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REVISED CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS NORTH OF MEXICO, 2003

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Since the first checklist of scientific and vernacular names of species of North American mammals was published by Jones et al. (1973), the checklist has been updated periodically (Jones et al., 1975; 1979; 1982; 1986; 1992; 1997). The publication of this revision marks the 30th anniversary of the checklist. From the beginning, it was hoped that the checklist would provide a useful reference for many scientific endeavors in general, both in the field and in the laboratory, and that it would be useful to students in particular. Since the publication six years ago of the most recent revision of the checklist (Jones et al.,

1997), demand for copies essentially has eliminated the original supply. In addition, some significant taxonomic changes have been published in the primary literature on mammals since that time. As in previous revisions of the checklist, we have attempted to include all species of Recent mammals known to occur in North America (and its adjacent waters) to the north of Mexico and in the recognized published literature through 2003. The checklist represents a general consensus among the authors, but does not necessarily imply complete agreement among them on all issues.

THIRTY YEARS OF CHANGE

After 30 years and 8 checklists, it seemed appropriate to review and summarize the changes that have occurred in the recognized fauna of North America north of Mexico since the first checklist was published in 1973. Table 1 illustrates the number of orders, families, genera, and species recognized in each revision of the checklist in the Occasional Papers (O.P.) series. From 1973 to 2003, there has been an increase at every taxonomic level (orders, 11 to 12; families, 41

to 46; genera, 141 to 166; species, 403 to 474). Many of the changes in the species classification were made to ensure monophyly of taxa. The greatest percentage change has been in the number of genera (17.7%). The increase in the number of species (71, or 15%) reflects taxonomic changes (46), distributional changes (5), the addition of introduced, non-native mammals to the list (19), and the recognition of humans as a component of the native fauna (1).

Table 1. Changes in the number of taxa for North American mammals north of Mexico as recorded on the checklist published in the Occasional Papers of the Museum, 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

During the last 30 years, the science of mammalogy has changed dramatically as rapid advancements in laboratory techniques, including the study of individuals at the molecular level, have been developed and refined. Technological advances undoubtedly will continue to influence our understanding of the systematic relationships of species and will be reflected in continuing changes to the taxonomy and classification of mammals. Although changes in taxonomy require the student to adapt constantly to a new list of names and a new understanding of species relationships, it clearly should be the goal of all mammalogists to achieve the most accurate classification possible.

Recent advances in molecular biology have provided resolution to questions related to species identification, reproductive isolation and hybridization with proof of the presence/absence of F1 and backcrossed individuals within local populations. This new level of resolution, in combination with the application of the Genetic Species Concept (Avice and Walker, 1999; Bradley and Baker, 2001; Dobzhansky, 1950; Mayden, 1997; Mayr, 1969; Simpson, 1943), suggests that there are many species of mammals that are currently unrecognized (Bradley and Baker, 2001) on lists such as those provided herein and in Wilson and Reeder (1993). Some estimates are that there will be an increase of

25% (Baker, 2002) in number of species in the class Mammalia, but this may indeed be an underestimation. Our understanding of the systematics of mammals is probably the greatest in North America north of Mexico (the focus of this checklist) and it remains open to speculation how many additional species will ultimately be recognized within the North American faunal groups. An example of a cryptic species that was defined by gene sequence data is *Notiosorex cockrumi* (Baker et al., 2003). The more common situation will probably involve examples where subspecific differences have been described and the application of molecular data indicates the presence of more than one species. Examples covered on this checklist include *Neotoma macrotis* (Matocq, 2002), *Neotoma leucodon* (Edwards et al., 2001), *Canis lycaon* (Wilson et al., 2000; Wilson et al., 2003) and within the *Neotoma lepida* complex (Patton and Alvarez-Castañeda, *in press*). Undoubtedly, there will be many other examples within the shrews, rodents and possibly other taxa.

It might be predicted that vagile species such as bats would be the least likely to have well defined phylogroups and unrecognized biological species. At a recent meeting of the North American Symposium on Bat Research (8-11 October 2003 in Lincoln, NE) two papers presented on bat species with a wide geographic range suggest geographically distinct phylogroups. These were studies on *Myotis lucifugus* presented by Tanya A. Dewey of the University of Michigan and on *Antrozous pallidus* presented by Sarah E. Weyandt of Oklahoma State University. At this time it is not possible to understand how many if any of those phylogroups represent currently unrecognized species but it is probable that some do. The significant observation here is that the work of Dewey and Weyandt document that potentially vagile species of bats are divided into well-defined phylogroups based on gene sequence data. Further, these phylogroups need to be interrogated relative to specific status to better understand the biodiversity of the mammals north of Mexico.

TAXONOMIC DIVERSITY

Orders.—Although the overall number of orders (11) remained stable from 1973 to 1982, changes to the recognized orders occurred in 1979, when Mysticeti and Odontoceti were recognized as 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, thus reducing the overall count of orders to ten. In 1992, Primates and Perissodactyla were added to the checklist. The recognized orders have remained unchanged since that time.

Families.—In 1979, the walrus was recognized as belonging to a distinct family, Odobenidae. In 1982, the number of families did not change, but Kogiidae was reduced from familial status and Phocoenidae was recognized as a family separate from Delphinidae. In 1986, Kogiidae was restored as a family, bringing the total count to 43. In 1992, the families Cercopithecidae and Equidae were added to reflect the presence of the introduced rhesus monkey and the feral horse and ass in the North American fauna. Also in 1992, Cricetidae was abandoned as a family, and all New World rats, mice, and voles were recognized as belonging to the family Muridae. In 1997, the skunks were grouped as the family Mephitidae. On the current checklist, the family Hominidae was added, bringing the total number of families to 46.

Genera.—In 1975, the number of genera was unchanged from 1973, but *Idionycteris* was recognized as a distinct genus, and the bobcat and lynx were returned to the genus *Felis*, eliminating the genus *Lynx*. The addition of the genus *Feresa* brought the number of recognized genera to 142 in 1979. In 1982, *Arborimus* was recognized as distinct at the generic level, *Microsorex* was reduced from generic rank, and *Tamias* was recognized as the generic name for all chipmunks, eliminating the genus *Eutamias*. On the subsequent checklist, *Arborimus* was not recognized as a distinct genus, but eight new genera appeared on the checklist as the result of taxonomic changes (*Brachylagus*, *Chaetodipus*, *Pusa*, *Pagophilus*, *Histriophoca*), distributional changes (*Lagenodelphis*),

and the addition of exotic species (*Boselaphus*, *Antilope*). Eight additional genera were recognized in 1992, bringing the number of recognized genera to 156. Of the eight new genera, three were added as the result of taxonomic changes (*Nyctinomops*, *Lynx*, *Panthera*), and five were added to reflect the presence of introduced mammals (*Macaca*, *Equus*, *Oryx*, *Hemitragus*, *Capra*). In 1997, taxonomic changes added six genera to the checklist (*Arborimus*, *Puma*, *Leopardus*, *Herpailurus*, *Axis*, *Dama*), and the discovery of *Molossus molossus* in Florida and reports of *Peponocephala electra* in Florida and Maryland added two genera. On the current checklist, the genus *Alopecurus* was deleted and the genera *Homo*, *Eubalaena*, and *Neotamias* were added, bringing the total recognized genera to 166.

Species.—Total species increased by one from 1973 to 1975; 3 species were added and 2 were deleted from the checklist as the result of taxonomic changes. In 1979, 14 species were added to the checklist and 6 were removed, bringing the total species count to 412. Thirteen additions and eight deletions to the 1982 checklist brought the species count to 417. All of the changes in 1982 were the result of taxonomic revisions, with the exception of the addition of a cetacean based on a new record for North America. In 1986, taxonomic revisions added 12 names to the list and deleted 9; one cetacean was added based on a new record; and 4 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 3 deletions, and 11 introduced or feral species were added to the list. The 1997 checklist included 4 additional introduced species and 2 new species (one bat and one cetacean) based on recent discoveries in North America, and taxonomic revisions added 15 names and deleted 6, bringing the checklist total to 462 species. On the current checklist, 15 additions and 4 deletions were reported as the result of taxonomic changes, and the addition of modern man to the list added one species, bringing the total to 474 species.

DEPARTURES FROM JONES ET AL. (1997) AND OTHER NOTES

The changes that have been made in the scientific names from those listed in Jones et al. (1997) are discussed below. Some other pertinent comments are included that might help to explain the current list of recognized species. Readers should note that although Wilson and Ruff (1999) was a more recent publication than the last checklist (Jones et al., 1997), Wilson and Ruff (1999) relied heavily on Wilson and Reeder (1993) as the basis for their book. Thus, there are numerous discrepancies between Wilson and Ruff (1999) and the current checklist. For clarification, we have noted these discrepancies throughout the following notes. We referred primarily to Rice (1998) for marine mammal designations. With a few exceptions, common names are adapted from Wilson and Cole (2000) for terrestrial mammals and Rice (1998) for marine mammals.

INSECTIVORES

Soricidae.—The taxonomy of the *Sorex cinereus* group has a long and confusing history. Most recently, Demboski and Cook (2003) attempted to resolve the phylogenetic relationships among 8 members of the group using molecular data analyses. Demboski and Cook (2003) based their study of the group on the morphological phylogeny presented by van Zyll de Jong (1991). Although the results of Demboski and Cook (2003) generally supported the phylogeny of van Zyll de Jong (1991), we note that the taxonomy of the entire *Sorex cinereus* group remains unresolved, and additional clarification is needed on the composition and nomenclature of this group.

Of particular concern are three species of the *Sorex cinereus* group — *haydeni*, *fontinalis*, and *jacksoni*. Brunet et al. (2002) contended that *Sorex haydeni* does not warrant specific status. Demboski and Cook (2003), however, refuted this change. We have chosen to retain specific status for *haydeni* at this time. Likewise, we continue to recognize *fontinalis* as a species based on the electrophoretic analyses presented by George (1988). Van Zyll de Jong (1999) and Demboski and Cook (2003), however, relegated *Sorex fontinalis* to subspecific status. In 1997 (Jones et al., 1997), we accepted the results of the karyological analyses of Rausch and Rausch (1995), which re-

duced *Sorex jacksoni* to subspecific status. Both van Zyll de Jong (1999) and Demboski and Cook (2003), however, continued to recognize *jacksoni* as a species. Based on the data of Demboski and Cook (2003), we have chosen once again to recognize *S. jacksoni* as a species on the current checklist.

We follow Alexander (1996) in elevating *Sorex monticolus neomexicanus* to a distinct species. Note that George (1999), however, retained *neomexicanus* as a subspecies. We follow Stewart et al. (2002) in elevating *Sorex arcticus maritimensis* to specific status.

Notiosorex cockrumi, Cockrum's desert shrew, has been added to the checklist. Baker et al. (2003) described this new species based on nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data.

In his account of *Sorex palustris*, Harris (1999) recognized *alaskanus* as a subspecies of *palustris*. Based on the works of Carraway (1995), George (1988), and Hutterer (1993), however, we continue to recognize *Sorex alaskanus* as a species.

We continue to recognize *Sorex pribilofensis* as the correct name for the Pribilof Island Shrew, following van Zyll de Jong (1991), Rausch and Rausch (1997), and Demboski and Cook (2003). Note that Hoffmann (1999), however, referred to the subspecies *S. hydrodromus pribilofensis*.

Wilson and Ruff (1999) failed to provide an account for *Sorex yukonicus*. This species was described by Dokuchaev (1997), and we continue to recognize the species.

BATS

Phyllostomidae.—Several unconfirmed reports of new bat records have come from the Florida Keys region, including the possible occurrence of *Artibeus jamaicensis*, *Phyllonycteris poeyi*, and *Erophylla sezekorni*. None of these reports have been substantiated through any scientific outlets, however, and we refrain from adding any of these species to the current checklist.

Vespertilionidae.—As summarized by Piaggio et al. (2002), the systematic relationship between *Myotis lucifugus* and *Myotis occultus* has been the subject of multiple studies, with often conflicting results and conclusions. Based on this most recent study, utilizing mitochondrial gene sequencing analyses, Piaggio et al. (2002) concluded that *Myotis occultus* represents an evolutionarily distinct monophyletic lineage and warrants specific status. We have accepted that conclusion and included *Myotis occultus* as a species on the current checklist.

Shump (1999) did not recognize *Lasiurus blossevillii* as a valid species, and continued to recognize *blossevillii* as a South American subspecies of *Lasiurus borealis*. We continue, however, as do most authors, to accept the results of Baker et al. (1988) and recognize *Lasiurus blossevillii* as a valid North American species.

Similarly, Kurta (1999) did not recognize the specific status of *Lasiurus xanthinus*, and placed it as a subspecies of *Lasiurus ega*. As on the 1992 checklist (Jones et al., 1992), however, we continue to recognize *Lasiurus xanthinus* as specifically distinct based on chromosomal and electrophoretic data (Baker et al., 1988).

Several authors have argued for the recognition of *Corynorhinus* as a separate genus for the New World big-eared bats and the restriction of *Plecotus* to the Old World forms of this group (Frost and Timm, 1992; Tumlison and Douglas, 1992). In the last revision of this checklist (Jones et al., 1997), we retained the name *Plecotus*, but noted that the problem warranted additional study. Recent works by Bogdanowicz et al. (1998) and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001) have provided further support for the monophyly of the Old World genus *Plecotus* and the New World genus *Corynorhinus*. Therefore, we recognize *Corynorhinus* as the genus for the two North American species.

Molossidae.—Although Wilson and Ruff (1999) did not include an account for *Molossus molossus*, we continue to list this species based on its discovery in the Florida Keys (Frank, 1997).

LAGOMORPHS

Leporidae.—We follow Ruedas (1998) who, based on a morphological analysis of 26 characters, elevated *Sylvilagus robustus* to specific status. Ruedas (1998) also suggested that *S. f. holzneri* and *S. f. cognatus* may warrant specific status, but he refrained from naming them as such. We continue to recognize *holzneri* and *cognatus* as subspecies pending further studies of this group.

Halanych et al. (1999) questioned the validity of *Lepus othus*, given its minimal genetic distinctness from *Lepus arcticus*. As Halanych et al. (1999) emphasized, however, further studies are necessary to resolve the taxonomic status of the arctic hare group. Thus, we have retained *Lepus othus* on the current checklist.

RODENTS

Sciuridae.—Jameson (1999) concluded, based on the evolutionary relationships of chipmunk ectoparasites, that the subgenera *Neotamias*, *Tamias*, and *Eutamias* should be elevated to three separate genera. Recently, this conclusion was supported by Piaggio and Spicer (2001) based on their analyses of cytochrome *b* sequence data. We have revised the current checklist to reflect this change. Of the North American chipmunks, only the eastern chipmunk, *Tamias striatus*, is assigned to the genus *Tamias*. All other North American chipmunks are assigned to the genus *Neotamias*.

Arbogast (1999) suggested, based on cytochrome *b* analyses, that *Glaucomyx sabrinus oregonensis* may warrant specific status. Further investigation by Arbogast, however, did not find fixed allozymic differences between *oregonensis* and the remaining conspecific populations of *G. sabrinus* (B. Arbogast, pers. comm.). Although it may yet be determined that *G. s. oregonensis* is a cryptic species, the evidence does not warrant elevation to specific status at this time.

Arbogast et al. (2001) also investigated the taxonomy of *Tamiasciurus*, and found little differences between the 3 recognized species (*mearnsi*, *douglasii*,

and *hudsonicus*) based either on mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) or allozyme analyses. Arbogast et al. (2001) proposed that the recognition of a single, phenotypically variable species, *T. hudsonicus*, comprised of 3 subspecies (*hudsonicus*, *douglasii*, and *mogollonensis*), may best reflect the currently available genetic and morphologic data. Pending further supportive data, however, we have chosen not to accept this reorganization of *Tamiasciurus*.

Geomyidae.—We follow Jolley et al. (2000) in recognizing *Geomys streckeri* as a species.

Heteromyidae.—As in 1997 (Jones et al., 1997), we continue to accept the conclusion of Lee et al. (1996) that *Chaetodipus eremicus* warrants specific status. Note that Price (1999), however, continues to recognize *Chaetodipus eremicus* as a subspecies of *C. penicillatus*.

We follow the recommendation of Riddle et al. (2000a) that the western populations of *Chaetodipus baileyi* be recognized as a distinct species, *C. rudinoris*. We also follow the conclusion of Riddle et al. (2000b) that *Peromyscus fraterculus* (previously assigned as a subspecies of *P. eremicus*) warrants specific status.

We continue to relegate *elephantinus* to subspecific status under *Dipodomys venustus* based on the genic and bacular data presented by Best et al. (1996). More recently, Best (1999) recognized *D. elephantinus* as a species, but readers should be aware that this account was written at the request of Don Wilson and Sue Ruff, and reflects the taxonomy proposed by Wilson and Reeder (1993); it does not reflect the taxonomy supported by the most recent available data (pers. comm., Troy Best).

Muridae.—Hogan et al. (1997) suggested that some of the currently recognized subspecies of *Peromyscus maniculatus* may warrant specific status. We agree that this group needs further study and clarification, but no changes are warranted at this time.

Edwards et al. (2001) examined the molecular phylogenetics of the *Neotoma albigula* species group, and concluded that *Neotoma albigula* is comprised of two cryptic species. The eastern form was designated as *Neotoma leucodon*, the Eastern white-throated

woodrat. Matocq (2002) elevated *Neotoma macrotis*, the large-eared woodrat, to a species separate from *N. fuscipes* based on morphological and molecular analyses.

The taxonomy of the *Neotoma lepida* group is complex, and recent research indicates that *lepida* actually may be comprised of at least two species (Patton and Alvarez-Castañeda, in press). Those authors also suggested that the western form of *lepida* should probably be given specific status, although they hesitated to make a formal designation pending further research. Further, it is not clear if *devia* represents a valid species. Given the uncertainty of the taxonomy of the *lepida* group, we have not made any changes to the current checklist until further data are available.

Following Frey (1999) and Frey and Moore (1990), we recognize the Mogollon vole, *Microtus mogollonensis*, as a species distinct from *M. mexicanus*. Batzli (1999) recognized the brown lemming by the specific name *Lemmus sibiricus*, but acknowledged that *trimucronatus* may be the correct name for the species. We recognize the name *trimucronatus* following Jarrell and Fredga (1993). We continue to follow the taxonomy presented on the last checklist (Jones et al., 1997) for the *Dicrostonyx* group. See Engstrom (1999), however, for an alternative view.

CARNIVORES

Canidae.—Recent molecular evidence (Wilson et al., 2000; Wilson et al., 2003) provided support for the recognition of the eastern Canadian wolf as a species distinct from the gray wolf. The species *Canis lycaon* is therefore added to the checklist.

At this time we continue to recognize the arid land foxes as distinct species, *Vulpes velox* and *V. macrotis*, following Mercure et al. (1993). While noting that the status of this species is questionable, Thacker and Flinders (1999) chose to follow Wilson and Reeder (1993) in recognizing one species, *Vulpes velox*. Readers are referred to Drago and Wayne (2003) for a review of the systematics of the species.

We follow Geffen et al. (1992) and Mercure et al. (1993) in recognizing the arctic fox as *Vulpes lagopus*. Karyology, DNA hybridization, and allozyme

electrophoretic data all indicate a close relationship of the arctic fox, kit fox, and swift fox and conflicts with the previous assignment of generic distinctness for the arctic fox.

Phocidae.—We have chosen to follow Rice (1998) in the taxonomic classification of the species in this group. Note that the various authors of Wilson and Ruff (1999), however, differed in their classification.

Mephitidae.—Based on external and cranial morphology and molecular data, Dragoo et al. (2003) recently revised the taxonomy of the genus *Conepatus*. Two species, *Conepatus leuconotus* and *C. mesoleucus*, and their subspecies were determined to represent only a single species, *C. leuconotus*.

Felidae.—We follow Wozencraft (1993) in recognizing the correct spelling for the scientific name of the jaguarundi as *Herpailurus yaguarondi* rather than *yagouarondi*.

CETACEANS

Balaenopteridae.—Based on Dizon et al. (1996), we chose in 1997 (Jones et al., 1997) to recognize *Balaenoptera brydei* and *B. edeni* as two distinct species, with the smaller *B. edeni* being restricted to the coastal waters of the eastern Indian Ocean and the western Pacific Ocean (Jones et al., 1997). Additional studies have supported that arrangement (Wada and Numachi, 1991; Dizon et al., 1998), and we continue to recognize *B. brydei* on the current checklist. Rice (1999), however, retained the more conservative arrangement of *B. edeni* as a single species, although he acknowledged that questions remain regarding the taxonomy of *B. brydei/edeni*. See Rice (1998) for a more thorough discussion.

Balaenidae.—The taxonomy of this family remains in dispute. Most authors recognize two genera, *Balaena* and *Eubalaena*, but others include both species in *Balaena* (see Clapham, 1999). We have chosen to recognize both genera. Further, the number of species within the genus *Eubalaena* is a matter of controversy. The most common taxonomic arrangement recognizes two species: *Eubalaena glacialis*, the north-

ern right whale, and *E. australis*, the southern right whale. Rosenbaum et al. (2000), however, found that the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Southern Hemisphere populations were each diagnosable by the presence of unique nucleotides at three or four base-pair positions in the control region of the mtDNA. By invoking an extreme version of the phylogenetic species concept, they suggested that each population should be ranked as a full species: *E. glacialis*, *E. japonica*, and *E. australis*, respectively. However, these nucleotide substitutions have no discernable phenotypic expression, and are probably selectively neutral; they cannot be construed as evidence of either prezygotic or postzygotic isolating mechanisms. No other consistent differences have been found between the three populations, so under the biological species concept all three must be regarded as members of a single biological species, *Eubalaena glacialis*.

Delphinidae.—Wilson and Ruff (1999) did not include an account for *Peponocephala electra*. This species was added to the checklist in 1997 based on reports of the species from Texas and Maryland (Barron and Jefferson, 1993).

LeDuc et al. (1999) proposed a revised classification of the Delphinidae based on a molecular systematics analysis. Under their system, *Lagenorhynchus acutus* becomes *Leucopleurus acutus*, and *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* becomes *Sagmatias obliquidens*. However, we follow most cetologists (Perrin et al., 2002) in holding these changes in abeyance, pending further studies.

Ziphiidae.—Dalebout et al. (2002) described a new species of beaked whale, *Mesoplodon perrini*, based on molecular studies of five animals stranded on the coast of California. All of the North American specimens previously identified as *M. hectori* are now recognized as *M. perrini*. *M. hectori* is removed from the checklist because, as it is now understood, *M. hectori* occurs only in the southern hemisphere.

Kogiidae.—Wilson and Ruff (1999) did not recognize the family Kogiidae for the pygmy sperm whales. We follow Rice (1998) in continuing to recognize this family.

ARTIODACTYLS

Suidae.—The genetic history of the stocks that gave rise to *Sus scrofa* populations in North America represent two different histories. Wild boar have been introduced that have not been through any artificial selection process and probably are indistinguishable from native populations in Europe and Asia. Alternatively, there have been many releases of artificially selected breeds of pigs that have established feral populations. What is present in free-ranging herds is an interbreeding combination of these stocks in various degrees of genetic recombination. In most areas, feral pigs are primarily derivatives of domestic stocks.

Cervidae.—We have accepted the recommendation of Geist (1998), further supported by Randi et al. (2001), that the wapiti of North America and eastern Asia be recognized as specifically distinct (*Cervus canadensis*) from the red deer of western Eurasia (*Cervus elaphus*).

Bovidae.—Although he noted the controversy surrounding the generic placement of the American bison, Shaw (1999) continued to classify the species in the genus *Bison*. Shaw (1999) provided no supporting data for this arrangement, however, whereas several studies have supported the placement of *Bison* in synonymy with *Bos* (see Jones et al., 1997). Thus, we continue to recognize the American bison as *Bos bison*.

CHECKLIST

Although several authors, including Wilson and Ruff (1999), have adopted a different sequence for the phylogeny of mammals, we have chosen to present this checklist in the same phylogenetic sequence as on the previous checklist (Jones et al., 1997), and to again

arrange the species alphabetically within each genus. The intent of this arrangement is to facilitate use of the checklist and comparison with previous revisions of the checklist. As in previous revisions, non-native species are identified by an asterisk.

ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHIA – Opossums

Family Didelphidae – Opossums

Didelphis virginiana Virginia Opossum

ORDER INSECTIVORA – Insectivores

Family Soricidae – Shrews

Sorex alaskanus Glacier Bay Water Shrew
Sorex arcticus Arctic Shrew
Sorex arizonae Arizona Shrew
Sorex bairdii Baird's Shrew
Sorex bendirii Pacific Water or Marsh Shrew
Sorex cinereus Cinereus or Masked Shrew
Sorex dispar Long-tailed or Rock Shrew
Sorex fontinalis Maryland Shrew
Sorex fumeus Smoky Shrew
Sorex gaspensis Gaspé Shrew
Sorex haydeni Hayden's or Prairie Shrew
Sorex hoyi 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 monticolus Dusky or Montane Shrew
Sorex nanus Dwarf Shrew
Sorex neomexicanus New Mexico 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
<i>Sorex yukonicus</i>	Alaska Tiny 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 cockrumi</i>	Cockrum's Desert Shrew
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Crawford's Desert Shrew
Family Talpidae – Moles	
<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	American Shrew Mole
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole
<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Coast Mole
<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Mole
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole
ORDER CHIROPTERA – Bats	
Family Mormoopidae – Leaf-chinned Bats	
<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>	Ghost-faced Bat
Family Phyllostomidae – New World Leaf-nosed Bats	
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat
<i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i>	Southern Long-nosed Bat
<i>Leptonycteris nivalis</i>	Mexican Long-nosed Bat
<i>Diphylla ecaudata</i>	Hairy-legged Vampire Bat
Family Vespertilionidae – Vesper Bats	
<i>Myotis auriculus</i>	Southwestern Myotis
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis
<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Keen's Myotis
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis
<i>Myotis occultus</i>	Arizona Myotis
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long-eared Myotis
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat or Social Myotis
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Cave Myotis
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis
<i>Lasiurus 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>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	Western Pipistrelle
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat
<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen's Big-eared Bat
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat
Family Molossidae – Free-tailed Bats	
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat
<i>Eumops glaucinus</i>	Wagner's 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
ORDER PRIMATES - Primates	
Family Cercopithecidae – Old World Monkeys	
<i>Macaca fuscata</i> *	Japanese Macaque
<i>Macaca mulatta</i> *	Rhesus Macaque
Family Hominidae – Great Apes and Humans	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Modern Man
ORDER XENARTHRA – Armadillos, Anteaters, and Sloths	
Family Dasypodidae – Armadillos	
<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded Armadillo
ORDER LAGOMORPHA – Pikas, Hares, and Rabbits	
Family Ochotonidae - Pikas	
<i>Ochotona collaris</i>	Collared Pika
<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	American Pika
Family Leporidae – Hares and Rabbits	
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Pygmy Rabbit
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush Rabbit
<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
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	European Rabbit
<i>Lepus alleni</i>	Antelope Jackrabbit
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed Jackrabbit
<i>Lepus callotis</i>	White-sided Jackrabbit
<i>Lepus europaeus</i> *	European Hare
<i>Lepus othus</i>	Alaskan Hare
<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	White-tailed Jackrabbit

ORDER RODENTIA – Rodents

Family Aplodontiidae – Mountain Beaver

Aplodontia rufa Sewellel or Mountain Beaver

Family Sciuridae – Squirrels

Neotamias alpinus Alpine Chipmunk
Neotamias amoenus Yellow-pine Chipmunk
Neotamias canipes Gray-footed Chipmunk
Neotamias cinereicollis Gray-collared Chipmunk
Neotamias dorsalis Cliff Chipmunk
Neotamias merriami Merriam's Chipmunk
Neotamias minimus Least Chipmunk
Neotamias obscurus California Chipmunk
Neotamias ochrogenys Yellow-cheeked Chipmunk
Neotamias palmeri Palmer's Chipmunk
Neotamias panamintinus Panamint Chipmunk
Neotamias quadrimaculatus Long-eared Chipmunk
Neotamias quadrivittatus Colorado Chipmunk
Neotamias ruficaudus Red-tailed Chipmunk
Neotamias rufus Hopi Chipmunk
Neotamias senex Allen's Chipmunk
Neotamias siskiyou Siskiyou Chipmunk
Neotamias sonomae Sonoma Chipmunk
Neotamias speciosus Lodgepole Chipmunk
Neotamias townsendii Townsend's Chipmunk
Neotamias umbrinus Uinta Chipmunk
Tamias striatus Eastern Chipmunk
Marmota broweri Alaska Marmot
Marmota caligata Hoary Marmot
Marmota flaviventris Yellow-bellied Marmot
Marmota monax Woodchuck
Marmota olympus Olympic Marmot
Marmota vancouverensis Vancouver Marmot
Ammospermophilus harrisi Harris's Antelope Squirrel
Ammospermophilus interpres Texas Antelope Squirrel
Ammospermophilus leucurus White-tailed Antelope Squirrel
Ammospermophilus nelsoni Nelson's Antelope Squirrel
Spermophilus armatus Uinta Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus beecheyi California Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus beldingi Belding's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus brunneus Idaho Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus canus Columbia Plateau Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus columbianus Columbian Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus elegans Wyoming Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus franklinii Franklin's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus lateralis Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus mexicanus Mexican Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus mohavensis Mohave Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus mollis Great Basin Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus parryi Arctic Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus richardsonii Richardson's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus saturatus Cascade Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus spilosoma Spotted Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus tereticaudus Round-tailed Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus townsendii Townsend's Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus tridecemlineatus Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus variegatus Rock Squirrel
Spermophilus washingtoni Washington Ground Squirrel

<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	Gunnison's Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	White-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog
<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	Utah Prairie Dog
<i>Sciurus aberti</i>	Abert's Squirrel
<i>Sciurus 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>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas's Squirrel
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel
Family Geomyidae – Pocket Gophers	
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys bulbivorus</i>	Camas Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	Wyoming Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	Idaho Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys mazama</i>	Western Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys monticola</i>	Mountain Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys townsendii</i>	Townsend's Pocket Gopher
<i>Thomomys umbrinus</i>	Southern Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys arenarius</i>	Desert Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys attwateri</i>	Attwater's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys breviceps</i>	Baird's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys knoxjonesi</i>	Jones's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys personatus</i>	Texas Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys streckeri</i>	Strecker's Pocket Gopher
<i>Geomys texensis</i>	Llano Pocket Gopher
<i>Cratogeomys castanops</i>	Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher
Family Heteromyidae – Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats	
<i>Perognathus alticolus</i>	White-eared Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus amplus</i>	Arizona Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	Little Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus merriami</i>	Merriam's Pocket Mouse
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	Bailey's Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	California Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus eremicus</i>	Chihuahuan Desert Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus fallax</i>	San Diego Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus formosus</i>	Long-tailed Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	Rock Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	Sonoran Desert Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus rudinoris</i>	Baja Pocket Mouse
<i>Chaetodipus spinatus</i>	Spiny Pocket Mouse
<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>	Dark Kangaroo Mouse
<i>Microdipodops pallidus</i>	Pale Kangaroo Mouse

<i>Dipodomys agilis</i>	Agile Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys californicus</i>	California Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys compactus</i>	Gulf Coast Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>	Desert Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys elator</i>	Texas Kangaroo Rat
<i>Dipodomys 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
Family Castoridae – Beavers	
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	American Beaver
Family Muridae – Mice, Rats, and Voles	
<i>Oryzomys couesi</i>	Coues's Rice Rat
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Rice Rat
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse
<i>Peromyscus attwateri</i>	Texas Mouse
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Mouse
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Mouse
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Mouse
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Cactus Mouse
<i>Peromyscus fraterculus</i>	Baja Mouse
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Mouse
<i>Peromyscus gratus</i>	Osgood's Mouse
<i>Peromyscus keeni</i>	Keen's Mouse
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Mouse
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse
<i>Peromyscus melanotis</i>	Black-eared Mouse
<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	Merriam's Mouse
<i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>	Northern Rock Mouse
<i>Peromyscus pectoralis</i>	White-ankled Mouse
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Mouse
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Piñon Mouse
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse
<i>Baiomys taylori</i>	Northern Pygmy Mouse
<i>Onychomys arenicola</i>	Mearns's Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse
<i>Sigmodon arizonae</i>	Arizona Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon fulviventer</i>	Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat
<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	Western White-throated Woodrat
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma devia</i>	Arizona Woodrat
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat

<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat
<i>Neotoma leucodon</i>	Eastern White-throated Woodrat
<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	Large-eared Woodrat
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Appalachian Woodrat
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern Plains Woodrat
<i>Neotoma stephensi</i>	Stephens's Woodrat
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> *	Norway or Brown Rat
<i>Rattus rattus</i> *	Black or House Rat
<i>Mus musculus</i> *	House Mouse
<i>Clethrionomys californicus</i>	Western Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole
<i>Clethrionomys rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole
<i>Arborimus albipes</i>	White-footed Vole
<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	Red Tree Vole
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma Tree Vole
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole
<i>Phenacomys ungava</i>	Eastern Heather Vole
<i>Microtus abbreviatus</i>	Insular Vole
<i>Microtus breweri</i>	Beach Vole
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole
<i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	Gray-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole
<i>Microtus 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 Vole
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	Water Vole
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Yellow-cheeked or Taiga Vole
<i>Lemmiscus curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Brown Lemming
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx exsul</i>	St. Lawrence Island Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Peary Land Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx hudsonius</i>	Labrador Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx kilangmiutak</i>	Victoria Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx nunatakensis</i>	Ogilvie Mountain Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx richardsoni</i>	Richardson's Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx rubricatus</i>	Bering Collared Lemming
<i>Dicrostonyx unalascensis</i>	Unalaska Collared Lemming
Family Zapodidae – Jumping Mice	
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse
<i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	Pacific Jumping Mouse
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse
Family Erethizontidae – New World Porcupines	
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American Porcupine

Family Myocastoridae – Coypus	
<i>Myocastor coypus</i> *	Nutria or Coypu
ORDER CARNIVORA – Carnivores	
Family Canidae – Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves	
<i>Canis familiaris</i> *	Feral 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>Vulpes lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox
<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Kit Fox
<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Swift Fox
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Common Gray Fox
<i>Urocyon littoralis</i>	Island Gray Fox
Family Ursidae – Bears	
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly or Brown Bear
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear
Family Otariidae – Eared Seals	
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Northern Fur-Seal
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe Fur-Seal
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Northern or Steller's Sea-Lion
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California Sea-Lion
Family Odobenidae – Walrus	
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Walrus
Family Phocidae – Earless, True, or Hair Seals	
<i>Phoca largha</i>	Spotted Seal
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor Seal
<i>Pusa hispida</i>	Ringed Seal
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Gray Seal
<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Harp Seal
<i>Histiophoca fasciata</i>	Ribbon Seal
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded Seal
<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Hooded Seal
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i>	Caribbean or West Indian Monk Seal
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern Elephant Seal
Family Procyonidae – Raccoons, Ringtails, and Coatis	
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Northern Raccoon
<i>Nasua narica</i>	White-nosed Coati
Family Mustelidae – Weasels, Otters, and Badgers	
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher
<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
<i>Mustela putorius</i> *	European Ferret
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American Mink
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Northern River Otter
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	Sea Otter
Family Mephitidae – Skunks	
<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Western Spotted Skunk
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk

<i>Mephitis macroura</i>	Hooded Skunk
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk
<i>Conepatus leuconotus</i>	White-backed Hog-nosed Skunk
Family Felidae – Cats	
<i>Felis catus</i> *	Feral Cat
<i>Puma concolor</i>	Mountain Lion or Puma
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Margay
<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	Jaguarundi
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar
ORDER CETACEA – Whales	
Family Eschrichtiidae – Gray Whale	
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray Whale
Family Balaenopteridae – Rorquals	
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Northern 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 Balaenidae – Right Whales	
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Right Whale
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale
Family Monodontidae – Beluga and Narwhal	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	White Whale or Beluga
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal
Family Delphinidae – Dolphins	
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed Dolphin
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose Dolphin
<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>Delphinus capensis</i>	Long-beaked Saddleback Dolphin
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Short-beaked Saddleback 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>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's Dolphin or Grampus
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed Whale
<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy Killer Whale
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False Killer Whale
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned Pilot Whale
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale
<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern Right-whale Dolphin
Family Phocoenidae – Porpoises	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbor Porpoise
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's Porpoise
Family Ziphiidae – Beaked Whales	
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	North Pacific Bottlenose Whale
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Goose-beak Whale

<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	North Atlantic Bottlenose Whale
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon carlhubbsi</i>	Hubb's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	Ginkgo-toothed Whale
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon perrini</i>	Perrin's Beaked Whale
<i>Mesoplodon stejnegeri</i>	Stejneger's Beaked Whale
Family Kogiidae – Pygmy Sperm Whales	
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy Sperm Whale
<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf Sperm Whale
Family Physeteridae – Sperm Whales	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale
ORDER SIRENIA – Sea Cows	
Family Trichechidae – Manatees	
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian or Caribbean Manatee
ORDER PERISSODACTYLA – Odd-toed Ungulates	
Family Equidae – Horses and Asses	
<i>Equus asinus</i> *	Feral Ass
<i>Equus caballus</i> *	Feral Horse
ORDER ARTIODACTYLA – Even-toed Ungulates	
Family Suidae – Pigs	
<i>Sus scrofa</i> *	Feral Pig or Wild Boar
Family Tayassuidae – Peccaries	
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary
Family Cervidae – Deer	
<i>Axis axis</i> *	Axis Deer
<i>Dama dama</i> *	Fallow Deer
<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	Wapiti or Elk
<i>Cervus nippon</i> *	Sika Deer
<i>Cervus unicolor</i> *	Sambar Deer
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule or Black-tailed Deer
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Caribou
Family Antilocapridae – Pronghorn	
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Pronghorn
Family Bovidae – Cattle, Antelope, Sheep, and Goats	
<i>Bos bison</i>	American Bison
<i>Bos taurus</i> *	Domestic Cattle
<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> *	Nilgai
<i>Oryx gazella</i> *	Gemsbok
<i>Antelope cervicapra</i> *	Blackbuck
<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> *	Himalayan Tahr
<i>Capra hircus</i> *	Goat
<i>Capra ibex</i> *	Ibex
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Mountain Goat
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Muskox
<i>Ovis aries</i> *	European Mouflon Sheep
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Mountain or Bighorn Sheep
<i>Ovis dalli</i>	Dall's or Thinhorn Sheep
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> *	Barbary Sheep or Aoudad

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