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J. Knox Jones Jr.
Texas Tech University

Jerry R. Choate
Museum of the High Plains

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Annotated Checklist of Mammals of Nebraska

J. Knox Jones, Jr., and Jerry R. Choate
The Museum and Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 79409, and Museum of the High Plains, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas 67601

Since the completion nearly 20 years ago of the manuscript on a distributional and taxonomic study of the mammals of Nebraska (Jones, 1964), numerous changes in nomenclature resulting from systematic studies have occurred. Additionally, five species of mammals (two bats, two shrews, and an armadillo) have been recorded as new to the state in the past few years, and one bat species (*Myotis evotis*) has been dropped from the list. Because scientists, conservation officials, environmental agencies, nature students, and others find up-to-date checklists of considerable use, particularly in connection with field work, we have revised the list of Recent mammals currently known from Nebraska, and have included general comments on the distribution of each species in the state.

Eighty-five native mammals are treated in the accounts that follow, along with five species that have been introduced from outside North America (introduced taxa are marked with an asterisk). A list of several species of possible occurrence also is included. Citations in text indicate sources of information published subsequent to the issue of "Distribution and taxonomy of mammals of Nebraska" (Jones, *op. cit.*). Ordinal, familial, and generic names are entered in currently accepted phylogenetic order; species in each genus appear alphabetically. For vernacular names, we follow Jones et al. (1979).

ORDER MARSUPIALIA

Family DIDELPHIDAE — New World Opossums

Didelphis virginiana, Virginia Opossum. Common in eastern part of state; occurs in west primarily in riparian habitats associated with Niobrara, Platte, and Republican river drainages. The subspecies in Nebraska is *D. v. virginiana* Kerr (Gardner, 1973).

ORDER INSECTIVORA

Family SORICIDAE — Shrews

Sorex cinereus, Masked Shrew. Locally common in northern part of state, south at least to (west to east) Lincoln, Dawson, Kearney, Clay, Saline, and Cass counties. The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. c. haydeni* Baird; van Zyll de Jong (1980) has suggested that *haydeni* may be specifically distinct from *cinereus*.

Sorex merriami Dodson, Merriam's Shrew. Known from a locality on Rush Creek in Sheridan County (McDaniel, 1967). This species was regarded as monotypic by Diersing and Hoffmeister (1977).

Blarina brevicauda, Northern Short-tailed Shrew. Common in eastern part of state south to second tier of counties north of Kansas line; occurs westward in

Niobrara River drainage to Cherry County and in Platte River drainage to Dawson County. The subspecies in Nebraska (Genoways and Choate, 1972) is *B. b. brevicauda* (Say).

Blarina carolinensis, Southern Short-tailed Shrew. Common along southern boundary of state, northward in the east along Missouri River to Otoe County and in the west to Platte River in Lincoln County. *B. carolinensis* was shown to be a species distinct from *B. brevicauda* by Genoways and Choate (1972). The subspecies in Nebraska is *B. c. carolinensis* (Bachman).

Cryptotis parva, Least Shrew. Rare or locally common in eastern part of state and westward in mesic habitats along Niobrara, Platte, and Republican river drainages to Cherry, Lincoln, and Dundy counties, respectively. The subspecies in Nebraska is *C. p. parva* (Say).

Family TALPIDAE — Moles

Scalopus aquaticus, Eastern Mole. Locally common in favorable habitats throughout state. Subspecies in Nebraska are *S. a. caryi* Jackson in the west and *S. a. machrinoides* Jackson in the east.

ORDER CHIROPTERA

Family VESPERTILIONIDAE — Vespertilionid Bats

Myotis keenii, Keen's Myotis. Occurs in eastern part of state, westward along Niobrara River at least to Brown and Keya Paha counties, and in Republican River drainage at least to Webster County (Czaplewski et al., 1979:3). The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. k. septentrionalis* (Trouessart); van Zyll de Jong (1979) has suggested that *septentrionalis* might be specifically distinct from *keenii*.

Myotis leibii, Small-footed Myotis. Occurs in western half of state (Czaplewski et al., 1979:4), the easternmost record being from Keya Paha County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. l. ciliolabrum* (Merriam). Reasons for using the specific name *leibii* rather than the older name *subulatus* were given by Glass and Baker (1965, 1968).

Myotis lucifugus, Little Brown Myotis. The subspecies *M. l. lucifugus* (Le Conte) occurs in the eastern third of the state, whereas *M. l. carissima* Thomas is known only from Dawes and Sioux counties in the northwest (Czaplewski et al., 1979:6).

Myotis thysanodes, Fringe-tailed Myotis. Known only from Banner, Dawes, and Sioux counties in Panhandle (Czaplewski et al., 1979:3). The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. t. pahasapensis* Jones and Genoways.

Myotis volans, Long-legged Myotis. Known only from Pine Ridge and adjacent areas in Dawes and Sioux counties (Czaplewski et al., 1979:8). The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. v. interior* Miller.

Lasionycteris noctivagans (Le Conte), Silver-haired Bat. May be found anywhere in Nebraska during migration in spring or in late summer or early autumn, but resident status uncertain (Czaplewski et al., 1979:9). This species is monotypic.

Pipistrellus subflavus, Eastern Pipistrelle. Known only from Cass and Sarpy counties, but may occur elsewhere in southeastern part of state (Czaplewski et al., 1979:8). The subspecies in Nebraska is *P. s. subflavus* (F. Cuvier).

Eptesicus fuscus, Big Brown Bat. Distributed state-wide. The subspecies *E. f. fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois) occurs in the eastern third of Nebraska, whereas *E. f. pallidus* Young occurs in the Panhandle; bats from the central part of the state are intergrades and are assignable to subspecies based on average characteristics (Czaplewski et al., 1979:11).

Lasiurus borealis, Red Bat. Probably state-wide (locally common in east, rare in west) in wooded habitats during warm months; migrates southward in winter (Czaplewski et al., 1979:14). The subspecies in Nebraska is *L. b. borealis* (Müller).

Lasiurus cinereus, Hoary Bat. State-wide in wooded habitats in summer; migrates southward in winter (Czaplewski et al., 1979:16). The subspecies in the state is *L. c. cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois).

Nycticeius humeralis, Evening Bat. Known from southeastern part of state north as far as Butler County and west in Republican River drainage as far as Webster County (Czaplewski et al., 1979:17). The subspecies in Nebraska is *N. h. humeralis* (Rafinesque).

Plecotus townsendii, Townsend's Big-eared Bat. Known only from one locality adjacent to Pine Ridge in Sheridan County (Czaplewski et al., 1979:17). The subspecies in the state is *P. t. pallescens* (Miller).

Family MOLOSSIDAE — Molossid Bats

Tadarida brasiliensis, Brazilian Free-tailed Bat. This migratory species is known only from Buffalo, Keya Paha, and Lancaster counties (Czaplewski et al., 1979:19). The subspecies in Nebraska is *T. b. mexicana* (Saussure).

ORDER EDENTATA

Family DASYPODIDAE — Armadillos

Dasypus novemcinctus, Nine-banded Armadillo. "Pioneers" (Humphrey, 1974) of this species are known from Dundy County in southwestern Nebraska and have been seen as far north as the Platte River in the south-central part of the state (Choate and Fleharty, 1975:20). The subspecies is *D. n. mexicanus* Peters.

ORDER LAGOMORPHA

Family LEPORIDAE — Hares and Rabbits

Sylvilagus audubonii, Desert Cottontail. Common in Panhandle and occurs also in western part of Sand Hills. The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. a. baileyi* (Merriam).

Sylvilagus floridanus, Eastern Cottontail. Common state-wide, but restricted primarily to riparian habitats in western part of state. Subspecies in Nebraska are *S. f. mearnsii* (J. A. Allen) in the east and *S. f. similis* Nelson in the west.

**Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linnaeus), European Rabbit. Known only from one locality in Madison County; probably not established in state.

Lepus californicus, Black-tailed Jack Rabbit. Distributed state-wide but more common in south than in north. The subspecies in Nebraska is *L. c. melanotis* Mearns.

Lepus townsendii, White-tailed Jack Rabbit. Formerly occurred over all but southeasternmost Nebraska; now limited to area north of Platte River. The subspecies in the state is *L. t. campanius* Hollister.

ORDER RODENTIA

Family SCIURIDAE — Squirrels

Tamias striatus, Eastern Chipmunk. Formerly occurred along Missouri River and its major tributaries in southeastern Nebraska, north at least to Dodge and Washington counties; now rare in suitable habitats on bluffs overlooking Missouri north at least to Sarpy County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *T. s. griseus* Mearns.

Eutamias minimus, Least Chipmunk. Occurs on Pine Ridge and in adjacent badlands in Sioux and Dawes counties, eastward at least as far as vicinity of Chadron; also known from one locality in Box Butte County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *E. m. pallidus* (J. A. Allen). Nadler et al. (1977) placed *Eutamias* as a subgenus of *Tamias*, but Ellis and Maxon (1979) presented data contradictory to this assignment. Status of the generic name *Eutamias* thus remains uncertain.

Marmota monax, Woodchuck. Occurs in eastern part of state, mostly in Blue and Nemaha river drainages west as far as Nuckolls County, but also north along Missouri River at least to Dixon County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. m. bunkeri* Black.

Spermophilus franklinii (Sabine), Franklin's Ground Squirrel. Occurs in eastern and central parts of Nebraska, and in river valleys westward at least as far as Hooker, Morrill, and Rock counties. This species is monotypic.

Spermophilus richardsonii, Richardson's Ground Squirrel. Known in Nebraska only from Kimball and Morrill counties in southwestern part of Panhandle; possibly extirpated in the state. The subspecies is *S. r. elegans* Kennicott. Nadler et al. (1971), Robinson and Hoffmann (1975), and others have presented preliminary evidence to indicate that *S. richardsonii* is distinct at the specific level from several of its subspecies, and the taxonomic status of *elegans* thus is uncertain.

Spermophilus spilosoma, Spotted Ground Squirrel. Uncommon in western two-thirds of state (except absent in extreme northwestern corner), eastward at least as far as Antelope County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. s. obsoletus* Kennicott.

Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel. Common state-wide. Subspecies in Nebraska are *S. t. pallidus* J. A. Allen in the western two-thirds and *S. t. tridecemlineatus* (Mitchill) in the eastern third.

Cynomys ludovicianus, Black-tailed Prairie Dog. Formerly occurred throughout all but easternmost Nebraska; presently limited to approximately western three-fourths of state. The subspecies in Nebraska is *C. l. ludovicianus* (Ord).

Sciurus carolinensis, Gray Squirrel. Formerly occurred in deciduous woodlands in easternmost Nebraska north at least to Cedar County; presently limited to vicinity of Missouri River in southeastern part of state. The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. c. pennsylvanicus* Ord.

Sciurus niger, Fox Squirrel. Common in eastern part of state; occurs in western Nebraska along major drainages and along streams draining Pine Ridge area. The subspecies in the state is *S. n. rufiventer* Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Glaucomys volans, Southern Flying Squirrel. Occurs in southeastern part of state, north at least to Douglas County and formerly west at least to Seward Coun-

ty; mostly restricted to wooded habitats along Missouri River. The subspecies in Nebraska is *G. v. volans* (Linnaeus).

Family GEOMYIDAE — Pocket Gophers

Thomomys talpoides, Northern Pocket Gopher. The subspecies *T. t. cheyennensis* Swenk is known from Banner, Cheyenne, and Kimball counties in the southwestern part of the Panhandle, whereas *T. t. pierreicolus* Swenk is known only from Dawes and Sioux counties in the extreme northwest.

Geomys bursarius, Plains Pocket Gopher. Abundant state-wide. Subspecies currently recognized in Nebraska are *G. b. majusculus* Swenk in the eastern third and *G. b. lutescens* Merriam in the western two-thirds.

Family HETEROMYIDAE—Heteromyids

Perognathus fasciatus, Olive-backed Pocket Mouse, Occurs on High Plains of Panhandle, and on Crookston Table in northeastern Cherry County and probably adjacent Keya Paha County. Williams and Genoways (1979) referred both populations to the nominate subspecies, *P. f. fasciatus* Wied.

Perognathus flavescens, Plains Pocket Mouse. Widespread in Nebraska excepting Pine Ridge region, Missouri River lowlands, and southeastern corner. The subspecific name *P. f. flavescens* Merriam applies to all but populations in the eastern third of the state, which are referable to *P. f. perniger* Osgood.

Perognathus flavus, Silky Pocket Mouse. Rare in western Nebraska, east at least as far as Cherry and Hooker counties. The subspecies in the state is *P. f. piperi* Goldman.

Perognathus hispidus, Hispid Pocket Mouse. Not uncommon throughout all but northeastern Nebraska. Subspecies in the state are *P. h. paradoxus* Merriam in the western three-fourths and *P. h. spilotus* Merriam in the southeast.

Dipodomys ordii, Ord's Kangaroo Rat. Common on sandy soils in western three-fourths of state. Subspecies in Nebraska are *D. o. luteolus* (Goldman) to the north of the Platte River and *D. o. richardsoni* (J. A. Allen) to the south.

Family CASTORIDAE — Beavers

Castor canadensis, Beaver. State-wide in suitable habitats. The subspecies in Nebraska is *C. c. missouriensis* Bailey.

Family CRICETIDAE — Native Rats and Mice

Reithrodontomys megalotis, Western Harvest Mouse. Abundant in eastern part of state and common in mesic habitats in west. The subspecies in Nebraska is *R. m. dychei* J. A. Allen.

Reithrodontomys montanus, Plains Harvest Mouse. Occurs in upland habitats throughout state; not known from Missouri River floodplain in easternmost Nebraska. Subspecies in the state are *R. m. albescens* Cary in the western two-thirds and *R. m. griseus* Bailey in the southeast.

Peromyscus leucopus, White-footed Mouse. Abundant in eastern part of state, westward in riparian habitats along major watercourses; unknown from treeless regions of western Nebraska. Subspecies in the state are *P. l. aridulus* Osgood in the west and *P. l. noveboracensis* (Fischer) in the east.

Peromyscus maniculatus, Deer Mouse. Abundant state-wide. Subspecies in Nebraska are *P. m. bairdii* (Hoy and Kennicott) in eastern third, *P. m. luteus*

Osgood on the Sand Hills and in adjacent regions of central Nebraska, and *P. m. nebrascensis* (Coues) in the Panhandle west of the Sand Hills.

Onychomys leucogaster, Northern Grasshopper Mouse. Common in western part of state; uncommon to rare in east and unknown from riparian habitats along Missouri River. All populations of grasshopper mice in Nebraska now are referred to the subspecies *O. l. arcticeps* Rhoads (Engstrom and Choate, 1979).

Sigmodon hispidus, Hispid Cotton Rat. Known only from southeastern Nebraska, northward to Adams and Kearney counties (Farney, 1975). The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. h. texianus* (Audubon and Bachman).

Neotoma cinerea, Bushy-tailed Woodrat. Occurs in western part of Panhandle, eastward in breaks along North Platte River at least to Garden County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *N. c. rupicola* J. A. Allen.

Neotoma floridana, Eastern Woodrat. Occurs only in southwestern Nebraska south of Platte River (subspecies *N. f. campestris* J. A. Allen) and in an isolated area along Niobrara River in Brown, Cherry, Keya Paha, and Rock counties (*N. f. baileyi* Merriam) — see Birney (1973).

Synaptomys cooperi, Southern Bog Lemming. The subspecies *S. c. gossii* (Coues) is uncommon in the eastern half of the state, west certainly to Cherry and Custer counties; *S. c. relictus* Jones is known only from an isolated riparian community at Rock Creek Fish Hatchery in Dundy County.

Microtus ochrogaster, Prairie Vole. Abundant in east and locally common in mesic habitats in remainder of state. The subspecies in all but the northwestern corner of Nebraska (Choate and Williams, 1978) is *M. o. haydenii* (Baird); *M. o. similis* Severinghaus is known only from Sioux County (Severinghaus, 1977). Hibbard et al. (1978) and other paleontologists suspect that the subgenus *Pedomys* (to which *M. ochrogaster* belongs) is indistinguishable from the subgenus *Pitymys* and that the latter deserves recognition as a separate genus; accordingly, the generic status of this species is uncertain.

Microtus pinetorum, Woodland Vole. Uncommon in southeastern part of state, north along Missouri River certainly to Otoe County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. p. nemoralis* Bailey. This species represents the subgenus *Pitymys*, and therefore is of uncertain generic status (see account above).

Microtus pennsylvanicus, Meadow Vole. The subspecies *M. p. pennsylvanicus* (Ord) is common in the north and east and in mesic habitats in the Sand Hills, and occurs sporadically in riparian associations in the Panhandle; *M. p. finitus* Anderson is known only from an isolated area in the Republican River drainage in Dundy County.

Ondatra zibethicus, Muskrat. Common state-wide wherever permanent water is found. The subspecies in Nebraska is *O. z. cinnamominus* (Hollister).

*Family MURIDAE — Old World Rats and Mice

**Mus musculus* Linneaus, House Mouse. Occurs state-wide in and around human habitation; occasional feral populations are encountered in eastern Nebraska.

**Rattus norvegicus* (Berkenhout), Norway Rat. Occurs state-wide around human habitation.

Family ZAPODIDAE — Jumping Mice

Zapus hudsonius, Meadow Jumping Mouse. Occurs in eastern and central part of state, west at least to Garden County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *Z. h. pallidus* Cockrum and Baker.

Family ERETHIZONTIDAE — New World Porcupines

Erethizon dorsatum, Porcupine. Probably state-wide in distribution in past; presently occurs in western two-thirds of state. The subspecies in Nebraska is *E. d. bruneri* Swenk.

*Family MYOCASTORIDAE — Myocastorids

**Myocastor coypus* (Molina), Nutria. Known only from one locality each on Missouri River and Republican River; probably not established in the state.

ORDER CARNIVORA

Family CANIDAE—Canids

Canis latrans, Coyote. Common state-wide. The subspecies in Nebraska is *C. l. latrans* Say.

Canis lupus, Gray Wolf. Formerly common throughout state; now extirpated. The subspecies in Nebraska was *C. l. nubilus* Say.

Vulpes velox, Swift Fox. Formerly common in western two-thirds of state, but possibly extirpated in Nebraska in early 1900's; natural populations now have become reestablished in western part of state. The subspecies in Nebraska is *V. v. velox* (Say). Van Gelder (1978) presented evidence suggesting that all Recent North American canids, including foxes of the genera *Vulpes* and *Urocyon*, should be regarded as members of the genus *Canis*.

Vulpes vulpes, Red Fox. Common locally state-wide except in Sand Hills. The subspecies in Nebraska is *V. v. regalis* Merriam. Generic status is uncertain (see account of *V. velox*).

Urocyon cinereoargenteus, Gray Fox. Uncommon in eastern third of state, westward in Platte River drainage to Panhandle. The subspecies in Nebraska is *U. c. ocythous* Bangs. See comments above on generic status.

Family URSIDAE — Bears

Ursus americanus, Black Bear. Formerly occurred in eastern part of state, west certainly to Cherry County and probably in wooded areas elsewhere; now extirpated. The subspecies in Nebraska was *U. a. americanus* (Pallas).

Ursus arctos, Grizzly Bear. Formerly rare in breaks and rough country in western part of state; now extirpated. The subspecies in Nebraska was *U. a. horribilis* Ord.

Family PROCYONIDAE — Procyonids

Procyon lotor, Raccoon. Common state-wide in wooded habitats. The subspecies in Nebraska is *P. l. hirtus* Nelson and Goldman.

Family MUSTELIDAE — Mustelids

Mustela frenata, Long-tailed Weasel. Known throughout Nebraska. Three subspecies have been reported from the state: *M. f. longicauda* Bonaparte in the western three-fourths; *M. f. primulina* Jackson in the east south of the Platte

River; and *M. f. spadix* (Bangs) in the east north of the Platte River.

Mustela nigripes (Audubon and Bachman), Black-footed Ferret. Formerly occurred in all but eastern part of state; now extremely rare. This species is monotypic.

Mustela nivalis, Least Weasel. Occurs in eastern half of state, westward in Niobrara River drainage certainly as far as Sheridan County, and westward in Platte River drainage as far as Garden County. The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. n. campestris* Jackson.

Mustela vision, Mink. Common around permanent water throughout state. The subspecies in Nebraska is *M. v. letifera* Hollister.

Gulo gulo, Wolverine. Formerly in rough breaks along Platte River, on Pine Ridge, and in adjacent regions in western Nebraska; now extirpated. The subspecies in the state (Kurtén and Rausch, 1959) was *G. g. luscus* (Linnaeus).

Taxidea taxus, Badger. Relatively common state-wide. The subspecies in Nebraska is *T. t. taxus* (Schreber).

Spilogale putorius, Spotted Skunk. Known from throughout state, although now rare in some areas. The subspecies in Nebraska is *S. p. interrupta* (Rafinesque).

Mephitis mephitis, Striped Skunk. Abundant state-wide. All populations in the state provisionally are assigned to the subspecies *M. m. hudsonica* Richardson.

Lutra canadensis, River Otter. Formerly state-wide in permanent bodies of water but subsequently extirpated; now possibly becoming reestablished (see Farney and Jones, 1978). The subspecies in Nebraska is *L. c. interior* Swenk. New World otters were placed in the genus *Lontra* by van Zyll de Jong (1972), but Sokolov's (1973) study suggested a return to use of the name *Lutra*.

Family FELIDAE — Cats

Felis concolor, Puma. Formerly state-wide in suitable habitats; now probably extirpated except for a few wanderers. The subspecies in Nebraska is *F. c. hippolestes* Merriam.

Felis lynx, Lynx. Formerly occurred in northern part of Nebraska; now of sporadic occurrence. The subspecies in Nebraska is *F. l. canadensis* (Kerr). We provisionally follow Kurtén and Rausch (1959) in use of the generic name *Felis* and the name combination *F. lynx* for this species.

Felis rufus, Bobcat. Rare or uncommon to locally common state-wide. All populations in Nebraska provisionally are assigned to the subspecies *F. r. pallescens* (Merriam). For the generic name, see the account above.

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

Family CERVIDAE — Cervids

• **Cervus dama* Linnaeus, Fallow Deer. Formerly established in Beaver Creek Valley and adjacent areas of east-central Nebraska; current status uncertain.

• *Cervus elaphus*, Wapiti. Formerly occurred throughout state; now extirpated except where reestablished on reservations. The subspecies in Nebraska was *C. e. canadensis* Erxleben. We follow Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:367) in use of the specific epithet *elaphus*, instead of *canadensis*, for this species.

• *Odocoileus hemionus*, Mule Deer. Common in western Nebraska; less common in much of remainder of state and unknown from southeastern corner. The

subspecies in Nebraska is *O. h. hemionus* (Rafinesque).

Odocoileus virginianus, White-tailed Deer. Common state-wide although restricted to riparian associations in much of western part of state. All populations in Nebraska are referred provisionally to the subspecies *O. v. macrourus* (Rafinesque).

Family BOVIDAE — Bovids

Bison bison, Bison. Formerly abundant state-wide; now extinct except where reintroduced on reservations. The subspecies in Nebraska was *B. b. bison* (Linnaeus).

Ovis canadensis, Mountain Sheep. Formerly in hills and breaks of Panhandle, east along Platte River at least to Lincoln County and along Niobrara River at least to Brown County; now extirpated. The subspecies in Nebraska was *O. c. auduboni* Merriam.

Family ANTILOCAPRIDAE — Pronghorns

Antilocapra americana, Pronghorn. Formerly occurred in all but easternmost Nebraska; presently restricted to Panhandle and to reestablished populations in Sand Hills. O'Gara and Matson (1975) classified *Antilocapra* in the subfamily Antilocaprinae of the family Bovidae rather than placing it in a separate family.

SPECIES POSSIBLY OCCURRING IN NEBRASKA

Microsorex hoyi hoyi (Baird), Pygmy Shrew. Known from South Dakota immediately across the Missouri River from Dixon County; to be looked for in the northeastern part of state. Diersing (1980) presented evidence for regarding *Microsorex* as a subgenus of *Sorex*.

Myotis grisescens A. H. Howell, Gray Myotis. Occurs on Ozark Plateau in central Missouri, and might wander into the southeastern part of Nebraska in summer.

Myotis sodalis Miller and Allen, Indiana Myotis. Known from northwestern Missouri and probably will be found in deciduous woodlands in the southeastern part of the state.

Tadarida macrotis (Gray), Big Free-tailed Bat. Known from Colorado, Kansas, and Iowa and might be found almost anywhere in Nebraska.

Sylvilagus nuttallii grangeri (J. A. Allen), Nuttall's Cottontail. Doubtfully will be found in timbered or brushy habitats in the extreme western part of the Panhandle.

Spermophilus lateralis lateralis (Say), Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel. Known from eastern Wyoming; doubtfully occurs on the Wildcat Ridge or in adjacent areas in the western part of the Panhandle.

Lagurus curtatus curtatus (Cope), Sagebrush Vole. Same as for *Spermophilus lateralis*, above.

**Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus), Black Rat. Introduced; might be found in large urban areas.

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