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Specimens are on deposit in the collections of IBDF (Minas Gerais), Cx. Postal 1304, 30.000 Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil.

Addresses of Authors: *Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078*; and *Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal, Avenida do Contorno 8.121, 30.000 Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil*.
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**REVISED CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS
NORTH OF MEXICO, 1982**

J. KNOX JONES, JR., DILFORD C. CARTER, HUGH H. GENOWAYS,
ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, AND DALE W. RICE

Faunal checklists provide a ready reference for many scientific endeavors, both in the laboratory and in the field, and are particularly useful to students. Since publication three years ago (Jones *et al.*, 1979) of a revised checklist of North American mammals, demand for the list has exceeded the supply set aside for general distribution and sale. Furthermore, the recent publication of *The mammals of North America* (Hall, 1981), more or less complete in terms of accounting for pertinent published literature through June of 1977, provided a convenient departure point for preparation of a new list.

We have attempted to include in this version of the checklist all species of Recent mammals (a few of which now may be extinct) in North America and adjacent waters occurring to the north of Mexico as recognized in the published literature through March of 1982. Significant departures from Hall's (1981) treatment are discussed beyond and are primarily of three different kinds: 1) differences in opinion regarding certain contemporary systematic works; 2) Hall's aversion to rulings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; and 3), of course, published studies postdating the completion of his text. Our list represents a concensus among the five authors but does not necessarily imply complete agreement on all controversial points.

As most readers are aware, various species of mammals not native to North America have been introduced here over the years.

Nine such taxa (identified by an asterisk) are included in the checklist because they currently occur in the wild state in numbers sufficient to justify listing them. Other species, such as the blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*), axis deer (*Cervus axis*), sika deer (*Cervus nippon*), ibex (*Capra ibex*), and oryx (*Oryx gazella*), now occur outside confinement and some of these likely will have to be included in subsequent checklists.

NOMENCLATORIAL DEPARTURES FROM HALL (1981) AND OTHER NOTES

We have documented below those instances in which usage in this checklist differs significantly from that of Hall (1981) and have referred to the authoritative source(s) in most cases. A few of the same changes also are cited in the addenda to Hall's compendium (pages 1177-1181). Some other pertinent comments that may explain the current list of recognized species of mammals occurring in North America (north of Mexico) are included.

Marsupials

Some recent authors have accorded the Marsupialia superordinal rank and placed the Didelphidae in one or another of several orders contained in such a grouping. Because there is as yet no clear consensus in the literature as to the probable correct classification, we adopt the conservative course of continuing to recognize Marsupialia at the ordinal level, as did Hall.

Insectivores

The following information relates to members of the genus *Sorex*: *S. jacksoni* is listed as a distinct species following Junge and Hoffmann (1981); *S. trigonirostris* is a synonym of *S. vagrans* according to Hennings and Hoffmann (1977) and *S. sinuosus* was regarded as a subspecies of *S. ornatus* by Junge and Hoffmann (1981); *S. monticolus* and *S. pacificus* are listed as species distinct from *S. vagrans* (Hennings and Hoffmann, 1977; Junge and Hoffmann, 1981); *S. tundrensis* is considered a specific-level taxon following Youngman (1975) and subsequent authors; *S. arizonae* was described as new by Diersing and Hoffmeister (1977); and *Microsorex* (*S. hoyi*) was reduced from generic to subgeneric rank by Diersing (1980).

Evidence is accumulating that the races *haydeni* (van Zyll de Jong, 1980; Junge and Hoffmann, 1981) and *fontinalis* (Kirkland,

1977; Junge and Hoffmann, 1981) may be distinct at the specific level from *S. cinereus*, but additional data are needed to clarify the status of these populations. Furthermore, *S. alaskanus*, admitted here, may be a synonym of *S. palustris* (Hall, 1981; Junge and Hoffmann, 1981).

In the genus *Blarina*, we recognize *carolinensis* as separate from *brevicauda* on the basis of several recent studies, and we also recognize the species *B. hylophaga* following George *et al.* (1981). *B. telmalestes* was reduced to subspecific rank under *brevicauda* by Handley (1979).

Bats

Following Smith (1972), we recognize the family Mormoopidae (as opposed to referring these bats to the subfamily Chilonycterinae of the family Phyllostomidae) and, following Opinion 462 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, employ *Mormoops* rather than *Aello* for ghost-faced bats. *Macrotus californicus* seems to be the correct name for the leaf-nosed bat inhabiting the southwestern United States (Davis and Baker, 1974; Greenbaum and Baker, 1976), and *Leptonycteris sanborni* is retained as the correct name for the species listed by Hall as *L. yerbabuena* (see Watkins *et al.*, 1972). Handley (1980) has explained why Phyllostomidae, not Phyllostomatidae, is the proper spelling of this family-group name.

The specific epithet *Myotis leibii* is used in preference to *M. subulatus* following Glass and Baker (1965) and subsequent authors. On the basis of Opinion 111 of the International Commission, the generic name *Lasiurus* is adopted (rather than *Nyct-eris*) for all lasiurine bats, and, following Williams *et al.* (1970), *Idionycteris* is recognized as a genus distinct from *Plecotus*.

Although it was not adopted here, van Zyll de Jong (1979) has made the suggestion that the subspecies *Myotis keenii keenii* and *M. k. septentrionalis* are distinct at the specific level, and further work might substantiate this contention, and Freeman (1981) employed the generic name *Nyctinomops* for *Tadarida femorosacca* and *T. macrotis*.

Rodents

Sciuridae.—We follow Nadler *et al.* (1977), supported by additional as yet unpublished evidence, in recognizing *Tamias* as the single generic name for all chipmunks (but see Ellis and Maxon, 1979). Additionally, *Spermophilus elegans* is recognized as distinct

from *S. richardsonii* (Koeppel and Hoffmann, 1981), *Marmota broweri* is regarded as a species separate from *M. caligata* (Hoffmann *et al.*, 1979), and *Sciurus kaibabensis* was reduced to subspecific status under *S. aberti* by Hoffmeister and Diersing (1978).

Geomysidae.—The following remarks apply to the genus *Thomomys*: *T. bottae* is regarded as distinct from *T. umbrinus* on the basis of Hoffmeister's (1969) findings and numerous subsequent publications; Thaeler (1968) is followed in listing *T. townsendii* as distinct from *T. umbrinus*; and the species *idahoensis* and *clusius* were recognized by Thaeler (1972) and Thaeler and Hinesley (1979), respectively.

In *Geomys*, we follow Tucker and Schmidly (1981) in arranging *G. attwateri* as distinct from *G. bursarius*, and Williams and Genoways (1980) in regarding the nominal species *colonus*, *fontanelus*, and *cumberlandius* as junior synonyms of *G. pinetis*, with *fontanelus* as the only one recognized at the subspecific level.

Heteromyidae.—In this group, we follow Schmidly and Hendricks (1976) and Baumgardner and Schmidly (1981) in listing *Dipodomys compactus* as a separate species and Patton *et al.* (1976) in recognizing *D. californicus* as distinct from *D. heermanni*.

Cricetidae.—In the list of cricetines, we have included *Oryzomys couesi* (Benson and Gehlbach, 1979) and *O. argentatus*, recently described by Spitzer and Lazell (1978). *Peromyscus melanotis* also has been added because Bowers (1974) recorded populations from Arizona, and the generic name of the Florida mouse is changed to *Podomys* following Carleton (1980). *Peromyscus comanche* was recognized as a distinct species by Johnson and Packard (1974), a work seemingly overlooked by some subsequent workers.

Onychomys arenicola was shown to be a distinctive third species in that genus by Hinesley (1979), and *Neotoma devia* was recognized as separate from *N. lepida* by Mascarello (1978).

Among the microtines, *Arborimus* is recognized as distinct at the generic level (Johnson, 1973). We have not followed some recent authors (Martin, 1974, and Chaline and Mein, 1979, for example) in regarding *Pitymys* (including *Microtus ochrogaster* and *M. pinetorum*) as separable at the generic level from *Microtus* or in recognizing *Pitymys* as distinct in a more restrictive sense (van der Meulen, 1978), nor have we followed others (Hooper and Hart, 1962, and Jannett and Jannett, 1974, for example) in recognizing *Arvicola* as a separate genus; both these matters are deserving of further analysis.

We have followed Hall in listing only three species of *Dicrostonyx*. The systematics of this genus are complex and not yet fully understood, and some sources (Rausch, 1977, for example) have recognized more than three species in North America. Finally, we retain the familial name Cricetidae, in preference to including all these mice and rats in Muridae, although this matter has not been resolved finally in the literature.

Carnivores

Hall submerged *Vulpes macrotis* under *V. velox* because of alleged hybridization at some places where the two meet geographically, but we regard them as distinct species (see Rohwer and Kilgore, 1973; Thornton and Creel, 1975; Waithman and Roest, 1977). Van Gelder (1978) listed all canids treated here as species of the genus *Canis*, but this arrangement has not as yet gained wide acceptance. In the Ursidae, we recognize a single species of grizzly or brown bear, *Ursus arctos*, as opposed to the lengthy list of taxa included by Hall.

The pinnipeds represent a biphyletic assemblage of arctoid carnivores (Tedford, 1976) and are here listed as families (three) of the Carnivora, the Odobenidae recognized following Repenning and Tedford (1977). *Arctocephalus townsendi* is a species separate from *A. philippii* according to Repenning *et al.* (1971). We follow Opinion 467 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in listing *Odobenus* as the correct generic name for the walrus.

In the Mustelidae, we follow Kurtén and Rausch (1959) and most recent authors in regarding the wolverines of the Holarctic as a single species, *Gulo gulo*. Furthermore, Mead (1968) has demonstrated that *Spilogale putorius* and *S. gracilis* are geographically and reproductively isolated and deserving of recognition as separate species. In the family Phocidae, Shaughnessy and Fay (1977) have shown that *Phoca largha* represents a distinct species, and Burns and Fay (1970) regarded *Histriophoca*, *Pusa*, and *Pagophilus* as subgenera of *Phoca* (Hall recognized them as genera).

We tentatively use the generic name *Felis* for all North American felids. There is, however, some evidence for use of *Panthera*, at least for *F. onca*, and there is still disagreement in the literature as to whether *Lynx* should be accorded generic rank and whether in that group *canadensis* should be regarded as a species distinct from the Old World *lynx* (see especially Werdelin, 1981).

Whales

The two great groups of living whales are here listed as separate orders in accord with much of the recent cetological literature. The following comments apply to taxa recorded in the checklist: *Eschrichtius robustus* is given as the appropriate name for the gray whale (see Rice and Wolman, 1971); the specific name *nesarnack* is not employed in *Tursiops* following Hershkovitz (1966) and Rice (1977), and *T. gillii* is regarded as a synonym of *T. truncatus* (Mitchell, 1975); *Stenella frontalis* and *S. attenuata* both are included, but well may prove to be conspecific; the specific name *Stenella plagiodon* is used in preference to *S. pernettensis* in accord with Opinion 1067 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; *Stenella clymene* is recognized following Perrin *et al.* (1981); *macrorhynchus* is employed as the specific name for the short-finned pilot whale because that name was selected in preference to *sieboldii* by the first reviser (Gray, 1871); the family Phocoenidae is separated from the Delphinidae as suggested by Barnes (1978); *Mesoplodon* is regarded as the correct generic name for beaked whales (Hershkovitz, 1966; Rice and Kinman, 1980); *Mesoplodon hectori* is included because this whale recently has been recorded from California (Mead, 1981); and *macrocephalus* is listed as the correct specific name for the sperm whale following Husson and Holthuis (1974).

Artiodactyls

In the Artiodactyla, we return to the use of the generic name *Tayassu* for the collared peccary following Wetzel (1977), and *Odocoileus* is used in place of *Dama* for the American deer as a result of Opinion 581 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The antilocaprids have been retained as a separate family, although O'Gara and Matson (1975) presented evidence suggesting that they should be considered a subfamily of Bovidae. See also Van Gelder (1977) on hybridization among artiodactyls.

ORDER MARSUPIALIA—Marsupials

FAMILY DIDELPHIDAE—New World Opossums

Didelphis virginiana Virginia Opossum

ORDER INSECTIVORA—Insectivores

FAMILY SORICIDAE—Shrews

<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus or Masked Shrew
<i>Sorex hydrodromus</i>	Pribilof Island Shrew
<i>Sorex jacksoni</i>	St. Lawrence Island Shrew
<i>Sorex lyelli</i>	Mt. Lyell Shrew
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's Shrew
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky or Montane Shrew
<i>Sorex pacificus</i>	Pacific Shrew
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew
<i>Sorex tenellus</i>	Inyo Shrew
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Water Shrew
<i>Sorex alaskanus</i>	Glacier Bay Water Shrew
<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Pacific Water or Marsh Shrew
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed or Rock Shrew
<i>Sorex gaspensis</i>	Gaspé Shrew
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's Shrew
<i>Sorex arizonae</i>	Arizona Shrew
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy Shrew
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Blarina hylophaga</i>	Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Least Shrew
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Desert Shrew

FAMILY TALPIDAE—Moles

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

ORDER CHIROPTERA—Bats

FAMILY MORMOOPIDAE—Mormoopid Bats

Mormoops megalophylla Ghost-faced Bat

FAMILY PHYLLOSTOMIDAE—Phyllostomid Bats

Macrotus californicus California Leaf-nosed Bat

Choeronycteris mexicana Long-tongued Bat

Leptonycteris nivalis Mexican Long-nosed Bat

Leptonycteris sanborni Sanborn's Long-nosed Bat

Diphylla ecaudata Hairy-legged Vampire

FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDAE—Vespertilionid Bats

Myotis lucifugus Little Brown Myotis

Myotis yumanensis Yuma Myotis

Myotis austroriparius Southeastern Myotis

Myotis grisescens Gray Myotis

Myotis velifer Cave Myotis

Myotis keenii Keen's Myotis

Myotis evotis Long-eared Myotis

Myotis auriculus Southwestern Myotis

Myotis thysanodes Fringed Myotis

Myotis sodalis Indiana or Social Myotis

Myotis volans Long-legged Myotis

Myotis californicus California Myotis

Myotis leibii Small-footed Myotis

Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired Bat

Pipistrellus hesperus Western Pipistrelle

Pipistrellus subflavus Eastern Pipistrelle

Eptesicus fuscus Big Brown Bat

Lasiurus borealis Red Bat

Lasiurus seminolus Seminole Bat

Lasiurus cinereus Hoary Bat

Lasiurus intermedius Northern Yellow Bat

Lasiurus ega Southern Yellow Bat

Nycticeius humeralis Evening Bat

Euderma maculatum Spotted Bat

Plecotus townsendii Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Plecotus rafinesquii Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat

Idionycteris phyllotis Allen's Big-eared Bat

Antrozous pallidus Pallid Bat

FAMILY MOLOSSIDAE—Molossid Bats

Tadarida brasiliensis Brazilian Free-tailed Bat

Tadarida femorosacca Pocketed Free-tailed Bat

- Tadarida macrotis* Big Free-tailed Bat
Eumops perotis Western Mastiff Bat
Eumops underwoodi Underwood's Mastiff Bat
Eumops glaucinus Wagner's Mastiff Bat

ORDER EDENTATA—Edentates

FAMILY DASYPODIDAE—Armadillos

- Dasybus novemcinctus* Nine-banded Armadillo

ORDER LAGOMORPHA—Lagomorphs

FAMILY OCHOTONIDAE—Pikas

- Ochotona collaris* Collared Pika
Ochotona princeps Pika

FAMILY LEPORIDAE—Hares and Rabbits

- Sylvilagus idahoensis* Pygmy Rabbit
Sylvilagus bachmani Brush Rabbit
Sylvilagus palustris Marsh Rabbit
Sylvilagus floridanus Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus transitionalis New England Cottontail
Sylvilagus nuttallii Nuttall's Cottontail
Sylvilagus audubonii Desert Cottontail
Sylvilagus aquaticus Swamp Rabbit
*Oryctolagus cuniculus** European Rabbit
Lepus americanus Snowshoe Hare
Lepus othus Alaska Hare
Lepus arcticus Arctic Hare
Lepus townsendii White-tailed Jack Rabbit
Lepus californicus Black-tailed Jack Rabbit
Lepus callotis White-sided Jack Rabbit
Lepus alleni Antelope Jack Rabbit
*Lepus capensis** Cape or European Hare

ORDER RODENTIA—Rodents

FAMILY APLODONTIIDAE—Mountain Beaver

- Aplodontia rufa* Mountain Beaver

FAMILY SCIURIDAE—Squirrels

- Tamias striatus* Eastern Chipmunk
Tamias alpinus Alpine Chipmunk
Tamias minimus Least Chipmunk
Tamias amoenus Yellow-pine Chipmunk
Tamias townsendii Townsend's Chipmunk

<i>Tamias ochrogenys</i>	Yellow-cheeked Chipmunk
<i>Tamias senex</i>	Allen's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias siskiyou</i>	Siskiyou Chipmunk
<i>Tamias sonomae</i>	Sonoma Chipmunk
<i>Tamias merriami</i>	Merriam's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias obscurus</i>	California Chipmunk
<i>Tamias dorsalis</i>	Cliff Chipmunk
<i>Tamias quadrivittatus</i>	Colorado Chipmunk
<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>	Red-tailed Chipmunk
<i>Tamias cinereicollis</i>	Gray-collared Chipmunk
<i>Tamias canipes</i>	Gray-footed Chipmunk
<i>Tamias quadrimaculatus</i>	Long-eared Chipmunk
<i>Tamias speciosus</i>	Lodgepole Chipmunk
<i>Tamias panamintinus</i>	Panamint Chipmunk
<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk
<i>Tamias palmeri</i>	Palmer's Chipmunk
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck
<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Marmot
<i>Marmota broweri</i>	Alaska Marmot
<i>Marmota caligata</i>	Hoary Marmot
<i>Marmota olympus</i>	Olympic Marmot
<i>Marmota vancouverensis</i>	Vancouver Marmot
<i>Ammospermophilus</i>	
<i>harrisii</i>	Harris' Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus</i>	
<i>leucurus</i>	White-tailed Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus</i>	
<i>interpres</i>	Texas Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus</i>	
<i>nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Antelope Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus</i>	
<i>washingtoni</i>	Washington Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus brunneus</i>	Idaho Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus</i>	
<i>richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>	Wyoming Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	Uinta Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus beldingi</i>	Belding's Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus</i>	
<i>columbianus</i>	Columbian Ground Squirrel
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel

Spermophilus

- tridecemlineatus* Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus mexicanus Mexican Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus spilosoma Spotted Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus franklinii Franklin's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus variegatus Rock Squirrel
Spermophilus beecheyi California Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus mohavensis Mohave Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus tereticaudus Round-tailed Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus lateralis Golden-mantled Ground
Squirrel
Spermophilus saturatus Cascade Golden-mantled
Ground Squirrel
Cynomys ludovicianus Black-tailed Prairie Dog
Cynomys leucurus White-tailed Prairie Dog
Cynomys parvidens Utah Prairie Dog
Cynomys gunnisoni Gunnison's Prairie Dog
Sciurus carolinensis Gray Squirrel
Sciurus niger Fox Squirrel
Sciurus nayaritensis Nayarit Squirrel
Sciurus arizonensis Arizona Gray Squirrel
Sciurus griseus Western Gray Squirrel
Sciurus aberti Abert's Squirrel
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus Red Squirrel
Tamiasciurus douglasii Douglas' Squirrel
Glaucomys volans Southern Flying Squirrel
Glaucomys sabrinus Northern Flying Squirrel

FAMILY GEOMYIDAE—Pocket Gophers

- Thomomys umbrinus* Southern Pocket Gopher
Thomomys bottae Botta's Pocket Gopher
Thomomys townsendii Townsend's Pocket Gopher
Thomomys talpoides Northern Pocket Gopher
Thomomys clusius Wyoming Pocket Gopher
Thomomys idahoensis Idaho Pocket Gopher
Thomomys mazama Western Pocket Gopher
Thomomys monticola Mountain Pocket Gopher
Thomomys bulbivorus Camas Pocket Gopher
Geomys bursarius Plains Pocket Gopher
Geomys attwateri Attwater's Pocket Gopher
Geomys arenarius Desert Pocket Gopher
Geomys personatus Texas Pocket Gopher
Geomys pinetis Southeastern Pocket Gopher
Pappogeomys castanops Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher

FAMILY HETEROMYIDAE—Heteromyids

- Perognathus fasciatus*Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
Perognathus flavescensPlains Pocket Mouse
Perognathus flavusSilky Pocket Mouse
Perognathus
 longimembrisLittle Pocket Mouse
Perognathus amplusArizona Pocket Mouse
Perognathus inornatusSan Joaquin Pocket Mouse
Perognathus parvusGreat Basin Pocket Mouse
Perognathus alticolaWhite-eared Pocket Mouse
Perognathus xanthonotusYellow-eared Pocket Mouse
Perognathus formosusLong-tailed Pocket Mouse
Perognathus baileyiBailey's Pocket Mouse
Perognathus hispidusHispid Pocket Mouse
Perognathus penicillatusDesert Pocket Mouse
Perognathus intermediusRock Pocket Mouse
Perognathus nelsoniNelson's Pocket Mouse
Perognathus fallaxSan Diego Pocket Mouse
Perognathus californicusCalifornia Pocket Mouse
Perognathus spinatusSpiny Pocket Mouse
Microdipodops
 megacephalusDark Kangaroo Mouse
Microdipodops pallidusPale Kangaroo Mouse
Dipodomys ordiiOrd's Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys compactusGulf Coast Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys micropsChisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys elephantinusBig-eared Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys venustusNarrow-faced Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys agilisAgile Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys heermanniHeermann's Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys californicusCalifornia Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys ingensGiant Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys panamintinusPanamint Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys stephensiStephens' Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys spectabilisBanner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys elatorTexas Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys merriamiMerriam's Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys nitratoidesFresno Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys desertiDesert Kangaroo Rat
Liomys irroratusMexican Spiny Pocket Mouse

FAMILY CASTORIDAE—Beavers

- Castor canadensis*Beaver

FAMILY CRICETIDAE—Cricetids

- Oryzomys palustris* Marsh Rice Rat
Oryzomys couesi Coues' Rice Rat
Oryzomys argentatus Key Rice Rat
Reithrodontomys
 montanus Plains Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys humulis ... Eastern Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys
 megalotis Western Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys
 raviventris Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys
 fulvescens Fulvous Harvest Mouse
Peromyscus eremicus Cactus Mouse
Peromyscus merriami Merriam's Mouse
Peromyscus californicus California Mouse
Peromyscus polionotus Oldfield Mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus Deer Mouse
Peromyscus sitkensis Sitka Mouse
Peromyscus melanotis Black-eared Mouse
Peromyscus leucopus White-footed Mouse
Peromyscus gossypinus Cotton Mouse
Peromyscus crinitus Canyon Mouse
Peromyscus boylii Brush Mouse
Peromyscus attwateri Texas Mouse
Peromyscus pectoralis White-ankled Mouse
Peromyscus truei Piñon Mouse
Peromyscus comanche Palo Duro Mouse
Peromyscus difficilis Rock Mouse
Podomys floridanus Florida Mouse
Ochrotomys nuttalli Golden Mouse
Baiomys taylori Northern Pygmy Mouse
Onchomys leucogaster Northern Grasshopper Mouse
Onchomys torridus Southern Grasshopper Mouse
Onchomys arenicola Mearns' Grasshopper Mouse
Sigmodon hispidus Hispid Cotton Rat
Sigmodon arizonae Arizona Cotton Rat
Sigmodon fulviventris Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat
Sigmodon ochrognathus Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat
Neotoma floridana Eastern Woodrat
Neotoma micropus Southern Plains Woodrat
Neotoma albigula White-throated Woodrat

<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat
<i>Neotoma devia</i>	Arizona Woodrat
<i>Neotoma stephensi</i>	Stephens' Woodrat
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat
<i>Clethrionomys rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys</i>	
<i>californicus</i>	Western Red-backed Vole
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Heather Vole
<i>Arborimus albipes</i>	White-footed Vole
<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	Red Tree Vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole
<i>Microtus breweri</i>	Beach Vole
<i>Microtus nesophilus</i>	Gull Island Vole
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole
<i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	Gray-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Tundra Vole
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus coronarius</i>	Coronation Island Vole
<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Vole
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Yellow-cheeked or Taiga Vole
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole
<i>Microtus abbreviatus</i>	St. Matthew Island Vole
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	Water Vole
<i>Lagurus curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat
<i>Lemmus sibiricus</i>	Brown Lemming
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx</i>	
<i>groenlandicus</i>	Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx exsul</i>	St. Lawrence Island Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx hudsonius</i>	Labrador Collared Lemming

FAMILY MURIDAE—Murids

- Rattus rattus** Black Rat
*Rattus norvegicus** Norway Rat
*Mus musculus** House Mouse

FAMILY ZAPODIDAE—Jumping Mice

- Zapus hudsonius* Meadow Jumping Mouse
Zapus princeps Western Jumping Mouse
Zapus trinotatus Pacific Jumping Mouse
Napaeozapus insignis Woodland Jumping Mouse

FAMILY ERETHIZONTIDAE—New World Porcupines

- Erethizon dorsatum* Porcupine

FAMILY MYOCASTORIDAE—Myocastorids

- Myocastor coypus** Nutria

ORDER CARNIVORA—Carnivores

FAMILY CANIDAE—Canids

- Canis latrans* Coyote
Canis rufus Red Wolf
Canis lupus Gray Wolf
Alopex lagopus Arctic Fox
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox
Vulpes macrotis Kit Fox
Vulpes velox Swift Fox
Urocyon cinereoargenteus ... Gray Fox
Urocyon littoralis Channel Islands Gray Fox

FAMILY URSIDAE—Bears

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

FAMILY OTARIIDAE—Eared Seals

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

FAMILY ODOBENIDAE—Walrus

- Odobenus rosmarus* Walrus

FAMILY PROCYONIDAE—Procyonids

- Bassariscus astutus* Ringtail
Procyon lotor Raccoon
Nasua nasua Coati

FAMILY MUSTELIDAE—Mustelids

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

FAMILY PHOCIDAE—Hair Seals

<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor Seal
<i>Phoca largha</i>	Spotted Seal
<i>Phoca fasciata</i>	Ribbon Seal
<i>Phoca hispida</i>	Ringed Seal
<i>Phoca groenlandica</i>	Harp Seal
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Gray Seal
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded Seal
<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Hooded Seal
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i>	West Indian Monk Seal
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern Elephant Seal

FAMILY FELIDAE—Cats

<i>Felis onca</i>	Jaguar
<i>Felis concolor</i>	Mountain Lion
<i>Felis pardalis</i>	Ocelot
<i>Felis wiedii</i>	Margay
<i>Felis yagouaroundi</i>	Jaguarundi
<i>Felis lynx</i>	Lynx
<i>Felis rufus</i>	Bobcat

ORDER MYSTICETI—Baleen Whales

FAMILY ESCHRICHTIIDAE—Gray Whale

<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray Whale
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FAMILY BALAENOPTERIDAE—Rorquals

Balaenoptera

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

FAMILY BALAENIDAE—Right Whales

- Balaena glacialis* Black Right Whale
Balaena mysticetus Bowhead Whale

ORDER ODONTOCETI—Toothed Whales

FAMILY MONODONTIDAE—Monodontids

- Delphinapterus leucas* White Whale or Beluga
Monodon monoceros Narwhal

FAMILY DELPHINIDAE—Delphinids

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

FAMILY PHOCOENIDAE—Porpoises

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

FAMILY ZIPHIIDAE—Beaked Whales

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

FAMILY PHYSETERIDAE—Sperm Whales

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

ORDER SIRENIA—Sea Cows

FAMILY TRICHECHIDAE—Manatees

- Trichechus manatus* Manatee

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA—Even-toed Ungulates

FAMILY SUIDAE—Pigs

- Sus scrofa** Wild Pig

FAMILY TAYASSUIDAE—Peccaries

- Tayassu tajacu* Collared Peccary

FAMILY CERVIDAE—Cervids

- Cervus elaphus* Wapiti or Elk
- Cervus dama** Fallow Deer
- Odocoileus hemionus* Mule Deer
- Odocoileus virginianus* White-tailed Deer
- Alces alces* Moose
- Rangifer tarandus* Caribou

FAMILY ANTILOCAPRIDAE—Pronghorn

- Antilocapra americana* Pronghorn

FAMILY BOVIDAE—Bovids

- Bison bison* Bison
- Oreamnos americanus* Mountain Goat

- Ovibos moschatus*Muskox
Ovis canadensisMountain Sheep
Ovis dalliDall's Sheep
*Ammotragus lervia**Barbary Sheep

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Addresses of authors: J. K. JONES, JR., AND D. C. CARTER, *The Museum, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409*; H. H. GENOWAYS, *Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213*; R. S. HOFFMANN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045*; D. W. RICE, *National Marine Mammal Laboratory, 7600 Sandy Point Way N.E., Building 32, Seattle, Washington 98115*.

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