REVISED CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS NORTH OF MEXICO, 2014

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ABSTRACT

The Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico, 2003 has been revised to include recent taxonomic changes and additions, as well as to include new distribution records and introductions for this region. In this revision, 495 species, 180 genera, 48 families, and 12 orders are recognized, resulting in a net gain of 21 species, 14 genera, and 2 families since 2003. Relative to the 1973 version, the change in number of species resulted from 54 taxonomic changes, 12 distribution changes, addition of 27 introduced species, and one extinction. The greatest change since the initial checklist in 1973 has been in the number of genera (+28.4%), followed by species (+22.8%).

Key words: checklist, mammals, North America, taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

This checklist was designed to serve as a taxonomic resource and reference for scientists, students, amateur naturalists, and others interested in the extant mammalian fauna of North America (and its adjacent waters) north of Mexico. The first such checklist of scientific and common names was published by Jones et al. (1973) and was updated periodically (Jones et al. 1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997; Baker et al. 2003) based on the availability of new taxonomic and distributional information. Ten years have elapsed since the last update. During that time-span, numerous taxonomic changes have been implemented by the scientific community, several exotic species have been introduced, and new distribution records have been published, all of which prompted this revision. Species included in this checklist are restricted to those substantiated by published reports; consequently, they meet the criteria of the peer-review process. The contents of this checklist represent a consensus among the authors and other experts in the field; however, it does not imply complete agreement on all issues.
Approximately 40 years have passed since the first checklist (Jones et al. 1973) was produced to denote the mammalian fauna of North America north of Mexico. Recently, we have seen the discipline of mammalogy change due to the developing fields of geometric morphology, molecular systematics, and new methods for data analyses. In addition, there has been a moderate conceptual shift from use of the Biological Species Concept (Mayr 1940, 1963) to the Phylogenetic Species Concept (Cracraft 1983), followed by a growing application of the Genetics Species Concept (summarized by Bradley and Baker [2001] and Baker and Bradley [2006]) for determining the status of mammalian species. As a consequence, the number of new species being described world-wide increased dramatically during the past 40 years. Baker and Bradley (2006) estimated that given recent trends in naming new species, perhaps as many as 2,000 additional species of mammals remained unnamed. Reeder et al. (2007) concurred and predicted that the ultimate number of mammal species might approach 7,500; a number they suggested could be achieved by the year 2050. Reeder et al. (2007) estimated that an average of 223 new mammal species are added each decade (average since 1758); further, they noted that the rate actually had increased over the last few decades and predicted that the rate would continue to increase into the foreseeable future. It appears that the number of new species of mammals described in North America (north of Mexico) is increasing at a somewhat slower rate relative to other geographic regions of the planet. This reduced rate may be explained by the intense research efforts in past years, especially in the early and mid-1900s; however, the fact that taxonomic revisions produced a net gain of seven new species (13 new species added and six synonymized) to the checklist since the last update (Baker et al. 2003) indicates that the process of recognizing new species of North American mammals is not complete.

A useful metric for documenting changes to the checklist was provided in tabular form in the last revision (Baker et al. 2003). Following that method of presentation, we have added data (number of orders, families, genera, and species recognized during each revision) collected during this recent endeavor to the data presented in previous checklists (Table 1). From 1973 to 2014, there was an increase in nearly every taxonomic category (orders, 11 to 12; families, 41 to 48; genera, 141 to 180; species, 403 to 495). The greatest percentage change since 1973 was in the number of genera (39 or 28.4%) as a result of taxonomic revisions and erection of new genera to partition newly discovered variation. The increase in the number of species (92, or 22.8%) reflected taxonomic changes (54), distributional changes (12), the addition of introduced, non-native mammals to the list (27), and one extinction.

Major portions of the taxonomic sections were retained from previous checklists (Jones et al. 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997; Baker et al. 2003) to maintain a historical context of the changes impacting the major taxonomic groups and to demonstrate the overall patterns responsible for those changes. New information obtained since the last update (Baker et al. 2003) was added to the end of each of the following sections.

**Orders.**—Although the overall number of orders (11) remained stable from 1973 to 1982, changes occurred in 1979, when Mysticeti and Odontoceti were recognized as distinct orders (eliminating the order Cetacea), and Pinnipedia was reduced to a suborder of Carnivora. In 1986, the order Cetacea was restored, and Mysticeti and Odontoceti were reduced to suborders. In 1992, Primates and Perissodactyla were added to the checklist. No ordinal level changes were proposed in 1997 or 2003. Although we have continued to follow conventional wisdom in recognizing the order Cetacea, recent fossil discoveries and molecular studies show that whales and dolphins evolved from ancestral artiodactyls (Geisler and Uhen 2005). As derivatives of the artiodactyls, a strict adherence to phylogeny in the classification of mammals would require grouping cetaceans and artiodactyls into a single order (Cetartiodactyla); thereby reducing Artiodactyla and Cetacea to suborders and Odontoceti and Mysticeti to infraorders. Many cetologists (see Perrin et al. 2009) are now advocating this arrangement, but not all are in agreement. Although we acknowledge and appreciate the recent paleontological and molecular studies (Murphy et al. 2004; Meredith et al. 2011; O’Leary et al. 2013), given the magnitude of morphological differentiation and adaptations exhibited by cetaceans and artiodactylids,
Table 1. Changes in the number of taxa of North American mammals north of Mexico as recorded in checklists published in the Occasional Papers (O.P.) series of the Museum of Texas Tech University.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>O.P. #</th>
<th>Orders</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>1979</td>
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<td>1982</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>474</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

we are reluctant to combine these forms into a single order. If the combination of Artiodactyla and Cetacea into Cetartiodactyla is followed, then perhaps a rethinking of the recent divisions of Didelphimorphia, Paucituberculata, Microbiotheria, Notoryctemorphia, Dasyuromorphia, Peramelemorphia, and Diprotodontia (formerly Marsupialia), Cingulata and Pilosa (formerly Xenarthra), as well as Soricimorpha, Erinaceomorpha, and Afrosoricida (formerly Insectivora), is warranted. Future editions of the checklist will need to weigh the merits of the proposed order Cetartiodactyla, and presumably other ordinal combinations, in order to produce a consistent classification that weighs molecular and morphological divergences.

For the current checklist, we incorporated two ordinal level changes: we used Cingulata instead of Xenarthra for the armadillos and replaced Insectivora with Soricomorpha. Neither of these nomenclatural revisions impacted the total number of orders (12) residing in North America.

Families.—In 1979, the walrus was recognized as a distinct family, Odobenidae. In 1982, Kogiidae was reduced from familial status and Phocoenidae was recognized as belonging in a family distinct from Delphinidae. In 1986, Kogiidae was restored as a family. In 1992, the families Cercopithecidae and Equidae were added to reflect the presence of introduced rhesus monkeys and feral horses and feral asses as part of the North American fauna. Also in 1992, Cricetidae was abandoned as a family, and all New World rats, mice, and voles were placed in the family Muridae. In 1997, skunks were recognized as belonging to a new family, Mephitidae. In 2003, the family Hominidae was added to account for humans.

For the current checklist, we incorporated four familial level changes: Cricetidae was reinstated as a family separate from the Muridae, Dipodidae was recognized in place of Zapodidae as the familial name for the jumping mice, and Nesomyidae was added to reflect the introduction of the northern giant pouched rat; Myocastoridae was changed to Echimyidae. These changes increased the number of families to 48.

Genera.—In 1975, Idiomycteris was recognized as a distinct genus, and the bobcat and lynx were returned to the genus Felis, eliminating the genus Lynx. In 1979, the genus Feresta was added. In 1982, Arborimus was recognized as a distinct genus, Microsorex was reduced from generic rank, and Tamias was recognized as the generic name for all chipmunks, eliminating the genus Eutamias. In the subsequent
checklist, *Arborimus* was not recognized as a distinct genus, but eight new genera were added as the result of taxonomic changes (*Brachylagus*, *Chaetodipus*, *Histriophoca*, *Pagophilus*, and *Pusa*), distributional changes (*Lagenodelphis*), and the addition of exotic species (*Antilope* and *Boselaphus*). Eight additional genera were recognized in 1992; three were added as the result of taxonomic changes (*Lynx*, *Nyctinomops*, and *Panthera*) and five to reflect the presence of introduced mammals (*Capra*, *Equus*, *Hemitragus*, *Macaca*, and *Oryx*). In 1997, taxonomic changes added six genera to the checklist (*Arborimus*, *Axis*, *Dama*, *Herpailurus*, *Leopardus*, and *Puma*), and the discovery of *Molossus molossus* in Florida and reports of *Peponocephala electra* in Florida and Maryland, as well as the Gulf of Mexico, added two more genera. In 2003, the genus *Alopex* was deleted and the genera *Eubalaena*, *Homo*, and *Neotamias* were added.

In the current checklist, for bats, we added five new genera (*Artibeus*, *Enchisthenes*, *Erophylla*, *Phylonycteris*, and *Phyllops*) based on distributional records. Also, we recognized two new genera, as *Pipiprostrellus* was replaced by *Parastrellus* and *Perimyotis* (Hoofer and Van Den Bussche, 2003; Hoofer et al. 2006). Within the Carnivora, we recognized *Vison* as distinct from *Mustela*, and *Pekania* separate from *Martes*, thereby adding two new genera to the checklist. Additionally, we removed *Monachus*, given the extinction of *M. tropicalis*, and we followed Wozencraft’s (2005) opinion that *Herpailurus* be synonymized with *Puma*. We followed Dalebout et al. (2003) in the recognition of *Indopacetus* as a new genus of beaked whale and Musser and Carleton (2005) in the use of *Myodes* in place of *Clethrionomys*. *Cricetomys* was added to the list as a result of introductions into Florida. We followed Helgen et al. (2009) and added six new genera of ground squirrels (*Callospermophilus*, *Ictidomys*, *Otospermophilus*, *Poliocitellus*, *Urocitellus*, and *Xerospermophilus*). We followed Thorington and Hoffmann (2005) in referring all North American chipmunks to the genus *Tamias*, thereby eliminating *Eutamias*, and reversing the decision by Piaggio and Spicer (2001) in recognizing two distinct genera of North American chipmunks. These changes increased the number of genera to 180.

Species.—In 1975, three species were added and two were deleted from the checklist as the result of taxonomic changes. In 1979, 14 species were added to the checklist and six were removed. Twelve additions and eight deletions were made to the 1982 checklist as a result of taxonomic revisions, and one species of cetacean was added based on a new record for North America. In 1986, taxonomic revisions added 12 names to the list and deleted nine; one cetacean was added based on a new record; and four introduced species were added. The total species count rose dramatically from 1986 to 1992 (from 425 to 447); taxonomic revisions accounted for 14 additions and three deletions, and 11 introduced or feral species were added to the list. The 1997 checklist included four additional introduced species and two new species (one bat and one cetacean) based on recent discoveries in North America, and taxonomic revisions added 15 names and deleted six. In 2003, 15 additions and four deletions were reported as the result of taxonomic changes, and the addition of humans to the list added one species.

For the current checklist 28 species were added and 7 were removed; the number of species residing in Didelphimorphia, Sirenia, Cingulata, Primates, and Perissodactyla were unchanged; for Soricomorpha, four species were added and three were removed; for Chiroptera, five species were added; for Carnivora, one species was added and one species was removed due to extinction; for Artiodactyla six species were added; for Cetacea, three species were added; and for Rodentia, eight species were added and three were removed. Taxonomic revisions accounted for 13 additions and six deletions, seven were added based on distributional records, one was removed due to extinction, and eight introduced or feral species were added to the list. The net change (21 species added) changed the species total from 474 to 495.
DEPARTURES FROM BAKER ET AL. (2003) AND OTHER NOTES

The changes incorporated since Baker et al. (2003) are presented in the following discussion. Other pertinent comments are included that will assist in interpreting the decisions involved in producing the current list of recognized species. Readers should note that shortly following the last checklist (Baker et al. 2003), contributors to Wilson and Reeder (2005) completed their revisions of Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. Their revisions included several major taxonomic realignments, addition of new taxa, and distributional changes. Consequently, several discrepancies exist between those two publications. Likewise, several taxonomic changes have occurred following Wilson and Reeder's (2005) latest version. Where possible, we have attempted to realign the format of the checklist to more closely follow Wilson and Reeder's (2005) and this current checklist. With few exceptions, common names are adapted from Wilson and Reeder (2005) and Wilson and Cole (2000) for terrestrial mammals and Perrin et al. (2009) for marine mammals.

ARMADILLOS

Cingulata.—We followed Gardner (2005) in using Cingulata, instead of Xenarthra, as the ordinal name for the armadillos.

LAGOMORPHS

Leporidae.—We followed Frey et al. (1997) and Ruedas (1998) and recognize Sylvilagus cognatus as a species.

INSECTIVORES

Soricomorpha.—In the late 1990s and early 2000s, evidence mounted (summarized by Hutterer 2005) to remove the Soricomorpha (and two other Old World groups), thereby eliminating the all encompassing Insectivora, and to elevate the three groups to ordinal status. Therefore, Soricomorpha is used as the ordinal designation for all North American shrews and moles.

Soricidae.—We followed Genoways and Choate (1998) in recognizing Blarina peninsulata. Hutterer (2005) did not recognize Sorex fontinalis and we followed their lead. Following Hope et al. (2010), we recognized the Tiny Shrew in Alaska as S. minutissimus instead of S. yukonicus. The water shrews of North America are now comprised of three species, S. palustris (previously recognized), S. albibarbis (addition to checklist), S. navigator (addition to checklist), and the removal of S. neomexicanus following Hope et al. (2014).

BATS

Molossidae.—We changed Eumops glaucinus to E. floridanus following Timm and Genoways (2004) and McDonough et al. (2008).

Phyllostomidae.—We followed Simmons (2005) in recognizing Leptonycteris yerbabuenae in place of Leptonycteris curasoae for populations in North America. Also in this family, we added four species (Artibeus jamaicensis, Erophylla sezekorni, Phyllostomus poeyi, and Phyllops falcatus) that are known from a few records in south Florida or the Florida Keys (Marks and Marks 2006). In addition, we included Enchisthenes hartii based on a long-ignored record (Irwin and Baker 1967).

Vespertilionidae.—We changed Pipistrellus to Parastrellus and Perimyotis (following Hoofer and Van Den Bussche, 2003; Hoofer et al. 2006) and used common names consistent with Manning et al. (2008) and Ammerman et al. (2012). We changed the common name of Myotis occultus to be consistent with Manning et al. (2008) and Ammerman et al. (2012), and we deleted one of the common names (Social Myotis) for Myotis sodalis and retained “Indiana Bat” as the common name.

CARNIVORES

Canidae.—There continues to be open debate about the number of species of Canis in North America. Studies have shown that the eastern form of wolf,
recognized as *C. lycaon*, is a genetically separate lineage from *Canis lupus* (Wilson et al. 2000, 2003; Kyle et al. 2006, Rutledge et al. 2010). Evidence also supports that the red wolf, *Canis rufus*, is part of this eastern lineage (Wilson et al. 2000, 2012; Kyle et al. 2008). Complicating the issue further is hybridization among all *Canis* in North America (von Holdt et al. 2011; Wilson et al. 2012, among others). At this time, we retain the species arrangement from the previous checklist.

**Felidae.**—We followed Wozencraft (2005) in removing the jaguarundi from the genus *Herpailurus* and placing it in the genus *Puma*.

**Mustelidae.**—Abramov (2000) and Kurose et al. (2008) elevated the American mink from *Mustela* to the genus *Neovison*. However, Harding and Smith (2009) challenged the validity of *Neovison*, and recommended that *Vison* be used to represent the American mink and its congeners. Consequently, we use *Vison* as the generic name for the American mink. We also moved the fisher to the genus *Pekania* as proposed by Koepflı et al. (2008) to avoid paraphyly of the genus *Martes* and added *Martes caurina* following the lead of Dawson and Cook (2012).

**Phocidae.**—The Caribbean Monk Seal has been considered extinct since 1952 (Rice 1998) and was removed from the checklist.

**ARTIODACTYLS**

**Bovidae.**—The following five introduced species have established large, feral populations in many parts of North America, consequently, they were added to the checklist: *Eudorcas thomsoni* (Eastern Thomson’s Gazelle), *Hippotragus niger* (Sable Antelope), *Oryx dammah* (Scimitar-horned Oryx), *Taurotragus oryx* (Common Eland), and *Ammelaphus imberbis* (Lesser Kudu).

Although it has no impact on the number of species, we followed Groves and Grubb (2011) in using *Ovis vignei* instead of *Ovis aries*.

**Cervidae.**—We followed Boyeskorov (1999) and recognized *Alces americanus* (Moose) as a species distinct from *Alces alces* (Eurasian elk). We followed Groves (2003) and Groves and Grubb (2011) in treating *Cervus canadensis* (Elk) and *Cervus elaphus* (Red Deer) as separate species; therefore, *Cervus elaphus* was added as an introduced species to North America.

**CETACEANS**

**Balaenidae.**—*Eubalaenajaponica* (North Pacific Right Whale) was added as a distinct species (Rosenbaum et al. 2000).

**Delphinidae.**—Four minor updates were made relative to usage of common names.

**Ziphiidae.**—We followed Dalebout et al. (2003) and recognized *Indopacetus* as a new genus of beaked whale distinct from *Mesoplodon*, *Berardius*, *Hyperoodon*, and *Ziphius*.

We included *Mesoplodon peruvianus* and *Indopacetus pacificus*, based on recent records of occurrence in North American waters off the coast of southern California (Jefferson et al. 2008). In addition, five minor updates were made relative to usage of common names.

**RODENTS**

**Cricetidae.**—We followed Musser and Carleton’s (2005) opinion (based on a summation of the recent literature) that *Dicrostonyx exsul* should be considered a synonym of *Dicrostonyx nelsoni* and that *Dicrostonyx kilangmiutak* and *Dicrostonyx rubricatus* should be considered synonyms of *Dicrostonyx groenlandicus*. Concerning these taxa, further studies are needed to address conflicting interpretations (Engstrom et al. 1993; Jarrell and Fredga 1993; Eger 1995; MacDonald and Cook 1996; Ehrich et al. 2000) of morphologic, chromosomal, and DNA sequence data.

Following Musser and Carleton’s (2005) overview of the genetic and fossil literature, it seemed prudent to use *Myodes* (instead of *Clethrionomys*) as the generic name for the red-backed voles. A recent communication from M. D. Carleton indicated that the most recent information (in press) confirms the validity of *Myodes*.

Patton et al. (2007) revised the *Neotoma lepida* group and provided evidence that *Neotoma bryanti* is the correct name for woodrats occurring along the southern coast of California southward to Baja Califor-
nia. In addition, their study provided evidence that *N. bryanti*, *N. devia*, and *N. lepida* are readily distinguishable using morphologic and genetic data.

Hanson et al. (2010) examined DNA sequence variation in marsh rice rats from the southern United States and Mexico. Their study demonstrated the presence of two distinct genetic clades in *O. palustris*. They referred individuals from the southeastern United States to *O. palustris*, whereas populations from the south-central regions of the United States were referred to *O. texensis*.

Bradley et al. (submitted) examined DNA sequence variation in white-ankled mice from the southeastern United States and Mexico. They concluded that *Peromyscus pectoralis laceianus* warranted specific recognition. Consequently, *P. laceianus* replaces *P. pectoralis*.

**Dipodidae.**—The familial status of jumping mice continues to be problematic. The basic question of whether *Zapus* and allies form a family (Zapodidae) distinct from Dipodidae remains unresolved. In the interim, we followed Holden and Musser (2005) in recognizing Dipodidae as the familial name for the jumping mice.

**Echimyidae.**—Recent studies by Galewski et al. (2005) and Upham and Patterson (2012) demonstrated that the nutria rat (*Myocastor coypus*) is phylogenetically aligned with the spiny rats in the family Echimyidae. Therefore, we have removed the family Myocastoridae and added the family Echimyidae to the checklist.

**Geomyidae.**—Data presented in three recent studies (Sudman et al. 2006; Genoways et al. 2008; Chambers et al. 2009) indicated that three additional species of pocket gophers warrant recognition. First, based on DNA sequence and chromosomal data, *Geomys tropicalis* is distinct from other members of the *Geomys personatus* group. Second, data from studies of hybrid zones, chromosomes, DNA sequences, and biogeography provided evidence that *Geomys jugoslavicus* and *Geomys lutescens* are specifically distinct from *Geomys bursarius*.

**Heteromyidae.**—We followed the revision by Riddle et al. (2014) and recognized *Perognathus mol-lipulosus* as a species distinct from *Perognathus parvus*.

**Muridae.**—Two recent studies have documented the presence of the Asian Roof Rat (*Rattus tanezumi*) in the panhandle of Florida (Lack et al. 2012) and on the east side of the San Francisco Bay in California (Conroy et al. 2013). Although we refer to this taxon as *R. tanezumi*, the taxonomy of *Rattus*, especially the *R. rattus* species complex, is poorly understood.

**Nesomyidae.**—Given the introduction of the Northern Giant Pouched Rat (*Cricetomys gambianus*) to Florida (Perry et al. 2006) and perhaps other regions of the southeastern United States, we have included Nesomyidae as an introduced family. In some areas, this introduced species has become quite problematic and eradication efforts are underway.

**Sciuridae.**—Thorington and Hoffmann (2005) referred all North American chipmunks to the genus *Tamias* despite the argument by Piaggio and Spicer (2001) and others for the recognition of *Eutamias*. The dataset by Piaggio and Spicer (2001) and Banbury and Spicer (2007) may be problematic due to high levels of mitochondrial introgression (presumably as a product of hybridization) in chipmunks (Sullivan et al. 2014) and the lack of statistical support for a *Neotamias* clade. Until this scenario is resolved, we have placed all chipmunks in the genus *Tamias*.

Helgen et al. (2009) revised the ground squirrels of the genus *Spermophilus* and determined that the genus was paraphyletic. They argued that to produce monophyly, seven genera (*Callospermophilus*, *Ictidomys*, *Otospermophilus*, *Poliocitellus*, *Spermophilus*, *Urocitellus*, and *Xerospermophilus*) were required. We concurred and followed their proposed taxonomy.

Based on molecular data, Harrison et al. (2003) and Heron et al. (2004) split *Spermophilus mexicanus* into two species (*S. mexicanus* and *S. parvidens*, now residing in *Ictidomys* sensu Helgen et al. 2009). In these revisions, populations occurring in northern Mexico and the United States were referred to *I. parvidens*, whereas populations restricted to south-central Mexico were referred to *I. mexicanus*. Consequently, we removed *I. mexicanus* from the checklist and added *I. parvidens*. 
We have chosen to depart somewhat from the format used in previous versions of the checklists (Jones et al. 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997; Baker et al. 2003) and to follow the sequence of orders as presented in Wilson and Reeder (2005). In addition, families, genera, and species are listed alphabetically within their respective higher taxonomic rank. These departures provide for more consistency and easier comparison between the two publications. Non-native species (domesticated or introduced) are identified by an asterisk.

**ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHIA – Opossums**

*Family Didelphidae – Opossums*

- *Didelphis virginiana* ........................................ Virginia Opossum

**ORDER SIRENIA – Sea Cows**

*Family Trichechidae – Manatees*

- *Trichechus manatus* ........................................ West Indian or Caribbean Manatee

**ORDER CINGULATA – Armadillos**

*Family Dasypodidae – Armadillos*

- *Dasypus novemcinctus* ....................................... Nine-banded Armadillo

**ORDER PRIMATES – Primates**

*Family Cercopithecidae – Old World Monkeys*

- *Macaca fuscata* ............................................. Japanese Macaque
- *Macaca mulatta* ............................................. Rhesus Macaque

*Family Hominidae – Great Apes and Humans*

- *Homo sapiens* ................................................. Humans

**ORDER LAGOMORPHA – Pikas, Hares, and Rabbits**

*Family Leporidae – Hares and Rabbits*

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

Family Ochotonidae – Pikas
Ochotona collaris ............................................................ Collared Pika
Ochotona princeps ............................................................ American Pika

ORDER SORICOMORPHA – Insectivores

Family Soricidae – Shrews
Blarina brevicauda .......................................................... Northern Short-tailed Shrew
Blarina carolinensis ........................................................ Southern Short-tailed Shrew
Blarina hylophaga .......................................................... Elliot’s Short-tailed Shrew
Blarina peninsulae ........................................................ Everglades Short-tailed Shrew
Cryptotis parva .............................................................. Least Shrew
Notiosorex cockrumi ....................................................... Cockrum’s Desert Shrew
Notiosorex crawfordi ....................................................... Crawford’s Desert Shrew
Sorex alaskanu ............................................................... Glacier Bay Water Shrew
Sorex albibarbis ............................................................. Eastern Water Shrew
Sorex arcticus ................................................................. Arctic Shrew
Sorex arizonae ............................................................... Arizona Shrew
Sorex bairdii ................................................................. Baird’s Shrew
Sorex bendirii ............................................................... Pacific Water or Marsh Shrew
Sorex cinereus ............................................................... Cinerous or Masked Shrew
Sorex dispar ................................................................. Long-tailed or Rock Shrew
Sorex fumeus ................................................................. Smoky Shrew
Sorex gaspensis ............................................................ Gaspé Shrew
Sorex haydeni ............................................................... Hayden’s or Prairie Shrew
Sorex hoyi ................................................................. American Pygmy Shrew
Sorex jacksoni ............................................................... St. Lawrence Island Shrew
Sorex longirostris .......................................................... Southeastern Shrew
Sorex lyelli ................................................................. Mt. Lyell Shrew
Sorex maritimensis ........................................................ Maritime Shrew
Sorex merriami ............................................................. Merriam’s Shrew
Sorex minutissimus ......................................................... Holarctic Least Shrew
Sorex monticolus ........................................................ Dusky or Montane Shrew
Sorex nanus ................................................................. Dwarf Shrew
Sorex navigator .................................. Western Water Shrew
Sorex ornatus .................................. Ornate Shrew
Sorex pacificus .................................. Pacific Shrew
Sorex palustris .................................. American Water Shrew
Sorex preblei .................................. Preble’s Shrew
Sorex pribilofensis .......................... Pribilof Island Shrew
Sorex sonomae .................................. Fog Shrew
Sorex tenellus .................................. Inyo Shrew
Sorex trowbridgii .............................. Trowbridge’s Shrew
Sorex tundrensis ............................. Tundra Shrew
Sorex ugyunak .................................. Barren Ground Shrew
Sorex vagrans .................................. Vagrant Shrew

Family Talpidae – Moles
Condylyra cristata .................................. Star-nosed Mole
Neotrichus gibbsii .................................. American Shrew Mole
Parascalops breweri .................................. Hairy-tailed Mole
Scapanus latimanus .................................. Broad-footed Mole
Scapanus orarius .................................. Coast Mole
Scapanus townsendii .................................. Townsend’s Mole
Scalopus aquaticus .................................. Eastern Mole

ORDER CHIROPTERA – Bats
Family Molossidae – Free-tailed Bats
Eumops floridanus .................................. Florida Bonneted Bat
Eumops perotis .................................. Western Bonneted Bat
Eumops underwoodi .................................. Underwood’s Bonneted Bat
Molossus molossus .................................. Velvety Free-tailed Bat
Nyctinomops femorosaccus ........................ Pocketed Free-tailed Bat
Nyctinomops macrotis .................................. Big Free-tailed Bat
Tadarida brasiliensis .................................. Brazilian Free-tailed Bat

Family Mormoopidae – Leaf-chinned Bats
Mormoops megalophylla .................................. Ghost-faced Bat

Family Phyllostomidae – New World Leaf-nosed Bats
Artibeus jamaicensis .................................. Jamaican Fruit-eating Bat
Choeronycteris mexicana .......................... Mexican Long-tongued Bat
Diphylla ecaudata .................................. Hairy-legged Vampire Bat
Enchisthenes hartii .................................. Little Fruit-eating Bat
Erophylla sezekorni .................................. Buffy Flower Bat
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae .......................... Lesser Long-nosed Bat
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Leptonycteris nivalis</em></td>
<td>Mexican Long-nosed Bat</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Macrotus californicus</em></td>
<td>California Leaf-nosed Bat</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Phyllostomus poeyi</em></td>
<td>Cuban Flower Bat</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Phyllops falcatus</em></td>
<td>Cuban Fig-eating Bat</td>
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<td><strong>Family Vespertilionidae</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vesper Bats</strong></td>
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<td><em>Antrozous pallidus</em></td>
<td>Pallid Bat</td>
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<td><em>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</em></td>
<td>Rafinesque’s Big-eared Bat</td>
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<td><em>Corynorhinus townsendii</em></td>
<td>Townsend’s Big-eared Bat</td>
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<td><em>Eptesicus fuscus</em></td>
<td>Big Brown Bat</td>
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<td><em>Euderma maculatum</em></td>
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<td><em>Idionycteris phyllotis</em></td>
<td>Allen’s Big-eared Bat</td>
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<td><em>Lasiurus intermedius</em></td>
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<td><em>Nycticeius humeralis</em></td>
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<td><em>Parastrellus hesperus</em></td>
<td>American Parastrelle</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Perimyotis subflavus</em></td>
<td>American Perimyotis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ORDER CARNIVORA – Carnivores

Family Canidae – Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves

*Canis familiaris* ........................................ Domestic Dog
*Canis latrans* ........................................ Coyote
*Canis lupus* ........................................... Gray Wolf
*Canis lycaon* .......................................... Eastern Timber Wolf
*Canis rufus* ........................................... Red Wolf
*Urocyon cinereoargenteus* ......................... Common Gray Fox
*Urocyon littoralis* ................................... Island Gray Fox
*Vulpes lagopus* ...................................... Arctic Fox
*Vulpes macrotis* ..................................... Kit Fox
*Vulpes velox* .......................................... Swift Fox
*Vulpes vulpes* ........................................ Red Fox

Family Felidae – Cats

*Felis catus* ............................................ Domestic Cat
*Leopardus pardalis* .................................. Ocelot
*Leopardus wiedii* ..................................... Margay
*Lynx canadensis* ..................................... Canada Lynx
*Lynx rufus* ............................................ Bobcat
*Panthera onca* ........................................ Jaguar
*Puma concolor* ....................................... Mountain Lion, Cougar, or Puma
*Puma yagouaroundi* ................................. Jaguarundi

Family Mephitidae – Skunks

*Conepatus leuconotus* ............................... White-backed Hog-nosed Skunk
*Mephitis macroura* ................................... Hooded Skunk
*Mephitis mephitis* .................................... Striped Skunk
*Spilogale gracilis* .................................... Western Spotted Skunk
*Spilogale putorius* .................................. Eastern Spotted Skunk

Family Mustelidae – Weasels, Otters, and Badgers

*Enhydra lutris* ....................................... Sea Otter
*Gulo gulo* ............................................ Wolverine
*Lontra canadensis* .................................... Northern River Otter
*Martes americana* .................................... American Marten
*Martes caurina* ....................................... Pacific Marten
*Mustela erminea* .................................... Ermine or Short-tailed Weasel
*Mustela frenata* ...................................... Long-tailed Weasel
*Mustela nigripes* .................................... Black-footed Ferret
*Mustela nivalis* ...................................... Least Weasel
**Family Odobenidae – Walrus**

- *Odobenus rosmarus*…………………Walrus

**Family Otariidae – Eared Seals**

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

**Family Phocidae – Earless, True, or Hair Seals**

- *Cystophora cristata*………………..Hooded Seal
- *Erignathus barbatus*………………..Bearded Seal
- *Halichoerus grypus*………………..Gray Seal
- *Histriophoca fasciata*……………….Ribbon Seal
- *Mirounga angustirostris*……………..Northern Elephant Seal
- *Pagophilus groenlandicus*…………Harp Seal
- *Phoca largha*…………………………Spotted Seal
- *Phoca vitulina*……………………….Harbor Seal
- *Pusa hispida*………………………….Ringed Seal

**Family Procyonidae – Raccoons, Ringtails, and Coatis**

- *Bassariscus astutus*………………….Ringtail
- *Nasua narica*…………………………White-nosed Coati
- *Procyon lotor*…………………………Northern Raccoon

**Family Ursidae – Bears**

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

**ORDER PERISSODACTYLA – Odd-toed Ungulates**

**Family Equidae – Horses and Asses**

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

**ORDER ARTIODACTYLA – Even-toed Ungulates**

**Family Antilocapridae – Pronghorn**

- *Antilocapra americana*……………Pronghorn

**Family Bovidae – Cattle, Antelope, Sheep, Goats, and African Exotics**

- *Ammelaphus imberbis**…………….Lesser Kudu
Ammotragus lervia*.............................................Barbary Sheep or Aoudad
Antilope cervicapra*........................................Blackbuck
Bos bison................................................................American Bison
Bos taurus*..........................................................Domestic Cattle
Boselaphus tragocamelus*.....................................Nilgai
Capra hircus*.......................................................Domestic Goat
Capra ibex*........................................................Ibex
Eudorcas thomsoni*...............................................Eastern Thomson’s Gazelle
Hemitragus jemlahicus*........................................Himalayan Tahr
Hippotragus niger*..............................................Sable Antelope
Oreamnos americanus.........................................Mountain Goat
Oryx dammah*....................................................Scimitar-horned Oryx
Oryx gazella*........................................................Gemsbok
Ovibos moschatus .............................................Muskox
Ovis vignei*..........................................................European Mouflon Sheep or Red Sheep
Ovis canadensis ..................................................Bighorn Sheep
Ovis dalli............................................................Dall’s or Stone Sheep
Taurotragus oryx*...............................................Common Eland

Family Cervidae – Deer
Alces americanus .................................................Moose
Axis axis*.............................................................Axis Deer
Cervus canadensis .............................................Wapiti or Eastern Red Deer
Cervus elaphus*..................................................Elk or Western Red Deer
Cervus nippon*....................................................Sika
Cervus unicolor*..................................................Sambar
Dama dama*........................................................Fallow Deer
Odocoileus hemionus ..........................................Mule and Black-tailed Deer
Odocoileus virginianus ........................................White-tailed Deer
Rangifer tarandus ...............................................Caribou or Reindeer

Family Suidae – Pigs
Sus scrofa*........................................................Feral Pig or Wild Boar

Family Tayassuidae – Peccaries
Pecari tajacu........................................................Collared Peccary

ORDER CETACEA – Whales

Family Balaenidae – Right Whales
Balaena mysticetus ...........................................Bowhead Whale
Eubalaena glacialis ...........................................North Atlantic Right Whale
Eubalaena japonica..........................................North Pacific Right Whale
Family Balaenopteridae – Rorquals

Balaenoptera acutorostrata .................. Common Minke Whale
Balaenoptera borealis ..................... Sei Whale
Balaenoptera brydei ......................... Bryde’s Whale
Balaenoptera musculus ..................... Blue Whale
Balaenoptera physalus ..................... Fin Whale
Megaptera novaeangliae ..................... Humpback Whale

Family Delphinidae – Dolphins

Delphinus capensis .......................... Long-beaked Common Dolphin
Delphinus delphis ............................. Short-beaked Common Dolphin
Feresa attenuata .............................. Pygmy Killer Whale
Globicephala macrorhynchus .............. Short-finned Pilot Whale
Globicephala melas .......................... Long-finned Pilot Whale
Grampus griseus ............................. Risso’s Dolphin
Lagenodelphis hosei .......................... Fraser’s Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus acutus ...................... Atlantic White-sided Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus albirostris .................. White-beaked Dolphin
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens ................ Pacific White-sided Dolphin
Lissodelphis borealis ....................... Northern Right-whale Dolphin
Orcinus orca ................................. Killer Whale
Peponocephala electra ...................... Melon-headed Whale
Pseudorca crassidens ....................... False Killer Whale
Stenella attenuata ............................ Pantropical Spotted Dolphin
Stenella clymene ............................. Clymene Dolphin
Stenella coeruleoalba ........................ Striped Dolphin
Stenella frontalis ............................ Atlantic Spotted Dolphin
Stenella longirostris ....................... Spinner Dolphin
Steno bredanensis ............................ Rough-toothed Dolphin
Tursiops truncatus ............................ Common Bottlenose Dolphin

Family Eschrichtiidae – Gray Whale

Eschrichtius robustus ....................... Gray Whale

Family Kogiidae – Pygmy Sperm Whales

Kogia breviceps ............................. Pygmy Sperm Whale
Kogia sima ................................. Dwarf Sperm Whale

Family Monodontidae – Beluga and Narwhal

Delphinapterus leucas ....................... White Whale or Beluga
Monodon monoceros ........................ Narwhal
Family Phocoenidae – Porpoises

Phocoena phocoena ................................................ Harbor Porpoise
Phocoenoides dalli .................................................. Dall’s Porpoise

Family Physeteridae – Sperm Whales

Physeter macrocephalus ........................................ Sperm Whale

Family Ziphiidae – Beaked Whales

Berardius bairdii ...................................................... Baird’s Beaked Bottlenose Whale
Hyperoodon ampullatus ............................................ Northern Bottlenose Whale
Indopacetus pacificus ............................................... Longman’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon bidens .................................................. Sowerby’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon carlhubbsi .............................................. Hubbs’ Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon densirostris ........................................... Blainville’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon europaeus .............................................. Gervais’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon ginkgodens ............................................. Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon mirus ..................................................... True’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon perrini .................................................... Perrin’s Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon peruvianus ............................................. Pygmy Beaked Whale
Mesoplodon stejnegeri .............................................. Stejneger’s Beaked Whale
Ziphius cavirostris ..................................................... Cuvier’s or Goose-beaked Whale

ORDER RODENTIA – Rodents

Family Aplodontidae – Mountain Beaver

Aplodontia rufa .......................................................... Sewellel or Mountain Beaver

Family Castoridae – Beavers

Castor canadensis ..................................................... American Beaver

Family Cricetidae – New World Mice, Rats, and Voles

Arborimus albipes ................................................... White-footed Vole
Arborimus longicaudus .............................................. Red Tree Vole
Arborimus pomo ...................................................... Sonoma Tree Vole
Baiomys taylori .......................................................... Northern Pygmy Mouse
Dicrostonyx groenlandicus ....................................... Peary Land Collared Lemming
Dicrostonyx hudsonius ............................................. Labrador or Ungava Collared Lemming
Dicrostonyx nelsoni ..................................................... Nelson’s Collared Lemming
Dicrostonyx nunatakensis .......................................... Ogilvie Mountains Collared Lemming
Dicrostonyx richardsoni ............................................. Richardson’s Collared Lemming
Dicrostonyx unalascensis .......................................... Unalaska Collared Lemming
Lemmiscus curtatus ................................................... Sagebrush Vole
Lemmus trimucronatus ............................................. Brown Lemming
Microtus abbreviatus ................................................ Insular Vole
Microtus breweri ........................................ Beach Vole
Microtus californicus ........................................ California Vole
Microtus canicaudus ........................................ Gray-tailed Vole
Microtus chrotorrhinus ........................................ Rock Vole
Microtus longicaudus ........................................ Long-tailed Vole
Microtus mogollonensis ........................................ Mogollon Vole
Microtus miurus ........................................ Singing Vole
Microtus montanus ........................................ Montane Vole
Microtus ochrogaster ........................................ Prairie Vole
Microtus oeconomus ........................................ Tundra or Root Vole
Microtus oregoni ........................................ Creeping Vole
Microtus pennsylvanicus ........................................ Meadow Vole
Microtus pinetorum ........................................ Woodland Vole
Microtus richardsoni ........................................ North American or Water Vole
Microtus townsendii ........................................ Townsend’s Vole
Microtus xanthognathus ........................................ Yellow-cheeked or Taiga Vole
Myodes californicus ........................................ Western Red-backed Vole
Myodes gapperi ........................................ Southern Red-backed Vole
Myodes rutilus ........................................ Northern Red-backed Vole
Neofiber alleni ........................................ Round-tailed Muskrat
Neotoma albigula ........................................ Western White-throated Woodrat
Neotoma bryanti ........................................ Bryant’s Woodrat
Neotoma cinerea ........................................ Bushy-tailed Woodrat
Neotoma devia ........................................ Arizona Woodrat
Neotoma floridana ........................................ Eastern Woodrat
Neotoma fuscipes ........................................ Dusky-footed Woodrat
Neotoma lepida ........................................ Desert Woodrat
Neotoma leucodon ........................................ White-toothed Woodrat
Neotoma macrotis ........................................ Big-eared Woodrat
Neotoma magister ........................................ Allegheny Woodrat
Neotoma mexicana ........................................ Mexican Woodrat
Neotoma micropus ........................................ Southern Plains Woodrat
Neotoma stephensi ........................................ Stephens’s Woodrat
Ochrotomys nuttalli ........................................ Golden Mouse
Onychomys arenicola ........................................ Chihuahuan or Mearns’s Grasshopper Mouse
Onychomys leucogaster ........................................ Northern Grasshopper Mouse
Onychomys torridus ........................................ Southern Grasshopper Mouse
Oryzomys couesi ........................................ Coues’s Rice Rat
Oryzomys palustris ..................................... Marsh Rice Rat
Oryzomys texensis ...................................... Texas Marsh Rice Rat
Peromyscus attwateri .................................. Texas Deermouse
Peromyscus boylii ...................................... Brush Deermouse
Peromyscus californicus ............................... California Deermouse
Peromyscus crinitus ................................... Canyon Deermouse
Peromyscus eremicus .................................. Cactus Deermouse
Peromyscus fraterculus ............................... Baja Deermouse
Peromyscus gossypinus ............................... Cotton Deermouse
Peromyscus gratus ..................................... Saxicoline Deermouse
Peromyscus keeni ....................................... Northwestern Deermouse
Peromyscus laceianus ................................. Lacey’s White-ankled Deermouse
Peromyscus leucopus .................................. White-footed Deermouse
Peromyscus manicolor .................................. North American Deermouse
Peromyscus melanotis .................................. Black-eared Deermouse
Peromyscus merriami .................................. Merriam’s Deermouse
Peromyscus nasutus .................................... Northern Rock Deermouse
Peromyscus polionotus .................................. Oldfield Deermouse
Peromyscus truei ....................................... Pinion Deermouse
Phenacomys intermedius .............................. Western Heather Vole
Phenacomys ungava .................................... Eastern Heather Vole
Podomys floridanus .................................... Florida Deermouse
Reithrodontomys fulvescens ........................... Fulvous Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys humulis ............................... Eastern Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys megalotis ............................ Western Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys montanus ............................ Plains Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys raviventris .......................... Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse
Sigmodon arizonae ..................................... Arizona Cotton Rat
Sigmodon fulviventer .................................. Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat
Sigmodon hispidus ...................................... Hispid Cotton Rat
Sigmodon ochrognathus ............................... Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat
Synaptomys borealis .................................. Northern Bog Lemming
Synaptomys cooperi .................................... Southern Bog Lemming

Family Dipodidae – Jumping Mice

Napaeozapus insignis ................................. Woodland Jumping Mouse
Zapus hudsonius ....................................... Meadow Jumping Mouse
Zapus princeps .......................................... Western Jumping Mouse
Zapus trinotatus ....................................... Pacific Jumping Mouse
Family Echimyidae – Coypus

- *Myocastor coypus* Nutria or Coypu

Family Erethizontidae – New World Porcupines

- *Erethizon dorsatum* North American Porcupine

Family Geomyidae – Pocket Gophers

- *Cratogeomys castanops* Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys arenarius* Desert Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys attwateri* Attwater’s Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys breviceps* Baird’s Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys bursarius* Plains Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys jugossicularis* Hall’s Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys knoxjonesi* Jones’s Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys lutescens* Sand Hills Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys personatus* Texas Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys pinetis* Southeastern Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys streckeri* Strecker’s Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys texensis* Llano or Central Pocket Gopher
- *Geomys tropicalis* Tropical Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys bottae* Botta’s Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys bulbivorus* Camas Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys clusius* Wyoming Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys idahoensis* Idaho Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys mazama* Western Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys monticola* Mountain Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys talpoides* Northern Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys townsendii* Townsend’s Pocket Gopher
- *Thomomys umbrinus* Southern Pocket Gopher

Family Heteromyidae – Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats

- *Chaetodipus baileyi* Bailey’s Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus californicus* California Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus eremicus* Chihuahuan Desert Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus fallax* San Diego Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus formosus* Long-tailed Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus hispidus* Hispid Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus intermedius* Rock Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus nelsoni* Nelson’s Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus penicillatus* Desert Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus rudinoris* Baja California Pocket Mouse
- *Chaetodipus spinatus* Spiny Pocket Mouse
Dipodomys agilis .......................... Agile Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys californicus ..................... California Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys compactus ..................... Gulf Coast Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys deserti .......................... Desert Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys elator .......................... Texas Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys heermanni ..................... Heermann’s Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys ingens .......................... Giant Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys merriami ....................... Merriam’s Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys microps .......................... Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys nitratoides ..................... Fresno Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys ordii .......................... Ord’s Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys panamintinus ................. Panamint Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys simulans ....................... Dulzura Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys spectabilis ..................... Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys stephensi ...................... Stephen’s Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys venustus ...................... Narrow-faced Kangaroo Rat
Lionys irroratus .......................... Mexican Spiny Pocket Mouse
Microdipodops megacephalus ............ Dark Kangaroo Mouse
Microdipodops pallidus .................. Pale Kangaroo Mouse
Perognathus alticolus ..................... White-eared Pocket Mouse
Perognathus amplus ....................... Arizona Pocket Mouse
Perognathus fasciatus .................... Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
Perognathus flavescens .................. Plains Pocket Mouse
Perognathus flavus ........................ Silky Pocket Mouse
Perognathus inornatus .................... San Joaquin Pocket Mouse
Perognathus longimembris ............... Little Pocket Mouse
Perognathus merriami ..................... Merriam’s Pocket Mouse
Perognathus mollipilosus ................ Great Basin Pocket Mouse
Perognathus parvus ....................... Columbia Plateau Pocket Mouse

Family Muridae – Old World Mice and Rats
Mus musculus* ............................ House Mouse
Rattus norvegicus* ........................ Norway or Brown Rat
Rattus rattus* ............................. Black Rat
Rattus tanezumi* ........................... Asian Roof Rat

Family Nesomyidae – African Pouched Rats
Cricetomys gambianus* ................... Northern Giant Pouched Rat

Family Sciuridae – Squirrels
Ammospermophilus harrisii ............... Harris’s Antelope Squirrel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ammospermophilus interpres</em></td>
<td>Texas Antelope Squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ammospermophilus leucurus</em></td>
<td>White-tailed Antelope Squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Callospermophilus lateralis</em></td>
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<td><em>Callospermophilus saturatus</em></td>
<td>Cascade Ground Squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cynomys gunnisoni</em></td>
<td>Gunnison’s Prairie Dog</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cynomys leucurus</em></td>
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<td><em>Cynomys ludovicianus</em></td>
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<td><em>Cynomys parvidens</em></td>
<td>Utah Prairie Dog</td>
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<td><em>Glaucopsmys sabrinus</em></td>
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<td><em>Glaucopsmys volans</em></td>
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<td><em>Ictidomys parvidens</em></td>
<td>Rio Grande Ground Squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</em></td>
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<td><em>Marmota caligata</em></td>
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<td><em>Marmota monax</em></td>
<td>Woodchuck</td>
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<td><em>Marmota vancouverensis</em></td>
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<td><em>Sciurus niger</em></td>
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<td><em>Tamias amoenus</em></td>
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<td><em>Tamias canipes</em></td>
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<td><em>Tamias cinereicollis</em></td>
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<td><em>Tamias dorsalis</em></td>
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<td><em>Tamias ochrogenys</em></td>
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