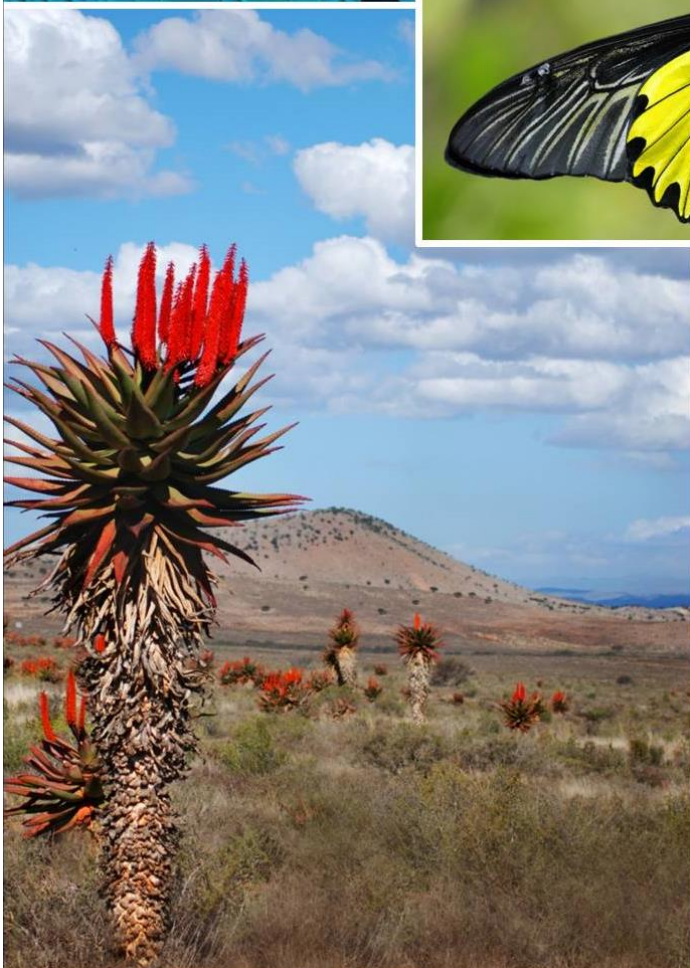




Index of CITES species





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CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. At the time of writing the present introduction (March 2021), 183 States or regional economic integration organizations are party to CITES.

The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a global Centre of excellence on biodiversity. The Centre operates as a collaboration between the UN Environment Programme and the UK-registered charity WCMC. Together we are confronting the global crisis facing nature.

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CITES Checklist website: <http://checklist.cites.org/>

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FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Checklist of CITES Species* acts as the official digest of CITES-listed species. It contains the scientific names of listed taxa according to the standard references as recognized in Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP18) on *Standard nomenclature*, and is regularly updated to reflect the latest information. In order to be able to implement the Convention effectively, CITES Parties need to have access to authoritative information on which species are listed, where they occur and what level of protection they are afforded. The online *Checklist* is designed to allow Parties as well as the wider public to do this, offering the opportunity to access, download and filter data on species listings, nomenclature and distributions tailored to their needs. Users can download information contained in the Checklist in the three languages of the Convention (English, French and Spanish), as well as in different formats compatible with databases and other datasets, making it easy to ensure consistency between national checklists and the nomenclature adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

The *Checklist* also offers a mechanism to allow Parties to update their own national systems with amendments to the CITES Appendices as they are made, thus avoiding duplication of effort and reducing the risk of introducing errors in copying species names. This is done via Application Programming Interface (API), which also allows Parties to "pull" the names of species and the Appendices they are included in directly into a CITES electronic permit or certificate. Information on using these web services is available from the online Checklist (and at: <http://api.speciesplus.net/>).

The production and publication of the *Checklist* have been made possible through the generous funding of the European Union. I would therefore like to express my sincere thanks to the European Union, not only for this project but also for their continued general support for CITES activities.

The *Checklist* is widely used and appreciated by CITES Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, Customs officers and others around the world involved in the implementation and enforcement of CITES, as well as by intergovernmental entities, international and national non-governmental organizations, academics, the media and many others. We trust that this resource will be of value to you, and we very much welcome any feedback and suggestions on ways to improve this resource in the future.

Ivonne Higuero
CITES Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

The Conference of the Parties recognizes the *Checklist of CITES species* as an official digest of scientific names contained in the official standard references. The *Checklist of CITES species* is now dynamically linked to Species+, a database of information on MEA-listed species that is managed by UNEP-WCMC, allowing, for the first time, taxonomic and listing changes to be reflected within this document as they are updated. This will include amendments to CITES Appendix III made between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. For this reason, it will be important for users of the *Checklist* to take note of the date of download, as outputs will change over time on the basis of changes adopted by Parties.

The Checklist website also provides the flexibility to create tailored outputs by higher taxonomic group, Appendix and country or region, with additional “Advanced options” for including or excluding elements such as Authors’ names, scientific synonyms and common names. If filters have been applied, some of the descriptions below may not be applicable. For instance, if scientific synonyms have been excluded, the synonym records will not appear in the output.

Structure

The *Checklist of CITES species* comprises two parts: the *Index of CITES species* (the present output) and the *History of CITES listings*. While users can choose to download tailored outputs of the *Index of CITES species*, the complete publication is an alphabetical list of all animal and plant taxa included in the CITES Appendices. The only exceptions to this are Appendix-II orchids. These are only included if they are listed in the *CITES Orchid Checklist*, volumes 1-4, published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, or in the *Checklist for Bulbophyllum and allied taxa* (Sieder, Rainer & Kiehn, 2007). For the orchid species not found in these references, the *CITES Species Index* contains a record of the genera to which they belong, e.g. *Aa* spp, but not of the individual species in each genus.

Three types of record are included in the *Index of CITES species*:

- 1) scientific names, which are the main records and contain all information;
- 2) common names, which refer to the main record; and
- 3) scientific synonyms, which refer to the main record.

1 The scientific name record

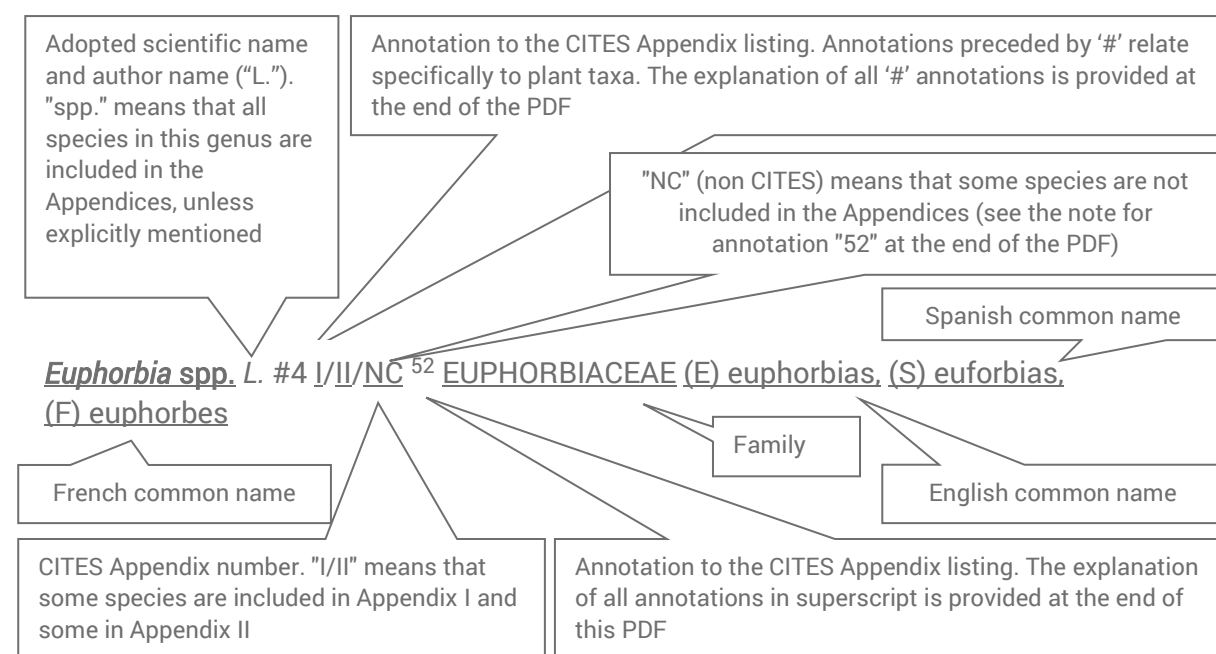
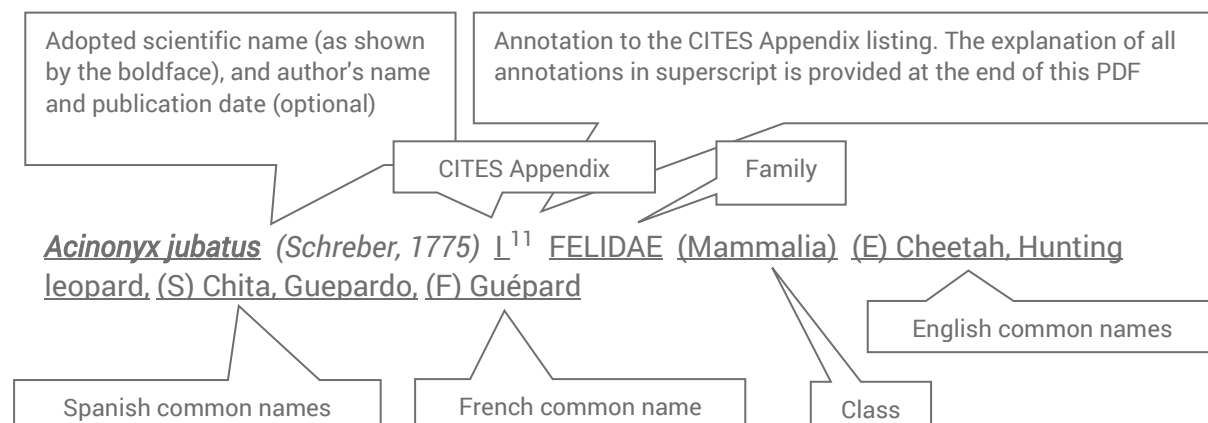
This record is the main record that contains all the information available for each taxon.

Taxonomic names that have been officially adopted by the Conference of the Parties [see the list of standard nomenclatural references in [Resolution Conf. 12.11 \(Rev. CoP18\)](#)] appear in boldface in the *Checklist*, e.g. ***Acinonyx jubatus*** (the cheetah). This is the case for most taxa. In some cases, nevertheless, a standard nomenclatural reference for the constituent species of a higher taxon has not yet been adopted. In such instances, a reference identified by UNEP-WCMC has been used. The names of these taxa are not in boldface, e.g. *Tridacna maxima* (or any Tridacnidae species).

Higher taxa are only included when there is an Appendix listing at that level or if the higher taxon has inherited a listing from another higher taxon. For instance, a genus within Scleractinia spp. would be included so that it would be clear to readers that all species within the genus are listed (e.g. *Acropora* spp.). If, alternatively, the inclusion in the Appendices goes no further up than the species level, as in

the case of *Dugong dugon*, the genus, family or order would not appear in this case (e.g. *Dugong*, Dugongidae and Sirenia would not appear).

Examples of scientific name records and explanation



Key to abbreviations and annotations

I	listed in Appendix I
II	listed in Appendix II
III	listed in Appendix III
NC	non CITES
spp.	all species of a higher taxon
var.	variety
Superscript annotations 1 to 74.	see the key for <i>Annotations not preceded by "#"</i> at the end of this PDF
#1-#14 (flora only)	see Key to # annotations at the end of the PDF

2 The common name record

Where available, English (E), Spanish (S) and French (F) common names are provided. The common name is followed by the corresponding scientific name under which all information is recorded. There is only one entry for each common name, e.g. there is an entry for 'Eagle, Golden' but not for 'Golden Eagle'.

Examples of common name records and explanation

- 1) Hummingbird, Emerald-chinned (E): *Abeillia abeillei*
= go to "*Abeillia abeillei*" to see the full record of the "emerald-chinned hummingbird".
- 2) parrots (E): PSITTACIFORMES (Aves)
= go to "PSITTACIFORMES" to see the full record of "parrots".
- 3) orchids, slipper (E): *Paphiopedilum* spp. / *Phragmipedium* spp.
= go to "*Paphiopedilum* spp." and "*Phragmipedium* spp." to see the full record of "slipper orchids", because the same common name is used for both genera.

3 The synonym record

A synonym is followed by '=' and the scientific name under which all information is recorded.

Example and explanation

Loxodonta cyclotis = *Loxodonta africana*

Explanation: *Loxodonta cyclotis* is a synonym of *Loxodonta africana*. Go to "*Loxodonta africana*" to see the full record.

Note: A same species name may be displayed as both a synonym and an accepted name when it has been given by different authors to different species. Thus, the *Index of CITES species* contains the following consecutive entries:

Porites solida = *Porites astreoides*

Porites solida II PORITIDAE (Anthozoa)

Selecting "Author's name" in the *Advanced options* will display the authors' names both on screen and in the downloads, thereby clarifying these records as:

Porites solida Verrill, 1868 = *Porites astreoides* Lamarck, 1816

Porites solida (Forskål, 1775) II PORITIDAE (Anthozoa)

In other words, the Conference of the Parties to CITES has adopted *Porites astreoides*, as named by Lamarck in 1816, and *Porites solida*, as named by Forskål in 1775, as the scientific names of two

CITES-listed species. In addition, it is recognized that the species that Verrill named *Porites solida* in 1868 is the same as the one known to CITES as *Porites astreoides*.