ABBREVIATED GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION AND ETYMOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES FOR NORTH AMERICAN LAND MAMMALS NORTH OF MEXICO

FREDERICK B. STANGL, JR., P. G. CHRISTIANSEN, AND ELSA J. GALBRAITH

Latin- and Greek-based scientific nomenclature can be bewildering to students. The foreign terms appear and sound formidable. Experienced workers have little difficulty reconciling inconsistencies in pronunciation of a given term, but this may be a source of confusion to the newcomer. Another problem is a lack of appreciation of the meaning of scientific names, which are intended to convey information about the taxa to which they apply.

The idea of a readily referenced guide to the pronunciation of scientific names occurred to the first author several years ago when faced, as an undergraduate biology student, with varying pronunciations of Latin and Greek components of names. To realize the completion of such a study was made possible only through enlisting the collaboration of a Latin scholar (PGC) and an English teacher turned biology graduate student (EJG). Subsequent to the completion of this task, several reviewers suggested enhancing the utility of the work by inclusion of etymologies for each term, and we have obliged (we have since discovered a remarkably similar effort concerning the names of genera and subgenera of ants—Wheeler, 1956). Finally, we note that during the course of the review process and solicitation of comments from colleagues, it became apparent that opinions varied greatly as to the content, format, taxonomic coverage, depth, and detail that an effort such as this should entail. We realize that a biographical sketch for each person accorded patronymic recognition would be informative, as would explanations of the rather cryptic or at least less than obvious inferences of some terms. Condylura (knob-tail) was described from
an imperfect drawing, for example, *Liomyx* (plain mouse) refers to the supposed lack of specialized features, the superficial resemblance of *Phenacomys* (cheat mouse) to other microtines belies its relatively distant relationships, and *Synaptomys* (fasten-together mouse) was viewed as a link or intermediate taxon between lemmings and other voles (Palmer, 1904). However, the limits of any such study must be defined, and we have held with our abbreviated format to remain within the original scope of this effort. Nevertheless, we hope this guide will prove useful to students and professional mammalogists alike.

**METHODS**

The series of regularly updated checklists of North American mammals north of México (Jones *et al.*, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1986) has served to promote an acceptable systematic arrangement of taxa for specialists as well as for students, and has helped to standardize the usage of English or vernacular names of treated species. The most recent of these checklists provides the framework for this study, with few exceptions. Among these are exclusion of exclusively aquatic (Sirenia) or marine mammals (cetaceans and pinniped carnivores), recognition of the bat genus *Nyctinomops* as distinct from *Tararida*, use of *Leptonycteris curasoae* in place of *L. sanborni* (see Arita and Humphrey, 1988), and elevation to specific status of *Lasiusurus blosssevilli* and *L. xanthinus* from *L. borealis* and *L. ega*, respectively (Baker *et al.*, 1988), and *Geomys knoxjonesi* from *G. bursarius* (Baker *et al.*, 1989). The binomen for each species was independently studied and its derivation and meaning recorded onto cassette tape by Christiansen to eliminate any influence by the other authors. Names then were transcribed and phonetically transliterated following the pronunciation key given below, and the etymologies were traced. We found the following works useful in obtaining literal meanings for some of the more elusive terms: Palmer, 1904; Liddell and Scott, 1940; Conisbee, 1953; Brown, 1956; Jaeger, 1959; Gotch, 1979; and Glare, 1982. Patronyms are indicated as possessive. Toponymic terms (place names) are made more specific parenthetically when possible. A generic name is derived only for the first-listed species of polytypic genera unless the derivation already is given directly above under the family name (as in Didelphidae and Soricidae, for example). As some readers know, most ordinal names end in -a; all familial names end in -idae.

**DISCUSSION**

Many standard dictionaries provide pronunciations for widely used scientific words; moreover, several useful biological dictionaries are available (see, for example, Brown, 1956; Jaeger, 1960; Henderson
and Henderson, 1963; Borror, 1971; and Steffanides, 1978). Word roots and etymologies of scientific terms typically are listed in such works, and pronunciations often are provided for such terms. Additionally, some regional works on mammals (for example, Lowery, 1974, for Louisiana; Jones et al., 1983, for the northern Great Plains; Caire et al., 1990, for Oklahoma; Sealander and Heidt, 1990, for Arkansas) provide information on etymologies of appropriate terms. Brief explanations for proper pronunciation of scientific names also can be found in other publications directed at specific audiences (for example, Ingles, 1965, for mammalogists; Kaston, 1972, for arachnologists; Borror et al., 1981, for entomologists), and these need not be repeated here. However, the numerous exceptions for pronunciation or number of involved taxa treated in the above works necessarily limit their utility.

Although etymologies are relatively straightforward, any pronunciation guide necessarily will be a compromise effort. We realize the impossibility of achieving complete acceptance of every pronunciation below and of the resulting consistency in pronunciation that would follow. Many terms have been anglicized, and further variation among the various English dialects, as well as geographic and temporal preferences, can be anticipated (Kenneth, 1963). Given an expected primary audience of geographic scope comparable to our taxonomic coverage, we have opted for a conservative (from the classical linguist’s perspective), anglicized pronunciation. However, we note Gray’s (1972) caution that students should accept the pronunciation of their current mentors and be prepared to adapt to the linguistic interpretation of their next instructor before deciding on their own preferences. These variations are “... neither right or wrong; it is simply a matter of what is customary in the time and place in which you live” (Gray, 1972). Nevertheless, it is in the spirit of consistency that we offer the following pronunciations.

**Pronunciation Key**

Following the scientific name and suggested pronunciation for each taxon is the etymology (in brackets) and literal translation for that binomen. Latin (L., classical; NL., modern; ML., medieval) and Greek (Gr., classical; LGr. late) comprise the basis for most terms, and are abbreviated as indicated. The following origins of word roots are spelled out: Amerindian, Aztec (Central American Amerindian), Danish, Eskimo, French and Old French, Huron (North American Amerindian), Italian, Malay, Russian, and Tupi (Brazilian Amerindian).

Pronunciations and Etymologies

Order Marsupialia—mär sō pē ā’ leā
[= (Gr.) marsippos (bag)]
Family Didelphidae—dí dél’ fí de
[= (Gr.) dis (twice) + (Gr.) delphys (womb)]
Didelphis virginiana—dí dél’ fis vir ji nēa’nā
[= of Virginia]

Order Insectivora—in sēk tī vôr ā
[= (L.) insectum (cut into) + (L.) vorare (eat), literally “insect-eating”]
Family Soricidae—sōr ’i si de
[= (L.) soric (shrew-mouse)]
Sorex arcticus—sōr’ ēks ārk’ tī kōs
[= of the Arctic]
Sorex arizonae—sōr’ ēks ār’ i zō’ nē
[= of Arizona]
Sorex bendirii—sōr’ ēks bēn’ dīr ī
[= Bendire’s]
Sorex cinereus—sōr’ ēks sī nār’ ē dōs
[= (L.) cinereus (ashen)]
Sorex dispar—sōr’ ēks dis’ pār
[= (L.) dispar (unequal)]
Sorex fontinalis—sōr’ ēks fōn’ tī nāl’ īs
[= (L.) fontinalis (pertaining to a fountain)]
Sorex fumeus—sōr’ ēks fōm’ me dōs
[= (L.) fumeus (smoky)]
Sorex gaspensis—sōr’ ēks gās pēn’ sīs
[= Gaspé (Peninsula, Quebec)]
Sorex haydeni—sōr’ ēks ʰa’ ɗɛn i
[= Hayden’s]
Sorex hoyi—sōr’ ēks ʰo’i i
[= Hoy’s]
Sorex hydrodromus—sōr’ ēks ʰi δɹo’ dróż môs
[= (Gr.) hydor (water) + (Gr.) dromos (running)]
Sorex jacksoni—sōr’ ēks jək’ sɔ rni
[= Jackson’s]
Sorex longirostris—sōr’ ēks lɔn jɪ ɾoʃ’ tris
[= (L.) longus (long) + (L.) rostrum (snout)]
Sorex lyelli—sōr’ ēks ɬi’ ɬɪ i
[= Lyell’s]
Sorex merriami—sōr’ ēks ʰɔə’ ɭ ɬɪ mɪ
[= Merriam’s]
Sorex monticolus—sōr’ ēks ˈmɒn ɬɪ ɭoʊs
[= (L.) mons (mountain) + (L.) colere (inhabit)]
Sorex nanus—sōr’ ēks ˈnəʊs
[= (Gr.) nanos (dwarf)]
Sorex ornatus—sōr’ ēks ɔr ɬa’ tɔs
[= (L.) ornatus (well-equipped)]
Sorex pacificus—sōr’ ēks ˈpæ sə fɪ ɬoʊs
[= of the Pacific (Coast)]
Sorex palustris—sōr’ ēks ˈpæ loʊs’ tris
[= (L.) paluster (marshy)]
Sorex preblei—sōr’ ēks ˈpɾe’ bɛl ɬɪ
[= Preble’s]
Sorex tenellus—sōr’ ēks ˈtɛ nɛl ɬos
[= (L.) tenellus (soft)]
Sorex trowbridgii—sōr’ ēks ˈtrɔ bɾi j i
[= Trowbridge’s]
Sorex tundrensis—sōr’ ēks ˈtʊn dɾɛn’ sɪs
[= (Russian) tundra (treeless plain)]
Sorex ugyunak—sōr’ ēks ˈɡyʊ ɬoʊ nɑk
[= (Eskimo) ugyunak (shrew)]
Sorex vagrans—sōr’ ēks ˈvɑ rɑŋz
[= (L.) vagari (wander)]
Blarina brevicauda—bɬə ɹi’ nɑ ɮɾɛ vɪ ɬou’ dɑ
[= (NL.) blarina (a type of shrew)] [= (L.) brevis (short) + (L.) cauda (tail)]
Blarina carolinensis—blá rī’ nā cár” ō lī nēn’ sīs
 [= of (South Carolina)]

Blarina hylophaga—blá rī’ nā hī lō’ fā gā
 [= (Gr.) hyle (forest) + (Gr.) phagein (eat)]

Cryptotis parva—krip tō’ tīs pār’ vā
 [= (Gr.) kryptos (hidden) + (Gr.) ous (ear)] [= (L.) parvus (small)]

Notiosorex crawfordi—nō tē ē sō’ ēks krou’ för dī
 [= (Gr.) notios (southern) + (L.) sorex (shrew-mouse)]
 [= Crawford’s]

Family TALPIDAE—tāl’ pī dē
 [= (L.) talpa (mole)]

Neurotrichus gibbsii—nūō rō’ trī köōs gib’ sī
 [= (Gr.) ne (not) + (Gr.) oura (tail) + (Gr.) trichos (hair)]
 [= Gibbs’]

Scapanus latimanus—skā’ pā nóōs lā tī’ mā nóōs
 [= (Gr.) skapane (spade)] [= (L.) latus (broad) + (L.) manus (hand)]

Scapanus orarius—skā’ pā nóōs ő rā’ ē ōōs
 [= (L.) orarius (coastal)]

Scapanus townsendii—skā’ pā nóōs toun’ sēn dī
 [= Townsend’s]

Parascalops brewerii—pār’ ē’ skā lōōs brōō’ ūr ī
 [= (Gr.) para (near) + (Gr.) skalops (blind rat)] [= Brewer’s]

Scalopus aquaticus—skā lō’ póōs ā kwā’ ū ti köōs
 [= (Gr.) skalops (blind rat)] [= (L.) aquaticus (of water)]

Condylura cristata—kōn dī lōōr’ ā kris tā’ tā
 [= (Gr.) kondylos (knob) + (Gr.) oura (tail)] [= (L.) cristatus
 (crested)]

ORDER CHIROPTERA—kī rōp’ tūr ā
 [= (Gr.) cheir (hand) + (Gr.) pteron (wing)]

Family MORMOOPIDAE—mōr mō’ pī dē
 [= (Gr.) mormo (she-monster) + (Gr.) ops (face)]

Mormoops megalophylla—mōr mō’ õps mē” gā lō ūī’ īā
 [= (Gr.) mormo (she-monster) + (Gr.) ops (face)] [= (Gr.) megas
 (big) + (Gr.) phyllon (leaf)]

Family PHYLLOSTOMIDAE—fil ō stō’ mī dē
 [= (Gr.) phyllon (leaf) + (Gr.) stoma (mouth)]

Macrotus californicus—mā krō’ tōōs kāl’ ī fōr’ nī kōōs
 [= (Gr.) makros (long) + (Gr.) ous (ear)] [= of California]
**Choeronycteris mexicana**—kē rō nīk’ tūr īs mēk sī kā’ nā

[= (Gr.) khoiros (young pig) + (Gr.) nykeris (bat)] (= of Mexico)

**Leptonycteris curasoae**—lēp tō nīk’ tūr īs cūr ā sou’ ē

[= of Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles)]

**Leptonycteris nivalis**—lēp tō nīk’ tūr īs nī vāl’ īs

[= (Gr.) leptos (slender, small) + (Gr.) nykeris (bat)] (= (L.) nivalis (snowy))

**Diphylla ecaudata**—dī fil’ ā ē kou dā’ tā

[= (Gr.) dis (twice) + (Gr.) phyllon (leaf)] (= (L.) ex (without) + (L.) cauda (tail))

Family **VESPERTILIONIDAE**—vēs’ pûr til ē ò’ ni dē

[= (L.) vesper (evening)]

**Myotis auricularis**—mī ò’ tīs ou rī kōbō lōōs

[= (Gr.) mys (mouse) + (Gr.) ou (ear)] (= (L.) auricula (ear))

**Myotis australoriparius**—mī ò’ tīs ou’ trō rī pār’ ē dōs

[= (L.) auster (southern) + (L.) riparius (riparian)]

**Myotis californicus**—mī ò’ tīs kāl’ ī fō’ rī kōōs

[= of California]

**Myotis ciliolabrum**—mī ò’ tīs sīl ē ò lá’ brōōm

[= (L.) cilium (eyelid) + (L.) labrum (lip)]

**Myotis evotis**—mī ò’ tīs ev’ ò’ tīs

[= (Gr.) eu (good, true) + (Gr.) ou (ear)]

**Myotis griseescens**—mī ò’ tīs gri’ sī sēnzn

[= (ML.) griseus (gray)]

**Myotis keenii**—mī ò’ tīs kē’ nī

[= Keen’s]

**Myotis leibii**—mī ò’ tīs lī’ bī

[= Leib’s]

**Myotis lucifugus**—mī ò’ tīs lōō sī fōō gōōs

[= (L.) lux (light) + (L.) fugere (flee)]

**Myotis septentrionalis**—mī ò’ tīs sēp tēn trē ō nāl’ īs

[= (L.) septentrionalis (northern)]

**Myotis sodalis**—mī ò’ tīs sōdāl’ īs

[= (L.) sodalis (comrade)]

**Myotis thysanodes**—mī ò’ tīs thē sā nó’ dēz

[= (Gr.) thysanos (tassel, fringe) + (Gr.) -odes (resemblance)]

**Myotis velifer**—mī ò’ tīs ve’ līfūr

[= (L.) velum (sail) + (L.) ferre (carry)]

**Myotis volans**—mī ò’ tīs vō’ lāzn

[= (L.) volare (fly)]
Myotis yumanensis—mí o' tís yóó'ma nén' sís
[= of (Old Fort) Yuma (California)]
Lasiusus blossevillei—lā sē oör' dōs blōs' ā vīl' ī
[= (Gr.) lasios (shaggy) + (Gr.) oura (tail)] [= Blosseville's]
Lasiusus borealis—lā sē oör' dōs bōr ē ał' īs
[= (Gr.) boreas (northern)]
Lasiusus cinereus—lā sē oör' dōs sī nār' ē dōs
[= (L.) cinereus (ashen)]
Lasiusus ega—lā sē oör' dōs ē gā
[= (NL.) ega (an undetermined geographical name)]
Lasiusus intermedius—lā sē oör' dōs īn' tār mē' dē dōs
[= (L.) intermedius (intermediate)]
Lasiusus seminolus—lā sē oör' dōs sē mī nō' lōbs
[= of Seminole (Indian territory)]
Lasiusus xanthinus—lā sē oör' dōs zān' thioōs
[= (Gr.) xanthos (pertaining to yellow)]
Lasionycteris noctivagans—lā' sē ô nīk' tūr īs nōk tī' vā gāńz
[= (Gr.) lasios (shaggy) + (Gr.) nykeris (bat)] [= (L.) nox (night) + (L.) vagari (wander)]
Pipistrellus hesperus—pī' pī strēl' dōs ēhēs' pūr dōs
[= (Italian) pipistrello (bat)] [= (Gr.) hesperos (of evening)]
Pipistrellus subflavus—pī' pī strēl' dōs sūb flā' voōs
[= (L.) sub (under) + (L.) flavus (yellow)]
Eptesicus fuscus—ēp tē' sī kōōs fōōs' kōōs
[= (Gr.) petesthai (fly) + (Gr.) oikos (house)] [= (L.) fuscus (dusky)]
Nycticeius humeralis—nīk' tī sē' ē dōs hōō mūr āl' īs
[= (Gr.) nyktios (of the night)] [= (L.) umerus (shoulder)]
Euderma maculatum—yōó dār' mā mā kōō lā' töōm
[= (Gr.) eu (good, true) + (Gr.) derma (skin)] [= (L.) macula (stain, spot)]
Plecotus rafinesquii—plē kō' tōōs rā fī nēs' kī
[= (Gr.) plekos (to twist or braid) + (Gr.) ouē (ear)] [= Rafinesque's]
Plecotus townsendii—plē kō' tōōs touīn' sēn dī
[= Townsend's]
Idionycteris phyllotis—īd ē ô nīk' tūr īs filō' tīs
[= (Gr.) idios (one's own) + (Gr.) nykeris (bat)] [= (Gr.) phyllon (leaf) + (Gr.) ouē (ear)]
Antrozous pallidus—ān’ trō zō’ óbś pāl’ ī dōōs
[= (Gr.) antron (cave) + (Gr.) zoos (living)] [= (L.) pallidus (pale)]
Family MOLOSSIDAE—mō lō’ ī dē
[= (Gr.) molossos (refers to mastiff-like wolf-dogs used in Molossia,
a district in ancient Greece)]

Tadarida brasiliensis—tā dār’ ī dā’ brā sīl’ ē ēn’ sī s
[= (NL.) tadarida (etymology uncertain—coined by Rafinesque;
perhaps from “ta darida” (Gr.), meaning “long ones”) [= of Brazil]

Nyctinomops femorosaccus—nīk tī’ nō mōps fē mō rō sāk’ óbś
[= (Gr.) nyktios (night) + (Gr.) nomos (custom of grazing) + (Gr.)
ops (face)] [= (L.) femur (thigh) + (Gr.) sakkos (sack)]

Nyctinomops macrotis—nīk tī’ nō mōps mā krō’ tīs
[= (Gr.) makros (long) + (Gr.) ous (ear)]

Eumops glaucinus—yōō’ mōps glou’ sī nōōs
[= (Gr.) eu (good, true) + (Malay) mops (name of a bat)] [= (Gr.)
glaukinos (bluish-grey)]

Eumops perotis—yōō’ mōps pē tō’ tīs
[= (Gr.) peros (maimed) + (Gr.) ous (ear)]

Eumops underwoodi—yōō’ mōps ān’ dūr wōōd ī
[= Underwood’s]

ORDER XENARTHRA—zē nār’ thrā
[= (Gr.) xenos (foreign) + (Gr.) arthron (joint)]

Family DASYPOIDAE—dā’ sī pō’ ī dē
[= (Gr.) dasys (shaggy) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]

Dasypus novemcinctus—dā’ sī pōōs nō vem s ink’ tōōs
[= (L.) novem (nine) + (L.) cinctus (girdle)]

ORDER LAGOMORPHA—lāg ē mōr’ fā
[= (Gr.) Lagos (hare) + (Gr.) morphe (form)]

Family OCHOTONIDAE—ō kō tō’ nī dē
[= (NL.) ochodona (pika)]

Ochotona collaris—ō kō tō’ nā kōl ār’ ī s
[= (L.) collaris (of neck)]

Ochotona princeps—ō kō tō’ nā prin’ sēōps
[= (L.) princeps (first)]

Family LEPORIDAE—lē pōr’ ī dē
[= (L.) lepus (hare)]

Brachylagus idahoensis—brā kīr’ ā gōōs ī dā hō ēn’ sī s
[= (Gr.) brachylagus (short) + (Gr.) Lagos (hare)] [= of Idaho]
Sylvilagus aquaticus—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs  ā kwāʔ tū koðōs  
[= (L.) silva (forest) + (Gr.) lagos (hare)]  
[= (L.) aquaticus  
(of water)]

Sylvilagus audubonii—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs ou’dōðō bōn ī  
[= Audubon’s]

Sylvilagus bachmani—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs bāk’ mān ī  
[= Bachman’s]

Sylvilagus floridanus—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs flōr i da’ nōbōs  
[= of Florida]

Sylvilagus nuttallii—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs nā’ tāl ī  
[= Nuttall’s]

Sylvilagus palustris—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs pā lōðōs tīs  
[= (L.) paluster (marshy)]

Sylvilagus transitionalis—sīl viʔ a ɡōbōs trān sī “ē o nāl’ īs  
[= (L.) transitionalis (going across)]

Oryctolagus cuniculus—ōr ikōl’ ā ɡōbōs  kōō niʔ kōðō lōðōs  
[= (Gr.) oryctes (digger) + (Gr.) lados (hare)]  
[= (L.) cuniculus  
(rabbit)]

Lepus allenii—lē’ pōðōs āl’ ēn ī  
[= (L.) lepus (hare)]  
[= Allen’s]

Lepus americanus—lē’ pōðōs ā mār” ī kā’ nōbōs  
[= of (North) America]

Lepus arcticus—lē’ pōðōs ārk’ tī koðōs  
[= (Gr.) arkticos (of the Arctic)]

Lepus californicus—lē’ pōðōs kāl” ī fōr’ ni kōðōs  
[= of California]

Lepus callotis—lē’ pōðōs kāl ő tūs  
[= (Gr.) kalos (beauty) + ouς (ear)]

Lepus capensis—lē’ pōðōs kā pēn’ sīs  
[= of the (African) Cape (of Good Hope)]

Lepus othus—lē’ pōðōs ő thoðōs  
[= (Gr.) otos (name of a giant)]

Lepus townsendii—lē’ pōðōs tōn’ sēn dī  
[= Townsend’s]

Order Rodentia—rō dēn’ tē āa  
[= (L.) rodere (gnaw)]

Family Aplodontidae—āp lō dōn’ ti dē  
[= (Gr.) haploos (simple) + (Gr.) odous (tooth)]
Aplodontia rufa—áp ló dónt' tē ē rōō fā
[= (Gr.) haploos (simple) + (Gr.) odous (tooth)] [= (L.) rufus (red)]

Family Sciuridae—si ʊrterrain de
[= (Gr.) skia (shadow, shade) + (Gr.) oura (tail)]

Tamias alpinus—tā' mē ēś āl pī 'nōōs
[= (Gr.) tamias (steward, treasurer)] [= (L.) alpinus (alpine)]

Tamias amoenus—tā' mē ēś ā mē' nōōs
[= (L.) amoenus (pleasing)]

Tamias canipes—tā' mē ēś kān' ī pēž
[= (L.) canus (white) + (L.) pes (foot)]

Tamias cinereicollis—tā' mē ēś sī nār'ē kōl' īs
[= (L.) cinereus (ashen) + (L.) collum (neck)]

Tamias dorsalis—tā' mē ēś dōr sā' līs
[= (ML.) dorsalis (pertaining to back)]

Tamias merriami—tā' mē ēś mār' ē ā mī
[= Merriam’s]

Tamias minimus—tā' mē ēś mīn ī mōōs
[= (L.) minimus (small)]

Tamias obscurus—tā' mē ēś ōb skōbr' dōōs
[= (L.) obscurus (dim)]

Tamias palmeri—tā' mē ēś pāl' mūr ī
[= Palmer’s]

Tamias panamintinus—tā' mē ēś pā'n" ā mīn ī tī' nōōs
[= of Panamint (Mountains, California)]

Tamias quadrimaculatus—tā' mē ēś kwā' dri' mā kōō lá' tōōs
[= (L.) quattour (four) + (L.) macula (stain, spot)]

Tamias quadrivittatus—tā' mē ēś kwā' dri' ĭ vī tā' tōōs
[= (L.) quattour (four) + (L.) vittatus (wearing a headband)]

Tamias ruficaudus—tā' mē ēś rōō fī kou' dōōs
[= (L.) rufus (red) + (L.) cauda (tail)]

Tamias rufus—tā' mē ēś rōō fōōs
[= (L.) rufus (red)]

Tamias sonomae—tā' mē ēś sō nō' mē
[= of Sonoma (County, California)]

Tamias speciosus—tā' mē ēś spē sē ō' sōōs
[= (L.) speciosus (good-looking)]

Tamias striatus—tā' mē ēś strī ā' tōōs
[= (L.) striatus (furrowed)]
Tamias townsendii—tā' mē ēs  toun' sēn di
 [= Townsend's]

Tamias umbrinus—tā' mē ēs  ôôm bri' nóōs
 [= (L.) umbra (shadow)]

Marmota broweri—mār' mō tā  brou' ūr ī
 [= (Italian) marmotta (mountain mouse)]  [= Brower's]

Marmota caligata—mār' mō tā  kāl' ī gā' tā
 [= (L.) caligatus (wearing heavy boots)]

Marmota flaviventris—mār' mō tā  flā' vi vēn' trīs
 [= (L.) flavus (yellow) + (L.) venter (belly)]

Marmota monax—mār' mō tā  mōn' āks
 [= (Amerindian) monax (digger) or (Gr.) monax (alone, solitary)]

Marmota olympus—mār' mō tā  ō lîm' póōs
 [= of Olympic (Mountains, Washington)]

Marmota vancouverensis—mār' mō tā  vān kōō' vūr ēn' sīs
 [= of Vancouver (Island, British Columbia)]

Ammospermophilus harrisi—ā mō spār mō' fīl óōs  hār' īs ī
 [= (Gr.) amnos (sand) + (Gr.) sperma (seed) + (Gr.) philos (loving)]
 [= Harris']

Ammospermophilus interpres—ā mō spār mō' fīl óōs  īn tār' prēs
 [= (L.) interpres (intermediary)]

Ammospermophilus leucurus—ā mō spār mō' fīl óōs  lōō kōō' rōōs
 [= (Gr.) leukos (white) + (Gr.) oura (tail)]

Ammospermophilus nelsoni—ā mō spār mō' fīl óōs  nēl' sō ni
 [= Nelson's]

Spermophilus armatus—spār mō' fīl óōs  ār mā' tōōs
 [= (Gr.) sperma (seed) + (Gr.) philos (loving)]  [= (L.) armatus (armed)]

Spermophilus beecheyi—spār mō' fīl óōs  bē' chē ī
 [= Beechey's]

Spermophilus beldingi—spār mō' fīl óōs  bēl' dīng ī
 [= Belding's]

Spermophilus brunneus—spār mō' fīl óōs  brōōn' ē óōs
 [= (ML.) brunnus (dark brown)]

Spermophilus columbianus—spār mō' fīl óōs  kō lūm' bē ā' nóōs
 [= of Columbia (Glacier or River?, Washington)]

Spermophilus elegans—spār mō' fīl óōs  ēl' ē gānńz
 [= (L.) elegans (fastidious)]
Spermophilus franklinii—spår mô’ fil óös fränk’ ìn ì
[= Franklin’s]
Spermophilus lateralis—spår mô’ fil óös là tår ál’ îs
[= (L.) lateralis (of the side)]
Spermophilus mexicanus—spår mô’ fil óös mèk sî kâ’ nóòs
[= of Mexico]
Spermophilus mohavensis—spår mô’ fil óös mó hâ vêñ’ sîs
[= of Mohave (Desert, California)]
Spermophilus perryi—spår mô’ fil óös pár’ ê î
[= Parry’s]
Spermophilus richardsonii—spår mô’ fil óös ri’ chârd söñî
[= Richardson’s]
Spermophilus saturatus—spår mô’ fil óös sà’ chûr â’ tôs
[= (L.) saturatus (thoroughly infused)]
Spermophilus spilosoma—spår mô’ fil óös spîl” ë sô’ mä
[= (Gr.) spilos (spot) + (Gr.) soma (body)]
Spermophilus tereticaudus—spår mô’ fil óös târ”è tî kou’ dôs
[= (L.) teres (rounded) + (L.) cauda (tail)]
Spermophilus townsendii—spår mô’ fil óös toun’ sëñ dî
[= Townsend’s]
Spermophilus tridecemlineatus—spår mô’ fil óös
trî dë” sëm èn è â’ tôs
[= (L.) tres (three) + (L.) decem (ten) + (L.) lineare (line)]
Spermophilus variegatus—spår mô’ fil óös vâr’ è jå’ tôs
[= (L.) variegare (diversify)]
Spermophilus washingtoni—spår mô’ fil óös wash’îng tôn’ î
[= of Washington (State)]
Cynomys gunnisoni—sî’ nó mîs gûn’ î sô nî
[= (Gr.) kyon (dog) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= Gunnison’s]
Cynomys leucurus—sî’ nó mîs lûk’ krû’ rôbs
[= (Gr.) leukos (white) + (Gr.) oura (tail)]
Cynomys ludovicianus—sî’ nó mîs lûk’” dô vik è â’ nóòs
[= (MLL) ludovicus (of Louis -iana Purchase)]
Cynomys parvidens—sî’ nó mîs pár’ vî dànz
[= (L.) parvus (small) + (L.) dens (tooth)]
Sciurus aberti—sî tûr’ óös â’ bûr tî
[= (Gr.) skia (shadow, shade) + (Gr.) oura (tail)] [= Abert’s]
Sciurus arizonensis—sí őőr' őõs őr' zö'nén' sis
 [= of Arizona]

Sciurus carolinensis—sí őőr' őõs cárn' ő lī nēn' sis
 [= of Carolina]

Sciurus griseus—sí őőr' őõs grī' sē őõs
 [= (ML.) griseus (gray)]

Sciurus nayaritensis—sí őőr' őõs nī ēr ē tēn' sis
 [= of Nayarit (Mexico)]

Sciurus niger—sí őőr' őõs nī' jūr
 [= (L.) niger (black)]

Tamiasciurus douglasii—tā' mē ē sī őőr' őõs dūg' là sī
 [= (Gr.) tamias (steward, treasurer) + (Gr.) skia (shadow, shade) +
 (Gr.) oura (tail)] [= Douglas']

Tamiasciurus hudsonicus—tā' mē ē sī őőr' őõs hūd sön' ē kőōs
 [= of Hudson (Bay)]

Glaucomyys sabrinus—glou kō' mis sā brī' nōōs
 [= (Gr.) glaukos (grey) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= (NL.) sabrina (of
 Severn River [Ontario])]

Glaucomyys volans—glou kō' mis vô' länz
 [= (L.) volare (fly)]

Family GEOMYIDAE—jē ō mi' ē dē
 [= (Gr.) gaia (land) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]

Thomomys bottae—thō' mó mis bō' tē
 [= (Gr.) thomos (heap) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= Botta's]

Thomomys bulbivorus—thō' mó mis būl bi' vōr őõs
 [= (L.) bulbus (bulb) + (L.) vorare (swallow ravenously)]

Thomomys clusius—thō' mó mis kloö' sē őõs
 [= (L.) clusius (a Roman temple closed in peacetime)]

Thomomys idahoensis—thō' mó mis ē dā hō' ēn' sis
 [= of Idaho]

Thomomys mazama—thō' mó mis mā zā' mā
 [= of (Mount) Mazama (Oregon)]

Thomomys monticola—thō' mó mis mōn ti' kō lä
 [= (L.) mons (mountain) + (L.) colere (inhabit)]

Thomomys talpoides—thō' mó mis tāl po' dē' öz
 [= (L.) talpa (mole) + (Gr.) eidos (form)]

Thomomys townsendii—thō' mó mis tōun' sēn dī
 [= Townsend's]
Thomomys umbrinus—thô’ mó mís o stimulating nôbs
[= (L.) umbra (shadow)]

Geomys attwateri—je’ ō mís āt’ wā tūr ī
[= (Gr.) gaia (land) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= Attwater’s]

Geomys breviceps—je’ ō mís bré’ vi séps
[= (L.) brevis (short) + (L.) caput (head)]

Geomys bursarius—je’ ō mís bōbr sā’ ē ôs
[= (NL.) bursa (pouch)]

Geomys knoxjonesi—je’ ō mís nóks jōn’ zi
[= Knox Jones’]

Geomys personatus—je’ ō mís pår sô nā tôôs
[= (L.) personatus (masked)]

Geomys pinetis—je’ ō mís pi nē’tis
[= (L.) pinetum (piney woods)]

Cryptogeomys castanops—krā tô je’ ō mís kās’ tā nôps
[= (Gr.) kratos (strength) + (Gr.) gaia (land) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]
[= (Gr.) kastanea (chestnut) + (Gr.) ops (face)]

Family Heteromyidae—hê” tår ō mî’ ī dē
[= (Gr.) heteros (the other) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]

Perognathus alticolus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs āl tī’ kō lôôs
[= (Gr.) pera (pouch) + (Gr.) gnathos (jaw)] [= (L.) altus (high) +
(L.) colere (inhabit)]

Perognathus amplus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs ām’ plôôs
[= (L.) amplus (ample)]

Perognathus fasciatus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs fā sē ē tôôs
[= (L.) fasciatus (in bundles)]

Perognathus flavescens—pê rōg’ nā tôôs flâ vê’ sêns
[= (L.) flavescere (turn yellow)]

Perognathus flavus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs flâ’ vôôs
[= (L.) flavus (yellow)]

Perognathus inornatus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs in ēr nā tôôs
[= (L.) inornatus (unadorned)]

Perognathus longimembris—pê rōg’ nā tôôs lōn’ jē mēm’ brīs
[= (L.) longus (long) + (L.) membrum (limb)]

Perognathus parvus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs pår’ vôôs
[= (L.) parvus (small)]

Perognathus xanthonotus—pê rōg’ nā tôôs zān’ thō nō’ tôôs
[= (Gr.) xanthos (yellow) + (Gr.) noton (back)]
Chaetodipus baileyi—kê tô di’ póös bâ’lé i
 [= (N.L.) chaeta (bristle) + (Gr.) dis (twice) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]
 [= Bailey’s]

Chaetodipus californicus—kê tô di’ póös kâl” i för’ ni kôös
 [= of California]

Chaetodipus fallax—kê tô di’ póös fâl’âks
 [= (L.) fallax (deceitful)]

Chaetodipus formosus—kê tô di’ póös før mô’ sôs
 [= (L.) formosus (having fine form)]

Chaetodipus hispidus—kê tô di’ póös his’pi dôs
 [= (L.) hispidus (shaggy)]

Chaetodipus intermedius—kê tô di’ póös in’tar mêm’ de dôs
 [= (L.) intermedius (intermediate)]

Chaetodipus nelsoni—kê tô di’ póös nel’’sô ni
 [= Nelson’s]

Chaetodipus penicillatus—kê tô di’ póös pên” i sil’â’ tôs
 [= (L.) penicillus (paintbrush)]

Chaetodipus spinatus—kê tô di’ póös spi’ na’ tôs
 [= (L.) spina (thorn)]

Microdipodops megacephalus—mi” krô di’ pó dôps
 mê” gâ sêf” â lôs
 [= (Gr.) mikros (small) + (Gr.) dis (twice) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]
 [= (Gr.) megas (big) + (Gr.) kephale (head)]

Microdipodops pallidus—mi” krô di’ pó dôps pâl’ i dôs
 [= (L.) pallidus (pale)]

Dipodomys agilis—dî pó’ di mis â ji’r’ is
 [= (Gr.) dis (twice) + (Gr.) pous (foot) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]
 [= (L.) agilis (agile)]

Dipodomys californicus—dî pó’ di mis kâl” i för’ ni kôös
 [= of California]

Dipodomys compactus—dî pó’ di mis kôm pâk’ tôs
 [= (L.) compactus (joined together)]

Dipodomys deserti—dî pó’ di mis dê’ zûrt’î
 [= of desert]

Dipodomys elator—dî pó’ di mis è là’ tôr
 [= (L.) ex (out) + (L.) lator (bringer)]

Dipodomys elephantinus—dî pó’ di mis èl” è fân ti’ nôs
 [= (L.) elephantinus (of elephant)]
Dipodomys heermanni—dī pō’ dī mīs hīr’mā nī
[= Heermann’s]

Dipodomys ingens—dī pō’ dī mīs īn’ jēnə
[= (L.) ingens (huge)]

Dipodomys merriami—dī pō’ dī mīs mār’ ē ā mi
[= Merriam’s]

Dipodomys microps—dī pō’ dī mīs mī’ krōps
[= (Gr.) mikros (small) + (Gr.) ops (face)]

Dipodomys nitratoides—dī pō’ dī mīs nī’ trā tōl’ dēz
[= (L.) nitratus (mixed with nitrate) + (Gr.) eidos (form)]

Dipodomys ordii—dī pō’ dī mīs おすすめ
[= Ord’s]

Dipodomys panamintinus—dī pō’ dī mīs pān” “ā min’ ti’ nōdōs
[= of Panamint (Mountains, California)]

Dipodomys spectabilis—dī pō’ dī mīs spek tā’ bī īs
[= (L.) spectabilis (worth looking at)]

Dipodomys stephensi—dī pō’ dī mīs stē’ vēn sī
[= Stephens’]

Dipodomys venustus—dī pō’ dī mīs vē nōdōs’ tōdōs
[= (L.) venustus (charming)]

Liomys irroratus—lī’ ō mīs īr” 0 rā’ tōdōs
[= (Gr.) leios (plain, without distinguishing features) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= (L.) irrorare (moisten with dew)]

Family Castoridae—kās tōr’ ī dē
[= (Gr.) kastor (beaver)]

Castor canadensis—kās’ tōr kān” ā dēn’ sīs
[= of Canada]

Family Cricetidae—kri sē’ tī dē
[= (NL.) cricetus (hamster)]

Oryzomys argentinus—ōr iz’ ō mīs ār jēn tā’ tōdōs
[= (Gr.) oryza (rice) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= (L.) argentum (silver)]

Oryzomys couesi—ōr iz’ ō mīs kōs’ zī
[= Coues’]

Oryzomys palustris—ōr iz’ ō mīs pāl os’ trīs
[= (L.) palustris (marshy)]

Reithrodontomys fulvescens—rith” rō dōn’ tō mīs fūl vē’ sēnə
[= (Gr.) rheithron (stream or channel, referring to groove) + (Gr.) odous (tooth) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= (L.) fulvus (brown)]
Reithrodontomy humulis—rīth̓ rō dön̓ tō mīs ḥōōm̓ ˈdō līs
   [= (L.) humus (earth)]
Reithrodontomy megalotis—rīth̓ rō dön̓ tō mīs mēg̓ ˈlō tīs
   [= (Gr.) megas (big) + (Gr.) ous (ear)]
Reithrodontomy montanus—rīth̓ rō dön̓ tō mīs mōn tāˈ nōōs
   [= (L.) montanus (of the mountains)]
Reithrodontomy raviventris—rīth̓ rō dön̓ tō mīs
   rāv̓ ˈi vēnˈ tīs
   [= (L.) ravus (tawny) + (L.) venter (belly)]
Peromyscus attwateri—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs aˈtə wē tūr ˈi
   [= (Gr.) pera (pouch) + (Gr.) myskos (little mouse)] [= Attwater’s]
Peromyscus boylii—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs boˈlī
   [= Boyle’s]
Peromyscus californicus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs kālˈi i fōˈr nī kōōs
   [= of California]
Peromyscus crinitus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs kriˈ nīˈ tōōs
   [= (L.) crinitus (long-haired)]
Peromyscus difficilis—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs dīˈ fīkˈ i līs
   [= (L.) difficilis (troublesome)]
Peromyscus eremicus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs əˈrēˈ mī kōōs
   [= (Gr.) eremikos (solitary)]
Peromyscus gratus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs grāˈ tōōs
   [= (L.) gratus (thankful)]
Peromyscus gossypinus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs gōˈ sīpˈ i nōōs
   [= (L.) gossypinum (cotton plant)]
Peromyscus leucopus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs lōˈō pōōs
   [= (Gr.) leukos (white) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]
Peromyscus maniculatus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs māˈ nīkˈ yōˈ lāˈ tōōs
   [= (L.) manicula (small hand)]
Peromyscus melanotis—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs mēləˈ nōˈ tīs
   [= (Gr.) melas (black) + (Gr.) ous (ear)]
Peromyscus oreas—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs ˈōrəˈ ē ˈaəs
   [= (Gr.) oros (mountain)]
Peromyscus merriami—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs məˈ rēˈ ēˈ aˈ mi
   [= Merriam’s]
Peromyscus pectoralis—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs pəˈ kəˈ tər ˈaə̝ ˈiə
   [= (L.) pectoralis (of the breast)]
Peromyscus polionotus—pēˈ rō mīsˈ kōōs pəˈ ləˈ oˈ nōˈ tōōs
   [= (Gr.) polios (gray) + (Gr.) noton (back)]
Peromyscus sitkensis—pē’ rō mī’s kōōs sū kēn’ sīs
[= of Sitka (Alaska)]

Peromyscus truei—pē’ rō mī’s kōōs trōō’ ī
[= True’s]

Podomys floridanus—pōd’ ō mī’s flōr ū dā’ nōōs
[= (Gr.) pous (foot) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= of Florida]

Ochrotomys nutalli—ō krō’ tō mī’s nū’ tāl ī
[= (Gr.) ochros (pale) + (Gr.) ous (ear) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]
[= Nuttall’s]

Baiomys taylori—bī’ ō mī’s tā’ lōr ī
[= (Gr.) baios (small) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= Taylor’s]

Onychomys arenicola—ō nī’ kō mī’s ār’ ō nī’ kō lá
[= (Gr.) onyx (claw) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [= (L.) harena (sand) +
(L.) colere (inhabit)]

Onychomys leucogaster—ō nī’ kō mī’s lōō kō gās’ tār
[= (Gr.) leukos (white) + (Gr.) gaster (belly)]

Onychomys torridus—ō nī’ kō mī’s tōr’ ū dōōs
[= (L.) torridus (burnt)]

Sigmodon arizonae—sīg’ mō dōn ār’ ū zō’ nē
[= (Gr.) sigma (S-shaped, sigmoid) + (Gr.) odous (tooth)]
[= of Arizona]

Sigmodon fulviventer—sīg’ mō dōn fōō’ ū vēn’ tār
[= (L.) fulvus (brown) + (L.) venter (belly)]

Sigmodon hispidus—sīg’ mō dōn hī’s pī dōōs
[= (L.) hispidus (shaggy)]

Sigmodon ochrognathus—sīg’ mō dōn ō kroōg’ nā thōōs
[= (Gr.) ochros (pale) + (Gr.) gnathos (jaw)]

Neotoma albigula—nē ōť’ ō mā āl bī’ gōō lá
[= (Gr.) neos (new, young) + (Gr.) tomos (cutting)] [= (L.) albus
(white) + (L.) gula (throat)]

Neotoma cinerea—nē ōť’ ō mā sī nār’ ē ā
[= (L.) cinereus (ashen)]

Neotoma devia—nē ōť’ ō mā dē’ vē ā
[= (L.) devius (out-of-the-way)]

Neotoma floridana—nē ūť’ ū mā flōr’ ū dā’ nā
[= of Florida]

Neotoma fuscipes—nē ūť’ ū mā fōō’ sī pēz
[= (L.) fuscus (dusky) + (L.) pes (foot)]
Neotoma lepida—nē őt' ō mā lē' pī dā
[= (L.) lepidus (charming)]
Neotoma mexicana—nē őt' ō mā mēk sī kā' nā
[= of Mexico]
Neotoma micropus—nē őt' ō mā mī' krō pōōs
[= (Gr.) mikros (small) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]
Neotoma stephensi—nē őt' ō mā stē' vēn sī
[= Stephens']
Clethrionomys californicus—kłē' thrē ō nó' mīs
kāl' ū fōr' nī kōōs
[= (Gr.) kleithrios (alder wood) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]
[= of California]
Clethrionomys gapperi—kłē' thrē ō nó' mīs gā' pūr ū
[= Gapper's]
Clethrionomys rutilus—kłē' thrē ō nó' mīs rōō' tīl dōōs
[= (L.) rutilus (ruddy)]
Phenacomys albipes—fē nā' kō mīs āl' bī pēčz
[= (Gr.) phenax (cheat, misleading) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)] [=(L.)
albus (white) + (L.) pes (foot)]
Phenacomys intermedius—fē nā' kō mīs īn' tār mē' dē dōōs
[= (L.) intermedius (intermediate)]
Phenacomys longicaudus—fē nā' kō mīs lōō' jī kōu' dōōs
[= (L.) longus (long) + (L.) cauda (tail)]
Microtus abbreviatus—mī krō' tōōs ā brē' vē a' tōōs
[= (Gr.) mikros (small) + (Gr.) ous (ear)] [=(L.) abbreviare
(shorten)]
Microtus californicus—mī krō' tōōs kāl' ū fōr' nī kōōs
[= of California]
Microtus canicauanus—mī krō' tōōs kā' nī kōu' dōōs
[= (L.) canus (white) + (L.) cauda (tail)]
Microtus chrotorrhinus—mī krō' tōōs krō tō rī' nōōs
[= (Gr.) chros (skin color) + (Gr.) rhinos (hide)]
Microtus longicaudus—mī krō' tōōs lōō' jī kōu' dōōs
[= (L.) longus (long) + (L.) cauda (tail)]
Microtus mexicanus—mī krō' tōōs mēk sī kā' nōōs
[= of Mexico]
Microtus miurus—mī krō' tōōs mī śōō' dōōs
[= (Gr.) meion (lesser) + (Gr.) oura (tail)]
**Microtus montanus**—mī krō’ tōs mōn tā’ nōbs
[= (L.) montanus (of the mountains)]

**Microtus ochrogaster**—mī krō’ tōs ō krō gās’ tār
[= (Gr.) ochros (pale) + (Gr.) gaster (belly)]

**Microtus oeconomicus**—mī krō’ tōs ē kōn’ ō mōbs
[= (Gr.) oikos (house) + (Gr.) nomos (custom)]

**Microtus oregoni**—mī krō’ tōbs ōr” ē gō’ nī
[= of Oregon]

**Microtus pennsylvanicus**—mī krō’ tōbs pēn” sīl vā’ ņi kōbs
[= of Pennsylvania]

**Microtus pinetorum**—mī krō’ tōbs pē nē tōr’ ōm
[= (L.) pinetum (piney wood)]

**Microtus richardsoni**—mī krō’ tōbs rī’ chārd sō nī
[= Richardson’s]

**Microtus townsendii**—mī krō’ tōbs touń’ sēn dī
[= Townsend’s]

**Microtus xanthognathus**—mī krō’ tōbs zān tōg’ nā thōbs
[= (Gr.) xanthos (yellow) + (Gr.) gnathos (jaw)]

**Lemmiscus curatus**—lē mīs’ kōbs kōt’ tā’ tōbs
[= (NL.) lemmus (lemming)]  [= (L.) curtare (cut short)]

**Neofiber alleni**—nē ŏf’ ū bār āl’ ēn ī
[= (Gr.) neos (young) + (L.) fiber (beaver)]  [= Allen’s]

**Ondatra zibethus**—ōn dāṭ’ rā ī bēth’ ū kōbs
[= (Huron) ondratā (muskrat)]  [= (ML.) zibethum (civet)]

**Lemmus sibiricus**—lē’ mōbs sī bīr’ ū kōbs
[= (NL.) lemmus (lemming)]  [= of Siberia]

**Synaptomys borealis**—sī nāp’ tō mīs bōr ē āl’ īs
[= (Gr.) syn (together) + (Gr.) haptein (fasten) + (Gr.) mys (mouse)]
[= (Gr.) boreas (northern)]

**Synaptomys cooperi**—sī nāp’ tō mīs kōb’ pūr ī
[= Cooper’s]

**Dicrostonyx susul**—dī krōs’ tō nīks ēk’ sōdī
[= (Gr.) dikros (forked) + (Gr.) stonyx (sharp point)]  [= (L.) exsul (exile)]

**Dicrostonyx groenlandicus**—dī krōs’ tō nīks grēn lān’ dī kōbs
[= of Greenland]

**Dicrostonyx hudsonius**—dī krōs’ tō nīks hūd sō’ nē bōs
[= of Hudson (Bay)]
**Dicrostonyx nelsoni**—di kros’ toniks nèl’ sònì
   [= Nelson’s]

**Dicrostonyx richardsoni**—di kros’ tòniks rì’ chàrd sònì
   [= Richardson’s]

**Dicrostonyx rubricatus**—di kros’ tòniks ròbo bì kà’ tòos
   [= (L.) rubricatus (reddened)]

**Dicrostonyx stevensoni**—di kros’ tòniks stè’ vèn sònì
   [= Stevenson’s]

Family **Muridae**—mòor’ ì dè
   [= (L.) mus (mouse)]

**Rattus norvegicus**—rá’ tòos nòr vè’ jì kòos
   [= (NL.) rattus (rat)]  [= (NL.) of Norway]

**Rattus rattus**—rá’ tòos rá’ tòos
   [= (NL.) rattus (rat)]

**Mus musculus**—mòos mòos’ kòb lòos
   [= (L.) mus (mouse)]  [= (L.) musculus (little mouse)]

Family **Zapodidae**—zá pò’ dì dè
   [= (Gr.) za (very) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]

**Zapus hudsonius**—zá’ pòos hùd sò’ nè ôbs
   [= of Hudson (Bay)]

**Zapus princeps**—zá’ pòos prìn’ sèps
   [= (L.) princeps (first)]

**Zapus trinotatus**—zá’ pòos trì nò tā’ tòos
   [= (L.) tres (three) + (L.) notatus (marked)]

**Napaeozapus insignis**—nà pè ò zá’ pòos in sìg’ nis
   [= (Gr.) napaios (of wooded vale) + (Gr.) za (very) + (Gr.) pous
     (foot)]
   [= (L.) insignis (conspicuous)]

Family **Erethizontidae**—ár ì thi zòn’ ì dè
   [= (Gr.) erethizon (to irritate, rousing to anger)]

**Erethizon dorsatum**—ár ì thi’ zòn’ dòr sà’ tôm
   [= (L.) dorsum (back)]

Family **Myocastoridae**—mì ò kàs tòr’ ì dè
   [= (Gr.) mys (mouse) + (Gr.) kastor (beaver)]

**Myocastor coypus**—mì ò kàs’ tòr kòi’ pòos
   [= (South American) coypu (name of a rodent)]

**Order Carnivora**—kàr nìv’ òr à
   [= (L.) caro (flesh) + (L.) vorare (eat)]
Family CANIDAE—kā’ nī ḍě
[= (L.) canis (dog)]

Canis latrans—kā’ nīs ḍě trānz
[= (L.) latrare (bark)]

Canis lupus—kā’ nīs lō’ pṑs
[= (L.) lupus (wolf)]

Canis rufus—kā’ nūs rō’dṑs
[= (L.) rufus (red)]

Alopex lagopus—ā lō’ pēks lā gō’ pṑs
[= (Gr.) alopex (fox)] [= (Gr.) lagos (hare) + (Gr.) pous (foot)]

Vulpes macrotis—vō’dṑl’ pēs mā krō’ ṭūs
[= (L.) vulpes (fox)] [= (Gr.) makros (long) + (Gr.) ous (ear)]

Vulpes velox—vō’dṑl’ pēs vē’ lṑs
[= (L.) velox (swift)]

Vulpes vulpes—vō’dṑl’ pēs vō’dṑl’ pēs
[= (L.) vulpes (fox)]

Urocyon cinereoargentus—yū’r ȯ’ sē ōn sī nār’ ē ȯ ār jē̱n’ tē ṑs
[= (Gr.) oura (tail) + (Gr.) kyon (dog)] [= (Gr.) cinereus (ashen) +
(Gr.) argentus (silver)]

Urocyon littoralis—yū’r ȯ’ sē ōn lī’ ē tṑr āl’ ē is
[= (L.) littoralis (of sea shore)]

Family URSIDAE—ō’dṑr’ sī ḍě
[= (L.) ursus (bear)]

Ursus americanus—ō’dṑr’ sṑs ā mār’ ē kā’ nṑs
[= of (North) America]

Ursus arctos—ō’dṑr’ sṑs ārk’ tṑs
[= (Gr.) arktos (bear)]

Ursus maritimus—ō’dṑr’ sṑs mār ē tī mṑs
[= (L.) maritimus (of the sea)]

Family PROCYONIDAE—prō sī ōn’ ē ḍě
[= (Gr.) pro (before) + (Gr.) kyon (dog)]

Bassariscus astutus—bā sār ēs’ kṑs ē stō’dṑs tṑs
[= (Gr.) bassara (fox)] [= (L.) astutus (cunning)]

Procyon lotor—prō’ sī ōn lō’ tṑr
[= (Gr.) pro (before) + (Gr.) kyon (dog)] [= (NL.) lotor (washer)]

Nasua nasua—nā’ shṑh ē nā’ shṑh ē ē
[= (L.) nasus (nose)] [= (L.) nasus (nose)]

Family MUSTELIDAE—mṑ stē’ ē ḍě
[= (L.) mustela (weasel)]
Martes americana — már’ tēs ā már’ ū ū kā’ nā
[= (L.) martes (martin)] [= of (North) America]
Martes pennanti — már’ tēs pé næñ’ tī
[= Pennant’s]
Mustela erminea — móō stēl’ ā ār mi ū ē ē ā
[= (L.) mustela (weasel)] [= (Old French) ermine (stoat or weasel)]
Mustela frenata — móō stēl’ ā frē nā’ tā
[= (L.) frenare (bridle)]
Mustela nigripes — móō stēl’ ā nīj’ ri péz
[= (L.) niger (black) + (L.) pes (foot)]
Mustela nivalis — móō stēl’ ā nī vāl’ ē
[= (L.) nivalis (snowy)]
Mustela vison — móō stēl’ ā vī’ sōn
[= (French) vison (mink)]
Gulo gulo — gōō’ ēō gōō’ ēō
[= (L.) gulo (glutton)]
Taxidea taxus — tāk sī’ dē ā tāk’ sōōs
[= (NL.) taxus (badger) + (Gr.) idea (form)]
Spilogale gracilis — spī lō’ gāl ē grā’ sī’ ē
[= (Gr.) spilos (spot) + (Gr.) galee (weasel)]
[= (L.) gracilis (slender)]
Spilogale putorius — spī lō’ gāl ē pōō tōr’ ē ēōs
[= (L.) putor (rottenness)]
Mephitis macroura — mé fī’ tīs mā krōō’ rā
[= (L.) mefitis (noxious exhalation)]
[= (Gr.) makros (long) + (Gr.) oura (tail)]
Mephitis mephitis — mé fī’ tīs mé fī’ tīs
[= (L.) mefitis (noxious exhalation)]
Conepatus leuconotus — kō nē’ pā tōōs lōō kō nō’ tōōs
[= (Gr.) konis (dust) + (Gr.) patein (walk) or (Aztec) conepaty]l
[= (Gr.) leukos (white) + (Gr.) noton (back)]
Conepatus mesoleucus — kō nē’ pā tōōs mé sō lōō kōōs
[= (Gr.) mesos (middle) + (Gr.) leukos (white)]
Lutra canadensis — lōō tā ē dēn’ sīs
[= (L.) lutra (otter)]
[= of Canada]
Enhydra lutris — ēn’ hī drā lōō trīs
[= (Gr.) enhydris (otter)]
[= (L.) lutra (otter)]
Family Felidae—fé’i lī dē
[= (L.) felis (small carnivore)]
  Felis concolor—fé’ī līs kōn’ kōl ēr
  [= (L.) concolor (having same color)]
  Felis lynx—fé’ī līs ēr’ēks
  [= (Gr.) lynx (lynx)]
  Felis onca—fé’ī līs ēn’k’ā
  [= (NL.) onca (spotted cat)]
  Felis pardalis—fé’ī līs pār’ dā ēs
  [= (L.) pardus (large spotted animal)]
  Felis rufus—fé’ī līs ro’ō ēsōs
  [= (L.) rufus (red)]
  Felis wiedii—fé’ī līs wē’ē dī
  [= Wied’s]
  Felis yagourouni—fé’ī līs yā gōō ēr sōn’ dī
  [= (Tupi) jaguarundi (type of cat)]

ORDER Artiodactyla—ār tē ē dāk’ iūl ā
[= (Gr.) artios (even, complete) + Gr.) daktulos (finger or toe)]
Family Suidae—sōō ē dē
[= (L.) sus (pig)]
  Sus scrofa—sōō s kro’ fā
  [= (L.) scrofa (breeding sow)]
Family Tayassuidae—ti ē sōō ē dē
[= (Tupi) taya (farinaceous tuberous root) + (Tupi) cu (eat);
native names for Tayassu tajacu include tayassu, tajassou, tajacu,
tajoussou—see Palmer, 1904]
  Tayassu tajacu—ti ē sōō tā jō’ kōō
  [= (Tupi) taya (farinaceous tuberous root) + (Tupi) cu (eat)]
Family Cervidae—sār’ vē dē
[= (L.) cervus (stag)]
  Cervus axis—sār’ vōōs āk’ sīs
  [= (L.) axis (an Indian quadruped)]
  Cervus dama—sār’ vōōs dā’ mā
  [= (L.) dama (deer)]
  Cervus elaphus—sār’ vōōs ē’ lā fōōs
  [= (Gr.) elaphos (deer)]
  Cervus nippon—sār’ vōōs nī’ pōn
  [= of Nippon (Japan)]
Odocoileus hemionus—ō dō se' le ḍōs ḍə me' ọ nōs
[= (Gr.) odous (tooth) + (Gr.) koilos (hollow)] [= (Gr.) hemionos (half-ass)]

Odocoileus virginianus—ō dō se' le ḍōs vīr jī' nē ụ nōs
[= of Virginia]

Alces alces—āl' sēs āl' sēs
[= (L.) alce (European elk or moose)] [= (L.) alce (European elk or moose)]

Rangifer tarandus—rān' ji ē' fūr tā rān' dōs
[= (Old French) rangier (reindeer) + (L.) ferus (undomesticated)]
[= (Gr.) tarandros (a horned beast)]

Family Antilocapridae—ān tī ē kāp' ū ē dē
[= (L.Gr.) antholopos (beast with elongated horns) + (L.) capra (she-goat)]

Antilocapra americana—ān tī ē kāp' rā ā mār' ī kā' nā
[= (Gr.) antholopos (beast with elongated horns) + (L.) capra (she-goat)] [= of (North) America]

Family Bovidae—bō' vi dē
[= (L.) bos (ox or cow)]

Boselaphus tragocamelus—bō se' lā fōs trā gō cā me' lōs
[= (L.) bos (ox or cow) + (Gr.) elaphos (deer)] [= (Gr.) tragos (he-goat) + (Gr.) kamelos (camel)]

Bison bison—bī' sōn bī' sōn
[= (Gr.) bison (bison)]

Antilocapra americana—ān tī' lō pē sār vi ē kāp' rā
[= (L.Gr.) antholopos (beast with elongated horns)] [= (L.) cervus (stag) + (L.) capra (she-goat)]

Oreamnos americanus—ō r ē ām' nōs ā mār' ī kā' nōs
[= (Gr.) oros (mountain) + (Gr.) amnos (lamb)] [= of (North) America]

Ovis moschatus—ō' vi bōs mō ska' tōs
[= (L.) ovis (sheep) + (L.) bos (ox or cow)] [= (NL.) muschatus (musky)]

Ovis canadensis—ō' vi kān' ā dēn' sās
[= (L.) ovis (sheep)] [= of Canada]

Ovis dalli—ō' vi dāl' ē
[= Dall's]

Ammotragus lervia—ā mō' trā gōs lār' vē ē
[= (Gr.) ammos (sand) + (Gr.) tragos (he-goat)] [= lerwee]
(a once-applied English common name for north African wild sheep)]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Walter W. Dalquest, J. Knox Jones, Jr., Richard W. Manning, Mary Mastorakis, Carole J. Young, Don E. Wilson, and two anonymous reviewers for their suggestions and thoughtful reviews of earlier drafts of this manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED


Address of authors: Department of Biology, Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308 (FBS and EJG); Department of Classical and Romance Languages, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409 (PGC). Received 20 November 1989; accepted 24 July 1991.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE MUSEUM
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Three serials of The Museum of Texas Tech University are published by Texas Tech University Press. Short research studies are published as Occasional Papers, whereas longer contributions appear as Special Publications. Papers of practical application to collection management and museum operations are issued in the Museology series. All are numbered separately and published on an irregular basis. A complete list of titles is available from the Sales Office.

The preferred abbreviation for citing the Occasional Papers is Occas. Papers Mus., Texas Tech Univ.

Subscriptions ($30/yr. domestic individuals; $33/yr. domestic institutions or foreign individuals; $36/yr. foreign institutions; typically 10 numbers issued per year) are available through Texas Tech University Press, Sales Office, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409-1037. Separate numbers of the Occasional Papers can be purchased ($3.00 each with a minimum order of 5 copies in any combination) from Texas Tech University Press. Remittance in U.S. currency check, money order, or bank draft must be enclosed with request (add $1.50 for every 5/$5.00 for overseas air; residents of the state of Texas must pay sales tax on the total purchase price). Copies of the “Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico, 1991” (Jones et al., 1992, Occas. Papers Mus., Texas Tech Univ., 146:1-23) are available at $2.00 each in orders of 10 or more.

ISSN 0149-175X

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lubbock, Texas 79409-1037 USA