

Key to the adult terrestrial mammals of the Southeastern United States

Michael T. Mengak ¹

KEY TO ORDERS

1. Head, body and tail covered by bony plates; teeth uniformly peg-like; lower jaw (mandible) joined:

ORDER ZENARTHRA

Family Dasypodidae

Dasypus novemcinctus (Nine-banded Armadillo)

Head, body and tail without bony plates; teeth heterodont (2 or more types of teeth) and not peg-like; lower jaw joined -----2

2. Incisors 5/4; total number of teeth 50; posterior portion of mandible angled inward; hallux (great toe on hind foot) opposable and lacking a nail:

ORDER DIDELPHIMORPHA

Family Didelphidae

Didelphis virginiana (Virginia Opossum)

Incisors 3/3 or fewer, absent in some species; posterior portion of mandible not angled inward; hallux absent or not opposable and with a nail ----- 3

3. Forelimbs modified to form wings; fingers greatly elongated, more than 10 times longer than toes; anterior end of skull has a U-shaped notch, which separates the incisors into distinct halves:

ORDER CHIROPTERA (Bats) ----- 9

Forelimbs not modified to form wings; fingers, if present, more or less equal in length to toes; anterior end of skull lacking a U-shaped notch ----- 4

¹ Associate Professor – Wildlife Specialist, Warnell School of Forestry & Natural Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, GA

4. Canines present and about equal in size to the incisors; fur (pelage) uniformly short and soft, lacking guard hairs or spines;	
ORDER INSECTIVORA	26
Canines absent or, if present, obviously longer than incisors; fur with guard hairs or spines	5
5. Incisors 1/1 or 2/1	6
Incisors 3/3 or 0/3	7
6. Incisors 2/1, second pair of incisors small, peg-like, and located immediately behind the first pair; anterior part of facial bones web- or net-like; soles of feet mostly fur-covered:	
ORDER LAGOMORPHA	39
Incisors 1/1; anterior part of facial bones solid; soles of feet sparsely covered with fur or naked:	
ORDER RODENTIA	44
7. Feet terminating in toes with nails or claws; canine teeth present and round or oval in cross-section:	
ORDER CARNIVORA	78
Feet terminating in hooves; canine teeth absent or, if present, triangular in cross section	8
8. Single large hoof present on each foot; upper incisors present; nasals wide posteriorly:	
ORDER PERISSODACTYLA	
Family Equidae	
<i>Equus caballus</i> (Horse)	
Two large hooves present on each foot; upper incisors present or not, if present greatly enlarged in tusk; nasals do not widen posteriorly:	
ORDER ARTIODACTYLA	96

KEY TO FAMILIES AND SPECIES

ORDER CHIROPTERA:

9. Tail extending beyond the posterior margin of the tail membrane (uropatagium) for more than a third of its length; tragus (projection inside ear) absent; first and fifth digits of feet with stiff bristles; incisors 1/2:
Family Molossidae ----- 10
- Tail completely enclosed, or nearly so, in uropatagium; tragus present; feet lacking distinct bristles; incisors 1/3 or 2/3:
Family Vespertilionidae ----- 11
10. Forearm less than 55 mm in length; base of ears not joined at the midline of the head:
Tadarida brasiliensis (Brazilian Free-tailed Bat)
- Forearm more than 55 mm in length; base of ears joined at the midline of the head:
Eumops glaucinus (Wagner's Mastiff Bat)
11. Ear length greater than 25 mm; obvious raised glands present on sides of nose; dorsal profile (from side view) of skull rounded; total number of teeth equals 36 ----- 12
- Ear length less than 25 mm; nose glands absent; total number of teeth other than 36 or, if 36, then dorsal profile of skull is flat (from side view) ----- 13
12. First upper incisor with a single cusp; abdominal hairs uniformly brownish, lacking distinct color change from root to tip:
Plecotus townsendii (Townsend's Big-eared Bat)
- First upper incisor with two cusps; abdominal hairs blackish at the base and grayish or whitish at the tip:
Plecotus rafinesquii (Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat)
13. Undersurface of wing at forearm covered with hair from body to free digit (thumb); the single upper incisor in contact with the canine -----14
- Undersurface of wing at forearm not covered with hair from body to free digit; two upper incisors present or, if only one, incisor separated from canine by a space ----- 17
14. Dorsal surface of interfemoral (dorsal surface of tail between femur) membrane entirely covered with hair; white patch of hair present at the upper base of the free digit (thumb) ----- 15
- Interfemoral membrane with dense hair on proximal (near body) 1/3 of dorsal surface (near body); lacking white patch of hair at the thumb:
Lasiurus intermedius (Northern Yellow Bat)

15. Forearm more than 45 mm in length; tips of ears with black rims; body color dark frosted with white; skull length usually more than 15.5 mm:
Lasiurus cinereus (Hoary Bat)
- Forearm less than 45 mm in length; tips of ears lacking black rims; body color reddish or mahogany frosted with white; skull length usually less than 15.5 mm ----- 16
16. Overall body color reddish to reddish-tan; skull with a pronounced ridge anterior (in front of) to eye socket (lacrimal ridge):
Lasiurus borealis (Red Bat)
- Overall body color a deep mahogany with white frost; lacrimal ridge indistinct or absent:
Lasiurus seminolus (Seminole Bat)
17. Long hair covering half or more of dorsal surface of interfemoral membrane; body hair color black with whitish tips:
Lasionycteris noctivagans (Silver-haired Bat)
- Hair absent or covering less than half of dorsal surface of interfemoral membrane; body hair color not black with whitish tips----- 18
18. Forearm length more than 45 mm; total number of teeth 32:
Eptesicus fuscus (Big Brown Bat)
- Forearm length less than 45 mm; total number of teeth 30, 34, or 38 ----- 19
19. Tip of tail extends slightly beyond the margin of the interfemoral membrane; single upper incisor is canine-like; total teeth 30:
Nycticeius humeralis (Evening Bat)
- Tips of tail completely enclosed by interfemoral membrane; two upper incisors present, not canine-like; total teeth 35 or 38 ----- 20
20. Tragus (fleshy structure inside ear) broad, rounded at tip and less than half as long as ear; wing membrane lacks pigment around forearm; total teeth 34:
Pipistrellus subflavus (Eastern Pipistrelle)
- Tragus narrow, pointed at tip and more than half as long as ear; wing membrane completely pigmented; total teeth 38 ----- 21
21. Forearm 40 mm or more in length; skull with a prominent sagittal (ridge down center of skull) crest:
Myotis grisescens (Gray Bat or Gray Myotis)
- Forearm 38 mm or less in length; sagittal crest absent or weakly developed ----- 22

22. Ears 16 mm or longer, extending well beyond tip of nose when laid forward; hairs on dorsum 10 mm long or longer;
Myotis septentrionalis (Northern Myotis)
- Ears 15 mm long or less, not extending beyond nose when laid forward; hairs on dorsum less than 10mm long ----- 23
23. Calcar (elongated digit on hind foot) keeled ----- 24
- Calcar lacking a keel ----- 25
24. Black mask across face; greatest length of skull less than 14.5 mm:
Myotis leibii (Eastern Small-footed Myotis)
- Face lacking a dark mask; greatest length of skull more than 14.5 mm:
Myotis sodalis (Indiana Myotis)
25. Wing membranes attached to foot at the ankle; skull lacking any evidence of a sagittal (ridge along midline of skull) crest:
Myotis austroriparius (Southeastern Myotis)
- Wing membranes attached to foot at base of toes; a weakly developed but noticeable sagittal crest present:
Myotis lucifugus (Little Brown Myotis)

ORDER INSECTIVORA

26. Front feet paddle-shaped and at least twice as wide as the rear feet; all teeth completely white; zygomatic (bone around eye socket) arch and auditory bullae (enlarged area, often ball shaped – on rear of skull) present:
Family Talpidae ----- 27
- Front feet slender and equal in width or smaller than rear feet; anterior teeth dark red or black at the tips; zygomatic arch incomplete and auditory bullae absent:
Family Soricidae ----- 29
27. Snout with a ring of fleshy appendages; first upper incisors project anteriorly; width of palm less than length:
Condylura cristata (Star-nosed Mole)
- Snout lacking fleshy appendages; first upper incisors not projected anteriorly; width of palm equal or exceeding length ----- 28

28. Tail naked or scantily haired; auditory bullae complete; total teeth 40 or fewer; width of palm about equal to length:
Scalopus aquaticus (Eastern Mole)
- Tail heavily haired; auditory bullae incomplete; total teeth 44; width of palm greater than length:
Parascalops breweri (Hairy-tailed Mole)
29. Tail length less than half that of body; two lower incisors on each side of jaw ----- 30
- Tail length equal to or greater than half of body length; a single lower incisor on each side of jaw ----- 34
30. Total length less than 100 mm in adult; four or fewer unicuspid (with single crown) teeth in upper jaw ----- 31
- Total length more than 100 mm in adult; five unicuspid teeth in upper jaw (one may be tiny) ----- 32
31. Tail more than twice as long as hind foot; ears conspicuous; dorsal pelage gray; three unicuspid teeth in upper jaw:
Notiosorex crawfordii (Desert Shrew)
- Tail less than twice as long as hind foot; ears nearly hidden by fur; dorsal pelage olive brown; four unicuspid teeth in upper jaw:
Cryptotis parva (Least Shrew)
32. Total length usually more than 110 mm; karyotype with a diploid number of 48-50 and a fundamental number of 48; in Georgia – above fall line;
Blarina brevicauda (Northern Short-tailed Shrew)
- Total length usually less than 110 mm; karyotype not as above; in Georgia – below the fall line ----- 33
33. Karyotype with a diploid number of 38-46 and a fundamental number of 44 or 45:
Blarina carolinensis
(Southern Short-tailed Shrew)
- Karyotype (chromosome number) with a diploid number of 52 and a fundamental number of 60-62:
Blarina hylophaga (Eliot's Short-tailed Shrew)
34. Third and fifth unicuspid reduced to tiny pegs and not visible when the skull is viewed from the side; first and second unicuspid with an accessory inner cusp:
Sorex hoyi (Pygmy Shrew)
- All five unicuspid visible when skull is viewed from the side; first and second unicuspid lacking an inner cusp ----- 35

35. Hind foot 18 mm or longer with a distinct fringe of stiff hairs:
Sorex palustris (Water Shrew)
- Hind foot smaller than 18 mm and lacking a fringe of stiff hairs ----- 36
36. Third unicuspid larger than fourth; unicuspids with a distinctly pigmented internal ridge ----- 37
- Third unicuspid about equal to or slightly smaller than fourth; unicuspids lacking pigmented inner ridge ----- 38
37. Total length 111 mm or greater; greatest width of skull about 9 mm; total length of skull about 19 mm:
Sorex fumeus (Smokey Shrew)
- Total length less than 111 mm; condylobasal (total length) length less than 17 mm:
Sorex cinereus (Masked Shrew)
38. Dorsal color brownish or reddish; condylobasal length less than 17 mm:
Sorex longirostris (Southeastern Shrew)
- Dorsal color grayish; condylobasal length greater than 17 mm:
Sorex dispar (Long-tailed Shrew)

ORDER LAGOMORPHA

39. Hind foot more than 110 mm in length; ----- 40
- Hind foot less than 110 mm in length; interparietal not fused and distinct ----- 41
40. Ear more than 80 mm long; basilar length of skull greater than 67 mm:
Lepus californicus (Black-tailed Jackrabbit)
- Ear less than 80 mm long; basilar length of skull less than 67 mm:
Lepus americanus (Snowshoe hare)
41. Anterior extension of supraorbital process (=protruding bone above eye socket) present; nape patch behind ears brightly rust-colored:
Sylvilagus floridanus (Eastern Cottontail)
- Anterior extension of supraorbital process absent or present only as a tiny knob; nape patch behind ears pale and indistinct ----- 42
42. Posterior extension of supraorbital process free from fusion with skull; black patch present between ears:
Sylvilagus transitionalis (New England Cottontail)
- Posterior extension of supraorbital process fused to skull for most of extent, but some specimens with small foramina; lacking a black patch between the ears ----- 43

43. Underside of tail white; ears longer than 60 mm; hind feet 100 mm or more in length:
Sylvilagus aquaticus (Swamp Rabbit)

Underside of tail brownish or grayish; ears shorter than 60 mm; hind feet less than 100 mm long:

Sylvilagus palustris (Marsh Rabbit)

ORDER RODENTIA

44. Opening in skull anterior to eye socket (infraorbital opening) larger than foramen magnum (opening in back of skull for spinal column); total length greater than 700 mm but tail not paddle-shaped ----- 46

Infraorbital opening smaller than foramen magnum; total length usually less than 700 mm but, if greater than 700 mm, then tail is paddle-shaped ----- 45

45. Infraorbital foramen vertically elongate and either oval or V-shaped when viewed from front of skull ----- 47

Infraorbital foramen small and round ----- 70

46. Dorsal pelage with many spines and hollow quills; paraoccipital processes not elongated past the plane of the upper molars; toes without webs:

Family Erethizontidae

Erethizon dorsatum (Porcupine)

Dorsal pelage with some long stiff hairs, but lacking hollow quills; paraoccipital processes elongated past the plane of the upper molars; toes webbed:

Family Myocastoridae

Myocastor coypus (Nutria)

47. Infraorbital foramen oval when viewed from the front of the skull; tail very long, usually 1.25x body length or greater:

Family Zapodidae ----- 48

Infraorbital foramen wider at top than at bottom creating a V-shape when viewed from front of skull; tail usually less than 1.25x body length and sometimes shorter than body:

Family Muridae ----- 49

48. Cheek teeth 4/3 with a tiny extra upper molar; tip of tail not white:

Zapus hudsonius (Meadow Jumping Mouse)

Cheek teeth 3/3 and all about the same size; tip of tail usually white:

Napaeozapus insignis (Woodland Jumping Mouse)

55. Posterior border of palate a straight, thin-edged shelf extending directly between the two posterior molars; dorsum usually with a darker and sometimes reddish-appearing central zone that contrasts with lighter grayish sides:
Clethrionomys gapperi
 (Southern Red-backed Vole)
- Posterior border of palate not straight and supported by a median spine; dorsum lacking an obviously darker central zone ----- 56
56. Upper incisors with groove down face; ears extend well beyond level of fur on head; tail length about equal to hind foot length and dorsal pelage coarse:
Synaptomys cooperi (Southern Bog Lemming)
- Upper incisors without groove; ears small and more or less hidden in fur; tail length greater than hind foot or, if about equal, then dorsal pelage soft and fine ----- 57
57. Tail length about equal to hind foot length; dorsal pelage soft and fine; last upper molar with two closed triangles:
Microtus pinetorum (Woodland Vole)
- Tail length greater than hind foot length; last upper molar with more than two closed triangles or, if with only two closed triangles, then pelage coarse ----- 58
58. Third upper molar with five closed triangles; face from eyes to nose yellowish or reddish orange:
Microtus chrotorrhinus (Rock Vole)
- Third upper molar with two or three closed triangles; facial area not yellowish or reddish orange ----- 59
59. Third upper molar with three closed triangles; tail length usually much greater than twice the hind foot length; ventral fur silvery-gray:
Microtus pennsylvanicus (Meadow Vole)
- Third upper molar with two closed triangles; tail length about equal to twice the hind foot length; ventral fur yellowish or cream-colored:
Microtus ochrogaster (Prairie Vole)
60. Upper incisors with a longitudinal groove; tail scantily haired and appearing naked with scaly rings----- 61
- Upper incisors smooth; tail moderately haired and not appearing naked and scaly ----- 62

61. Tail length much greater than head and body length; dentine pattern of last lower molar S-shaped:

Reithrodontomys fulvescens
(Fulvous Harvest Mouse)

Tail length less than head and body length; dentine pattern of last lower molar C-shaped:

Reithrodontomys humulis
(Eastern Harvest Mouse)

62. Total length greater than 310 mm in adults; total length divided by hind foot length exceeds 9.3; transverse lophs on all upper molars form an E-shaped pattern:

Neotoma floridana (Eastern Woodrat)

Total length less than 310 mm; total length divided by hind foot length less than 9.3; outline pattern of transverse lophs on upper molars various, but not E-shaped ----- 63

63. Skull with prominent supraorbital (above eye socket) ridges that extend posteriorly as temporal ridges; pelage dark and coarse ----- 64

Skull without supraorbital ridges; pelage dense and soft ----- 65

64. Upper molars flat-surfaced and with side-to-side ridges forming an S-shaped pattern; feet black; ears extend well above the pelage of the head and shoulders:

Sigmodon hispidus (Hispid Cotton Rat)

Upper molars with pointed cusps and outline of teeth not S-shaped; feet white; ears nearly buried in coarse fur of head and neck:

Oryzomys palustris (Marsh Rice Rat)

65. Ears same color as pelage of head and dorsum; dorsal color golden with reddish tint; posterior palatine foramen (closer to posterior border of palate than to anterior palatine foramen):

Ochrotomys nuttalli (Golden Mouse)

Ears dusky and usually darker than pelage of head and dorsum; dorsal color brownish or grayish; posterior palatine foramina about midway between posterior border of palate and anterior palatine foramina ----- 66

66. Five plantar pads on hind foot; hind foot usually 24 mm or larger:

Podomys floridanus (Florida Mouse)

Six plantar pads on hind foot; hind foot usually less than 24 mm ----- 67

67. Total length less than 154 mm; hind foot less than 19 mm; dorsum fawn colored with a grayish or brownish tint and slightly darker toward midline:
Peromyscus polionotus (Oldfield Mouse)
- Total length greater than 154 mm; hind foot usually larger than 19 mm; dorsum brown or gray and darker toward midline but not fawn-colored ----- 68
68. Tail length approximates or exceeds half of total length; tail length usually less than 65 mm; tail distinctly bicolor; skull length less than 22 mm:
Peromyscus maniculatus
 (Deer Mouse)
- Tail length much less than half of total length; tail length more than 65 mm; tail indistinctly bicolor; skull length greater than 22 mm ----- 69
69. Hind foot less than 22 mm; body length less than 95 mm; skull length less than 25 mm; tarsal joint of heel is white:
Peromyscus leucopus
 (White-footed Mouse)
- Hind foot more than 23 mm; body length greater than 95 mm; skull length greater than 25 mm; tarsal joint of heel is dark like leg:
Peromyscus gossypinus
 (Cotton Mouse)
70. Tail densely furred; skull with prominent postorbital processes:
Family Sciuridae ----- 71
- Tail naked or scantily haired; skull lacking postorbital processes ----- 77
71. Anterior surfaces of incisors white; supraorbital processes at right angles to skull; tail short, less than 25% of total length:
Marmota monax (Woodchuck)
- Anterior surfaces of incisors yellow; supraorbital processes at acute angles to skull; tail length greater than 25% of total length ----- 72
72. Lateral furred membrane (patagium) connecting front and hind limbs on sides of body; interorbital region narrow and indented on each side with a V-shaped notch ----- 73
- Patagium absent; interorbital region relatively broad and not indented on each side with a V-shaped notch ----- 74

73. Dorsal pelage gray or grayish; total length usually less than 260 mm; skull usually less than 36 mm:
- Glaucomys volans* (Southern Flying Squirrel)

Dorsal pelage brown or brownish; total length usually greater than 260 mm; skull usually greater than 36 mm:

Glaucomys sabrinus (Northern Flying Squirrel)

74. Dorsum with two longitudinal light stripes; infraorbital opening a foramen in the zygomatic plate rather than a canal that passes between the zygomatic plate and the side of the rostrum:
- Tamias striatus* (Eastern Chipmunk)

Dorsum without light stripes; infraorbital opening a canal that passes between the zygomatic plate and the side of the rostrum -----

75

75. Total length less than 400 mm; anterior border of orbit directly above first large molar-like tooth (last premolar):

Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
(Red Squirrel)

Total length greater than 400 mm; anterior border of orbit directly above second molar-like tooth (first molar) -----

76

76. With four upper molar-like teeth on each side of jaw; hairs of tail tipped with yellow:

Sciurus niger (Fox Squirrel)

With five upper molar-like teeth on each side of jaw; hairs of tail tipped with white:

Sciurus carolinensis (Gray Squirrel)

77. Tail paddle-shaped, naked and scaly; digits on hind foot connected by a web; infraorbital canal inconspicuous, opening on side of rostrum anterior to zygomatic plate; without external cheek pouches; incisors smooth:

Family Castoridae
Castor Canadensis
(Beaver)

Tail not paddle-shaped and scantily to densely furred; hind feet without webs; infraorbital canal small and round or slit-like; externally opening, fur-lined cheek pouches present on either side of mouth; face of incisors with two longitudinal grooves (bisulcate):

Family Geomyidae
Geomys pinetis
(Southeastern Pocket Gopher)

ORDER CARNIVORA

78. Six upper and seven lower molar-like (premolars and molars) teeth ----- 79
- Molar-like teeth other than 6/7 ----- 84
79. Rostrum short and broad; upper tooth rows parallel; total length of skull greater than 310 mm; tail vestigial; hind foot with five toes:
- Family Ursidae**
Ursus americanus (Black Bear)
- Rostrum long and narrow; upper tooth rows not parallel; total length of skull less than 300 mm; tail long and bushy; hind foot with four toes:
- Family Canidae** ----- 80
80. Postorbital processes thickened and convex dorsally; tail lacking both a black mid-dorsal stripe of stiff hairs and a white tip ----- 81
- Postorbital processes thin and concave dorsally; tail with either a black mid-dorsal stripe formed by stiff hairs or a white tip ----- 83
81. Greatest length of skull usually more than 250 mm; nose pad (rhinarium) with a diameter of 31 mm or more:
- Canis lupus* (Gray Wolf)
- Greatest length of skull usually less than 250 mm; rhinarium with a diameter less than 31 mm ----- 82
82. Anteroposterior (front-to-back) diameter of canine more than 11 mm; diameter of rhinarium more than 25 mm; heel pad more than 32 mm in diameter:
- Canis niger* (Red Wolf)
- Anteroposterior diameter of canine less than 11 mm; diameter of rhinarium less than 25 mm; heel pad less than 32 mm in diameter:
- Canis latrans* (Coyote)
83. Prominent temporal ridges meet at back of skull in a U-shaped pattern; tail with a black mid-dorsal stripe:
- Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (Gray Fox)
- Prominent temporal ridges meet at back of skull in a V-shaped pattern; tail with a distinct white tip:
- Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox)
84. Molar-like teeth 6/6; body with a black facial mask and a large, bushy tail strongly marked with black and white rings:
- Family Procyonidae**
Procyon lotor (Raccoon)

Molar-like teeth other than 6/6; body without a black facial mask and tail lacking ring-like pattern -----	85
85. Molar-like teeth either 3/3 or 4/3; total teeth 30 or less; rostrum shortened and top of skull rounded when viewed from side:	
Family Felidae -----	86
Molar-like teeth 4/5, 5/5, or 5/6; total teeth 32 or more; rostrum not shortened and top of skull not convex when viewed from side:	
Family Mustelidae -----	87
86. Tail more than 30% of head and body length; 4 upper molar-like teeth; total teeth 30:	
<i>Felis concolor</i> (Mountain Lion)	
Tail less than 30% of head and body length; 3 upper molar-like teeth; total teeth 28:	
<i>Lynx rufus</i> (Bobcat)	
87. Pelage with a conspicuous black-and-white pattern; palate not extending much beyond posterior edge of last molars -----	88
Pelage with other than a black-and-white pattern; palate extending well beyond posterior edge of last of last molars -----	89
88. Dorsum with white spots or four or more line of broken white stripes; total length less than 500 mm; top of skull flat in profile:	
<i>Spilogale putorius</i> (Eastern Spotted Skunk)	
Dorsum with two continuous white stripes that may join near the head; total length greater than 500 mm; top of skull convex in profile:	
<i>Memphitis mephitis</i> (Striped Skunk)	
89. Feet broad and webbed; molar-like teeth 5/5:	
<i>Lutra Canadensis</i> (River Otter)	
Feet not broad and not webbed; molar-like teeth other than 5/5 -----	90
90. Molar-like teeth 5/6; hind foot 75 mm or longer and with top of head brown -----	91
Molar-like teeth 4/5; hind foot smaller than 75 mm but, if larger, then top of head with a white stripe -----	92
91. With orange on throat and chest; skull length less than 95 mm and rear of skull with round profile:	
<i>Martes Americana</i> (Marten)	

Without orange on throat or chest; skull length more than 95 mm and rear of skull with angular profile:

Martes pennanti (Fisher)

92. Braincase triangular and skull more than 90 mm long; last upper molar triangular; with a white strip on top of head:

Taxidea taxus (Badger)

Braincase elongate but skull less than 90 mm long; last upper molar dumbbell-shaped; without a white stripe on top of head ----- 93

93. Tail with a distinct black tip ----- 94

Tail without a black tip ----- 95

94. Size small, body length usually less than 200 mm; tail length usually less than 45% of head and body length:

Mustela erminea (Ermine)

Size large, body length usually greater than 200 mm; tail length usually more than 45% of head and body length:

Mustela frenata (Long-tailed Weasel)

95. Size small, total length less than 300 mm; skull less than 40 mm long; tail about 25 mm long:

Mustela nivalis (Least Weasel)

Size large, total length more than 300 mm; skull more than 40 mm long; tail much more than 25 mm long:

Mustela vison (Mink)

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

96. Canines present and directed outward or upward; molar-like teeth bunodont (with pointed cusps); snout flattened terminally; body sparsely haired:

Family Suidae

Sus scrofa {Wild Pig}

Canines absent or, if present, small and not directed outward or upward; molar-like teeth selenodont (with swirl-like pattern of enamel on occlusal surfaces); snout not flattened terminally; pelage dense:

Family Cervidae -----97

97. Premaxillae (upper jaw) elongated and nasals short so that distance from front of nasals to tip of rostrum roughly equals distance from back of nasals to occipital bond; antlers, if present, flattened in cross-section through stem:

Alces alces (Moose)

Premaxillae short and nasals elongated so that nasals extend most of the length of the rostrum; antlers, if present, round in cross-section through stem ----- 98

98. Upper canines present; antlers, if present, usually longer than length of head; mane present:

Cervus elaphus (Wapiti or Elk)

Upper canines absent; antlers, if present, never exceeding the length of the head; mane absent:

Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)

Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources
Athens, Georgia 30602-2152
Telephone 706.542.2686 Fax 706.542.8356

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