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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, numer-

ous 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.

SYNOPSIS OF PAST AND CURRENT CHECKLISTS

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.

Year	O.P. #	Orders	Families	Genera	Species
1973	12	11	41	141	403
1975	28	11	41	141	404
1979	62	11	42	142	412
1982	80	11	42	141	417
1986	107	10	43	148	425
1992	146	12	44	156	447
1997	173	12	45	164	462
2003	229	12	46	166	474
2014	327	12	48	180	495

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, Permelemorphia, and Diprotodontia (formerly Marsupialia), Cingulata and Pilosa (formerly Xenarthra), as well as Soricomorpha, 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 fam-

ily. 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, *Idionycteris* 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 *Feresa* 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 (*Antelope* 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*, *Phyllonycteris*, and *Phyllops*) based on distributional records. Also, we recognized two new genera, as *Pipistrellus* was replaced by *Parastrellus* and *Perimyotis* (Hooper and Van Den Bussche, 2003; Hooper 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 Lagomorpha, one species was added; 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 (2005). In addition, we note any discrepancies between Baker et al. (2003) 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 peninsulæ*. 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 *Phyllostomus 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 Hooper and Van Den Bussche, 2003; Hooper 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 Koepfli 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 treat-

ing *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.—*Eubalaena japonica* (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; Ehrlich 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 southern 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 jugosicularis* and *Geomys lutescens* are specifically distinct from *Geomys bursarius*.

Heteromyidae.—We followed the revision by Riddle et al. (2014) and recognized *Perognathus mol-*

lipilosus 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*.

CHECKLIST

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

Dasyopus 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

<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus obscurus</i>	Appalachian Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Marsh Rabbit
<i>Sylvilagus robustus</i>	Davis Mountains Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	New England Cottontail

Family Ochotonidae – Pikas

<i>Ochotona collaris</i>	Collared Pika
<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	American Pika

ORDER SORICOMORPHA – Insectivores

Family Soricidae – Shrews

<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>Blarina peninsulae</i>	Everglades Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Least Shrew
<i>Notiosorex cockrumi</i>	Cockrum’s Desert Shrew
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Crawford’s Desert Shrew
<i>Sorex alaskanus</i>	Glacier Bay Water Shrew
<i>Sorex albibarbis</i>	Eastern Water Shrew
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew
<i>Sorex arizonae</i>	Arizona Shrew
<i>Sorex bairdii</i>	Baird’s Shrew
<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Pacific Water or Marsh Shrew
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus or Masked Shrew
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed or Rock Shrew
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew
<i>Sorex gaspensis</i>	Gaspé Shrew
<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	Hayden’s or Prairie Shrew
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew
<i>Sorex jacksoni</i>	St. Lawrence Island Shrew
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew
<i>Sorex lyelli</i>	Mt. Lyell Shrew
<i>Sorex maritimensis</i>	Maritime Shrew
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam’s Shrew
<i>Sorex minutissimus</i>	Holarctic Least Shrew
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky or Montane Shrew
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew

<i>Sorex navigator</i>	Western Water Shrew
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew
<i>Sorex pacificus</i>	Pacific Shrew
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's Shrew
<i>Sorex pribilofensis</i>	Pribilof Island Shrew
<i>Sorex sonomae</i>	Fog Shrew
<i>Sorex tenellus</i>	Inyo Shrew
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew
<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	Barren Ground Shrew
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew

Family Talpidae – Moles

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

ORDER CHIROPTERA – Bats

Family Molossidae – Free-tailed Bats

<i>Eumops floridanus</i>	Florida Bonneted Bat
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western Bonneted Bat
<i>Eumops underwoodi</i>	Underwood's Bonneted Bat
<i>Molossus molossus</i>	Velvety Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat

Family Mormoopidae – Leaf-chinned Bats

<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	Ghost-faced Bat
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Family Phyllostomidae – New World Leaf-nosed Bats

<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>	Jamaican Fruit-eating Bat
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat
<i>Diphylla ecaudata</i>	Hairy-legged Vampire Bat
<i>Enchisthenes hartii</i>	Little Fruit-eating Bat
<i>Erophylla sezekorni</i>	Buffy Flower Bat
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat

<i>Leptonycteris nivalis</i>	Mexican Long-nosed Bat
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat
<i>Phyllonycteris poeyi</i>	Cuban Flower Bat
<i>Phyllops falcatus</i>	Cuban Fig-eating Bat

Family Vespertilionidae – Vesper Bats

<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque’s Big-eared Bat
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend’s Big-eared Bat
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat
<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen’s Big-eared Bat
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern Red Bat
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat
<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	Southern Yellow Bat
<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i>	Northern Yellow Bat
<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	Seminole Bat
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat
<i>Myotis auriculus</i>	Southwestern Myotis
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis
<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Keen’s Myotis
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis
<i>Myotis occultus</i>	Southwestern Little Brown Myotis
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long-eared Myotis
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Cave Myotis
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat
<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>	American Parastrelle
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	American Perimyotis

ORDER CARNIVORA – Carnivores

Family Canidae – Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves

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

Family Felidae – Cats

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

Family Mephitidae – Skunks

<i>Conepatus leuconotus</i>	White-backed Hog-nosed Skunk
<i>Mephitis macroura</i>	Hooded Skunk
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk
<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Western Spotted Skunk
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk

Family Mustelidae – Weasels, Otters, and Badgers

<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	Sea Otter
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Northern River Otter
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten
<i>Martes caurina</i>	Pacific Marten
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine or Short-tailed Weasel
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel

- Mustela putorius** European Ferret
Vison vison American Mink
Pekania pennanti Fisher
Taxidea taxus American Badger
- 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
Histiophoca 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

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

Family Cervidae – Deer

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

Family Suidae – Pigs

<i>Sus scrofa</i> *	Feral Pig or Wild Boar
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Family Tayassuidae – Peccaries

<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary
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ORDER CETACEA – Whales

Family Balaenidae – Right Whales

<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic Right Whale
<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>	North Pacific Right Whale

Family Balaenopteridae – Rorquals

<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common Minke Whale
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale
<i>Balaenoptera brydei</i>	Bryde’s Whale
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale

Family Delphinidae – Dolphins

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

Family Eschrichtiidae – Gray Whale

<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray Whale
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Family Kogiidae – Pygmy Sperm Whales

<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy Sperm Whale
<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf Sperm Whale

Family Monodontidae – Beluga and Narwhal

<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	White Whale or Beluga
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	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

<i>Microtus breweri</i>	Beach Vole
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole
<i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	Gray-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus mogollonensis</i>	Mogollon Vole
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Tundra or Root Vole
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	North American or Water Vole
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Yellow-cheeked or Taiga Vole
<i>Myodes californicus</i>	Western Red-backed Vole
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole
<i>Myodes rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	Western White-throated Woodrat
<i>Neotoma bryanti</i>	Bryant's Woodrat
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma devia</i>	Arizona Woodrat
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat
<i>Neotoma leucodon</i>	White-toothed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	Big-eared Woodrat
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern Plains Woodrat
<i>Neotoma stephensi</i>	Stephens's Woodrat
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat
<i>Onychomys arenicola</i>	Chihuahuan or Mearns's Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse

<i>Oryzomys couesi</i>	Coues's Rice Rat
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Rice Rat
<i>Oryzomys texensis</i>	Texas Marsh Rice Rat
<i>Peromyscus attwateri</i>	Texas Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Cactus Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus fraterculus</i>	Baja Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus gratus</i>	Saxicoline Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus keeni</i>	Northwestern Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus laceianus</i>	Lacey's White-ankled Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus melanotis</i>	Black-eared Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	Merriam's Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>	Northern Rock Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Piñon Deermouse
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole
<i>Phenacomys ungava</i>	Eastern Heather Vole
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Deermouse
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse
<i>Sigmodon arizonae</i>	Arizona Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon fulviventer</i>	Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming

Family Dipodidae – Jumping Mice

<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	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

<i>Dipodomys agilis</i>	Agile Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys californicus</i>	California Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys compactus</i>	Gulf Coast Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>	Desert Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys elator</i>	Texas Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>	Heermann's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Giant Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	Merriam's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys nitratoides</i>	Fresno Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys panamintinus</i>	Panamint Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys simulans</i>	Dulzura Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys venustus</i>	Narrow-faced Kangaroo Rat
<i>Liomys irroratus</i>	Mexican Spiny Pocket Mouse
<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>	Dark Kangaroo Mouse
<i>Microdipodops pallidus</i>	Pale Kangaroo Mouse
<i>Perognathus alticolus</i>	White-eared Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus amplus</i>	Arizona Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	Little Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus merriami</i>	Merriam's Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus mollipilosus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Columbia Plateau Pocket Mouse

Family Muridae – Old World Mice and Rats

<i>Mus musculus</i> *	House Mouse
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> *	Norway or Brown Rat
<i>Rattus rattus</i> *	Black Rat
<i>Rattus tanezumi</i> *	Asian Roof Rat

Family Nesomyidae – African Pouched Rats

<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> *	Northern Giant Pouched Rat
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Family Sciuridae – Squirrels

<i>Ammospermophilus harrisi</i>	Harris's Antelope Squirrel
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<i>Ammospermophilus interpres</i>	Texas Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Antelope Squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Antelope Squirrel
<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
<i>Callospermophilus saturatus</i>	Cascade Ground Squirrel
<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	Gunnison's Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	White-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	Utah Prairie Dog
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel
<i>Ictidomys parvidens</i>	Rio Grande Ground Squirrel
<i>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
<i>Marmota broweri</i>	Alaska Marmot
<i>Marmota caligata</i>	Hoary Marmot
<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Marmot
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck
<i>Marmota olympus</i>	Olympic Marmot
<i>Marmota vancouverensis</i>	Vancouver Marmot
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<i>Otospermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock Squirrel
<i>Poliocitellus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel
<i>Sciurus aberti</i>	Abert's Squirrel
<i>Sciurus arizonensis</i>	Arizona Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus aureogaster</i> *	Mexican Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus nayaritensis</i>	Mexican Fox Squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel
<i>Tamias alpinus</i>	Alpine Chipmunk
<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	Yellow-pine Chipmunk
<i>Tamias canipes</i>	Gray-footed Chipmunk
<i>Tamias cinereicollis</i>	Gray-collared Chipmunk
<i>Tamias dorsalis</i>	Cliff Chipmunk
<i>Tamias merriami</i>	Merriam's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk
<i>Tamias obscurus</i>	California Chipmunk
<i>Tamias ochrogenys</i>	Yellow-cheeked Chipmunk

<i>Tamias palmeri</i>	Palmer's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias panamintinus</i>	Panamint Chipmunk
<i>Tamias quadrimaculatus</i>	Long-eared Chipmunk
<i>Tamias quadrivittatus</i>	Colorado Chipmunk
<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>	Red-tailed Chipmunk
<i>Tamias rufus</i>	Hopi Chipmunk
<i>Tamias senex</i>	Allen's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias siskiyou</i>	Siskiyou Chipmunk
<i>Tamias sonomae</i>	Sonoma Chipmunk
<i>Tamias speciosus</i>	Lodgepole Chipmunk
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk
<i>Tamias townsendii</i>	Townsend's Chipmunk
<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas's Squirrel
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus armatus</i>	Uinta Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus beldingi</i>	Belding's Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus brunneus</i>	Idaho Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus canus</i>	Columbia Plateau Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus columbianus</i>	Columbian Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus elegans</i>	Wyoming Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus mollis</i>	Great Basin Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Ground Squirrel
<i>Urocitellus washingtoni</i>	Washington Ground Squirrel
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>	Mohave Ground Squirrel
<i>Xerospermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus</i>	Round-tailed Ground Squirrel

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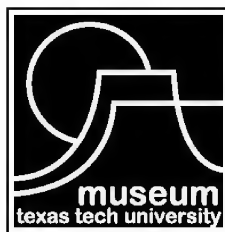
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