state are listed with the scientific authority for each subspecies name. Subspecies are listed alphabetically within species. Monotypic species are noted as such along with the scientific authority for each scientific name. Relevant taxonomic changes about species are

explained in the introduction of appropriate species accounts. The remarks section in the various accounts includes a discussion of taxonomic changes for subspecies, and it also lists the scientific authority and type locality for taxa described from Texas specimens that

are now in synonymy. The type localities for polytypic and monotypic species have been adopted from several sources, including Miller and Kellogg (1955), Hall and Kelson (1959), Hall (1981), and Wilson and Reeder (2005) unless otherwise noted.

## ACCOUNTS OF SPECIES

### ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHIA

Opossums  
Family Didelphidae  
(Opossums)

#### *Didelphis virginiana* Kerr, 1792 Virginia Opossum

*D. v. californica* Bennett, 1833. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, p. 40.

*Type locality*.—From northern or northwestern part of Mexico. Restricted by Hershkovitz (1951, Fieldiana-Zool, Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus. Publ. 670, vol. 31:548, 550) to Sonora, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Trans-Pecos and Rio Grande Valley.

*D. v. virginiana* Kerr, 1792. The animal kingdom, or zoological system, of the celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus; class I: Mammalia, J. Murray & F. Faulder, London, p. 103.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Virginia.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northern, eastern, and central regions.

*Remarks*.—Specimens from eastern Texas were formerly assigned to *D. v. pigra* Bangs, 1898 (type locality Oak Lodge, Brevard Co., Florida), but that assignment is no longer valid (see Schmidly 1983).

### ORDER CINGULATA

Armadillos  
Family Dasypodidae  
(Armadillos)

#### *Dasypus mexicanus* Peters, 1864

Mexican Long-nosed Armadillo

This species previously was classified as *D. novemcinctus*, but a recent genetic study (Barthe et al. 2024) demonstrated that it is actually four genetically distinct species and that specimens from Texas should now be regarded as *D. mexicanus*.

*D. m. mexicanus* Peters, 1864. Monatsb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 180.

*Type locality*.—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Throughout the state except for the far western regions.

*Remarks*.—*Tatu novemcinctum texanum* Bailey, 1905 (N. Amer. Fauna 25:52; type locality Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas) is a synonym of *D. m. mexicanus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

### ORDER LAGOMORPHA

Pikas, Hares, and Rabbits  
Family Leporidae  
(Hares and Rabbits)

#### *Lepus californicus* Gray, 1837

Black-tailed Jackrabbit

*L. c. melanotis* Mearns, 1890. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:297.

*Type locality*.—Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northern part of the state.

*L. c. merriami* Mearns, 1896. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:444.

*Type locality*.—Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the southern and southeastern regions.

*L. c. texianus* Waterhouse, 1848. The natural history of the Mammalia, Hippolyte Bailliere, Publisher, London, vol. 2, p. 136.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality, but probably in western Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos regions.

*Remarks*.—*Lepus texianus griseus* Mearns, 1896 (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:562; type locality Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas) is a synonym of *L. c. texianus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Sylvilagus aquaticus* Bachman, 1837**  
Swamp Rabbit

Two subspecies formerly were recognized, but now the species is thought to be monotypic (Schmidly et al. 2022; Schmidly et al. 2024).

Monotypic. J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:319.

*Type locality*.—Medina River, 18 miles north of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the eastern third, from the Red River counties adjacent to the Oklahoma border west to Brown and Bandera counties, then south to Refugio County along the coast.

*Remarks*.—*S. a. littoralis* Nelson (N. Amer. Fauna 29:273) has been synonymized with *S. a. aquaticus*.

***Sylvilagus audubonii* (Baird, 1858)**  
Desert Cottontail

*S. a. minor* (Mearns, 1896). Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:557.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the southern Trans-Pecos eastward to Val Verde County in western Texas.

*S. a. neomexicanus* Nelson, 1907. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 20:83.

*Type locality*.—Fort Sumner, De Baca County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the northern Trans-Pecos and Panhandle regions.

*S. a. parvalus* (J. A. Allen, 1904). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 20:34.

*Type locality*.—Apam, Hidalgo, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From Llano County on the Edwards Plateau southward into south-central Texas and to the Rio Grande.

***Sylvilagus floridanus* (J. A. Allen, 1890)**  
Eastern Cottontail

*S. f. alacer* (Bangs, 1896). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 10:136.

*Type locality*.—Stilwell, Boston Mountains, Adair County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern part of the state.

*S. f. chapmani* (J. A. Allen, 1899). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 12:12.

*Type locality*.—Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the central, southern, and western regions of the state.

*Remarks*.—*Lepus floridanus caniclunis* Miller 1899 (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 51:388; type locality Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas) and *Lepus simplicianus* Miller, 1902 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:81; type locality Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas) are synonyms of *S. f. chapmani* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*S. f. llanensis* Blair, 1938. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 380:1.

*Type locality*.—Old “F” Ranch headquarters, Quitaque, Briscoe County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the Llano Estacado and Panhandle regions.

***Sylvilagus robustus* (Bailey, 1905)**

Davis Mountains Cottontail

At various times this species has been arranged as a separate species (Davis 1974), a subspecies of *S. floridanus* (Hall and Kelson 1951), or a subspecies of *S. holzneri* (Diersing and Wilson 2021), but we regard *robustus* as a monotypic species on the basis of morphological and genetic evidence (Ruedas 1998; Lee et al. 2010; R. D. Bradley and colleagues unpublished data).

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna. 25:159.

*Type locality*.—Sawtooth Mountain, 15 miles west of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from the mountains (Guadalupe, Davis, and Chisos) of the central Trans-Pecos region.

ORDER EULIPOTYPHILA

Shrews and Moles

Family Soricidae

(Shrews)

***Blarina carolinensis* (Bachman, 1837)**

Southern Short-tailed Shrew

*B. c. carolinensis* (Bachman, 1837). J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:366.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in eastern South Carolina.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the northeastern region of the state south to Nacogdoches County.

*B. c. minima* Lowery, 1943. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 13:218.

*Type locality*.—Comite River, 13 miles northeast of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the southeastern part of the state as far north as Walker, Polk, and Sabine counties, as far west as Bastrop County, and as far south as Victoria County.

***Blarina hylophaga* Elliot, 1899**

Elliot’s Short-tailed Shrew

Recognition of subspecies and their distribution follow the work of Reilly et al. (2005).

*B. h. hylophaga* Elliot, 1899. Field Columb. Mus. Publ. 38, Zool. Ser. 1:287.

*Type locality*.—Dougherty, Murray County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from Montague County adjacent to the Red River in the northern part of the state.

*B. h. plumbea* Davis, 1941. J. Mamm. 22:317.

*Type locality*.—Half mile west of Marino Hill, Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Aransas County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from Bastrop County in the east-central part of the state and from Aransas County along the coast.

***Cryptotis parva* (Say, 1823)**

Least Shrew

*C. p. berlandieri* (Baird, 1858). Mammals, in Rep. Expl. Surv. Railr. to Pacific 8(1):53.

*Type locality.*—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Rio Grande Plains in the southern part of the state.

*C. p. parva* (Say, 1823). In Long, Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mts. 1:163.

*Type locality.*—West bank of Missouri River, near Blair, formerly Engineer Cantonment, Washington County, Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the eastern and northwestern parts of the state.

***Notiosorex crawfordi* (Coues, 1877)**

Desert Shrew

Carraway and Timm (2000) presented evidence for regarding this species as monotypic.

Monotypic. Bull. U.S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Territories 3:651.

*Type locality.*—Near old Fort Bliss, approximately 2 miles above El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the western two-thirds, east at least to Archer and Wichita counties in the north, and southward to Refugio County on the Gulf Coast.

Family Talpidae  
(Moles)

***Scalopus aquaticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Eastern Mole

Geographic variation and subspecies delineation for this species in Texas was reviewed by Yates and Schmidly (1977).

*S. a. aereus* (Bangs, 1896). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 10:138.

*Type locality.*—Stilwell, Adair County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the extreme eastern and the Panhandle and Rolling Plains regions.

*S. a. allenii* Baker, 1951. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 5:22.

*Type locality.*—Rockport, Aransas County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the south-central part of the state.

*S. a. cryptus* Davis, 1942. Amer. Midl. Nat. 27:384.

*Type locality.*—College Station, Brazos County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the east-central part of the state.

*Remarks.*—*S. a. nanus* Davis, 1942 (Amer. Midl. Nat. 27:383; type locality 13 miles east of Centerville, Leon County, Texas) is a synonym of *S. a. cryptus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*S. a. inflatus* Jackson, 1914. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 27:21.

*Type locality.*—45 miles from Brownsville, Texas, in Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Rio Grande Plain in the southern part of the state.

*S. a. texanus* (J. A. Allen, 1891). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:221.

*Type locality.*—Presidio County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from a single specimen taken in Presidio County in the Trans-Pecos region.

*Remarks.*—The only specimen of this mole was collected in 1897. No other specimen of mole has been observed, reported, or documented anywhere in West Texas. Given the extensive collecting in the region during the 20th century without uncovering this mole, it seems likely that this taxon is now extirpated in Texas (Schmidly et al. 2022).

#### ORDER CHIROPTERA

##### Bats

##### Family Molossidae (Free-tailed Bats)

#### ***Eumops perotis* (Schinz, 1821)**

##### Western Bonneted Bat

*E. p. californicus* (Merriam 1890). N. Amer. Fauna 4:31.

*Type locality.*—Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From localities in the Trans-Pecos along the Rio Grande in Brewster, Presidio, Terrell, and Val Verde counties.

*Remarks.*—Wilson and Reeder (2005) placed this subspecies in synonymy, but we have followed Ammerman et al. (2012), Schmidly and Bradley (2016), and Yancey et al. (2023) in continuing to consider *E. p. californicus* as the appropriate subspecies name for these bats in Texas.

#### ***Nyctinomops femorasaccus* (Merriam, 1889)**

##### Pocketed Free-tailed Bat

This species formerly was classified in the genus *Tadarida* until Freeman (1981), in a comprehensive study of the Molossidae, removed it and the Big free-tailed bat from that genus and placed both in a new genus, *Nyctinomops*. Under this arrangement, the Brazilian Free-tailed Bat remained classified in the genus *Tadarida*.

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna 2:23.

*Type locality.*—Agua Caliente, now Palm Springs, Riverside County, California.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From along the Rio Grande in southern Presidio, Brewster, and Terrell counties in the eastern Trans-Pecos.

#### ***Nyctinomops macrotis* (Gray, 1839)**

##### Big Free-tailed Bat

Monotypic. Ann. Nat. Hist. 4:5.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in interior of Cuba.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From scattered localities in the Trans-Pecos, Panhandle, and south-central parts of the state.

#### ***Tadarida brasiliensis* (I. Geoffroy, 1824)**

##### Brazilian Free-tailed Bat

The most recent taxonomic treatment of this species recognizes two subspecies in the state (Schmidly et al. 2024). *Tadarida b. cynocephala* is a nonmigratory resident of the eastern one-fourth of the state, and *T. b. mexicana* is a highly migratory subspecies found throughout the remainder of the state. Most populations of the migratory subspecies, *mexicana*, have normally completed their move into Mexico prior to the onset of breeding, whereas *cynocephala* remains in the United States during the breeding season. This movement pattern would suggest that the two races are reproductively isolated over much of their range, which has caused some scientists to suggest they should be recognized as different species (Ammerman et al. 2012). However, overwintering populations of *mexicana* have been discovered in the area of contact between the two subspecies in southeastern Texas (Schmidly 1991). Furthermore, recent studies of genetic structuring between the two taxa did not align with the distribution of the subspecies (Russell et al. 2005; Russell and McCracken 2006). For these reasons, they remain classified as subspecies and not separate species.

*T. b. cynocephala* (Le Conte, 1831). In McMurtrie, The animal kingdom .... by the Baron Cuvier 1:432.

*Type locality*.—Probably the Le Conte plantation, near Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the eastern one-fourth of the state, westward to Cherokee, Walker, Montgomery, and Fort Bend counties.

*T. b. mexicana* (Saussure, 1860). Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, ser. 2, 12:283.

*Type locality*.—Cofre de Perote, Veracruz, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Throughout the state, except for the eastern one-fourth.

*Remarks*.—*T. texana* Stager, 1942 (type locality Ney Cave, 20 miles north of Hondo, Medina County, Texas), is a synonym of *T. b. mexicana* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

Family Mormoopidae  
(Leaf-chinned Bats)

***Mormoops megalophylla* (Peters, 1864)**

Ghost-faced Bat

*M. m. megalophylla* (Peters, 1864). Monatsb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 381.

*Type locality*.—From Mexico (restricted to Parras, Coahuila, by Smith 1972, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ. 56:116).

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the southern Trans-Pecos, extreme southern edge of the Edwards Plateau, and South Texas Plains regions of the state.

*Remarks*.—*M. m. senicula* Rehn, 1902 (Proc. Nat. Sci. Phil. 54:169; type locality Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas) is a synonym of *M. m. megalophylla* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

Family Phyllostomidae  
(New World Leaf-nosed Bats)

***Choeronycteris mexicana* Tschudi, 1844**

Mexican Long-tongued Bat

Monotypic. Untersuchungen über die Fauna Peruana..., p. 72.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Recorded from six counties (El Paso, Midland, Hays, Hidalgo, Cameron, and Nueces) across the southern half of the state.

***Diphylla ecaudata* Spix, 1823**

Hairy-legged Vampire Bat

Monotypic. Simiarum et vespertilionum Brasilien-sium..., p. 68, Pl. 36, Fig. 7.

*Type locality*.—Listed as Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama, by Miller and Kellogg (1955:85), but corrected to Río San Francisco, Bahia, Brazil, by Cabrera (1958, Rev. Mus. Argentino de Cienc. Nat., Cienc. Zool., 4 (1):94).

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from a single extralimital specimen taken from Val Verde County on the southern border in 1967 (Schmidly and Bradley 2016).

***Leptonycteris nivalis* (Saussure, 1860)**

Mexican Long-nosed Bat

Monotypic. Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, ser. 2, 12:492.

*Type locality*.—Near snow line of Mt. Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Recorded only from Big Bend National Park in southern Brewster County and from the Chinati Mountains of Presidio County in the Trans-Pecos region.

***Leptonycteris yerbabuena* Martínez and Villa,  
1940**

Lesser Long-nosed Bat

Monotypic. Ann. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Mexico  
11(1):313.

*Type locality*.—Yerba Buena, Guerrero, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from a  
single specimen recorded from El Paso County (Krejsa  
et al. 2020).

Family Vespertilionidae  
(Vesper Bats)

***Aeorestes cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1796)**  
Hoary Bat

The hoary bat formerly was assigned to the genus  
*Lasiurus*, but it recently was reassigned to *Aeorestes*  
because of its high level of genetic divergence from  
other lasiurine bats and its morphological distinctness  
(Baird et al. 2015).

*A. c. cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1796). Catalogue  
raisonné du muséum de Mr. C. W. Peals, Phila-  
delphia, p. 18.

*Type locality*.—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Statewide in all geo-  
graphic and vegetational areas.

***Antrozous pallidus* (Le Conte, 1856)**  
Pallid Bat

The taxonomy and subspecies of this species were  
reviewed by Martin and Schmidly (1982).

*A. p. bunker*i Hibbard, 1934. J. Mamm. 15:227,

*Type locality*.—Seven miles south of Sun City  
(in tunnel at the natural bridge on south fork of Bear  
Creek), Barber County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the vicinity of the  
Red River in the Panhandle to adjacent parts of the Roll-  
ing Plains and the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado.

*A. p. pallidus* (Le Conte, 1856). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.  
Philadelphia 7:437.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Over most of the far  
western and southern parts of the species range in the  
state.

***Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (Lesson, 1827)**  
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat

*C. r. macrotis* Le Conte, 1931. In McMurtrie, The  
Animal Kingdom ....by the Baron Cuvier, 1:431.

*Type locality*.—Probably the Le Conte plantation,  
near Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Extreme eastern part of  
the state in the Pineywoods region.

***Corynorhinus townsendii* (Cooper, 1837)**  
Townsend's Big-eared Bat

*C. t. australis* (Handley, 1955). J. Wash. Acad. Sci.  
45:147.

*Type locality*.—2 miles west of Jacala, Hidalgo,  
Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western and central  
regions of the state.

*C. t. pallescens* (Miller, 1897). N. Amer. Fauna 13:52.

*Type locality*.—Keams Canyon, Navajo County,  
Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northwestern part  
of the state.

***Dasypterus ega* (Gervais, 1856)**

Southern Yellow Bat

Application of the generic name *Dasypterus* for the yellow bats instead of *Lasiurus* follows Baird et al. (2015) and Baird et al. (2025).

*D. e. panamensis* (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:246.

*Type locality*.—Bogava [=Bugaba], foothills of Volcán de Chiriquí, Chiriquí, Panama.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the southern and south-central regions of the state, from the Lower Rio Grande Valley, northward to Comal, Fayette, Travis, and Montgomery counties and westward to Bandera and Webb counties.

***Dasypterus intermedius* (H. Allen, 1862)**

Northern Yellow Bat

*D. i. floridanus* (Miller, 1902). Proc. Acad. Sci. Philadelphia 54:392.

*Type locality*.—Lake Kissimmee, Osceola County, Florida.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern part from Bexar and Travis counties eastward and north to Dallas and Shelby counties.

*D. i. intermedius* (H. Allen, 1862). Proc. Acad. Sci. Philadelphia 14:246.

*Type locality*.—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the southern part of the state from Victoria County southward.

***Dasypterus xanthinus* Thomas, 1897**

Western Yellow Bat

Monotypic. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 20:544.

*Type locality*.—Sierra Laguna, Baja California, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the south from Big Bend National Park and Black Gap Wildlife Management Area in Brewster County northward to the Davis Mountains in Jeff Davis County, eastward to Val Verde and Webb counties, and west to El Paso County.

***Eptesicus fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1796)**

Big Brown Bat

*E. f. fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1796). Catalogue raisonné du muséum de Mr. C. W. Peals, Philadelphia, p. 18.

*Type locality*.—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northern and eastern regions of the state.

*E. f. pallidus* Young, 1908. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 68:408.

*Type locality*.—Boulder, Boulder County, Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In far western parts of the Trans-Pecos region.

***Euderma maculatum* (J. A. Allen, 1891)**

Spotted Bat

Monotypic. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:195.

*Type locality*.—Originally listed by Allen (1891:195) as near Piru, Ventura County, California, but corrected by Miller (1897, North American Fauna 13:49) to mouth of Castaic Creek, 8 miles east of Piru, Santa Clarita Valley, Los Angeles County.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Recorded only from Big Bend National Park of southern Brewster County in the Trans-Pecos region.

***Lasionycteris noctivagans* Le Conte, 1831**

Silver-haired Bat

Monotypic. In McMurtrie, The Animal Kingdom . . . by the Baron Cuvier 1:431.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in eastern United States.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Broadly but intermittently distributed in six physiographic regions of the state (Pineywoods, Gulf Prairies and Marshes, Edwards Plateau, Rolling Plains, High Plains, and Trans-Pecos).

***Lasiurus borealis* (Müller, 1776)**

Eastern Red Bat

Monotypic. Des Ritters Carl von Linne . . . vollständiges Natursystem nach der zwölften lateinischen Ausgabe . . ., Suppl. (Mammalia), p. 20.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in New York.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Statewide and yearlong resident of the state.

***Lasiurus frantzi* (Peters, 1871)**

Western Red Bat

Monotypic. Monatsb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 908.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in Costa Rica.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the Sierra Vieja of Presidio County in the Trans-Pecos and from Starr County of the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the southern part of the state (Schmidly et al. 2024).

*Remarks.*—Formerly recognized as a subspecies of *L. blossevillii*, this bat was elevated to species status by Baird et al. (2015).

***Lasiurus seminolus* (Rhoads, 1895)**

Seminole Bat

Monotypic. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 47:32.

*Type locality.*—Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, Florida.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Previously known primarily from the eastern part of the state, but recent records from Hunt, Dallas, Coryell, Williamson, Travis,

and Val Verde counties have now extended its range westward (Schmidly et al. 2024).

***Myotis austroriparius* (Rhoads, 1897)**

Southeastern Myotis

*M. a. austroriparius* (Rhoads, 1897). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 49:227.

*Type locality.*—Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, Florida.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known primarily from the Pineywoods region in the eastern part of the state, but recent records from Comanche, Dallas, Leon, Freestone, Smith, and Walker counties have extended its range westward (Schmidly et al. 2024).

***Myotis californicus* (Audubon and Bachman, 1842)**

California Myotis

*M. c. californicus* (Audubon and Bachman, 1842). J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:285.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in California.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Common in the western half of the Trans-Pecos in El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster counties with marginal records from Randall County in the Panhandle, Hidalgo County in the south, and Midland County in the west.

***Myotis ciliolabrum* (Merriam, 1886)**

Western Small-footed Myotis

*M. c. ciliolabrum* (Merriam, 1886). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 4:2.

*Type locality.*—Near Banner, Trego County (in bluff on Hackberry Creek, about one mile from Castle Rock), Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known primarily from the mountainous regions of the Trans-Pecos, with marginal records from Armstrong and Randall counties in the High Plains and Panhandle regions.

***Myotis occultus* Hollister, 1909**

Southwestern Little Brown Myotis

Monotypic. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22:43.

*Type locality*.—West side of Colorado River, 10 miles above Needles, San Bernardino County, California.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from Hudspeth and El Paso counties in the far western region of the state.

***Myotis septentrionalis* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928**

Northern Long-eared Myotis

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna 13:75.

*Type locality*.—Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from Dimmit County in the southern region of the state.

*Remarks*.—This species is known in Texas from a single specimen collected in Dimmit County in 1942. The nearest known locality of this species is from Arkansas, which is over 800 km to the northeast of Dimmit County. It is doubtful that resident populations of this species occur in Texas (Schmidly 1991).

***Myotis thysanodes* Miller, 1897**

Fringed Myotis

*M. t. thysanodes* Miller, 1897. N. Amer. Fauna 13:80.

*Type locality*.—Old Fort Tejon, Tehachapi Mountains, Kern County, California.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from numerous localities in the Trans-Pecos region and a marginal record from Crosby County in the northwestern part of the state.

***Myotis velifer* (J. A. Allen, 1890)**

Cave Myotis

*M. v. incautus* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144:92.

*Type locality*.—San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs over the southern half of the state.

*M. v. magnamolaris* Hall and Choate, 1967. Amer. Midl. Nat. 78:531.

*Type locality*.—Laubach Cave (now Interspace Caverns), 25.8 miles north of Austin on Interstate 35, within the city limits of Georgetown, Travis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northwestern part of the state into the High Plains and Panhandle regions and with recent records from the Rolling Plains region.

*Remarks*.—This taxon has a complicated and confusing taxonomic history. It was described from late Pleistocene deposits as a distinct species, *Myotis magnamolaris*, primarily on the fact that it was larger than any other American species in the genus (Choate and Hall 1967). These authors noted that the type locality of *magnamolaris* (Travis County, Texas) was within the present range of an extant subspecies, *M. velifer incautus*. Dorsey (1977), after comparing specimens of *magnamolaris* with those of *incautus*, concluded that the two were conspecific, and the scientific name was changed to *M. v. magnamolaris*. Previously, Hayward (1970) had described specimens from the northern portion of the Cave Bats range (northern Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas) as a distinct subspecies, which he named *M. v. grandis*. Dalquest and Stangl (1984) agreed that *grandis* was a distinct race, but they assigned it the name *M. v. magnamolaris* because that designation had three years of naming priority, resulting in the name *grandis* being placed in synonymy of *magnamolaris*. The situation is even more complicated because modern taxonomists assigned specimens from the type locality of *magnamolaris* (Travis County) to the subspecies *incautus* (Schmidly and Bradley 2016), thereby creating the unusual situation whereby the current distribution of *magnamolaris* does not include its type locality. Further research will be needed to resolve this conundrum.

***Myotis volans* H. Allen, 1866**

Long-legged Myotis

*M. v. interior* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144:142.

*Type locality*.—Five miles south of Twining, Taos County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Common in the Trans-Pecos, with most records from the central part of the region in the Guadalupe, Davis, and Chisos mountains.

***Myotis yumanensis* (H. Allen, 1864)**

Yuma Myotis

*M. y. yumanensis* (H. Allen, 1864). Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 7 (Publ. 165):58.

*Type locality*.—Old Fort Yuma, Imperial County, California, on right bank of Colorado river, opposite present town of Yuma, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Common in the southern tier of counties in the Rio Grande corridor of the Trans-Pecos and the area just east of the Pecos River in Val Verde County, with disjunct records from Tarrant County in the north-central region and Oldham County in the Panhandle.

***Nycticeius humeralis* (Rafinesque, 1818)**

Evening Bat

*N. h. humeralis* (Rafinesque, 1818). Amer. Month. Mag. 3(6):445.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Kentucky.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Eastern one-third and the southern regions of the state, with recent outlying records extending to Val Verde and Tom Green counties on the edge of the Hill Country, Randall County in the Panhandle, and Presidio and El Paso counties in the Trans-Pecos, suggesting a recent westward expansion of the species in the state.

***Parastrellus hesperus* (H. Allen, 1864)**

American Parastrelle or Canyon Bat

This species formerly was placed in the genus *Pipistrellus* but changed to *Parastrellus* on the basis of a genetic study by Hooper et al. (2006).

*P. h. maximus* (Hatfield, 1936). J. Mamm. 17:261.

*Type locality*.—Dog Spring, Hidalgo County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Widely distributed in the Trans-Pecos and along the eastern escarpment of the Llano Estacado with marginal records from Knox and Haskell counties in the north and Uvalde and Webb counties in the south.

***Perimyotis subflavus* (F. Cuvier, 1832)**

American Perimyotis or Tricolored Bat

This species formerly was placed in the genus *Pipistrellus* but changed to *Perimyotis* on the basis of a genetic study by Hooper et al. (2006).

*P. s. clarus* (Baker, 1954). Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 7:585.

*Type locality*.—2 miles west of Jiménez, 850 ft., Coahuila, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from extreme southwestern Val Verde County.

*P. s. subflavus* (F. Cuvier, 1832). Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris 1:17.

*Type locality*.—Eastern United States, probably Georgia. Restricted by Davis (1959, J. Mamm. 40:522) to Le Conte Plantation, 3 miles west of Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Found in all vegetative regions except for those of the far western portion of the Trans-Pecos in El Paso and Hudspeth counties. Most common in the eastern half and central part of the state. Recent records from Lubbock, Brewster, Culberson, and Presidio counties, as well as from Moore, Potter, Hutchinson, and Collingsworth counties in the Texas Panhandle, suggest a northward and westward expansion in the state (Schmidly et al. 2024).

ORDER CARNIVORA  
Carnivores  
Family Canidae  
(Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves)

***Canis latrans* Say, 1823**  
Coyote

*C. l. frustror* Woodhouse, 1851. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia 5:147.

*Type locality*.—Red Fork of Arkansas River (now Cimarron River), about 100 miles west of Fort Gibson, and probably near longitude 97° W, near present town of Perkins, Payne County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Eastern half of the state.

*C. l. latrans* Say, 1823. In Long, Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mts. 1:168.

*Type locality*.—Engineer Cantonment, about 12 miles southeast of present town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle.

*C. l. texensis* Bailey, 1905. N. Amer. Fauna 25:175.

*Type locality*.—Forty-five miles southwest of Corpus Christi, at Santa Gertrudis, Kleberg County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western half of the state south of the Panhandle.

***Canis lupus* Linnaeus, 1758**  
Gray Wolf

This species was reviewed by Bogan and Mehlhop (1983) and the recognition of subspecies changed accordingly. Gray Wolves are now extirpated in Texas.

*C. l. baileyi* Nelson and Goldman, 1929. J. Mamm. 10:165.

*Type locality*.—Colonia Garcia (about 60 miles southwest of Casas Grandes), Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the far western part of the state.

*C. l. nubilus* Say, 1823. In Long, Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mts. 1:16.

*Type locality*.—Engineer Cantonment, near present town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northern Panhandle and central regions.

*Remarks*.—*C. l. monstrabilis* Goldman, 1937 (J. Mamm. 18:42; type locality 10 miles south of Rankin, Upton County, Texas) is a synonym of *C. l. nubilus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Canis rufus* Audubon and Bachman, 1851**  
Red Wolf

Purebred Red Wolves are now extirpated in Texas, although red wolf genes persist in some places in the eastern part of the state and along the coast on Galveston Island (see Schmidly et al. 2024) as a result of past hybridization between Red Wolves and Coyotes. Historically, there were two subspecies of the Red Wolf in Texas.

*C. r. gregori* Goldman, 1937. J. Mamm. 18:44.

*Type locality*.—Mack's Bayou, 3 miles east of Tensas River, 18 miles southwest of Tallulah, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Historically occurred along the eastern border of the state.

*C. r. rufus* Audubon and Bachman, 1851. The viviparous quadrupeds of North America, vol. 2:240.

*Type locality*.—15 miles west of Austin, Travis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Historically occurred inland, from eastern to central and southern regions of the state.

*Remarks.*—The description of *C. r. rufus* is based on an iconotype taken from artwork drawn from an individual sighted at the type locality instead of from a scientific specimen.

***Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (Schreber, 1775)**

Common Gray Fox

*U. c. floridanus* Rhoads, 1895. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 47:42.

*Type locality.*—Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, Florida.

*Distribution in Texas.*—East of the Balcones Fault Zone in the eastern one-third of the state.

*U. c. scottii* Mearns, 1891. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:236.

*Type locality.*—Pinal County, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the western two-thirds of the state.

*Remarks.*—*U. c. texensis* Mearns, 1897 (Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals of the genera *Lynx*, *Urocyon*, *Spilogale*, and *Mephitis*, from the Mexican boundary line, page 2 [preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 20:459]; type locality San Pedro, near Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas) is a synonym of *U. c. scottii* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Vulpes macrotis* Merriam, 1888**

Kit Fox

This species formerly was considered to be a subspecies of *V. velox*, but it is now regarded as a separate species based on genetic distinctions (Mercure et al. 1993).

*V. m. neomexicanus* Merriam, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:74.

*Type locality.*—Baird's Ranch, eastern side of San Andres Mountains, Dona Ana County, New Mexico (about 50 miles north of El Paso, Texas).

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the southwestern portion (Trans-Pecos and western Edwards Plateau) eastward to Menard County and northward to Andrews, Martin, and Howard counties in the southern Llano Estacado (Schmidly and Bradley 2016).

***Vulpes velox* (Say, 1823)**

Swift Fox

*Vulpes velox* is regarded as a separate species from *V. macrotis* based on genetic distinctions (Mercure et al. 1993).

*V. v. velox* (Say, 1823). In Long, Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mts...1:487.

*Type locality.*—South Platte River (in Logan County?), Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the Panhandle and Llano Estacado regions as far south as Gaines, Howard, and Ward counties.

Family Felidae  
(Cats)

***Herpailurus yagouaroundi* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803)**

Jaguarundi

*H. y. cacomitli* Berlandier, 1859. In Baird, Rept. U.S. and Mexican boundary Surv. 2(2):12.

*Type locality.*—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Historically, this subspecies occurred in small numbers in the extreme southern part of the state in Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy counties, but it is now extirpated in the state.

***Leopardus pardalis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Ocelot

*L. p. albescens* (Pucheran, 1855). In I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Mammiferes, in Petit-Thouars, Voyage autour du monde sur frégate la Vénus ..., Zoologie, p. 149.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in Arkansas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—At one time ranged over most of southern part of the state with occasional records from the eastern and central regions and the Big Bend of the Trans-Pecos. Now reduced to two isolated populations in three counties (Willacy, Kenedy, and Cameron) of the southern Rio Grande Valley.

*Remarks.*—*Felis limitis* Mearns, 1901 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 14:146; type locality Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas) is a synonym of *L. p. albescens* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Leopardus wiedii* (Schinz, 1821)**

Margay

*L. w. glauculus* (Thomas, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 12: 235.

*Type locality.*—Beltrán, Jalisco, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from a single specimen taken near Eagle Pass in Maverick County in the 1850s. Now extirpated in the state.

*Remarks.*—*Felis wiedii cooperi* Goldman, 1943 (J. Mamm. 24:384; type locality Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas) is a synonym of *L. w. glauculus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Lynx rufus* (Schreber, 1777)**

Bobcat

*L. r. rufus* (Schreber, 1777). Die Säugthiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen 1776–1778. Wolfgang Walther, Erlangen, 3:412, pl. 109b.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in New York.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Across most of the state except for the Trans-Pecos and western Panhandle regions.

*L. r. fasciatus* (Rafinesque, 1817). Amer. Month. Mag. 2 (1):46.

*Type locality.*—Northwest coast; based on Lewis and Clark's description of specimens obtained near the mouth of the Columbia, on Netul River (now Lewis and Clark River), near Astoria, Oregon.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the Trans-Pecos and western Panhandle regions.

*Remarks.*—*L. r. texensis* J. A. Allen, 1895 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 7:188; type locality vicinity of Castroville, on the headwaters of the Medina River, Medina County, Texas) was the subspecies formerly assigned to Texas specimens (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Panthera onca* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Jaguar

*P. o. veraecrucis* (Nelson and Goldman, 1933). J. Mamm. 14:236.

*Type locality.*—San Andrés Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Now extirpated in the state. At one time extended from the southern part of the state well into the central part, including much of the Edwards Plateau to the eastern edge of the Trans-Pecos, and most of the east to Louisiana and north to the Red River.

***Puma concolor* (Linnaeus, 1771)**

Mountain Lion

*P. c. cougar* (Kerr, 1792). The animal kingdom, or zoological system, of the celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus; class I: Mammalia. London, J. Murray & R. Faulder, p.151.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in Pennsylvania.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Historically distributed throughout the state but subsequently forced into the more remote mountain ranges of the Big Bend area, on parts of the Edwards Plateau, and in the dense brushlands of the Rio Grande Plains. Now appears to be repopulating portions of its former range.

*Remarks.*—Previously, Texas specimens were referred to *P. c. stanleyana* Goldman, 1936 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 49:137; type locality Bruni, Webb County, Texas) and *P. c. azteca* Merriam, 1901 (Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. 3:592; type locality Colonia García, about 60 miles southwest of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico) (Schmidly et al. 2023). However, a genetic study by Culver et al. (2000) revealed there was no basis for recognizing two subspecies in the state.

Family Mephitidae  
(Skunks)

***Conepatus leuconotus* (Lichtenstein, 1832)**  
White-backed Hog-nosed Skunk

Two species of Hog-nosed Skunks, *C. leuconotus* and *C. mesoleucus*, formerly were recognized in Texas, but now they have been combined into the single species, *C. leuconotus*, based on morphological and genetic data (Dragoo et al. 2003).

*C. l. leuconotus* (Lichtenstein, 1832). Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, ..., Pl. 44, Fig. 1.

*Type locality.*—Río Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Ranges throughout southern and central parts of the state, north at least to Briscoe and Collin counties.

*Remarks.*—*C. l. texensis* Merriam, 1902 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:161; type locality Brownsville, Lower Rio Grande, Cameron County, Texas) and *C. mesoleucus mearnsi* Merriam 1902 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:162; type locality Mason, Mason County, Texas) are synonyms of *C. l. leuconotus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*C. l. telmalestes* Bailey, 1905. N. Amer. Fauna 25:203.

*Type locality.*—Big Thicket, 7 miles northeast of Sour Lake, Hardin County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from the Big Thicket in the southeastern region; now presumably extinct.

***Mephitis macroura* Lichtenstein, 1832**  
Hooded Skunk

*M. m. milleri* Mearns, 1897. Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals of the genera *Mephitis*, *Dorcelpus*, and *Dicotyles*, from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 1 (preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 20:467).

*Type locality.*—Fort Lowell, near Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from the central part of the Trans-Pecos region (Reeves, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster counties).

***Mephitis mephitis* (Schreber, 1776)**  
Striped Skunk

*M. m. varians* Gray, 1837. Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist. 1:581.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Western part of the state.

*M. m. mesomelas* Lichtenstein, 1832. Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, ... Pl. 45, Fig. 2.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas.*—East of the Balcones Fault Zone in the state.

***Spilogale interrupta* (Rafinesque, 1820)**  
Plains Spotted Skunk

This species previously was considered as a subspecies of *S. putorius* (*S. p. interrupta*), but a recent molecular genetics study has confirmed its separate species status (McDonough et al. 2022).

Monotypic. Ann. of Nature. ..., 1:3.

*Type locality.*—Upper Missouri River, but restricted by Woodman and Ferguson (2021, J. Mamm.

102:1583–1591) to southern Chariton County or northern Saline County, Missouri.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Occurs from the north-eastern Panhandle to the extreme southern and eastern regions, including the eastern extent of the Edwards Plateau.

*Remarks.*—*Spilogale indianola* Merriam, 1890 (N. Amer. Fauna 4:10; type locality Indianola, Matagorda Bay, Texas) is a synonym of *S. interrupta* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Spilogale leucoparia* Merriam, 1890**  
Desert Spotted Skunk

This species previously was considered a subspecies of *S. gracilis* (*S. g. leucoparia*), but a recent molecular genetics study has confirmed its status as a distinct species (McDonough et al. 2022).

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna 4:11.

*Type locality.*—Mason, Mason County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Occurs from the southern part of the Panhandle into the southern part of the state, including the central and Trans-Pecos regions.

Family Mustelidae  
(Mustelids)

***Lontra canadensis* (Schreber, 1777)**  
Northern River Otter

The Northern River Otter previously was placed in the genus *Lutra*, but it has now been changed to *Lontra* (van Zyll de Jong 1972; Larivière and Walton 1998).

*L. c. lataxina* (F. Cuvier, 1823). In Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles....,27:242.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in South Carolina.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Presently known from the major waterways in the eastern one-fourth of the

state, with a few records from the Panhandle, the north-central region, and from Duval and Starr counties in the Rio Grande Valley.

*Remarks.*—*L. c. texensis* Goldman, 1935 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 48:184; type locality 20 miles west of Angleton, Brazoria County, Texas) is a synonym of *L. c. lataxina* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Mustela nigripes* (Audubon and Bachman, 1851)**  
Black-footed Ferret

Monotypic. The viviparous quadrupeds of North America vol. 2:297.

*Type locality.*—Fort Laramie, Goshen County, Wyoming.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Now extirpated in the state. Once occurred in the northwestern third, including the Panhandle, much of the Trans-Pecos, and a considerable part of the Rolling Plains.

***Neogale frenata* (Lichtenstein, 1831)**  
Long-tailed Weasel

This species previously was classified in the genus *Mustela*, but recently Patterson et al. (2021) applied the generic name *Neogale* to this weasel.

*N. f. arthuri* Hall, 1927. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40:193.

*Type locality.*—Remy, St. James Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the east-central and southeastern regions of the state.

*N. f. frenata* (Lichtenstein, 1831). Darstellung neuer oder wenig behannter Säugethier..., Pl. 42.

*Type locality.*—Valley of Mexico, near city of Mexico, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Along the southern Gulf Coast region of the state.

*N. f. neomexicanus* (Barber and Cockerell, 1898). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 50:188.

*Type locality*.—Armstrongs Lake, Mesilla Valley, Dona Ana County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Mostly west of the 100th meridian in the state.

*N. f. primulina* Jackson, 1913. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 26:123.

*Type locality*.—Five miles northeast of Avilla, Jasper County, Missouri.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the extreme northeastern part of the state.

*N. f. texensis* Hall, 1936. Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 473:99.

*Type locality*.—Kerr County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the central and north-central part of the state.

***Neogale vison* (Schreber, 1777)**

American Mink

The name of the American Mink has been changed several times in the past few years, from *Mustela vison* (Wilson and Reeder 2005) to *Vison vison* (Harding and Smith 2009) and most recently to *Neogale vison* (Patterson et al. 2021).

*N. v. mink* (Peale and Palisot de Beauvois, 1796). A scientific and descriptive catalog of Peale's museum, Philadelphia, p. 39.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Maryland.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from approximately the eastern half of the state, with an extralimital record from Hansford County in the Panhandle.

***Taxidea taxus* (Schreber, 1777)**

American Badger

*T. t. berlandieri* Baird, 1858. Mammals, in Rep. Expl. Surv. Railr. to Pacific 8(1):205.

*Type locality*.—Llano Estacado, Texas, near border of New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Found across the state except for the extreme eastern part.

*Remarks*.—*T. t. littoralis* Schantz, 1949 (J. Mamm. 30:301; type locality Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas) is a synonym of *T. t. berlandieri* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

Family Procyonidae  
(Raccoons, Ringtails, and Coatis)

***Bassariscus astutus* (Lichtenstein, 1830)**

Ringtail

*B. a. flavus* Rhoads, 1894. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 45:417.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Common in the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and Cross Timbers regions of the western and central parts; rare in eastern areas.

***Nasua narica* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

White-nosed Coati

*N. n. molaris* Merriam, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:68.

*Type locality*.—Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the southern part of the state, extending from Brownsville to the Devils River and Big Bend region of the Trans-Pecos and to Kerr and Victoria counties further north.

***Procyon lotor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Northern Raccoon

*P. l. hirtus* Nelson and Goldman, 1930. J. Mamm. 11:455.

*Type locality*.—Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle north of the Canadian River.

*P. l. mexicanus* Baird, 1858. Mammals, in Rep. Expl. Surv. Railr. to Pacific Ocean, 8(1):215.

*Type locality*.—Espía, northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Western part of the Trans-Pecos region.

*P. l. fuscipes* Mearns, 1914. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 27:63.

*Type locality*.—Las Moras Creek, Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Throughout the remainder of the state.

*Remarks*.—*P. nivea* J. E. Gray, 1837 (Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist. 1:580; type locality "Inhabits North America, Texas") is a synonym of *P. l. fuscipes* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

Family Ursidae  
(Bears)

***Ursus americanus* Pallas, 1780**  
American Black Bear

*U. a. amblyceps* Baird, 1859. Rept. U.S. and Mexican boundary Surv. 2(2):29.

*Type locality*.—Fort Webster (old copper mines), on the Gila River, near present town of Santa Rita, Grant County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Trans-Pecos area and northward along the New Mexico border.

*U. a. americanus* Pallas, 1780. ... Spicilegia zoologica, quibus novae imprimas et obscurae animalium

species iconibus, discriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur cura P.S. Pallas [fasc. 14:5].

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in eastern North America.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the north-central part of the state.

*U. a. eremicus* Merriam, 1904. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 17:154.

*Type locality*.—Sierra Guadalupe, Coahuila, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western Hill Country.

*U. a. luteolus* Griffith, 1823. Class Quadrimembra, order Carnivora, general and particular description of carnivorous animals ..., p. 236.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern part of the state adjacent to Louisiana.

***Ursus arctos* Linnaeus, 1758**  
Grizzly or Brown Bear

*U. a. horribilis* Ord, 1815. In Guthrie, A new geog., hist., coml. Grammar..., Philadelphia, 2nd Amer. Ed., 2:291 (described on p. 299).

*Type locality*.—Missouri River, a little above mouth of Poplar River, northeastern Montana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from only one specimen in the state, collected in the Davis Mountains. Now extirpated.

*Remarks*.—*U. h. texensis* Merriam, 1914 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 27:191; type locality Merrill Canyon, Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas) is a synonym of *U. a. horribilis* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

## ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

Even-toed Ungulates

Family Antilocapridae

(Pronghorn)

*Antilocapra americana* (Ord, 1815)

Pronghorn

*A. a. americana* (Ord, 1815). In Guthrie, a new geog., hist., compl. Grammar..., Philadelphia, 2nd Amer. Ed., 2:292.

*Type locality*.—Plains and highlands of the Missouri River.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle region of the state.

*A. a. mexicana* Merriam, 1901. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 14:31.

*Type locality*.—Sierra en Media (about 10 miles south of New Mexico border), Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In western and central regions of the state.

Family Bovidae

(Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and African Exotics)

*Bos bison* Linnaeus, 1758

American Bison

*B. b. bison* Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. nat., ed.10, 1:72.

*Type locality*.—Ancient “Quivira,” central Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Historically, ranged over most of the state except for the Big Thicket. Now present only in private herds on some ranches and in a captive herd at Caprock Canyons State Park in the Panhandle.

*Ovis canadensis* (Shaw, 1804)

Bighorn Sheep

*O. c. mexicana* Merriam 1901. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 14:30.

*Type locality*.—Lago de Santa María, Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Formerly ranged from throughout the isolated mountain ranges of the Trans-Pecos, but native populations were extirpated by about 1960. Captive breeding and reintroduction programs have helped to reestablish populations in 10 mountain ranges of the Trans-Pecos.

*Remarks*.—The native subspecies originally was described as *O. c. texianus* [epithet later corrected to *texiana*] Bailey, 1912 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 25:109; type locality Guadalupe Mountains, south of Guadalupe Peak, Culberson County, Texas), but it was subsequently regarded as morphologically identical with *O. c. mexicana* Merriam 1901 (N. Amer. Fauna 5:81; type locality Chihuahua, Mexico), which had priority (Cowan 1940). A recent genetic study (Wright et al. 2024a) has attempted to determine the taxonomic status of the native subspecies using DNA obtained from skulls and skins of specimens collected before 1960. The results called into question the validity of *O. c. texiana* as a subspecies, although additional morphological analysis of the skull characteristics used by Bailey (1912) to define the subspecies was recommended before a final determination could be made about its validity.

Following the bighorn's extirpation from the state, individuals of both *O. c. mexicana* and *O. c. nelsoni* were subsequently translocated into Texas from other states (Schmidly et al. 2022). Although Yancey et al. (2023) suggested that reintroduced bighorn in Texas were of the subspecies *O. c. canadensis* and *O. c. nelsoni*, recent genetic papers indicate that bighorn sheep in Texas are in fact comprised of the subspecies *mexicana* and *nelsoni* (Wright et al. 2024b).

Family Cervidae

(Deer)

*Cervus canadensis* (Erxleben, 1777)

Wapiti or Elk

Wilson and Reeder (2005) regarded *C. elaphus* as the appropriate species name for North American Elk, but the ASM Mammal Diversity Database (2024) now regards *C. canadensis* as the correct name, thus making the subspecies name of Elk in the Trans-Pecos *C. c. nelsoni* (Yancey et al. 2023).

*C. c. nelsoni* Bailey, 1935. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 38:188.

*Type locality*.—Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Native in the Guadalupe Mountains at one time but apparently extirpated by 1900. As a result of both translocations and natural migration, free-ranging Elk now exist in five herds in the Guadalupe Mountains (Culberson County), Glass Mountains and others areas of Brewster County, Wylie Mountains (Culberson County), Davis Mountains (Jeff Davis County), and Eagle Mountains (Hudspeth County) (Schmidly et al. 2024). Further, free-ranging elk also now occur in the Panhandle (Dallam County and Potter County), apparently as the result of natural migration from New Mexico along the Canadian River drainage.

*Remarks*.—Despite early translocations of the subspecies *C. c. canadensis* from South Dakota into the Guadalupe Mountains, it is unclear if descendants of those individuals remain in the Trans-Pecos. Rather, it appears that the current populations are the result of later translocations of *C. c. nelsoni* as well as natural movements of *C. c. nelsoni* from New Mexico into Texas (Dunn et al. 2017).

The native elk in the Trans-Pecos previously were regarded as a unique species, *C. merriami* (Nelson, 1902, Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 16:7), but that taxon was sunk to subspecific status by Barclay (1934). Some authors have regarded several subspecies of North American elk, including both *merriami* and *nelsoni*, as synonymous with *C. c. canadensis* (Groves and Grubb 1987; see also Gill et al. 2016). However, until a consensus is reached, we follow Dunn et al. (2017) and Yancey et al. (2023) in recognizing both *merriami* (extinct) and *nelsoni* (extant) as subspecies of *C. canadensis*.

### *Odocoileus hemionus* Rafinesque, 1817

Mule Deer

*O. h. eremicus* (Mearns, 1897). Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals of the genera *Mephitis*, *Dorcelaphus*, and *Dicotyles*, from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 4 (preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 20).

*Type locality*.—Sierra Seri, near Gulf of California, Sonora, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs over most of the Trans-Pecos and Panhandle regions and in some areas east of there, partly as a result of reintroductions.

*Remarks*.—For many years, two subspecies were thought to occur in Texas, *O. h. crooki* in the Trans-Pecos and Panhandle, and *O. h. hemionus* in the extreme northern Panhandle. However, a recent re-examination of the type specimen of *O. h. crooki* has revealed that it was a hybrid between *O. hemionus* and *O. virginianus couesi*, which according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, invalidates the use of the *crooki* subspecies name (Heffelfinger 2000). Consequently, the oldest available name for the Mule Deer in Texas is *O. h. eremicus*.

### *Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmerman, 1780)

White-tailed Deer

Only two of the four native subspecies of white-tailed deer remain in the state today, *O. v. carminus* in the Big Bend region and *O. t. texana* across the remainder of the state. The subspecies *O. v. macroura* and *O. v. mcilhennyi* are extirpated and have been replaced by introduced populations of *O. v. texana*.

*O. v. carminus* (Goldman and Kellogg, 1940). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 53:81.

*Type locality*.—Botellas Cañon, Sierra del Carmen, northern Coahuila, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from the Big Bend region of the state.

*O. v. macroura* (Rafinesque, 1817). Amer. Month. Mag. 1:436.

*Type locality*.—"Plains of the Kangar [=Kansas] River" [= plains near Wakarusa Creek], Douglas County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the extreme northeastern corner of the state. Now extirpated.

*O. v. mcilhennyi* (F. W. Miller, 1928). J. Mamm. 9:57.

*Type locality*.—Near Avery Island, Iberia Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Along the Gulf Coast region of the state. Now extirpated.

*O. v. texana* (Mearns, 1898). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12:23.

*Type locality*.—Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Historically throughout the central part of the state but now introduced statewide.

Family Tayassuidae  
(Peccaries)

***Dicotyles tajacu* Cuvier, 1816**  
Collared Peccary

*D. t. angulatus* (Cope, 1889). Amer. Nat. 23:147.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality on the Guadalupe River, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Across southwestern part of the state, including the High Plains, north to the Red River and east to at least the Brazos River Valley and Bastrop County, and all the way to the Gulf Coast. Most common in western Texas and the brush country south of San Antonio (Schmidly et al. 2024).

*Remarks*.—We have followed Acosta et al. (2020) in using *Dicotyles* instead of *Pecari* or *Tayassu* for the generic name of this taxon.

ORDER RODENTIA  
Rodents  
Family Castoridae  
(Beavers)

***Castor canadensis* Linnaeus, 1758**  
American Beaver

*C. c. mexicanus* Bailey, 1913. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 26:191.

*Type locality*.—Ruidoso Creek, 6 miles below Ruidoso, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Along the Rio Grande and its immediate tributaries.

*C. c. texensis* Bailey, 1905. N. Amer. Fauna 25:122.

*Type locality*.—Cummings Creek, Colorado County, southeastern Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Over the remainder of the state, including the eastern, central, and northern regions.

Family Cricetidae  
(New World Mice, Rats, and Voles)

***Baiomys taylori* (Thomas, 1887)**  
Northern Pygmy Mouse

*B. t. taylori* (Thomas, 1897). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 19:66.

*Type locality*.—San Diego, Duval County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs over most of the state except the Trans-Pecos region.

*B. t. subater* (Bailey, 1905). N. Amer. Fauna 25:102.

*Type locality.*—Bernard Creek, near Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the southeastern part of the state.

*Remarks.*—Since the middle of the 20th century, this subspecies has moved steadily northward in Texas (Barnes and Hoffman 2023) such that now it is almost statewide in distribution.

***Microtus mogollonensis* (Mearns, 1890)**  
Mogollon Vole

Formerly known as the Mexican vole, *M. mexicanus*, the US populations of this vole are now classified as a distinct species, *M. mogollonensis*, from the populations in Mexico (Frey 1999).

*M. m. guadalupensis* Bailey, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:118.

*Type locality.*—McKittrick Canyon, Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from higher elevations of the Guadalupe Mountains in Culberson County.

***Microtus ochrogaster* (Wagner, 1842)**  
Prairie Vole

*M. o. ludovicianus* Bailey, 1902. N. Amer. Fauna 17:74.

*Type locality.*—Iowa, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Extreme southeastern part of the state near Sour Lake in Hardin County; not documented since 1902 and now thought to be extinct in both Texas and Louisiana (Schmidly et al. 2022).

*M. o. taylori* Hibbard and Rinker, 1943. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 29:256.

*Type locality.*—Bog area on the farm of H. H. Hildebrand, a mile and half north of Fowler, Meade County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the Panhandle region of the state.

*Remarks.*—Recent reports of specimens in owl pellets indicates this subspecies is more broadly distributed in the Panhandle than previously thought (Turpen et al. 2022).

***Microtus pinetorum* (Le Conte, 1830)**  
Woodland Vole

*M. p. auricularis* Bailey, 1898. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12:90.

*Type locality.*—Washington, Adams County, Mississippi.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the southern part of the eastern region of the state.

*M. p. nemoralis* Bailey, 1898. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12:89.

*Type locality.*—Stilwell, Adair County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the northeastern part of the state.

***Neotoma floridana* (Ord, 1818)**  
Eastern Woodrat

*N. f. attwateri* Mearns, 1897. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 19:721.

*Type locality.*—Lacey's Ranch, Turtle Creek, Kerr County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Northern and western part of the species range in the state.

*N. f. rubida* Bangs, 1898. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 28:185.

*Type locality.*—Gibson, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the southeastern part of the state.

*N. f. illinoensis* Howell, 1910. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 23:28.

*Type locality.*—Wolf Lake, Union County, Illinois.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the extreme northeastern part of the state.

***Neotoma leucodon* Merriam, 1894**

White-toothed Woodrat

This taxon formerly was assigned to a wide-ranging southwestern species, *N. albigula*. However, Edwards et al. (2001) used molecular genetic data to show that populations from eastern New Mexico and Texas represented a separate species, which they referred to *N. leucodon*.

*N. l. warreni* Merriam, 1908. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21:143.

*Type locality.*—Gaume's Ranch, Baca County (northwest corner), Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the northern Panhandle region of the state.

*N. l. robusta* Blair, 1939. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 403:3.

*Type locality.*—Limpia Canyon, 16 miles north of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Throughout western Texas, including the Trans-Pecos, western Edwards Plateau, Llano Estacado, and Rolling Plains.

*Remarks.*—Rogers and Schmidly (1981) in a taxonomic review of this species in the southwestern US and northern Mexico, placed the subspecies *robusta* in synonymy of *N. a. albigula*, but recent authors continue to recognize it as a valid subspecies (Schmidly et al. 2024).

***Neotoma mexicana* Baird, 1855**

Mexican Woodrat

*N. m. mexicana* Baird, 1855. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:333.

*Type locality.*—Mountains near Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from mountainous areas of Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio counties in the Trans-Pecos region.

***Neotoma micropus* Baird, 1855**

Southern Plains Woodrat

*N. m. canescens* J. A. Allen, 1891. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:285.

*Type locality.*—North Beaver Creek [= North Canadian River], Cimarron County, Oklahoma.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Western part of the species range, in the Panhandle, Llano Estacado, and Trans-Pecos regions.

*N. m. micropus* Baird, 1855. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:333.

*Type locality.*—Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—North-central, central, and southern parts of the species range in the state.

***Ochrotomys nuttalli* (Harlan, 1832)**

Golden Mouse

*O. n. lisae* Packard, 1969. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ. 51:398.

*Type locality.*—La Nana Creek bottoms, 1 mile east of Stephen F. Austin State College Campus, Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Woodlands of the eastern part of the state.

***Ondatra zibethicus* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

Common Muskrat

*O. z. cinnamominus* (Hollister, 1910). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 23:125.

*Type locality*.—Wakeeney, Trego County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northern part of the state (Canadian River drainage southeastward to Falls and Trinity counties).

*O. z. rivalicus* (Bangs, 1895). Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 26:541.

*Type locality*.—Burbridge, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas*.—On the Gulf Coastal Plain.

*O. z. ripensis* (Bailey, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:119.

*Type locality*.—Eddy, near Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Along the Rio Grande and Pecos River and their immediate tributaries in the Trans-Pecos region.

*Remarks*.—A recent study of genetic variation in this subspecies suggests it is closely aligned with subspecies in New Mexico (Falcone et al. 2019).

***Onychomys arenicola* Mearns, 1896**

Mearns' Grasshopper Mouse

This mouse formerly was regarded as representing the species *O. torridus* until genetic work revealed that two "cryptic" species were included under the name, and the populations occurring in Texas were reclassified as *O. arenicola* (Hinesley 1979).

*O. a. arenicola* Mearns, 1896. Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 3 (preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Hist. 19:139).

*Type locality*.—Rio Grande, about 6 miles above El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs throughout the Trans-Pecos region except for the extreme southeastern part; recorded east of the Pecos River from Crockett, Ward, and Winkler counties.

***Onychomys leucogaster* (Wied-Neuwied, 1841)**

Northern Grasshopper Mouse

*O. l. arcticeps* Rhoads, 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 50:194.

*Type locality*.—Clapham, Union County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle region of the state.

*O. l. longipes* Merriam, 1899. N. Amer. Fauna 2:1.

*Type locality*.—Concho County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From Tom Green and Terrell counties southward to the Rio Grande and southeastward to Refugio County.

*O. l. ruidosae* Stone and Rhein, 1903. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 55:22.

*Type locality*.—Hale's Ranch, Ruidoso, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In El Paso and Hudspeth counties in the Trans-Pecos region.

***Oryzomys couesi* (Alston, 1877)**

Coues' Rice Rat

*O. c. aquaticus* J. A. Allen, 1891. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:289.

*Type locality*.—Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Cameron, Hidalgo, Kenedy, and Willacy counties.

***Oryzomys texensis* J. A. Allen, 1894**  
Marsh Rice Rat

This species previously was classified as a subspecies of *O. palustris*, but Hanson et al. (2010) used DNA sequence data to show that *palustris* actually represented two species of rice rats and that the taxon in Texas should be regarded as *O. texensis*.

*O. t. texensis* J. A. Allen 1894. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 6:177.

*Type locality*.—Rockport, Aransas County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Throughout the eastern part of the state to Denton and Lee counties and then southward to Hidalgo and Cameron counties.

*Remarks*.—*O. p. texensis* is now a synonym of *O. t. texensis*.

***Peromyscus attwateri* J. A. Allen, 1895**  
Texas Deermouse

This species formerly was recognized as a subspecies of *P. boylii* until Schmidly (1973a) showed that it was a separate monotypic species.

Monotypic. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 7:330.

*Type locality*.—Turtle Creek, Kerr County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Common in the central part of the state (Edwards Plateau), from Cooke County southward to Uvalde, Medina, and Bexar counties, and westward to Randall, Lynn, and Ward counties.

*Remarks*.—*P. boylei laceyi* Bailey, 1905 (N. Amer. Fauna 25:99; type locality Turtle Creek, Kerr County, Texas) is a synonym of *P. attwateri* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Peromyscus boylii* (Baird, 1855)**  
Brush Deermouse

*P. b. rowleyi* (J. A. Allen, 1893). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 5:76.

*Type locality*.—Noland Ranch, on north side of San Juan River, one and one half miles above present “Four Corners,” San Juan County, Utah.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the higher elevations of the mountainous counties of the Trans-Pecos region.

***Peromyscus eremicus* (Baird, 1858)**  
Cactus Deermouse

*P. e. eremicus* (Baird, 1858). In Rept. Expl. Surv. Railr. to Pacific 8(1):479.

*Type locality*.—Old Fort Yuma, Imperial County, California, on Colorado River opposite, Yuma, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the Trans-Pecos eastward along the Rio Grande to Val Verde County on the western edge of the Edwards Plateau and to Webb County in the southern part of the state.

***Peromyscus gossypinus* (Le Conte, 1850)**  
Cotton Deermouse

*P. g. megacephalus* (Rhoads, 1894). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:254.

*Type locality*.—Woodville, Jackson County, Alabama.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Common in the woodlands of the eastern one-third of the state, west to Denton and Rockwall counties in the Cross Timbers and south to Limestone, Brazos, and Harris counties in the Post Oak region.

***Peromyscus labecula* Elliot, 1903**  
Elliot’s Deermouse

This species formerly was recognized as part of the wide-ranging deermouse, *P. maniculatus* [now *P. sonoriensis*], but two independent studies of mtDNA sequences (Bradley et al. 2019; Greenbaum et al. 2019) have revealed it to be a distinct species.

*P. l. blandus* Osgood, 1904. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 17:56.

*Type locality*.—Escalón, Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Southwestern part of the state, from throughout the Trans-Pecos and areas immediately to the east and throughout the southern part of the state except for the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

***Peromyscus laceianus* Bailey, 1906**

Lacey's White-ankled Deermouse

This species previously was regarded as a subspecies of *P. pectoralis*, but now it is recognized as a distinct species on the basis of morphological and DNA sequence data (Bradley et al. 2015).

Monotypic. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19:57.

*Type locality*.—Lacey Ranch, near Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Recorded from all of the Trans-Pecos region except for El Paso County, extending from there northeastward through the central part of the state to the Oklahoma border and beyond.

*Remarks*.—*P. p. laceianus* is now a synonym of *P. laceianus*.

***Peromyscus leucopus* (Rafinesque, 1818)**

White-footed Deermouse

*P. l. leucopus* (Rafinesque, 1818). Amer. Monthly Mag. 3:446.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in the pine barrens of Kentucky.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern one-third of the state.

*Remarks*.—*P. l. brevicaudus* Davis, 1939 (Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 2:1; type locality Huntsville, Walker County, Texas) is a synonym of *P. l. leucopus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*P. l. texanus* (Woodhouse, 1853). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6:242.

*Type locality*.—Vicinity of Mason, Mason County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the central part of the state westward to Brewster, Terrell, and Val Verde counties in the Trans-Pecos.

*Remarks*.—*P. canus* Mearns, 1896 (Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 3 [preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:445]; type locality Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas) and *Vesperimus mearnsi* J. A. Allen, 1891 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:300; type locality Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas) are synonyms of *P. l. texanus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*P. l. tornillo* Mearns, 1896. Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 3, (preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:445).

*Type locality*.—Rio Grande, about 6 miles above El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle and the remainder of the Trans-Pecos.

***Peromyscus nasutus* (J. A. Allen, 1891)**

Northern Rock Deermouse

*P. n. nasutus* (J. A. Allen, 1891). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:299.

*Type locality*.—Estes Park, Larimer County, Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Spottily distributed in the Guadalupe, Davis, Chinati, and Chisos mountain ranges of the Trans-Pecos.

*P. n. penicillatus* Mearns, 1896. Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 3, (preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 19:139).

*Type locality*.—Franklin Mountains, near El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the Franklin Mountains and the extreme western part of the Trans-Pecos.

***Peromyscus sonoriensis* (J. A. Wagner, 1845)**  
Sonoran Deermouse

This species formerly was recognized as part of the wide-ranging deermouse, *P. maniculatus*, but two independent studies of mtDNA sequences (Bradley et al. 2019; Greenbaum et al. 2019) revealed it to be a distinct species.

*P. s. luteus* Osgood, 1905. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18:77.

*Type locality.*—Kennedy, Cherry County, Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In most of the Panhandle region of the state.

*P. s. nebrascensis* (Coues, 1877). In Coues and Allen Monog. N. Amer. Rodentia, U.S. Geol. Surv. Territories 11:79.

*Type locality.*—Deer Creek, Sheridan County, western Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the extreme northwestern Panhandle region of the state.

*P. s. ozarkiarum* Black, 1935. J. Mamm. 16:144.

*Type locality.*—Three miles north of Winslow, Washington County, Arkansas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from Cooke, Denton, and Grayson counties in the north-central region of the state.

***Peromyscus truei* (Shufeldt, 1885)**  
Pinon Deermouse

This species occurs in Texas as three distinct populations: one from the eastern breaks of the Llano Estacado; another from the western breaks of the Llano Estacado along the Texas-New Mexico border; and the third from the Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson

County (Wright et al. 2020). The three populations constitute two distinct subspecies.

*P. t. comanche* Blair, 1943. Contrib. Lab. Vert. Zool. Univ. Michigan 24:7.

*Type locality.*—Tule Canyon, Briscoe County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Restricted to Palo Duro and adjacent canyons in Armstrong, Briscoe, and Randall counties of the Panhandle region.

*Remarks.*—This taxon has had a varied taxonomic history, shifting between species and subspecies status. The latest taxonomic arrangement, based on a composite of morphological and genetic characters, considers it as a distinct subspecies of the wide-ranging species, *P. truei* (Schmidly 1973b; Wright et al. 2020).

*P. t. truei* (Shufeldt, 1885). Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 8:407.

*Type locality.*—Fort Wingate, McKinley County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the northwestern escarpment of the Llano Estacado in Deaf Smith County and from the Guadalupe Mountains in Culberson County of the Trans-Pecos.

***Reithrodontomys fulvescens* J. A. Allen, 1894**  
Fulvous Harvest Mouse

*R. f. aurantius* J. A. Allen, 1895. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 7:137.

*Type locality.*—Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the eastern part of the state.

*R. f. canus* Benson, 1939. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52:149.

*Type locality.*—Five miles southeast of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the eastern and southern Trans-Pecos region of the western part of the state.

*R. f. intermedius* J. A. Allen, 1895. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8:235.

*Type locality.*—Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—On the Rio Grande Plains and in adjacent areas of the southern part of the state.

*R. f. laceyi* J. A. Allen, 1896. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8:235.

*Type locality.*—Watson's Ranch, 15 miles south of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the central part of the state.

***Reithrodontomys humulis* (Audubon and Bachman, 1841)**

Eastern Harvest Mouse

*R. h. merriami* J. A. Allen, 1895. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 7:119.

*Type locality.*—Austin Bayou, near Alvin, Brazoria County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the eastern part of the state west to Fort Bend, Hunt, and McClennan counties.

***Reithrodontomys megalotis* (Baird, 1858)**

Western Harvest Mouse

*R. m. aztecus* J. A. Allen, 1893. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 5:79.

*Type locality.*—La Plata, San Juan County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the northern Panhandle region south to Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, and Hall counties.

*R. m. megalotis* (Baird, 1858). Mammals, in Rep. Expl. Surv. Railr. to Pacific 8(1):451.

*Type locality.*—Between Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico, and San Luis Springs, Grant County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Llano Estacado and Trans-Pecos regions of the state.

***Reithrodontomys montanus* (Baird, 1855)**

Plains Harvest Mouse

*R. m. griseus* Bailey, 1905. N. Amer. Fauna 25:106.

*Type locality.*—San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Panhandle and High Plains and the central part of the state southeast to Grayson, Madison, Bexar, and Val Verde counties.

*R. m. montanus* (Baird, 1855). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:335.

*Type locality.*—Rocky Mountains, latitude 390 N, probably near upper end San Luis Valley, Saguache County, Colorado, or very probably on Melano Creek, Alamosa County, Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Trans-Pecos region of the state.

***Sigmodon fulviventris* J. A. Allen, 1889**

Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat

A recent genetic and morphometric study (McDonald et al. 2025) has confirmed the status of *S. f. dalquesti* as a valid subspecies.

*S. f. dalquesti* Stangl, 1992. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ. 145:2.

*Type locality.*—1.5 miles west of Point-of-Rocks Park, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from the southwestern flanks of the Davis Mountains near Ft. Davis in Jeff Davis County.

*Remarks.*—*S. f. dalquesti* is presumed to be extinct in the state (McDonald et al. 2025).

***Sigmodon hispidus* Say and Ord, 1825**  
Hispid Cotton Rat

Because of levels of genetic distinction between eastern and western populations of this species in the state, which approach those observed between other species of rodents (Peppers and Bradley 2000; Phillips et al. 2007), it is possible that two species should be recognized in Texas (Beal and Pfau 2016). Until further studies confirm this, we continue to treat Hispid Cotton Rats as a single species with two subspecies.

*S. h. berlandieri* Baird, 1855. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:333.

*Type locality.*—Río Nazas, Coahuila, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Panhandle southward to the Trans-Pecos region and the Rio Grande Plains.

*Remarks.*—*S. h. pallidus* Mearns, 1897 (Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals of the genera *Sciurus*, *Castor*, *Neotoma*, and *Sigmodon*, from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 4 [preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 20:504]; type locality left bank of the Rio Grande, about 6 miles above El Paso, El Paso County, Texas) is a synonym of *S. h. berlandieri* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*S. h. texianus* (Audubon and Bachman, 1853). The viviparous quadrupeds of North America, vol. 3, p. 229.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality on the Brazos River, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the eastern and central parts of the state.

***Sigmodon ochrognathus* Bailey, 1902**  
Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat

Carroll et al. (2002) presented genetic evidence for regarding this species as monotypic.

Monotypic. Bailey, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:115.

*Type locality.*—Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Restricted to the central part of the Trans-Pecos region from Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster counties.

Family Erethizontidae  
(New World Porcupines)

***Erethizon dorsatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**  
North American Porcupine

*E. d. bruneri* Swenk, 1916. Univ. Stud., Nebraska 16:117.

*Type locality.*—Three miles east of Mitchell, Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the northern Panhandle and along the Red River.

*E. d. couesi* Mearns, 1897. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 19:723.

*Type locality.*—Fort Whipple, Yavapai County, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Over most of the state.

*E. d. epixanthum* Brandt, 1835. Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, ser. 6, Sci. Math. Phys. et Nat., 3:390.

*Type locality.*—Unknown locality in California.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the extreme western edge of the Panhandle.

Family Geomyidae  
(Pocket Gophers)

***Cratogeomys castanops* (Baird, 1852)**  
Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher

Bradley et al. (2023) used genetic data to recognize eight subspecies in the state.

*C. c. angusticeps* Nelson and Goldman, 1934. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 47:139.

*Type locality*.—Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Only known from the vicinity of the type locality.

*C. c. clarki* (Baird, 1855). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:332.

*Type locality*.—Cuervo Creek about 18 kilometers from El Indio, Maverick County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Only known from the vicinity of the type locality.

*Remarks*.—The type locality of *C. c. clarki* (Baird 1855) was restricted from Presidio del Norte, on the Rio Grande “at or near the present town of Ojinaga” to the Upper Rio Grande Crossing near the mouth of Cuervo Creek (also known as San Antonio Creek), about 18 kilometers south of El Indio in Maverick County (see Schmidly et al. 2023).

*C. c. dalquesti* Hollander, 1990. Spec. Publ. Mus. Texas Tech Univ 33:45.

*Type locality*.—1 mile north, 4 miles west of Sterling City, Sterling County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From west-central part of the state to north of Edwards Plateau but southeast of Llano Estacado.

*C. c. lacrimalis* Nelson and Goldman, 1934. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 47:137.

*Type locality*.—Roswell, Chavez County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From New Mexico border south in Pecos drainage to Reeves, Ward, and Winkler counties.

*C. c. parviceps* (Russell, 1968). Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist. 16:673.

*Type locality*.—18 miles southwest of Alamogordo, 4400 feet, Otero County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From far western Trans-Pecos.

*C. c. perplanus* Nelson and Goldman, 1934. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 47:136.

*Type locality*.—Tascosa, Oldham County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the High Plains of the northwestern part of the state.

*Remarks*.—*Pappogeomys castanops simulans* Russell, 1968 (Univ. Kansas Pub. Mus. Nat. Hist. 16:656; type locality 17 miles southeast of Washburn, Armstrong County, Texas) is a synonym of *C. c. perplanus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*C. c. pratensis* (Russell, 1968). Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist. 16:653.

*Type locality*.—3 miles south, 8 miles west Alpine, 5100 feet, Brewster County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From Big Bend and much of the southern Trans-Pecos area.

*Remarks*.—*Pappogeomys castanops torridus* Russell, 1968 (Univ. Kansas Pub. Mus. Nat. Hist. 16:665; type locality 3 miles east of Sierra Blanca, about 4,000 feet, Hudspeth County, Texas) is a synonym of *C. c. pratensis* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*C. c. tamaulipensis* Nelson and Goldman, 1934. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 47:141.

*Type locality*.—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only from Cameron County in the extreme southern part of the state.

***Geomys arenarius* Merriam, 1895**

Desert Pocket Gopher

*G. a. arenarius* Merriam, 1895. N. Amer. Fauna 8:139.*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.*Distribution in Texas*.—Along the Rio Grande in El Paso and Hudspeth counties of the Trans-Pecos.***Geomys attwateri* Merriam, 1895**

Attwater's Pocket Gopher

*Geomys attwateri* was elevated to separate species status by Honeycutt and Schmidly (1979).

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna 8:135.

*Type locality*.—Rockport, Aransas County, Texas.*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the Brazos River drainage in the eastern part of the state, as far north as Robertson County, southeast to Fort Bend County, and in the south near the San Antonio River and along the coast from Matagorda to San Patricio counties; and westward to at least Frio County.*Remarks*.—*G. breviceps ammophilus* Davis, 1940 (Bull. Texas Agri. Exper. Stat. 590:16; type locality Cuero, DeWitt County, Texas) is a synonym of *G. attwateri* (Schmidly et al. 2023).***Geomys brazensis* Davis, 1938**

Brazos River Pocket Gopher

This recently defined species originally was described as a subspecies of *G. breviceps* (Davis 1938), then placed in synonymy of *G. bursarius sagittalis* by Honeycutt and Schmidly (1979), and subsequently elevated as a separate species by Bradley et al. (2023).*G. b. brazensis* Davis, 1938. J. Mamm. 19:489.*Type locality*.—Five miles east of Kurten, Grimes County, Texas.*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the eastern part of the state along the Brazos River drainage and throughout much of the Post Oak vegetative belt.*G. b. pratincola* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:18.*Type locality*.—Two miles east of Liberty, Liberty County, Texas.*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the Big Thicket of the southern Pineywoods.***Geomys breviceps* Baird, 1855**

Baird's Pocket Gopher

*G. b. dutcheri* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:12.*Type locality*.—Fort Gibson, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.*Distribution in Texas*.—In the northeastern area of the state.*G. b. sagittalis* Merriam, 1895. N. Amer. Fauna 8:134.*Type locality*.—Clear Creek, Galveston Bay, southern Harris County, Texas.*Distribution in Texas*.—Along the upper Texas coast.*Remarks*.—*G. b. ludemani* Davis, 1940 (Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:19; type locality 7 miles southwest of Fannett, Jefferson County, Texas) is a synonym of *G. b. sagittalis* (Schmidly et al. 2023).***Geomys bursarius* (Shaw, 1800)**

Plains Pocket Gopher

*G. b. major* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:32.*Type locality*.—Eight miles west of Clarendon, Donley County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Occurs from the northwestern and north-central parts, from the Panhandle and High Plains south to Runnels and Midland counties, and eastward to McLennan and Grayson counties.

***Geomys jugossicularis* Hooper, 1940**

Hall's Pocket Gopher

*G. j. jugossicularis* Hooper, 1940. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 420:1.

*Type locality.*—Lamar, Arkansas River Valley, Prowers County, Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Restricted to Dallam and Hartley counties in the extreme northwestern part of the Panhandle on the border with Oklahoma and New Mexico.

*Remarks.*—*G. bursarius jugossicularis* is a synonym of *G. j. jugossicularis* (Bradley et al. 2023). Coffman and Haynie (2024) used molecular markers to demonstrate the presence of *G. jugossicularis* in the Oklahoma Panhandle and northern Texas Panhandle and to clarify its taxonomic status within the *Geomys bursarius-lutescens-jugossicularis* complex.

***Geomys knoxjonesi* Baker and Genoways, 1975**

Jones' Pocket Gopher

This species originally was described as a subspecies of *G. bursarius* (Baker and Genoways 1975) and was elevated to species status by Baker et al. (1989).

Monotypic. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ. 29:1.

*Type locality.*—4.1 miles north and 5.1 miles east of Kermit, Winkler County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the southwestern Llano Estacado and adjacent counties immediately to the south and in those adjoining southeastern New Mexico.

*Remarks.*—*G. bursarius knoxjonesi* is a synonym of *G. knoxjonesi*.

***Geomys personatus* True, 1889**

Texas Pocket Gopher

Williams and Genoways (1981) reviewed the taxonomic status of the Texas Pocket Gopher.

*G. p. davisii* Williams and Genoways, 1981. Ann. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. 50:459.

*Type locality.*—3 miles north, 2.8 miles west of Zapata, Zapata County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the Rio Grande Valley in western Webb and Zapata counties.

*G. p. fallax* Merriam, 1895. N. Amer. Fauna 8:144.

*Type locality.*—South side of Nueces Bay, Nueces County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From Nueces Bay northward to Karnes County.

*G. p. fuscus* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:30.

*Type locality.*—Fort Clark [Brackettville], Kinney County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From Kinney and Val Verde counties.

*G. p. maritimus* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:26.

*Type locality.*—Flour Bluff, 11 miles southeast of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In Kleberg and Nueces counties.

*G. p. megapotamus* Davis, 1940. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:27.

*Type locality.*—Four miles southeast of Oilton, Webb County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From La Salle County southeastward to south side of Baffin Bay and to Rio Grande.

*G. p. personatus* True, 1889. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 11:159.

*Type locality.*—Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From Mustang and Padre islands.

***Geomys streckeri* Davis, 1940**  
Strecker's Pocket Gopher

Originally described as a subspecies of *G. personatus*, *streckeri* was elevated to species status by Jolley et al. (2000).

Monotypic. Bull. Texas Agr. Exp. Stat. 590:29.

*Type locality.*—Carrizo Springs, Dimmit County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Restricted to the vicinity of Carrizo Springs and Crystal City in South Texas.

*Remarks.*—*G. p. streckeri* is a synonym of *G. streckeri*.

***Geomys texensis* Merriam, 1895**  
Llano Pocket Gopher

This pocket gopher occurs as two disjunct populations: one from nine counties on the Edwards Plateau and the other restricted to three counties in South Texas. The two populations are recognized as distinct subspecies. Some taxonomists recognize a third subspecies, *G. t. llanensis* Bailey, 1905 (type locality Llano, Llano County), in the Hill Country (Block and Zimmerman 1991).

*G. t. bakeri* Smolen et al. 1993. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106:19

*Type locality.*—1 mile east of D'Hanis, Medina County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known from the southern part of the state in Medina, Uvalde, and Zavala counties in South Texas.

*Remarks.*—Recognized and named as a separate subspecies by Smolen et al. (1993).

*G. t. texensis* Merriam, 1895. N. Amer. Fauna 8:137.

*Type locality.*—Mason, Mason County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—On the Edwards Plateau in Coleman, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Gillespie, Llano, Blanco, Kimble, and Mason counties.

***Thomomys baileyi* Merriam, 1901**  
Bailey's Pocket Gopher

Bradley et al. (2023) used genetic data to separate *T. baileyi* as a distinct species from *T. bottae* with 11 recognized subspecies in the state.

*T. b. baileyi* Merriam, 1901. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 14:109.

*Type locality.*—Sierra Blanca (railway station at junction of Texas Pacific and South Pacific Railroads), Hudspeth County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from the type locality. The type specimen was collected in 1889, and no specimens have been taken since. Now thought to be extinct.

*T. b. confinalis* Goldman, 1938. J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26:119.

*Type locality.*—35 miles east of Rock Springs [north fork of Guadalupe River, 15 miles west of Janoponica, Kerr County], Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the eastern half of the Edwards Plateau to the Devils River.

*T. b. guadalupensis* Goldman, 1936. J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26:117.

*Type locality.*—McKittrick Canyon, 7,800 feet, Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Guadalupe Mountains of Culberson County in the Trans-Pecos.

*T. b. lachuguilla* Bailey, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:120.

*Type locality.*—Arid foothills near El Paso [dry wash, 1 mile northeast of El Paso], El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From El Paso County to the Big Bend in Brewster County.

*T. b. limitaris* Goldman, 1936. J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26:118.

*Type locality.*—4 miles west of Boquillas, Brewster County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—In the southeastern part of the Trans-Pecos, from the Big Bend northward to the Pecos River.

*T. b. limpiae* Blair, 1939. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 403:2.

*Type locality.*—Limpia Canyon, about 1 mile north of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From lower Limpia Canyon, near Ft. Davis in Jeff Davis County.

*T. b. pervarius* Goldman, 1938. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 51:55.

*Type locality.*—Lloyd Ranch, 35 miles south of Marfa, 4,200 feet, Presidio County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From southern Presidio County and southwestern Brewster County.

*T. b. robertbakeri* Beauchamp-Martin et al., 2019. Spec. Publ. Mus. Texas Tech Univ. 71:526.

*Type locality.*—2.5 miles east of McCamey, Upton County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the Stockton Plateau in Terrell County into western Edwards Plateau bordered on the east by the Devils River.

*T. b. scotophilus* Davis, 1940. J. Mamm. 21:204

*Type locality.*—1.5 miles west of Bat Cave, Sierra Diablo Mountains, Hudspeth County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From southwestern Hudspeth County in the Trans-Pecos.

*T. b. spatiosus* Goldman, 1938. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 51:58.

*Type locality.*—Alpine, Brewster County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—Known only from the type locality.

*T. b. texensis* Bailey, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:119.

*Type locality.*—Head of Limpia Creek, at 5,500 feet altitude, Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas.*—From the headwaters and upper elevations along Limpia Creek in the Davis Mountains.

Family Heteromyidae  
(Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats)

***Chaetodipus collis* (Blair, 1938)**  
Highland Coarse-haired Pocket Mouse

Formerly assigned to *C. nelsoni*, a morphological, chromosomal, and molecular study by Neiswenter et al. (2019) split that species into three, with populations from Texas classified as *C. collis*.

*C. c. collis* (Blair, 1938). Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 381:1.

*Type locality*.—Limpia Canyon, about 1 mile northwest of Fort Davis, Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Throughout most of the Trans-Pecos except for El Paso and Hudspeth counties in the far western part.

*Remarks*.—*Perognathus collis popei* Blair, 1938 (Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. 381:1; type locality Big Bend of Rio Grande, Johnson's Ranch, Pinnacle Spring, 2,600 feet, Brewster County, Texas) is a synonym of *C. c. collis* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

***Chaetodipus eremicus* (Mearns, 1898)**

Chihuahuan Desert Pocket Mouse

Monotypic. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 10:300.

*Type locality*.—Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in the Trans-Pecos region eastward across the Pecos River into Loving, Winkler, Ward, Crane, Crockett, and Val Verde counties.

*Remarks*.—This species was previously classified as *C. penicillatus*, but a genetic and morphological study of the species revealed that it represented two species: *C. penicillatus*, a Sonoran Desert form, and *C. eremicus*, a Chihuahuan Desert form, which included the Texas populations (Lee et al. 1996).

***Chaetodipus hispidus* Baird, 1858**

Hispid Pocket Mouse

*C. h. hispidus* Baird, 1958. Mammals, in Rep. Expl. Surv., Railr., to Pacific 8(1):421.

*Type locality*.—Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern two-thirds of the state.

*C. h. paradoxus* (Merriam, 1889). N. Amer. Fauna 1:24.

*Type locality*.—Banner, Trego County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western one-third of the state.

*C. h. spilotus* (Merriam, 1889). N. Amer. Fauna 1:25.

*Type locality*.—Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In a limited area of north-central Texas along the Red River.

***Chaetodipus intermedius* (Merriam, 1889)**

Rock Pocket Mouse

*C. i. intermedius* (Merriam, 1889). N. Amer. Fauna 1:18.

*Type locality*.—Mud Spring, Mohave County, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs in western part of Trans-Pecos; recorded from all counties except Pecos, Terrell, and Val Verde.

***Dipodomys compactus* True, 1889**

Gulf Cost Kangaroo Rat

This species at one time was considered a subspecies of *D. ordii*, until Schmidly and Hendricks (1976) and Baumgardner and Schmidly (1981) established its status as a separate species.

*D. c. compactus* True, 1889. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 11:160.

*Type locality*.—Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs on Mustang and Padre barrier islands.

*Remarks*.—*D. o. largus* Hall, 1951 (Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 5:40; type locality Mustang Island, 14 miles southwest of Port Aransas, Nueces County, Texas) is a synonym of *D. c. compactus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*D. c. sennetti* (J. A. Allen, 1891). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:226.

*Type locality*.—Santa Rosa stage station, “85 miles southwest of Corpus Christi,” Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs on the southern mainland of the state, from Bexar and Gonzales counties south to the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

***Dipodomys elator* Merriam, 1894**

Texas Kangaroo Rat

Monotypic. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 9:109.

*Type locality*.—Henrietta, Clay County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from 11 counties in the north-central part of the state.

***Dipodomys merriami* Mearns, 1890**

Merriam’s Kangaroo Rat

*D. m. ambiguus* Merriam, 1890. N. Amer. Fauna 4:42.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs throughout the Trans-Pecos region northeastward to Gaines and Midland counties in the southwestern part of the Llano Estacado to the extreme northern portion of the Edwards Plateau, and to Dimmit County in the southern part of the state.

***Dipodomys ordii* Woodhouse, 1853**

Ord’s Kangaroo Rat

The status of this species in Texas was taxonomically reviewed by Baumgardner and Schmidly (1981), who recognized four subspecies in the state.

*D. o. medius* Setzer, 1949. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1:519.

*Type locality*.—Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the central Llano Estacado southward east of the Pecos River to Crane, Crockett, and Upton counties, and east to Jones County.

*D. o. obscurus* (J. A. Allen, 1903). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 19:603.

*Type locality*.—Río Sestín, northwestern Durango, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western, central, and southern part of the Rio Grande Plain and in the southern Big Bend area of the state.

*Remarks*.—*D. o. attenuatus* Bryant, 1939 (Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 5:65; type locality Mouth Santa Helena Canyon, 2,146 feet, Big Bend Rio Grande, Brewster County, Texas) is a synonym of *D. o. obscurus* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*D. o. ordii* Woodhouse, 1853. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6:224.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In most of the Trans-Pecos region.

*D. o. richardsoni* (J. A. Allen, 1891). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:112.

*Type locality*.—List by Miller and Kellogg (1955:398) as “On one of sources of Beaver [= North Canadian] River, probably Harper County, Oklahoma,” but corrected and amended by Glass (1971, Southwestern Nat. 15:497–499) to Cimarron (not Harper) County, Oklahoma, at the confluence of Cienquilla and Currumpaw creeks.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the Panhandle and adjacent areas southward at least to Floyd County and east to Montague County.

***Dipodomys spectabilis* Merriam, 1890**

Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat

*D. s. baileyi* Goldman, 1923. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 36:140.

*Type locality*.—Forty miles northwest of Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from western and central Trans-Pecos region, east of Pecos River to as far as Reagan County, and to the north in Lubbock County on the Llano Estacado.

***Heteromys irroratus* (Gray, 1868)**

Mexican Spiny Pocket Mouse

This species previously was placed in the genus *Liomys*, but recent molecular genetic studies (Hafner et al. 2007; Bateman et al. 2023) have shown that it should now be placed in the genus *Heteromys*.

*H. i. texensis* (Merriam, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:41.

*Type locality*.—Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the extreme southern part of the state; recorded from seven counties (Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Starr, Willacy, and Zapata) in Lower Rio Grande Valley.

***Perognathus flavescens* Merriam, 1889**

Plains Pocket Mouse

*P. f. copei* Rhoads, 1894. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:404.

*Type locality*.—Near Mobeetie, Wheeler County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the northwestern part of the state.

*P. f. melanotis* Osgood, 1900. N. Amer. Fauna 18:27.

*Type locality*.—Casas Grandes, northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from the western Trans-Pecos.

***Perognathus flavus* Baird, 1855**

Silky Pocket Mouse

*Perognathus flavus* and *P. merriami*, its closely related congener, are remarkably similar morphologically, but recent studies have shown they are genetically distinct and do not appear to interbreed in areas of sympatry (Coyner et al. 2010).

*P. f. flavus* Baird, 1855. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:332.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

*Distribution in Texas*.—Discontinuous range in far northern Panhandle and western Trans-Pecos regions; absent from intervening area where *P. merriami* occurs.

***Perognathus merriami* J. A. Allen, 1892**

Merriam's Pocket Mouse

*P. m. gilvus* Osgood, 1900. N. Amer. Fauna 18:22.

*Type locality*.—Eddy, near Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Western part of the Panhandle, Trans-Pecos, and western Edwards Plateau.

*P. m. merriami* J. A. Allen, 1892. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 4:45.

*Type locality*.—Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the eastern part of the Panhandle, eastern Edwards Plateau, and the southern part of the state.

*Remarks*.—*P. mearnsi* J. A. Allen, 1896 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8:237; type locality Watson's Ranch, 15 miles southwest of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas) is a synonym of *P. m. merriami* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

Family Sciuridae  
(Squirrels and Allies)

***Ammospermophilus interpres* (Merriam, 1890)**  
Texas Antelope Squirrel

Monotypic. N. Amer. Fauna 4:21.

*Type locality*.—El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs throughout the Trans-Pecos region, extending eastward to western portions of Edwards Plateau in Crane, Crockett, Reagan, Upton, Kinney, and Val Verde counties.

***Cynomys ludovicianus* (Ord, 1815)**  
Black-tailed Prairie Dog

Monotypic. Ord in Guthrie, A new geog., hist., compl. grammar..., Philadelphia, Amer. ed. 2, 2: 292.

*Type locality*.—Upper Missouri River (“vicinity of the Missouri, and throughout the greater part of Louisiana”).

*Distribution in Texas*.—At one time occurred in immense numbers (hundreds of millions) in western half of the state north of the Rio Grande Plains. Now absent from much of its former range.

*Remarks*.—Two subspecies, *C. l. arizonensis* and *C. l. ludovicianus*, were recognized in Texas until Pizzimenti (1975) conducted a taxonomic review of the species and concluded that it was monotypic. However, Hall (1981) continued to recognize the two subspecies.

***Glaucomys volans* (Linnaeus, 1758)**  
Southern Flying Squirrel

*G. v. texensis* Howell, 1915. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 10:166.

*Type locality*.—Seven miles northeast of Sour Lake, Hardin County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from wooded areas in the eastern one-third of the state as far south

as Brazoria County on the coast and Bastrop County in the Lost Pines area, and as far west as Montague, Wise, and Parker counties in northern Texas.

***Ictidomys parvidens* (Mearns, 1896)**  
Rio Grande Ground Squirrel

This species previously was classified as a subspecies of *Spermophilus mexicanus*, until a 2009 taxonomic revision placed *parvidens* into the genus *Ictidomys* as a monotypic species (Helgen et al. 2009).

Monotypic. Preliminary diagnoses of new mammals from the Mexican border of the United States, p. 1, (Preprint of Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18:433).

*Type locality*.—Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Occurs throughout the southern and western parts of the state, north almost to the Red River just east of the Panhandle, and east to Erath and Travis counties.

***Ictidomys tridecemlineatus* (Mitchell, 1821)**  
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel

This species previously was recognized as *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, until Helgen et al. (2009) placed it in the genus *Ictidomys*.

*I. t. arenicola* (Howell, 1928). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 41:213.

*Type locality*.—Pendennis, Lane County, Kansas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Panhandle and adjacent areas to the south.

*I. t. texensis* (Merriam, 1898). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 12:71.

*Type locality*.—Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known from northern Texas and in a corridor extending from Tarrant and

Dallas counties in the north-central part of the state south to Atascosa, Bee, and Calhoun counties along the Gulf Coast.

***Neotamias canipes* (V. Bailey, 1902)**

Gray-footed Chipmunk

This species previously was placed either in the genus *Eutamias* (Schmidly 1977) or *Tamias* (Nadler et al. 1977) and only recently moved into the genus *Neotamias* (Patterson and Norris 2016).

*N. c. canipes* (Bailey, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:117.

*Type locality*.—Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Known only in the Guadalupe Mountains and Sierra Diablos of Culberson County.

***Otospermophilus variegatus* (Erxleben, 1777)**

Rock Squirrel

Previously this species was classified as *Spermophilus variegatus*, but a recent taxonomic revision moved it into the genus *Otospermophilus* (Helgen et al. 2009).

*O. v. buckleyi* (Slack, 1861). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:314.

*Type locality*.—Packsaddle Mountain, Llano County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Distributed in the central and eastern sections of the Edwards Plateau.

*O. v. couchii* (Baird, 1855). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:332.

*Type locality*.—Santa Catarina (a few miles west of Monterrey), Nuevo León, Mexico.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Distributed north of Coahuila and Nuevo León, Mexico, into the Chisos Mountains of the Big Bend.

*O. v. grammurus* (Say, 1823). In Long, Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, . . . 2:72.

*Type locality*.—Purgatory River, near mouth of Chacuaco Creek, Las Animas County, Colorado.

*Distribution in Texas*.—Distributed across the remainder of the Trans-Pecos.

***Sciurus carolinensis* Gmelin, 1788**

Eastern Gray Squirrel

*S. c. carolinensis* Gmelin, 1788. Syst. nat. ed. 13, 1:148.

*Type locality*.—Unknown locality in "Carolina."

*Distribution in Texas*.—Eastern one-third of the state as far west as Cooke County in the north, as far south as McClennan, Hays, and Bexar counties in the south, and from Fort Bend County along the coast. Introduced at many locations to the west of its native range.

***Sciurus niger* Linnaeus, 1758**

Eastern Fox Squirrel

*S. n. limitis* Baird, 1855. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:331.

*Type locality*.—Devils River, Val Verde County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western part of the state.

*S. n. ludovicianus* Custis, 1806. Philadelphia Med. Phys. Jour. 2:47.

*Type locality*.—Red River, Louisiana, restricted to Natchitoches Parish by Lowery and Davis (1942, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 9:157–161).

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the eastern part of the state.

*S. n. rufiventer* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Catalogue des mammifères du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, p. 176.

*Type locality*.—Mississippi Valley, exact locality not known, but probably between southern Illinois and central Tennessee.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the Canadian River drainage and adjacent areas of northwestern and extreme north-central part of the state.

***Xerospermophilus spilosoma* (Bennet, 1833)**

Spotted Ground Squirrel

Previously this species was classified as *Spermophilus spilosoma*, but a recent publication (Helgen et al. 2009) placed it into the genus *Xerospermophilus*.

*X. s. annectens* (Merriam, 1893). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 8:132.

*Type locality*.—"The Tanks," 12 miles from Point Isabel, Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the southern part of the state.

*X. s. canescens* (Merriam, 1890). N. Amer. Fauna 4:38.

*Type locality*.—Willcox, Cochise County, Arizona.

*Distribution in Texas*.—In the western Trans-Pecos.

*Remarks*.—*Spermophilus spilosoma arens* Bailey, 1902 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:118; type locality El Paso, El Paso County, Texas) is a synonym of *X. s. canescens* (Schmidly et al. 2023).

*X. s. marginatus* (Bailey, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 15:118.

*Type locality*.—Four miles east of Alpine, Brewster County, Texas.

*Distribution in Texas*.—From the central and eastern Trans-Pecos, northeastward onto the Llano Estacado and Panhandle, and east along the Red River to Wichita County.

## SUMMARY

Of the 148 native terrestrial mammals documented in Texas from the 19th century until the present time, 31 (20.9%) are monotypic and do not have recognized subspecies. The other 117 (79.1%) are polytypic and are represented within the state by one (57, 48.7%) or more (60, 51.3%) subspecies. In all, 224 subspecies represent the 117 polytypic species.

Table 1 presents the geographic location of the type localities by country, state, or general locality. Of the 255 type localities, 212 are from the United States (83.1%) and 38 (14.9%) are from Mexico. The remaining five are from the countries of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Panama, each with one type locality. Of the 255 named taxa of mammals in the state (monotypic species plus subspecies), 103 (40.4%) have been described from Texas specimens, meaning

they have type localities within the state, followed by 38 (14.9%) from Mexico, 17 from New Mexico (6.7%), 11 from Louisiana (4.3%), nine each from Kansas and California (3.5%), and eight from Oklahoma (3.1%). The remaining 60 taxa were described from specimens collected at type localities in 36 other states, countries, or locations outside of Texas.

Several of the type localities lack precise geographic locations and are expressed in vague terms. This is most often the case for taxa that were described in the 18th and 19th centuries. Of the 255 type localities, 21 are listed as "unknown locality" within one of 11 states in the United States, and three others are listed as "unknown locality" within a country (Cuba, Costa Rica, Mexico) outside of the United States. Two other type localities are each listed as "Eastern US",

Table 1. Type localities of Texas mammal taxa tabulated by country and by state within the United States and Mexico.

Locality	Number of Taxa
<b>By Country</b>	
United States	212
Mexico	38
Brazil	1
Canada (Nova Scotia)	1
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Panama	1
<b>By State or General Locality Within the United States</b>	
Texas	103
New Mexico	17
Louisiana	11
California	9
Kansas	9
Oklahoma	8
Arizona	6
Colorado	6
Nebraska	6
Florida	4
Georgia	3
Pennsylvania	3
Arkansas	2
Kentucky	2
Missouri	2
New York	2
South Carolina	2
Wyoming	2
Alabama	1
Illinois	1
Maryland	1
Minnesota	1
Mississippi	1
Montana	1
Oregon	1
Utah	1

Table 1. (cont.)

Locality	Number of Taxa
Virginia	1
Eastern US	2
“Carolina”	1
Missouri River	2
Mississippi Valley	1
<b>By State Within Mexico</b>	
Chihuahua	9
Tamaulipas	8
Coahuila	5
Veracruz	4
Hidalgo	2
Sonora	2
Baja California Sur	1
Colima	1
Durango	1
Guerrero	1
Jalisco	1
Mexico	1
Nuevo Leon	1
unknown	1

or “Upper Missouri River”; and one each is listed as “Carolina” or “Mississippi Valley.” For taxa described from Texas localities, there are six vague type localities as follows: “unknown locality in Texas” (*Mephitis mephitis varians* and *Bassariscus astutus flavus*); “unknown locality on Guadalupe River” (*Dicotyles tajacu angulatus*); “unknown locality on the Brazos River” (*Sigmodon hispidus texianus*); “unknown locality but probably in western Texas” (*Lepus californicus texianus*); and “Llano Estacado, near border of New Mexico” (*Taxidea taxus berlandieri*). There also are instances where investigators used historical research to correct or restrict type localities to more precise locations. Examples of taxa with corrected or restricted type localities include the following: *Didelphis virginiana californica*, *Mormoops megalophylla megalophylla*, *Diphylla ecaudata*, *Euderma maculatum*, *Perimyotis*

*subflavus subflavus*, *Cratogeomys castanops clarkii*, and *Dipodomys ordii richardsoni*.

In some cases, different taxa have the same type locality; there are 77 duplicate type localities among the various taxa, with the most being from El Paso, El Paso County, Texas (eight different taxa); Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas, and Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico (five each); Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas (four); and Stillwell, Adair County, Oklahoma; Le Conte Plantation, Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia; Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, Florida; Engineering Cantonment, near Blair, Washington County, Nebraska; Mason, Mason County, Texas; and Lacey’s Ranch, Turtle Creek, Kerr County, Texas (three each). Subtracting out these duplicates leaves 178 unique type localities for taxa of Texas mammals.

Perusal of the species accounts reveals that 19 of the 255 named Texas mammal taxa (7.4%) are now extinct, extirpated (meaning they are gone from the state but still exist elsewhere), or previously extirpated but reintroduced/naturally repopulated. Five of the six extinct taxa are all subspecies with type localities in the state: Presidio Mole (*Scalopus aquaticus texanus*); Big Thicket Hog-nosed Skunk (*Conepatus leuconotus telmalestes*); Louisiana Vole (*Microtis ochrogaster ludovicianus*); Dalquest's Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat (*Sigmodon fulviventer dalquesti*); and Bailey's Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys baileyi baileyi*); whereas the type locality of the extinct Merriam's Elk (*Cervus canadensis merriami*) is in Arizona. The 12 taxa that have been extirpated include: two bats, the Hairy-legged Vampire Bat (*Diphylla ecaudata*) and Southern Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*); two subspecies of Gray Wolves (*Canis lupus baileyi* and *C. l. nubilus*); two subspecies of Red Wolves (*Canis rufus gregori* and *C. r. rufus*); three species of cats (the Margay, *Leopardus wiedii*; the Jaguarundi, *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*; and the Jaguar, *Panthera onca*); Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*); and two subspecies of White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus macroura* and *O. v. mcilhennyi*). In addition, the historic populations of Bighorn Sheep (previously recognized as *Ovis canadensis texiana*) were extirpated.

With regard to the taxa listed above, a few require further explanation about their current status or taxonomic validity. The two bats on the list are both known on the basis of a single specimen collected decades ago and may have been vagrants. Many of the taxa listed have not been documented or observed in over a century, and only one of the extirpated taxa, *C. r. rufus*, has a type locality in the state. The two native subspecies of White-tailed Deer that were extirpated were replaced, through translocations, by individuals of another Texas subspecies (*O. v. texiana*) from the central and southern parts of the state. Elk and Bighorn Sheep also now occur in the state as the result of translocations and/or natural repopulation. All Elk in Texas today appear to represent the nonnative subspecies *Cervus canadensis nelsoni*. In the case of the Bighorn, individuals of both *O. c. mexicana*, into which the name of the original native subspecies, *O. c. texiana*, was subsumed, and a nonnative subspecies, *O. c. nelsoni*, were translocated from other states.

That more than seven percent of the named taxa of Texas mammals are now either extinct or extirpated, or were extirpated at one time in the state, is cause for alarm and suggests additional conservation monitoring is needed to ensure that more species and subspecies of mammals are not lost.

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*Addresses of authors:*

**DAVID J. SCHMIDLY**

60 Homesteads Road  
Placitas, NM 87043  
djschmidly@gmail.com

**ROBERT D. BRADLEY**

Department of Biological Sciences and  
Natural Science Research Laboratory  
Museum of Texas Tech University  
(Emeritus)  
Lubbock, Texas 79409-3131 USA  
robert.bradley@ttu.edu







