



Smithsonian Institution
Scholarly Press

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY • NUMBER 638

Gliding Mammals

Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species

*Stephen M. Jackson and
Richard W. Thorington Jr.*

SERIES PUBLICATIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Emphasis upon publication as a means of “diffusing knowledge” was expressed by the first Secretary of the Smithsonian. In his formal plan for the Institution, Joseph Henry outlined a program that included the following statement: “It is proposed to publish a series of reports, giving an account of the new discoveries in science, and of the changes made from year to year in all branches of knowledge.” This theme of basic research has been adhered to through the years by thousands of titles issued in series publications under the Smithsonian imprint, commencing with Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge in 1848 and continuing with the following active series:

Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology
Smithsonian Contributions to Botany
Smithsonian Contributions to History and Technology
Smithsonian Contributions to the Marine Sciences
Smithsonian Contributions to Museum Conservation
Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology
Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology

In these series, the Institution publishes small papers and full-scale monographs that report on the research and collections of its various museums and bureaus. The Smithsonian Contributions Series are distributed via mailing lists to libraries, universities, and similar institutions throughout the world.

Manuscripts submitted for series publication are received by the Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press from authors with direct affiliation with the various Smithsonian museums or bureaus and are subject to peer review and review for compliance with manuscript preparation guidelines. General requirements for manuscript preparation are on the inside back cover of printed volumes. For detailed submissions requirements and to review the “Manuscript Preparation and Style Guide for Authors,” visit the Submissions page at www.scholarlypress.si.edu.

Gliding Mammals

Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species

*Stephen M. Jackson and
Richard W. Thorington Jr.*



Smithsonian Institution
Scholarly Press

WASHINGTON D.C.

2012

ABSTRACT

Jackson, Stephen M., and Richard W. Thorington Jr. *Gliding Mammals: Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species*. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, number 638, vi + 117 pages, 2012.— There are 64 species of extant gliding mammals that are currently recognized, which are divided into six different families. These comprise eight species of gliding marsupials that live within Australasia and include six species of lesser gliding possums of *Petaurus* (family Petauridae), one species of greater glider of *Petauroides* (family Pseudocheiridae), and one species of feathertail glider of *Acrobates* (family Acrobatidae). The flying squirrels of the tribe Pteromyini within the rodent family Sciuridae represent the greatest diversity of gliding mammals, with a total of 48 species in 15 genera currently recognized, and occur throughout Asia, Europe, and North America. A second group of gliding rodents, known as the scaly-tailed flying squirrels, comprises six species from the family Anomaluridae that live in central and western Africa. The most specialized and unique of the extant gliding mammals are the enigmatic colugos, or flying lemurs, of the order Dermoptera that comprise two species and occur throughout Southeast Asia and the Philippines. In addition to the extant species there are various fossils of extinct species that are thought to have had an ability to glide, although there has been a lot of debate over most of these taxa. These fossil taxa include 3 marsupials, 18 dermopterans, 51 flying squirrels, 7 species of scaly-tailed flying squirrels, and 1 extinct species in each of the families Myoxidae, Eomyidae, and Volaticotheriidae. The taxonomic status of many living and extinct gliding mammals is still in a state of flux, and significant further revision of the taxonomic status of many groups still needs to be resolved.

Published by SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SCHOLARLY PRESS

P.O. Box 37012, MRC 957

Washington, D.C. 20013-7012

www.scholarlypress.si.edu

Text and images in this publication may be protected by copyright and other restrictions or owned by individuals and entities other than, and in addition to, the Smithsonian Institution. Fair use of copyrighted material includes the use of protected materials for personal, educational, or noncommercial purposes. Users must cite author and source of content, must not alter or modify content, and must comply with all other terms or restrictions that may be applicable. Users are responsible for securing permission from a rights holder for any other use.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Jackson, Stephen M. (Stephen Matthew), 1968–

Gliding mammals : taxonomy of living and extinct species / Stephen M. Jackson and Richard W.

Thorington, Jr.

p. cm. — (Smithsonian contributions to zoology ; no. 638)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Flying squirrels—Classification. 2. Diprotodontia—Classification. 3. Flying lemurs—Classification.
 4. Mammals—Flight. I. Thorington, Richard W. II. Title.
- QL737.R68J32 2012
599.36'9—dc23

2011045686

ISSN: 0081-0282 (print); 1943-6696 (online)

∞ The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials Z39.48-1992.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
Major Groups of Gliding Mammals	2
Marsupials	2
Colugos	2
Flying Squirrels	4
Scaly-Tailed Flying Squirrels	5
Enigmatic Gliders	5
METHODS AND FORMAT	6
Acknowledgments	6
TAXONOMY OF GLIDING MAMMALS	7
Class Mammalia Linnaeus, 1758	7
Subclass Marsupialia Illiger, 1811	8
Cohort Australidelphia Szalay, 1982	8
Order Diprotodontia Owen, 1877	9
Suborder Phalangerida Aplin and Archer, 1987	9
Superfamily Petauroidea Bonaparte, 1832	10
Family Petauridae Bonaparte, 1832	10
Subfamily Petaurinae Bonaparte, 1832	10
<i>Petaurus</i> Shaw, 1791	10
Family Pseudocheiridae Winge, 1893	15
Subfamily Hemibelideinae Kirsch et al., 1997	15
<i>Petauroides</i> Thomas, 1888	15
Superfamily Tarsipedoidea Gervais and Verreaux, 1842	18
Family Acrobatidae Aplin, 1987	19
<i>Acrobates</i> Desmarest, 1818	19
Subclass Placentalia Owen, 1837	20
Order Dermoptera Illiger, 1811	20
†Family Indeterminate	21
†Subfamily Thylacaelurinae Van Valen, 1967	21
† <i>Thylacaelurus</i> Russell, 1954	21

Family Cynocephalidae Simpson, 1945	21
<i>Cynocephalus</i> Boddaert, 1768	22
<i>Galeopterus</i> Thomas, 1908	23
† <i>Dermotherium</i> Ducrocq et al., 1992	26
†Family Plagiomenidae Matthew, 1918	26
† <i>Elpidophorus</i> Simpson, 1927	27
† <i>Eudaemonema</i> Simpson, 1935	27
†Subfamily Plagiomeninae Matthew, 1918	27
†Tribe Worlandiini Bown and Rose, 1979	27
† <i>Planetetherium</i> Simpson, 1928	27
† <i>Worlandia</i> Bown and Rose, 1979	27
†Tribe Plagiomenini Matthew, 1918	28
† <i>Plagiomene</i> Matthew, 1918	28
† <i>Ellesmene</i> Dawson et al., 1993	28
†Subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae Szalay, 1976	28
†Tribe Tarkadectini Szalay and Lucas, 1996	28
† <i>Tarkadectes</i> McKenna, 1990	28
† <i>Tarka</i> McKenna, 1990	28
†Tribe Ekgmowechashalini Szalay, 1976	29
† <i>Ekgmowechashala</i> Macdonald, 1963	29
†Family Mixodectidae Cope, 1883	29
† <i>Mixodectes</i> Cope, 1883	29
† <i>Dracontolestes</i> Gazin, 1941	30
Superorder Glires Linnaeus, 1758	30
Order Rodentia Bowdich, 1821	30
Suborder Sciuromorpha Brandt, 1855	30
Family Sciuridae Fischer de Waldheim, 1817	30
Subfamily Sciurinae Fischer de Waldheim, 1817	31
Tribe Indeterminate	32
† <i>Sciurion</i> Skwara, 1986	32
Tribe Pteromyini Brandt, 1855	32
<i>Aeretes</i> G. Allen, 1940	33
<i>Aeromys</i> Robinson and Kloss, 1915	33
† <i>Albanensia</i> Daxner-Höck and Mein, 1975	34
† <i>Aliveria</i> de Bruijn et al., 1980	35
<i>Belomys</i> Thomas, 1908	35
<i>Biswamoyopterus</i> Saha, 1981	36
† <i>Blackia</i> Mein, 1970	36
<i>Eoglaucomys</i> Howell, 1915	37
<i>Eupetaurus</i> Thomas, 1888	37
† <i>Forsythia</i> Mein, 1970	38
<i>Glaucomys</i> Thomas, 1908	38
<i>Hylopetes</i> Thomas, 1908	44
<i>Iomys</i> Thomas, 1908	49
† <i>Meinia</i> Qiu, 1981	50
† <i>Miopetaurista</i> Kretzoi, 1962	50
† <i>Neopetes</i> Daxner-Höck, 2004	51
† <i>Oligopetes</i> Heissig, 1979	51
† <i>Parapetaurista</i> Qiu and Liu, 1986	52
<i>Petaurillus</i> Thomas, 1908	52

<i>Petaurista</i> Link, 1795	52
† <i>Petauristodon</i> Engesser, 1979	64
<i>Petinomys</i> Thomas, 1908	65
† <i>Pliopetaurista</i> Kretzoi, 1962	67
† <i>Pliopetes</i> Kretzoi, 1959	68
<i>Pteromys</i> G. Cuvier, 1800	68
<i>Pteromyscus</i> Thomas, 1908	71
† <i>Shuanggouia</i> Qiu and Liu, 1986	71
<i>Trogopterus</i> Heude, 1898	71
Suborder Anomaluromorpha Bugge, 1974	72
Superfamily Anomaluroidea Gervais, 1849	72
†Family Indeterminate	72
† <i>Downsimys</i> Flynn et al., 1986	72
Family Anomaluridae Gervais, 1849	72
Subfamily Anomalurinae Gervais, 1849	73
<i>Anomalurops</i> Matschie, 1914	73
<i>Anomalurus</i> Waterhouse, 1843	74
† <i>Paranomalurus</i> Lavocat, 1973	76
Subfamily Zenkerellinae Matschie, 1898	76
<i>Idiurus</i> Matschie, 1894	76
Superfamily Anomaluroidea <i>incertae sedis</i>	
Marivaux et al., 2005	77
†Family Nementchamyidae Jackson and Thorington, new family	77
† <i>Nementchamys</i> Jaeger et al., 1985	78
† <i>Pondaungimys</i> Dawson et al., 2003	78
Infraorder Glirimorpha Thaler, 1966	78
Family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819	78
Subfamily Glirinae Muirhead, 1819	79
<i>Glirulus</i> Thomas, 1905	79
Infraorder Geomorpha Thaler, 1966	80
†Superfamily Eomyoidea Winge, 1887	80
†Family Eomyidae Winge, 1887	80
† <i>Eomys</i> Schlosser, 1884	80
†Order Volaticotheria Meng et al., 2006	80
†Family Volaticotheriidae Meng et al., 2006	80
† <i>Volaticotherium</i> Meng et al., 2006	80
REFERENCES	83
INDEX OF COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES	109

† Denotes extinct taxa.

Gliding Mammals: Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The world's extant gliding mammals are a diverse group that includes 64 currently recognized species that are divided into six families that are united not by their phylogeny but by an ability to glide. Species that glide descend through the air, after launching, at an angle less than 45° to the horizontal, whereas those that parachute descend at an angle greater than 45° (Rayner, 1981). There are three families of gliding marsupials that live in Australia, New Guinea, and the surrounding islands, including six species of lesser gliding possums of the family Petauridae, one species of greater glider of the family Pseudocheiridae, and one species of feathertail glider of the family Acrobatidae. The greatest diversity of gliding mammals occurs in the rodents of the order Rodentia, in which they are represented by the flying squirrels of the rodent family Sciuridae, comprising some 51 genera and 278 species in total (Wilson and Reeder, 2005). Of these, the flying squirrels comprise 15 genera and 48 species that live throughout Asia, Europe, and North America. A second group of gliding rodents is the unrelated scaly-tailed flying squirrels of the family Anomaluridae that live in central and western Africa and include seven species (although one species does not glide). Gliding reaches its most spectacular and efficient expression in the two species of colugos, also known as flying lemurs, of the order Dermoptera that occur throughout Southeast Asia.

The fossil record for the extinct taxa that have been recognized as gliders is remarkably diverse but has not been united previously in any other taxonomic review. This study tentatively recognizes 3 species of *Petauroides* of the family Pseudocheiridae, 18 species from 13 genera and 4 families in the order Dermoptera, 48 species from 20 genera in the family Sciuridae, and 7 species

Stephen M. Jackson, Department of Primary Industries, Locked Bag 21, Orange, New South Wales 2800, Australia. *Richard W. Thorington Jr.*, Division of Mammals, Smithsonian Institution, MRC 108, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C., 20013-7012, USA. **Correspondence:** S. Jackson, stephen.jackson@industry.nsw.gov.au. Manuscript received 15 June 2010; accepted 19 July 2011.

from 5 genera within the superfamily Anomaluroidea. The appearance of gliding mammals in the fossil record varies greatly between the different groups and extends a maximum of 20–30 million years ago (MYA) for the marsupial gliders (although this could be as little as 5 MYA), 40 MYA for the flying squirrels, and approximately 50 MYA for the scaly-tailed flying squirrels and colugos. In addition to families of mammals that have living representatives there are three species from unrelated families that have no living gliding descendants, with one of these dating back an estimated 125 MYA.

There are various theories as to why gliding has evolved independently in these different groups, including predator avoidance, optimizing foraging efficiency, and minimizing the cost of traversing a home range. In addition, the forests in which gliders typically live appear to have attributes that contribute to the evolution of gliding, including an open middle to lower canopy and a limited development of lianas (see Jackson and Schouten, 2012).

There is still considerable taxonomic uncertainty over many taxa of gliding mammals and even whether most extinct species were able to glide, so it is hoped that this work will help to spark further research on this unusual and diverse group of mammals. Therefore, the aims of this work are (1) to develop for the first time a complete integrated taxonomy of every taxon of gliding mammal both living and extinct, (2) to include the ranks above genus to reflect the phylogenetic diversity of each group of gliding mammal, (3) to update taxonomic changes that have occurred since the work of McKenna and Bell (1997) and Wilson and Reeder (2005), and (4) to include the full citation of every taxon to facilitate future research.

MAJOR GROUPS OF GLIDING MAMMALS

Marsupials

The first gliding marsupial to be described was the yellow-bellied glider *Petaurus australis* by Shaw (1791). Shortly after, other junior generic names for *Petaurus* were used, including *Sciurus* (Meyer, 1793), *Didelphis* (Shaw, 1800), *Volucella* (Bechstein, 1800), *Ptilotus* (Fischer de Waldheim, 1814), *Xenochirus* (Gloger, 1841), *Belideus* (Waterhouse, 1839a), *Petaurula* (Matschie, 1916), and *Petaurella* (Matschie, 1916). Despite the presence of earlier terms the name *Belideus*, which was proposed in describing the sugar glider *Petaurus breviceps*, became commonly used for all the lesser marsupial gliders (e.g., Gould, 1845–1863; De Vis, 1883) until *Petaurus* was confirmed as the senior name by Thomas (1888a).

The greater glider *Petauroides volans* was described by Kerr (1792) as *Didelphis volans*. It was subsequently placed, via synonyms, in the genera *Volucella* (Bechstein, 1800), *Schoinobates* (Lesson, 1842), *Petaurista* (Desmarest, 1820), and finally, *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a). Likewise, the feathertail glider *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794) was initially allocated to *Didelphis* and was not placed in *Acrobates* until 1818 by Desmarest (1818a). This placement was frequently not recognized, however, as the single species was often placed in *Petaurus* (sometimes in the subgenus *Acrobata*) until the generic rank was fixed by Thomas (1888a).

Few marsupial fossil gliders have been described. Within the Petauridae they provisionally include fossil remains of species most similar to modern *Petaurus* species and three extinct species that have been placed with varying degrees of confidence within *Petauroides* in the family Pseudocheiridae, including one most allied to the living species *Petauroides volans*. Only a few remains have been obtained of fossil acrobatids, which have been tentatively identified as *Acrobates pygmaeus* from the Pleistocene. An undescribed species of marsupial from Paleocene deposits in Brazil in South America has tentatively been proposed to be a glider (Szalay and Sargis, 2001). This conclusion was derived from their exceptionally long and slender humeri and femora compared to their articular areas, which were suggested to have habitual tensile loading similar to living gliding mammals.

Colugos

Linnaeus (1758) described the Philippine colugo as *Lemur volans*, after the lemurs of Madagascar, and the Malayan colugo was described 41 years later by Audebert (1799). Boddaert (1768) created the name *Cynocephalus*, with other genera subsequently proposed, including *Galeopithecus* (Pallas, 1780), *Galeopus* (Rafinesque, 1815), *Dermopterus* (Burnett, 1829), *Pleuropterus* (Burnett, 1829), *Colugo* (Gray, 1871), and *Galeopterus* (Thomas, 1908a). The phylogenetic position of the two currently recognized species of highly specialized gliders has remained controversial ever since their first discovery. Gregory (1910) placed the colugos into a superordinal group called the Archonta, a group that included bats, primates, tree shrews, elephant shrews, and the colugos. Although various reviews support this conclusion (see Sargis, 2004), some studies do not (e.g., Pumo et al., 1998). In particular, the question of whether colugos share a closer relationship with bats, primates, or tree shrews has remained contentious.

The relationship between living dermopterans and fossils attributed to extant dermopterans has been highly uncertain. As suggested by Linnaeus' original name, the idea that dermopterans are most closely related to primates has been supported by various studies. Beard (1991, 1993a) considered primates and dermopterans to form the mirorder Primatomorpha. The phylogenetic arrangement that placed Primates near to the Dermoptera was followed, with modification, in the most recent comprehensive classification of living and extinct mammals by McKenna and Bell (1997) and was further supported by Janečka et al. (2007). The studies by Beard and Janečka et al. differed from each other in that Beard (1991, 1993a) included plesiadapiforms in Dermoptera, whereas Janečka et al. (2007) found plesiadapiforms closer to primates (like Bloch et al., 2007). Another study investigating mitochondrial sequences supports an alternative tree topology in which the Dermoptera are placed with the Anthropeidea, Prosimii, and Tarsioidea in the clade Dermosimii (Arnason et al., 2002).

More recent molecular studies proposed a refined clade known as the Euarchonta that suggested the morphology-based Archonta be trimmed down to exclude Chiroptera (Waddell et al., 1999). This group was envisaged by Adkins and Honeycutt (1991) using mtDNA, with subsequent support given by various studies including DNA sequence analyses (Murphy et al., 2001a), retroposon presence and absence data (Kriegs et al., 2007), and morphological data (Bloch et al., 2007).

In contrast to the alignment of Dermoptera with Primates, other studies have concluded that the Dermoptera and Chiroptera are sister taxa in a group called the Volitanti (e.g., Szalay and Drawhorn, 1980; Novacek and Wyss, 1986; Thewissen and Babcock, 1991, 1993; Simmons, 1993, 1995; Szalay and Lucas, 1993, 1996; Wible and Martin, 1993; Stafford and Thorington, 1998; Stafford and Szalay, 2000; Bloch and Silcox, 2001; Sargis, 2002a; Silcox et al., 2005). The plausibility of Volitanti was initially augmented by the traditional consideration of tree shrews as the sister taxon to primates starting with Le Gros Clark (1927). However, the Scandentia-Primate relationship began to fall out of vogue as scientists realized that many of the originally marshalled synapomorphies were likely convergent (e.g., Cartmill and MacPhee, 1980; Martin, 1990). Still, some more recent studies have found the colugos to be the out-group of a pairing of tree shrews and primates (Bininda-Emonds et al., 2007). Yet other studies using mitochondrial DNA linked the modern colugos to primates as a sister group of Anthropeidea, and they were therefore placed more closely to the higher

primates than the prosimians (Murphy et al., 2001a; Arnason et al., 2002; Schmitz et al., 2002). Some evolutionary morphologists also still consider the Scandentia-Primate clade a more likely scenario (Godinot, 2007).

Another hypothesis suggested that Dermoptera and Scandentia form a natural group that is a sister to Primates that has been coined Sundatheria (Olson et al., 2005). This hypothesis is supported by both molecular (Liu and Miyamoto, 1999; Liu et al., 2001; Madsen et al., 2001; Murphy et al., 2001a, 2001b; Springer et al., 2003; Van Den Bussche and Hofer, 2004; Olson et al., 2005) and morphological (Sargis, 2002b; Bloch et al., 2007) evidence.

The relationship of the modern dermopterans to the fossil forms has also created a great deal of debate with two studies proposing that species of two different plesiadapiform families, Paromomyidae and Micromomyidae, share a number of morphological characters with living dermopterans (Beard, 1989, 1990, 1993a, 1993b; Kay et al., 1990). It was proposed that some of the shared morphological features are evidence that the micromomyids and paromomyids were "mitten gliders" similar to the modern day colugos in having webbing between the fingers (i.e., interdigital patagia). More specifically, it was argued by Beard and Kay and their colleagues that fossils representing the paromomyid genera *Phenacolemur* and *Ignacius* show that these animals are not primates and share functionally important postcranial derived features that originated in their last common ancestor with extant colugos, suggesting that paromomyids possessed a gliding membrane. As a result of these conclusions it was proposed that the taxon Euprimates is unnecessary and should be disregarded (Kay et al., 1990). The great uncertainty of the relationship of the living Dermopterans to the fossil record has resulted in very different classifications being proposed by authors such as Simpson (1945), Beard (1993a), and McKenna and Bell (1997).

New paromomyid fossils and more detailed studies of postcranial material provide strong evidence against the hypotheses that paromomyids are related to and glided like dermopterans (Krause, 1991; Runestad and Ruff, 1995; Bloch et al., 2007; Boyer and Bloch, 2008). In contrast, these subsequent studies have suggested that paromomyids did not glide like the living colugos but were committed arborealists adapted for locomotion on large vertical supports, similar to the one of two modern primate groups with clawed hands and feet, the marmosets and tamarins of South America (Boyer et al., 2001; Boyer and Bloch, 2008). It thus appears that all plesiadapiform fossils so far attributed to Dermoptera are not related to the Dermoptera. It also appears that the paromomyids are

more closely related to primates than colugos (Bloch et al., 2007; Janečka et al., 2007).

Recent new finds of adapisoriculid insectivoran (Eutheria, Adapisoriculidae, ?Lipotyphla) (Gheerbrant and Russell, 1989, 1991) postcrania from the Paleocene in Germany (Storch, 2008) and Hainin (Belgium) (Smith et al., 2009) suggest a relationship to *Deccanolestes* (Boyer et al., 2010) from the Cretaceous of India and support a euarchontan relationship for these taxa. Smith et al. (2009) argued specifically for a special relationship between adapisoriculids and dermopterans on the basis of dental features.

As can be seen from the above discussion, the attribution of nearly all fossil taxa to Dermoptera is highly contentious and probably wrong. The only fossils most likely to be dermopterans appear to be those associated with the dentitions of *Dermotherium* from the Eocene of Thailand (Ducrocq et al., 1992; Marivaux et al., 2006), although even these were disputed by Stafford and Szalay (2000).

Flying Squirrels

The taxonomy and phylogeny of the flying squirrels has been complicated at the lower ranks. A review of the major taxonomic changes that have occurred within the flying squirrels was described by Thorington et al. (2002), on which the following is based. The first two species to be described were by Linnaeus (1758) when he described the European flying squirrel as *Sciurus volans* (= *Pteromys volans*) and the North American flying squirrel as *Mus volans* (= *Glaucomys volans*), which created confusion due to homonymy of the species name. A further four flying squirrels were described during the remainder of the eighteenth century, three of which were placed in *Sciurus*. The fourth species was placed in the new genus *Petaurista* by Link (1795), but this generic name was not used again for more than a century. Georges Cuvier (1800) introduced the name *Pteromys* for flying squirrels to separate them from the nongliding squirrels of *Sciurus*. Cuvier placed two species in *Pteromys*, the European flying squirrel and one of the giant flying squirrels from southern Asia. This resulted in confusion, and disagreements occurred throughout the literature for 150 years about which group should bear the name *Pteromys*. To add to the confusion, Frederic Cuvier (1825a) introduced a second generic name, *Sciuropterus*. These two generic names were used for all but one of the 77 species named during the nineteenth century. During this period *Pteromys* was used for the large flying squirrels of southern Asia, and *Sciuropterus* was used for the small- to medium-size squirrels. During most of the nineteenth century, *Sciuropterus volucella* (Pallas, 1778) was

the name of the southern flying squirrel of North America, and *Sciuropterus volans* (Linnaeus, 1758) was the accepted name of the European flying squirrel.

The one species that was not included in these two genera was the distinctive woolly flying squirrel, *Eupetaurus cinereus*, which was described by Thomas (1888b). Thus, in Major's (1893) classification of squirrels, only three genera were listed (*Pteromys*, *Sciuropterus*, and *Eupetaurus*). Subsequently, Thomas (1897) resurrected the name *Petaurista* for these large flying squirrels, and *Sciuropterus* included all the other, mostly smaller, flying squirrels.

The diversity of genera of the flying squirrels was increased by Heude (1898), who placed the complex-toothed flying squirrel *Pteromys xanthipes* in a new genus, *Trogopterus*. Subsequently, Thomas (1908b) reexamined "the *Sciuropterus* group" and divided it into six genera that included *Trogopterus*, *Belomys*, *Pteromyscus*, *Sciuropterus*, *Petaurillus*, and *Lomys*, on the basis of features of teeth and crania. Thomas also divided *Sciuropterus* into four subgenera, which were the *Sciuropterus* (the small north Eurasian flying squirrels), *Glaucomys* (both the Himalayan and the North American flying squirrels), and *Hylopetes* and *Petinomys* (small- to medium-size flying squirrels of southern Asia).

The four subgenera proposed by Thomas (1908b) were subsequently raised to full generic rank. Howell (1915) named the Himalayan flying squirrel, *Eoglaucomys*, and separated it from *Glaucomys*, the North American flying squirrels, which were both recognized as full genera. In doing this, he also separated the north Eurasian and North American flying squirrels at the generic level, which caused the name of the North American squirrel to change from *Sciuropterus volucella* (Pallas, 1778) to *Glaucomys volans* (Linnaeus, 1758). The names *Hylopetes* and *Petinomys* were elevated to full genera by Pocock (1923), who based this separation on differences between their bacula and the baculum of *Glaucomys volans*. Subsequently, Ellerman (1947) combined *Eoglaucomys* within *Hylopetes*, but anatomical evidence observed by Thorington et al. (1996) demonstrated this was inappropriate.

When the name *Petaurista* (Link, 1795) was resurrected by Thomas (1897) for the large Asian flying squirrels, he considered the name *Pteromys* (G. Cuvier, 1800) to be a junior synonym. It was subsequently noted by Miller (1914) that *Pteromys* should be used for the small Eurasian flying squirrel, with *Sciuropterus* (F. Cuvier, 1825a) as a junior synonym. These changes led to a variety of ways in which generic names were used in the first half of the twentieth century, which was exacerbated when an additional 131 species and subspecies of flying squirrels

were described. The name *Sciuropterus* was still used by Simpson (1945), but Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) agreed with Miller's (1914) conclusion that the name *Pteromys* should be used for the north Eurasian flying squirrel on the basis of Cuvier's (1800) original description and a subsequent clarification by Fleming (1822). With the addition of three additional genera, *Aeromys* (Robinson and Kloss, 1915), *Aeretes* (Allen, 1940), and *Biswamoyopterus* (Saha, 1981), and the generic recognition of *Eoglaucomys* the taxonomic arrangement reached approximately 40 species of flying squirrels allocated to 15 genera in the early 1990s, which has expanded to 48 species in the last 15 years as a result of taxonomic rearrangement.

The close relationship of the flying squirrels to other squirrels is reflected in the taxonomic name of the group at the family level. The flying squirrels were separated from other squirrels by Brandt (1855), who placed them in the Pteromyini, but he kept them with the squirrels. Subsequently, Major (1893) suggested that flying squirrels were not closely related to other squirrels, but he did not officially recognize this idea as he included both in the subfamily Sciurinae. Miller (1912) considered *Pteromys* to be a junior synonym of *Petaurista* and gave the flying squirrels the new name Petauristidae, a family separate from the Sciuridae. When the name *Pteromys* was accepted as a senior synonym for *Sciuropterus*, the name Pteromyinae became the valid subfamily-level name again, but the family versus subfamily question remained open (Corbet and Hill, 1992; Hoffmann et al., 1993). More recently, the closeness of the flying squirrels to other squirrels has been reflected in them being placed in the tribe Pteromyini within the subfamily Sciurinae (Steppan et al., 2004; Thorington and Hoffman, 2005), an arrangement that is followed here.

There is great uncertainty of the relationship between the 15 genera of living flying squirrels and the 21 genera of fossil squirrels that are thought to have been able to glide. To make things more complicated, there is uncertainty as to whether the currently recognized fossil gliding genera should be recognized as flying squirrels because none of these can categorically be allocated as gliders since most features used to describe them are also found in at least some tree squirrels (Thorington et al., 2005). This uncertainty arose from a thorough survey of the fossil species described as gliders that found few convincing arguments for these animals to clearly belong to the flying squirrel tribe and none to support unequivocally the hypothesis that they were gliding mammals. Therefore, it seems that all extinct fossil species currently recognized as flying

squirrels (and typically the other groups as well) must be viewed with caution until further, more complete, specimens with postcranial material can be found to confirm or reject their ability to glide.

Scaly-Tailed Flying Squirrels

The first scaly-tailed flying squirrel to be described was Lord Derby's scaly-tailed flying squirrel, which was described as *Pteromys derbianus* (now *Anomalurus derbianus*) by Gray (1842). The following year, Waterhouse (1843a) introduced *Anomalurus*. Pel's scaly-tailed flying squirrel (*A. pelii*) was then described by Schlegel and Müller (1845), with Beecroft's scaly-tailed flying squirrel, *Anomaluroops beecrofti*, described by Fraser (1853). The dwarf scaly-tailed flying squirrel, *Anomalurus pusillus*, was subsequently described by Thomas (1887). A second genus of scaly-tailed flying squirrel was described by Matschie (1894), who described *Idiurus* and the pygmy scaly-tailed flying squirrel *Idiurus zenkeri*. A second species was described several years later when the long-eared scaly-tailed flying squirrel *I. macrotis* was described by Miller (1898).

The fossil record of the superfamily Anomaluroidea is limited, being restricted to only a handful of species, including one species of *Anomalurus* and three species of *Paranomalurus*. In the related family Nementchamyidae (nova) there is one species in *Nementchamys* and one species in *Pondaungimys*.

Enigmatic Gliders

Three relatively recent species have also been discovered in addition to the groups listed above, with each having no close relatives. The first was described from Neogene fossils as a nongliding species named *Glirulus lissiensis* in the family Myoxidae by Hugué and Mein (1965), but this was recognized as a glider 26 years later when Mein and Romaggi (1991) discovered further fossil evidence. The second species of glider was discovered in late Oligocene deposits and was described in 1987 as *Eomys quercyi* in the family Eomyidae by Compté and Vianey-Liaud (1987). Likewise, this species was not considered to be a gliding mammal until a well-preserved specimen was discovered and described by Storch et al. (1996). The third and possibly the most enigmatic of all the extinct gliders is *Volaticotherium antiquus*, described by Meng et al. (2006) from Middle to Late Jurassic deposits. This highly unusual animal was placed in a new family, the Volaticotheriidae, within a new order, the Volaticotheria.

METHODS AND FORMAT

Taxonomy for genera and lower ranks generally follows Wilson and Reeder (2005) except where otherwise stated. The taxonomy of the Marsupialia above genus follows Van Dyck and Strahan (2008), with synonyms of taxa typically following those outlined by McKenna and Bell (1997). All taxa, both extant and extinct, are integrated together to reflect their phylogeny, with extinct taxa marked with a cross (†) to make them readily identifiable.

Although McKenna and Bell (1997) is an excellent overview of the different groups of living and extinct mammals, it does not include the individual citations for any rank, but rather includes only the author, year, and often (though not always) page number. The ranks above genera, including synonyms, are included here (1) because publications such as McKenna and Bell (1997) do not include the citations, (2) because of the instability of many of these ranks, (3) to reflect current phylogenetic research, and (4) to highlight errors in currently accepted names (e.g., see the discussion under the order Diprotodontia). Wilson and Reeder (2005) is recognized as the standard reference for all living mammals and includes the citations for all currently accepted families, genera, and species (in abbreviated form) but does not include citations for subspecies, synonyms, or ranks above the family level. Therefore, to facilitate future research, the full citation for all ranks has been included because of the obscurity of many of them and the resulting difficulty in accurately determining their full title (as was experienced during this review).

Because of the continued debate over the ability of most fossil species to be able to glide, a broad approach has been taken to include all proposed taxa within each group of gliding mammals, especially the flying squirrels of the tribe Pteromyini and the taxa within the order Dermoptera. It is recognized that many of these taxa may ultimately not be recognized as gliding mammals in time as postcranial specimens are found in the future that confirm or refute the ability to glide. Features that help to determine whether the fossil remains of a species are those of a glider include the presence of postcranial material, including limb structure, the styliiform cartilage in flying squirrels, unciform cartilage in scaly-tailed flying squirrels, and, potentially, impressions of gliding membranes.

Currently accepted names are placed in bold, whereas junior synonyms are listed in nonbold font below. The synonymies of species cover the original name combinations and the currently accepted name combination for

senior synonyms but not all subsequent name combinations, although some of these are traceable through the relevant comments section. In order to reduce the length of this review, abbreviated references are included next to each taxon's name in the text, with the full citation being included in the reference list.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We sincerely thank the following people and institutions for providing invaluable assistance with this work. Kris Helgen, Don Wilson, and Maressa Takahashi from the Smithsonian Institution provided various references and valuable advice. Hein van Grouw and Lars van den Hoek Ostende from the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Naturalis Museum) in Leiden, Max Barclay from the Natural History Museum, and Svetlana Nikolaeva of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) Secretariat provided valuable references and advice. Paul Andrew, Douglas Boyer, Mary Dawson, Alfred Gardner, Gudrun Höck, and Eric Sargis read sections of the manuscript and made numerous valuable suggestions. Ken Aplin provided important information on the taxonomy of the marsupial genera *Acrobates* and *Petauroides*. Two anonymous referees provided numerous comments that greatly helped shape this work. Several libraries and their associated staff were very helpful in finding and providing many references for this project. These include Paul Cooper, Nicola Gamba, Samantha Gare, Carol Gokce, Kirsten Marshall, Nadja Noel, Kamila Reekie, John Rose, Emma Solway, Angela Thresher, Lisa Di Tommaso, and Eliza Walsh from the Natural History Museum in London, who provided many of the references. Therese Nouaille-Degorce and Evelyne Bremond-Hoslet from the Bibliothèque Centrale du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris provided a number of valuable references. Staff at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution) libraries in Washington, D.C., including Martha Rosen, Richard Greene, Ron Lindsey, David Steere, Leslie Overstreet, Daria Wingreen-Mason, and Kirstin van der Veen, helped us enormously in finding and copying references for this project. We also extend many thanks to the Australian Museum Library staff, including Fiona Simpson, Anina Hainsworth, Fran Smith, and Leone Lemmer, and staff of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum in Leiden, including Tom Gilissen, Marianne van der Wal, and Agnes Bavelaar, for all their help.

Taxonomy of Gliding Mammals

CLASS MAMMALIA LINNAEUS, 1758

Mammalia Linnaeus, 1758:12.

COMMENTS. McKenna and Bell (1997:35) identified several pre-Linnean synonyms, including Vivipera (Ray, 1693:53). Recognized as a cohort by Gardiner (1982:229) but at class rank by most recent authors, including Iredale and Troughton (1934:1), Simpson (1945:39), and McKenna and Bell (1997:35). The name of the class Mammalia was reviewed by Rowe and Gauthier (1992:372). See also Paclt (1960:47). Synonyms follow McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

Class Mastodia Rafinesque, 1814a:47.

COMMENTS. Also referred to by Rafinesque (1814b:12), who gives the spelling as Mastodologie (p. 9). Reviewed by Paclt (1960:47). Synonymized within the class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

Thricozoa Oken, 1847:xi.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

Aistheseozoa Oken, 1847:563.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

Pilifera Bonnet, 1892:236.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

Mammaliaformes Rowe, 1988:250.

COMMENTS. Name was reviewed by McKenna and Bell (1997:507).

Class Mammalea Kinman, 1994:37.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:35).

SUBCLASS MARSUPIALIA ILLIGER, 1811

Family Marsupialia Illiger, 1811a:75.

COMMENTS. Ordinal rank recognized by G. Cuvier (1817:169, 1829:172), Bonaparte (1838:113, 1841:257), Gill (1871:533, 1872:vi, 25), Cope (1889:874), Gregory (1910:105, 197, 1947:46) and Simpson (1945:41) and class recognized by Newman (1843:120). Superorder rank recognized by Ride (1964:99) and Kirsch (1968:420, 1977a:111) and supercohort recognized by McKenna (1975:27), Aplin and Archer (1987:xxi), and Wroe (1999:512). Gardiner (1982:229) recognized Marsupialia at infraordinal rank, and McKenna and Bell (1997:51) created the new rank of cohort. Subclass rank recognized by Iredale and Troughton (1934:4), Strahan (1983:11, 1995:6, 45), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:9).

Order Pollicata Illiger, 1811a [part]:66.

COMMENTS. Also described by Illiger (1811b:64). Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Family Salientia Illiger, 1811a:79.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

HOMONYMS. Salientia Laurenti, 1768:24, amphibians of the class Amphibia (order Anura). Invalid synonym and/or a part of order Anura Fischer de Waldheim (1813:58).

Subclass Didelphes de Blainville, 1816:117.

COMMENTS. Included the monotremes as “Didelphes Anomaux.” Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Order Ferae Gray, 1821:308.

COMMENTS. Junior homonym of Ferae Linnaeus (1758:37). Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

HOMONYM. Ferae Linnaeus, 1758:37, of the class Mammalia and order Carnivora.

Order Marsupiata Gray, 1827:53, 185.

COMMENTS. Recognized at ordinal rank by Bell (1829:121), Richardson (1837:138, 149), Waterhouse (1841:45), who referred to both Marsupiata and Marsupialia, and Waterhouse (1846:1). Term does not appear to have been used by subsequent authors except Turnbull (1971:176), who elevated it to cohort rank. Synonymized

within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51). The author of the name was given as Richardson (1937:149) by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Didelphina Bonaparte, 1838:113.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Series Ovovivipara Bonaparte, 1838:113.

COMMENTS. Not subsequently recognized.

Subclass Eutheria Gill, 1872 [part]:v, vi.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Theria by McKenna and Bell (1997:49).

Metatheria Huxley, 1880:654.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subclass by Ogilby (1892:4), an infraclass by Simpson (1945:41) and Szalay (1994:40), and a supercohort or infraclass by Shoshani (1992:108). Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Subclass Theria Parker and Haswell, 1897 [part]:448.

COMMENTS. Used at subclass rank by Simpson (1945:40). Recognized at subcohort rank by Gardiner (1982:229), whereas Aplin and Archer (1987:xxi) included Theria at subclass rank. Recognized at the new rank of supercohort by McKenna and Bell (1997:49).

Subclass Marsupionta Gregory, 1947 [part]:46.

COMMENTS. Included marsupials and monotremes. Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

Cohort Metadelphia Archer, 1984:786.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997:51).

COHORT AUSTRALIDELPHIA SZALAY, 1982

Cohort Australidelphia Szalay, 1982:629.

COMMENTS. Used by Szalay (1994:42), Marshall et al. (1990:459), and Wroe (1999:512). Recognized at new rank of magnorder by McKenna and Bell (1997:53).

Order Gondwanadelphia Szalay, 1993:237, 240.

COMMENTS. Reiterated as new by Szalay (1994:348). Synonymized within Australidelphia by McKenna and Bell (1997:53).

ORDER DIPROTODONTIA OWEN, 1877

Suborder Diprotodontia Owen, 1877:xii, 107.

COMMENTS. The rank appears to be derived from Owen (1868:293), who suggests that marsupial dentition shows them to be divisible into “two classes: one ‘polyprotodont,’ or characterized by several pairs of mandibular incisors; the other ‘diprotodont,’ or by a single pair.” Rank not recognized by Krefft (1871:3), Gill (1872), Flower (1883:178), Bensley (1903:207), or Simpson (1945:45). Recognized at suborder rank by Nicholson (1880:661), Lydekker (1887:xi, xxi, 146), Thomas (1888a:xi, 3), Flower and Lydekker (1891:xi, 144), Ogilby (1892:24), Cope (1889:876), Weber (1904:348, 1928:xiii, 75), Gregory (1910:197, 215), Osborn (1910:517), and Iredale and Troughton (1934:vii, 21). Recognized at ordinal rank by Haeckel (1895:466), Kirsch (1968:420, 1977a:112, 1977b:45) (as Diprotodonta), Strahan (1983:xxi) (as Diprotodonta), Archer (1984:787) (as Diprotodonta), and Aplin and Archer (1987:xxi), who proposed a new classification that included two suborders, the Vombatiformes and Phalangerida. Infraorder rank recognized by Archer (1984:786) and as a semiorder by Szalay (1993:239, 240, 1994:42). Kirsch et al. (1997:245–246) recognized three suborders, the Vombatiformes, Macropodiformes, and Phalangeriformes. The author of this rank has historically been incorrectly given as Owen (1866), never with page number, by all authors that include the citation for the rank, including Gregory (1910:98, 199, 464, 492), Marshall (1981:17), McKenna and Bell (1997:58), and Long et al. (2002:77).

Suborder Syndactyli Gill, 1871 [part]:533.

COMMENTS. Definition expanded by Gill (1872:vi, 25). Included bandicoots and diprotodontids. Recognized as superorder by McKenna (1993:743) and at grandorder rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:56).

Order Macropoda Ameghino, 1889:263, 266.

COMMENTS. Included the families Macropodidae, Phalangistidae, and Phascolomyidae. Subsequently used by Ameghino (1916:452) but does not appear to have been used by subsequent others. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997:58).

Suborder Diprotodonta Thomas, 1895a:876.

COMMENTS. Incorrect emendation of Diprotodontia. Spelling used by a number of authors at the suborder rank by Deberer (1909:614); infraordinal rank by Archer (1984:786); and ordinal rank by Archer (1984:787),

Ride (1964:97, 99), Kirsch (1968:420, 1977a:112, 1977b:45), Turnbull (1971:176), Baverstock (1984:2), and Strahan (1983:xxi). The correct spelling was reviewed by Aplin and Archer (1987:xlili), who concluded that Diprotodonta is an invalid emendation of Diprotodontia.

Suborder Syndactyla Jones, 1923 [part]:133.

COMMENTS. Rank included bandicoots and diprotodontids. Recognized at ordinal rank by Szalay (1982:631, 1994:42), who also included the superfamily Notoryctoidea. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987:xlili) and other authors, including Groves (2005:43). Synonymized within Syndactyli Gill (1871:8) by McKenna and Bell (1997:56).

Section Syndactyla Diprotodontia Jones, 1923:171.

COMMENTS. Included bandicoots and diprotodontids. Recognized at ordinal rank by Szalay (1982:631, 1994:42). Synonymized within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987:xlili) and other authors, including Groves (2005:43). Synonymized within Syndactyli (Gill, 1871:8) by McKenna and Bell (1997:56).

Duplicicommissurala Abbie, 1937:432.

COMMENTS. Rank not specified. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987:xlili) and McKenna and Bell (1997:58).

Semisuborder Diprotodontiformes Szalay, 1993:240.

COMMENTS. The semisuborder Vombatomorpha was separated. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997:58).

Order Diprotodontiformes Kinman, 1994:37.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997:58).

SUBORDER PHALANGERIDA APLIN AND ARCHER, 1987

Suborder Phalangerida Aplin and Archer, 1987:xxii, xlix.

COMMENTS. Rank synonymized within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997:58), but recognized by Strahan (1995:7, 206), Roberts et al. (2007:2), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:9, 209).

Suborder Phalangeriformes Szalay, 1982:631.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987:xlili) and McKenna and Bell (1997:58). Subordinal rank recognized by Woodburne

(1984:71), who introduced it as new, and by Kirsch et al. (1997:245) and Marshall et al. (1990:459), who both attributed the name to Woodburne (1984:71). Subsequently both Szalay (1994:42) and Groves (2005:44) recognized the suborder with Szalay (1982) as the author.

Tribe Carpophaga Owen, 1839[part]:322.

COMMENTS. Included the genera *Phalangista* (Pseudocheiridae), *Petaurus* (Petauridae) and *Phascolarctus* [sic] (Phascolarctidae). Recognized by Waterhouse (1841:57) and Owen (1859:52) but not typically by other authors.

SUPERFAMILY PETAUROIDEA BONAPARTE, 1832

Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832:69.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Tribe rank recognized by Bonaparte (1838:113, 1841:257). Attributed to Gill (1872:25) by authors, including Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii), Szalay (1994:43), Kirsch et al. (1997:245), and Brammal (1998:32), whereas McKenna and Bell (1997:65) attributed the name to Szalay (1994:43). Recognized at the superfamily rank by Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii), Marshall et al. (1990:460), Szalay (1994:43), Kirsch et al. (1997:245), and Long et al. (2002:126). Synonymized within the family Petauridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:65).

FAMILY PETAURIDAE BONAPARTE, 1832

Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832:69.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Tribe rank recognized by Bonaparte (1838:113, 1841:257). Historically included species now recognized within the family Pseudocheiridae (e.g., Kirsch, 1968:420; Strahan, 1983:124; McKay, 1988a:87; McKenna and Bell, 1997:65). The family name is often attributed to Gill (1872:25), e.g., Kirsch (1968:420, 1977a:113), Marshall (1981:28), Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii), Szalay (1994:43), and Kirsch et al. (1997:245). More recently the family name has been attributed to Bonaparte (1838:113) by McKenna and Bell (1997:65) and Groves (2005:53). The family has historically included two subfamilies, the Petaurinae and Pseudocheirinae, recognized by authors, including Kirsch (1968:420, 1977a:113), Marshall (1981:28), and McKenna and Bell (1997:65). In contrast, Szalay (1994:43) recognized two subfamilies, the Petaurinae and Burramyinae, with the former subfamily including the tribes Petaurini, Dactylopsilini, and

Pseudocheirini and the latter subfamily including the tribes Burramyini and Acrobatini. Separate families, i.e., Petauridae and Pseudocheiridae, are recognized by Baverstock (1984:4–5) and followed by Archer (1984:711, 786), Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii), Marshall et al. (1990:460, 494), Groves (1993:58, 60), Flannery (1994:60, 102), Kirsch et al. (1997:245), and subsequent authors.

Family Petaurusidae Lesson, 1842 [part]:189.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Also included *Acrobates* from the family Acrobatidae and *Schoinobates* (=Petauroides) of the family Pseudocheiridae. Synonymized within Petauridae by Marshall et al. (1990:495).

Subfamily Petaurinae Gill, 1872:25.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Petaurinae Bonaparte (1838:113) by McKenna and Bell (1997:65).

SUBFAMILY PETAURINAE BONAPARTE, 1832

Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832:69.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Tribe rank recognized by Bonaparte (1838:113, 1841:257). Subfamily rank recognized by Gill (1872:25), Marshall (1981:28, 1984:102), Marshall et al. (1990:460), Strahan (1995:7, 224), Kirsch et al. (1997:245), McKenna and Bell (1997:66), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:10, 226).

Tribe Petaurini Szalay, 1994:43.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Petaurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:66).

***Petaurus* Shaw, 1791**

Petaurus Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Genus recognized by Waterhouse (1841:xvi, 282) but not various other authors, as *Belideus* was used in preference until it was fixed by Thomas (1888a:xii, 150). Publication date established from Sherborn (1895:376).

Ptilotus Fischer de Waldheim, 1814:512.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurus* by Thomas (1888a:150), Iredale and Troughton (1934:23), Marshall (1981:28), McKay (1988a:91), and Marshall et al. (1990:495).

HOMONYMS. *Ptilotis* Swainson, 1837:326, honeyeaters of the class Aves (order Passeriformes, family Meliphagidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Meliphaga* (Lewin, 1808:4).

Belidea Waterhouse, 1838:880a

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurista (Belidea) breviceps* Waterhouse, 1838a:880.

COMMENTS. Recognised at generic rank by Gould (1842a:11; 1842b:404). Placed within *Belideus* by Palmer (1904:135).

Belideus Waterhouse, 1839a:149.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, 1794:29.

COMMENTS. Described as a subgenus of *Petaurus*. Generic rank recognized by various authors, including De Vis (1883:619). Recognized as a subgenus of *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1846:325) and Gervais (1869:574), but synonymized within *Petaurus* by Gray (1843:xxii, 83), Thomas (1888a:150), Iredale and Troughton (1934:23), Marshall (1981:28), McKay (1988a:91), and Marshall et al. (1990:495).

Belidens Wiegmann, 1839:418

TYPE SPECIES. Misspelling of *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839.

COMMENTS. Misspelling of *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a. Synonymized within *Belideus* by Palmer (1904:135).

Xenochirus Gloger, 1841:xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, 1794:29.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Thomas (1895b:189). Synonymized within *Petaurus* by Thomas (1888a:150, 1895b:190), Iredale and Troughton (1934:23), Marshall (1981:28), McKay (1988a:91), and Marshall et al. (1990:495).

HOMONYMS. *Xenochirus* Gilbert, 1890:90, poacher fish or poachers of the superclass Pisces (order Scorpaeniformes, family Agonidae). Preoccupied by *Xenochirus* Gloger, 1841. Junior synonym of *Xeneretmus* Gilbert (Jordan, 1903:360).

Petaurula Matschie, 1916:261.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse, 1839a:152.

COMMENTS. Proposed as a subgenus of *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Synonymized within *Petaurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:23), Marshall (1981:28), McKay (1988a:91), and Marshall et al. (1990:495).

Petaurella Matschie, 1916:261.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurus breviceps* var. *papuanus* Thomas, 1888a:158.

COMMENTS. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934:23) and synonymized within *Petaurus* by Marshall (1981:28), McKay (1988a:91), and Marshall et al. (1990:495).

***Petaurus abidi* Ziegler, 1981 (northern glider)**

Petaurus abidi Ziegler, 1981:81.

TYPE LOCALITY. West Sepik Province, Mount Soporo, Torricelli Mountains, Papua New Guinea. 3°25'S, 142°5'E.

COMMENTS. Species rank accepted since its description.

DISTRIBUTION. Papua New Guinea North Coast Ranges, comprising a section of mountain range approximately 100 km (62 mi) long and a few tens of kilometers wide, from at least 2Fas Village (to the east of Mount Menawa) in the west to Mount Sapua in the east, at elevations above 300 m (984 ft), although they are thought to be rare below 800 m (2,624 ft), with most animals thought to occur between 800 and 1200 m (2,626 and 3,936 ft) (Flannery, 1994:70).

***Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 (yellow-bellied glider)**

Petaurus australis Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Type based on "Hepoona Roo" of J. Hunter in White (1790:288). Publication date established from Sherborn (1895:376). Taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a:151). Iredale and Troughton (1934:24) refer to the author as Shaw and Nodder; however, Nodder was the publisher. The taxonomy of the isolated population in north Queensland needs to be resolved. Fossils most similar to *Petaurus australis* from the Pliocene Hamilton Local Fauna, western Victoria, Australia, was described by Turnbull et al. (1987a:629) and with others found in subfossil deposits within the Pyramid Caves in eastern Victoria, Australia (Wakefield, 1972:8).

DISTRIBUTION. North Queensland down the east coast through New South Wales to Victoria, Australia. There are also several isolated populations in north Queensland, western Victoria and near the Victorian border in the extreme southeast of South Australia (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008:228).

[*Sciurus*] *novaeollandie* Meyer, 1793 [part]:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Combined description incorporating “Hepoona Roo” of J. Hunter in White (1790:188) and “Norfolk Island flying squirrel” of Anonymous in Philip (1789:151). Included within *P. norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24). Split between *norfolcensis* and *australis* by Thomas (1888a:151), McKay (1988a:93–94), and Flannery (1994:74).

Didelphis petaurus Shaw, 1800:496, pl. 112.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Replacement name for *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791, but part of description refers to the “black flying opossum” of Anonymous in Phillip (1789:297) (= *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792). Synonymized within *australis* by Thomas (1888a:151), Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), McKay (1988a:92), and Flannery (1994:74).

Volucella nigra Bechstein, 1800 [part]:351.

TYPE LOCALITY. Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Combined description; see part B under *Petauroides volans volans* in Kerr (1792). Synonymized within *australis* by McKay (1988a:92) and Flannery (1994:74).

Petaurus hepuna ru Oken, 1816:1118.

TYPE LOCALITY. New name for *Didelphis petaurus* Shaw, 1800.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24) and not included within McKay (1988a:92).

Petaurista flaviventer Desmarest, 1818a:403.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a valid species within *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841:286) and within *Belideus* by Gould (1845–1863 [1845]: text to pl. 23). Synonymized within *australis* by Waterhouse (1846:327), Thomas (1888a:151), Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), McKay (1988a:92), and Flannery (1994:74).

P.[etaurus] cunninghami Gray, 1843:83.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *australis* by Thomas (1888a:152), Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), McKay (1988a:92), and Flannery (1994:74).

Petaurus opossum Falcimagne, 1854:366.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24) and not included within McKay (1988a:92).

Petaurus australis reginae Thomas, 1923a:249.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gin Gin, 45 km (28 mi) inland of Bundaberg, southeast Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), Tate (1945:7), Troughton (1967:86), Strahan (1983:136; 1995:228), McKay (1988a:92), and Flannery (1994:60). Although the separate north Queensland population is usually allocated to this subspecies, the type locality at Gin Gin in southern Queensland lies within the continuous range of *Petaurus australis australis*. The north Queensland population was proposed to be treated as an undescribed subspecies by Maxwell et al. (1996:8). More recently, it was recognized as a subspecies of *australis* by Groves (2005:55) and Clayton et al. (2006:104); however, a detailed genetic analysis by Brown et al. (2006:305) found their results do not support the classification of *reginae* as a subspecies for the original type specimen from southern Queensland. The north Queensland population was proposed by Brown et al. (2006:311) to represent a distinct “evolutionary significant unit,” and they used this term in preference to subspecies.

***Petaurus biacensis* Ulmer, 1940 (Biak glider)**

Petaurus (Petaurella) papuanus biacensis Ulmer, 1940:1.

COMMON NAME. Biak glider.

TYPE LOCALITY. Biak Island, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Generally recognized as a subspecies of *breviceps*, such as by Smith (1973:1). Separated from *breviceps* as a distinct species by Flannery (1994:80; 1995a:116) and Groves (2005:55).

DISTRIBUTION. Biak, Supiori, and Owi islands, Schouten Islands group, Indonesia (Flannery, 1994:78).

Petaurus kohlsi Troughton, 1945:273.

TYPE LOCALITY. Owi Island, Schouten Islands group, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurus breviceps* by Groves (1993:61) and Flannery (1994:78), but within *biacensis* by Groves (2005:55).

***Petaurus breviceps* (Waterhouse, 1838)
(sugar glider)**

***Petaurus breviceps breviceps*
(Waterhouse, 1838)**

[*Petaurista*] [*Belidea*] *Breviceps* Waterhouse, 1838a:880.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. The first publication of this taxon appears to have been overlooked, with authors recognizing Waterhouse (1839a:152) as the publication which used the name *Petaurus* [*Belideus*] *breviceps*. This publication arose from the paper being read before the Zoological Society of London on 13 November 1838 and subsequently published in May 1839. McAllan and Bruce (1989:447) argued that the original publication of the name was Waterhouse (1838a:880) which was published on 8 December 1838, and this has been followed here. Included within *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841:290; 1846:334), Gray (1843:83) and most subsequent authors except Gould (1845–1863 [1849]: text to pl. 5), who placed it within *Belideus*. Taxonomic history was reviewed by Thomas (1888a:156) and Smith (1973:1). A fossil assigned to *Petaurus breviceps* was described by Aplin et al. (1999:378) from Pleistocene deposits at Bird's Head Peninsula, Papua (western New Guinea), Indonesia. Other fossils assigned to this species have been collected from Pleistocene deposits in the Naracoorte Caves, South Australia, Australia (Reed and Bourne, 2000:67), and from subfossil deposits from Pyramid Caves in eastern Victoria, Australia (Wakefield, 1972:8).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern mainland Australia from southern Queensland through New South Wales and Victoria into southeastern South Australia, and Tasmania (Flannery, 1994:80).

Petaurus sciureus Gunn, 1851:253.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tasmania.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Belideus* by Gould (1845–1863 [1845]: text to pl. 24). Synonymized within *Petaurus breviceps* by Thomas (1888a:156).

Petaurus (*Belideus*) *notatus* Peters, 1859:14.

TYPE LOCALITY. Port Philip, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Belideus* by Gould (1845–1863 [1860]: text to pl. 26). Synonymized

within *Petaurus breviceps* by Thomas (1888a:156), Iredale and Troughton (1934:25), McKay (1988a:93), Groves (1993:61), Flannery (1990:146; 1994:80; 1995a:118; 1995b:207), and subsequent authors.

***Petaurus breviceps ariel* (Gould, 1842)**

Belidea ariel Gould, 1842a:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS. Type designated by Thomas (1922a:128). Synonymized within *breviceps* by Waterhouse (1846:336), but recognized within *Belideus* by Gould (1845–1863 [1849]: text to pl. 27). Synonymized within *papuanus* by Thomas (1888a:156). Subspecies rank recognized by Iredale and Troughton (1934:25), Tate (1945:9), Johnson (1964:450), Troughton (1967:83), Smith (1973:1), Strahan (1983:138; 1995:230), McKay (1988a:93), and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Western Australian and northern Northern Territory including Bathurst Island, Melville Island, and Groote Eylandt, Australia (Flannery, 1994:80).

Petaurus (*Belideus*) *arul* Gervais, 1869:574.

TYPE LOCALITY. Incorrect subsequent spelling.

COMMENTS. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934:25), but synonymized within *ariel* by Smith (1973:1), McKay (1988a:93), Flannery (1990:146; 1994:80; 1995a:118; 1995b:207), and subsequent authors. Note Flannery (1990:146) recognizes “*alba* (Gervais, 1869)” as a synonym of *breviceps*; however, an assessment of this reference showed a reference to *arul* and other *Petaurus* but does not appear to include *alba*.

***Petaurus breviceps longicaudatus*
Longman, 1924**

Petaurus breviceps longicaudatus Longman, 1924:ix.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mapoon Mission, Gulf of Carpentaria, north Queensland.

COMMENTS. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934:25), but the subspecies rank was recognized by Tate (1945:8), Troughton (1967:83), Smith (1973:1), Strahan (1983:138; 1995:230), McKay (1988a:93), and Flannery (1990:146; 1994:60) and was confirmed by Colgan and Flannery (1992:247) and followed by subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Queensland, Australia (Flannery, 1994:80).

***Petaurus breviceps papuanus*
Thomas, 1888**

Petaurus breviceps var. *papuanus* Thomas, 1888a:158.

TYPE LOCALITY. Huon Gulf, northeastern New Guinea.

COMMENTS. Elevated to species rank by Matschie (1916:261), who also erected the subgenus *Petaurella*. Tate and Archbold (1935:1) also recognized the specific status within *Petaurus*. Subspecies recognized by Tate (1945:9), Laurie and Hill (1954:19), and Smith (1973:1). Again synonymized within *breviceps* by Groves (1993:61), but elevated to a subspecies of *breviceps* by Strahan (1983:138), Flannery (1990:146; 1994:60; 1995a:118; 1995b:207), and Groves (2005:55).

DISTRIBUTION. Indonesia including Papua and surrounding islands including Numfoor Island, Japan (or Yapen) Island, Salawati Island, Misool Island, Adi Island, Kai Besar Island, Batjan Island, Gebe Island, Halmahera Island, and Ternate Island. Also occurs throughout Papua New Guinea and various surrounding islands including Bagabag Island, Bam Island, Blup Blup Island, Duke of York Island, Fergusson Island, Goodenough Island, Japan Island, Kadovar Island, Karkar Island, Koil Island, Misima Island, New Britain Island, Normandy Island, Tagula Island (also called Sudest Island), Vokeo Island, Wei Island, and Woodlark Island (Flannery, 1994:80; 1995a:117; 1995b:207).

Petaurus (Petaurella) papuensis tafa Tate and Archbold, 1935:1.

TYPE LOCALITY. Eastern ridge, Mount Tafa, Central Division, Papua New Guinea. 2,000 m (6,562 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies recognized by Tate (1945:10), Laurie and Hill (1954:19), Smith (1973:1), and Flannery (1990:146). Synonymized within *breviceps* by Groves (1993:61) and Flannery (1994:80; 1995a:118; 1995b:207) and within *papuanus* by Groves (2005:55).

Petaurus (Petaurella) papuensis flavidus Tate and Archbold, 1935:2.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Division, Papua New Guinea. 30 m (98 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized at the subspecies rank by Tate (1945:9), Laurie and Hill (1954:19), Smith (1973:1), Strahan (1983:138), and Flannery (1990:146). Synonymized within *breviceps* by Groves (1993:61) and Flannery (1994:80; 1995a:118; 1995b:207) and within *papuanus* by Groves (2005:55).

***Petaurus gracilis* (De Vis, 1883)
(mahogany glider)**

Belideus gracilis De Vis, 1883:619.

TYPE LOCALITY. "North of Cardwell," north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. History of description given by Van Dyck (1990:329; 1993:77). Synonymized within *Petaurus norfolcensis* (as *P. sciureus*) by Thomas (1888a:154). Elevated to subspecies of *norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), which was accepted by subsequent authors, including Tate (1945:8), Fleay (1947:111, 1954:210), Marlow (1965:75), Troughton (1967:84), Alexander (1981:64), Strahan (1983:140), and Colgan and Flannery (1992:245, 255). Synonymized within *norfolcensis* by McKay (1988a:93) and Van Dyck (1990:329), who said it should remain a junior synonym of *norfolcensis* and that caution should be exercised in applying subspecies status to animals outside the type locality near Mount Echo. With the exception of Van Dyck's observations these classifications were not based on inspections of specimens, and the species had not been recorded between 1886 and its rediscovery in December 1989. Upon its rediscovery and the assessment of new samples it was resurrected from synonymy with *P. norfolcensis* to species rank by Van Dyck (1991:295), with a formal reappraisal by Van Dyck (1993:84), who found *gracilis* and *norfolcensis* to be distinctly morphologically different. It was subsequently recognized as a species by all authors, including Flannery (1994:60, 84), Strahan (1995:232), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:233), and Jackson (2011:141). Species rank was retained by Malekian et al. (2009:122, 130), although it was recognized that mitochondrial divergence with *norfolcensis* was less than within *P. australis*. This species is clearly distinct from *norfolcensis* in body length and mass (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008:234, 236).

DISTRIBUTION. Only known to occur between Ollera Creek (40 km [24.85 mi] south of Ingham) and the Hull River near Tully, a north-south distance of 122 km (76 mi), in north Queensland, Australia (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008:234).

***Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792)
(squirrel glider)**

Sciurus (Petaurus) norfolcensis Kerr, 1792:270.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Norfolk Island in error.

COMMENTS. Type based on "Norfolk Island flying-squirrel" of Anonymous in Phillip (1789:151, pl.

xvii). Fossil presently assigned to *Petaurus norfolcensis* described by Turnbull et al. (1987a:629) from Pliocene Hamilton Local Fauna, western Victoria, Australia, and from subfossils deposits from Pyramid Caves in eastern Victoria, Australia (Wakefield, 1972:8).

DISTRIBUTION. East coast of Australia from central Cape York Peninsula to western Victoria and near Bordertown in extreme southeastern South Australia (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008:235).

Sciurus novaehollandie Meyer, 1793 [part]:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *norfolcensis* by Thomas (1888a:153) and Iredale and Troughton (1934:24) and noted by McKay (1988a:93) as a combined description; see part A under *Petaurus australis australis* Shaw, 1791. Also synonymized within *norfolcensis* by Flannery (1994:86).

Didelphis sciurea Shaw, 1794:29, pl. 11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a valid species within *Didelphis* by Shaw (1800:498) and within *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841:289; 1846:331) and Gray (1843:83). Recognized at the species rank within *Petaurus* by Thomas (1888a:154), but synonymized within *norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:24), McKay (1988a:93), Flannery (1994:86), and subsequent authors.

Petaurus leucogaster Mitchell, 1838:xvii.

TYPE LOCALITY. Banks of the Murray River, New South Wales?, Australia.

COMMENTS. *Nomen nudum*. It was placed as a synonym of *Petauroides volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29); however, this species does not occur near the Murray River. Therefore, it is most likely that it should be placed within *Petaurus norfolcensis*. Considered *incertae sedis* by McKay (1988a:97).

FAMILY PSEUDOCHEIRIDAE WINGE, 1893

Tribe Pseudochirini Winge, 1893:89.

TYPE GENUS. *Pseudocheirus* Ogilby, 1837:457.

COMMENTS. Family name not recognized by Kirsch and Calaby (1977:16). Separated from Petauridae by Archer (1984:710, 719, 786); however, both groups combined within Petauridae by McKay (1988a:87) and Szalay (1994:43). Separate families recognized by Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii), Marshall et al. (1990:460),

Groves (1993:58, 60), Flannery (1994:60, 102), Kirsch et al. (1997:245), and Osborne and Christidis (2001:211), although they did question the separation of the families. Subsequent authors accepted the family, except McKenna and Bell (1997:65), who reduced it to a subfamily of the family Petauridae (see further comments under family Petauridae).

Family Phalangistae Lesson, 1842 [part]:188.

TYPE GENUS. *Phalanger* Storr, 1780:33.

COMMENTS. Also included members of the currently recognized Phalangeridae.

Family Petaurusidae Lesson, 1842 [part]:189.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: pl. 60.

COMMENTS. Family also included *Petaurus* (Petauridae), *Acrobates* (Acrobatidae) and *Schoinobates* (=Petauroides) of the family Pseudocheiridae.

Tribe Pseudochirini Winge, 1893:89.

TYPE GENUS. *Pseudocheirus* Ogilby, 1837:457.

COMMENTS. Tribe rank recognized by Szalay (1994:43) but not subsequent authors.

SUBFAMILY HEMIBELIDEINAE KIRSCH ET AL., 1997

Subfamily Hemibelideinae Kirsch et al., 1997:245.

TYPE GENUS. *Hemibelideus* Collett, 1884:385.

COMMENTS. Subfamily recognized by Groves (2005:50) but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:10, 238).

Petauroides Thomas, 1888

Petauroides Thomas, 1888a:163.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792:199.

COMMENTS. *Schoinobates* (Lesson, 1842) was used in preference to *Petauroides* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:28), Simpson (1945:46), Tate (1945:11), and Ride (1970:80). The names *Volucella* and *Petaurista* were both preoccupied. The taxonomic decision of McKay (1988a:90) to use *Petauroides* was followed by subsequent authors with the exception of McKenna and Bell (1997:66), who used *Schoinobates*.

Volucella Bechstein, 1800:351.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792:199.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a:163) and McKay (1988a:89), and

within *Schoinobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:28) and McKenna and Bell (1997:66).

HOMONYMS. *Volucella*, É. L. Geoffroy, 1762:540, hover flies of the class Insecta (order Diptera, family Syrphidae).

Volucella Fabricius, 1794:55, dipterans of the class Insecta (order Diptera, family Syrphidae). Emendation of *Volucella* (E. L. Geoffroy, 1762:540).

Phalanger Lacépède, 1801:491.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792:199.

COMMENTS. Genus is a junior homonym of *Phalanger* Storr, 1780:33.

HOMONYM. *Phalanger* Storr, 1780:33, cuscuses of the class Mammalia (order Diprotodontia, family Phalangeridae).

Petaurista Desmarest, 1820:268.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1818a:400.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Sherborn and Woodward (1906:580). Name preoccupied by *Petaurista* (Link, 1795:52, 78). Recognized as a subgenus of *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1846:322) for *taguanoides*. Designation of *P. taguanoides* Desmarest, 1818a as type species antedates that of *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29). Included as a synonym of *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a:163) and *Petaurus* and *Schoinobates* and by Iredale and Troughton (1934:23, 29) and McKay (1988a:89).

HOMONYMS. *Petaurista* Link, 1795:52, 78, flying squirrels of the class Mammalia (order Rodentia, family Sciuridae).

Petaurista Meigen, 1800:15, flies of the class Insecta (order Diptera, family Trichoceridae). Suppressed by International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1963:339). Genus is a synonym of *Trichocera* (Meigen, 1803:262).

Petaurista Rafinesque, 1815:55, greater gliders of the class Mammalia (order Diprotodontia, family Pseudocheiridae). Name is a *nomen nudum*. Synonymized within *Petauroides* by Palmer (1904:526).

Petaurista Latreille, 1827:400, leaf beetles of the class Insecta (order Coleoptera, family Chrysomelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lema* (Fabricius, 1798:4).

Petaurista Reichenbach, 1862:105, guenon monkeys of the class Mammalia (order Primates, family Cercopithecidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Cercopithecus* (Linnaeus, 1758:26).

Schoinobates Iredale and Troughton, 1934:vii, 28.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792:199.

COMMENTS. Iredale and Troughton (1934:viii, 28) give the author as Lesson (1842:190); however, they, like Palmer (1904:886), were wrong in assuming that the name *Schoinobates* initially referred to a marsupial (though the name was mistakenly placed with other marsupials). *Schoinobates* was applied by Lesson (1842), as *Petaurus* (*Schoinobates*) *leucogenys*, which is now known as Japanese giant flying squirrel *Petaurista leucogenys* (Temminck, 1827:xxvii). *Schoinobates* is therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Petaurista* (Link, 1795) (McKay, 1982:38). *Schoinobates* has commonly been used in preference to *Petauroides* by authors, including Simpson (1945:46), Tate (1945:11), Troughton (1967:87), Ride (1970:80), Kirsch and Calaby (1977:16), Marshall (1981:28), Honacki et al. (1982:41), and McKenna and Bell (1997:66).

HOMONYMS. *Schoinobates* Lesson, 1842:190, flying squirrels of the class Mammalia (order Rodentia, family Sciuridae). Name is a synonym of *Petaurista* (Link, 1795:78).

Petaurides Ramsay, 1890a:77.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petaurides cinereus* Ramsay, 1890a:77.

COMMENTS. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a.

†*Petauroides ayamaruensis* Aplin, 1999

†*Petauroides ayamaruensis* Aplin, 1999:365, fig. 13.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kria Cave, Bird's Head Peninsula, Papua (western New Guinea), Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Holocene. This is an extremely distinctive pseudocheirid, which was assigned to *Petauroides* with considerable reservation (Aplin, 1999:365). Species recognized within *Petauroides* by Long et al. (2002:130), but more recent specimens suggest this taxon is not a glider (K. P. Aplin [formerly of CSIRO, Canberra], personal communication).

†*Petauroides marshalli* (Turnbull and Lundelius, 1970)

†*Pseudocheirus marshalli* Turnbull and Lundelius, 1970:40.

TYPE LOCALITY. Hamilton Local Fauna, Grange Burn, western Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS. Early Pliocene. Doubt exists as to the correct generic placement of this species, as it was originally assigned to *Pseudocheirus* by Turnbull and Lundelius (1970:40), with the placement of this species in *Petauroides* further challenged by Turnbull et al. (1987b:699), who suggested it should not be placed in this genus because of the absence of any evidence of gliding. Despite these reservations this taxon was placed within *Petauroides* by Long et al. (2002:130) but returned to *Pseudocheirus* by Crosby et al. (2004:167), who noted that it possibly should be placed within *Petauroides*.

**†*Petauroides stirtoni*
(Turnbull and Lundelius, 1970)**

†*Pseudocheirus stirtoni* Turnbull and Lundelius, 1970:34.

TYPE LOCALITY. Hamilton Local Fauna, Grange Burn, western Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS. Early Pliocene. Although previously assigned to *Pseudocheirus*, it appears to be more closely allied to *Petauroides* and was placed in *Petauroides* by Archer (1984:714). This assertion has, however, been challenged by Turnbull et al. (1987b:699), who suggested that it should not be placed in this genus because of the absence of any evidence that *stirtoni* was specialized for gliding. Species recognized within *Petauroides* by Long et al. (2002:130) but returned to *Pseudocheirus* by Crosby et al. (2004:167), who noted that it possibly should be placed within *Petauroides*.

***Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)
(greater glider)**

***Petauroides volans volans* (Kerr, 1792)**

Didelphis volans Kerr, 1792:199.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type species based on “black flying opossum” of Anonymous in Philip (1789:297). Confused in the early years with *Petaurus australis* (Shaw, 1791) (see McKay, 1982:38).

COMMENTS. Between Desmarest (1818a:400) and Thomas (1879:397), the name *Didelphis volans* was either synonymized or ignored (McKay, 1982:38). Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a:164). Thomas (1879:397) revived this taxon along with other names first used by Kerr. Included within *Schoinobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29) and Ride (1970:80). Transferred to *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a:164), Strahan (1983:134), McKay (1988a:90), and subsequent

authors. Fossils assigned to this species have been collected from Pleistocene deposits in the Naracoorte Caves, South Australia, Australia (Reed and Bourne, 2000:67) and from subfossils deposits from Pyramid Caves in eastern Victoria, Australia (Wakefield, 1972:8).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Australia from central eastern Queensland south to central Victoria (Flannery, 1994:148).

[*Didelphis*] *volucella* Meyer, 1793:26.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

Didelphis macroura Shaw, 1794:33, pl. 12.

TYPE LOCALITY. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS. Recognized by Shaw (1800:500). Considered to be the young of *Petaurus australis* by Waterhouse (1841:288; 1846:330). Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

Volucella nigra Bechstein, 1800 [part]:351.

TYPE LOCALITY. Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia. Type species based on “black flying opossum” of Anonymous in Philip (1789:297) and “Heppoon Roo” of Hunter in White (1790:188).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

Phalanger petaurista É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803a:150.

TYPE LOCALITY. Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164).

P.[etaurus] niger Oken, 1816:1119.

TYPE LOCALITY. Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29).

Petaurus taguanoïdes Desmarest, 1818a:400.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designation by de Beaufort (1966:534).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a valid species by Waterhouse (1841:283), Gray (1843:84), and Gould

(1845–1863 [1853]: text to pl. 22). Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1879:397), Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

Petaurus Peronii Desmarest, 1818a:404.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designation by de Beaufort (1966:534).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a valid species by Waterhouse (1841:284). Synonymized within *taguanoides* by Waterhouse (1846:322) and within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

[*Petaurus*] *didelphoides* F. Cuvier, 1825b:129.

TYPE LOCALITY. Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Thomas (1888a:164), Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors. Note the author of this taxon has been confused with Thomas (1888:164) and Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), giving the author as F. Cuvier, whereas McKay (1988:90) and Groves (2005:51) attribute the author to G. Cuvier. The confusion appears to have arisen because the title page indicates that the publication of F. Cuvier is based on the cabinet of anatomy formed by G. Cuvier.

P.[etaurus] maximus Partington, 1837:424.

TYPE LOCALITY. Australia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29), McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

Petauroides volans armillatus Thomas, 1923a:248.

TYPE LOCALITY. Coomooboolaroo Station, 128 km (80 mi) southwest of Rockhampton, central Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Troughton (1967:90) but synonymized within *minor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:30), McKay (1988a:91), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors. Recently, K. P. Aplin (pers. comm.) recognized its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, as being distinct from *P. volans*, so it is likely this taxon will be elevated in rank.

Petaurus volans incanus Thomas, 1923a:247.

TYPE LOCALITY. Eidsvold, near Mundubbera, southeastern Queensland, Australia. 140 m (450 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies status recognized by Iredale and Troughton (1934:29) and Troughton (1967:90)

but synonymized within *volans* by McKay (1988a:90), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors until Aplin (pers. comm.) recognized its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, as being distinct from *P. volans volans*, so it is likely this taxon will be elevated in rank.

***Petauroides volans minor* (Collett, 1887)**

Petaurista volans var. *minor* Collett, 1887:926.

TYPE LOCALITY. Herbert Vale, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. Taxon not recognized as a subspecies by Maxwell et al. (1996:9). Subspecies status recognized by Thomas (1888a:166), Iredale and Troughton (1934:30), Troughton (1967:91), Strahan (1983:134; 1995:240), McKay (1988a:91), Groves (1993:53; 2005:51), Flannery (1994:103), Clayton et al. (2006:104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:241). Recently, Aplin (pers. comm.) recognized its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, as being distinct from *P. volans*, so it is likely to be elevated to species rank in the future.

DISTRIBUTION. Central eastern Queensland to northern Queensland (Flannery, 1994:148).

Petaurides cinereus Ramsay, 1890a:77.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bellenden-Ker Range, north-east Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. In the same year this species was also exhibited by Ramsay (1890b:1030), who suggested that “the *Belideus* will be described under the name of *B. cinereus*.” Synonymized within *minor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:30), McKay (1988a:91), Flannery (1994:148), and subsequent authors.

SUPERFAMILY TARSIPEDOIDEA GERVAIS AND VERREAUX, 1842

Family Tarsipedidae Gervais and Verreaux, 1842:1.

TYPE SPECIES. *Tarsipes rostratus* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842:1.

COMMENTS. Superfamily rank recognized by Kirsch (1968:420), who included only the family Tarsipedidae. Synonymized within Tarsipedidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:59). Superfamily not recognized by Strahan (1983:xxi), who included *Acrobates* within the family Burramyidae in the superfamily Phalangerioidea; however, Aplin and Archer (1987:xxii) introduced the family Acrobatidae and included it within the superfamily Tarsipedoidea. This arrangement was followed by Kear and Cooke (2001:84), Long et al. (2002:143), and Crosby

et al. (2004:171). Rank not recognized by either Groves (2005:vii, 55) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:10), who both placed the families Tarsipedidae and Acrobatidae within the superfamily Petauroidea.

FAMILY ACROBATIDAE APLIN, 1987

Family Acrobatidae Aplin, 1987:xxii, lvii.

TYPE GENUS. *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1818a:405.

COMMENTS. Separated from Burramyidae by Aplin (in Aplin and Archer, 1987:xxii) and supported by Strahan (1987:113), Baverstock et al. (1990:273), Marshall et al. (1990:460), and subsequent authors.

Tribe Acrobatini Szalay, 1994:43.

TYPE GENUS. *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1818a:405.

COMMENTS. Szalay (1994:43) recognizes Aplin (in Aplin and Archer, 1987:xxii) as the author. Synonymized within Acrobatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:67).

***Acrobates* Desmarest, 1818**

Acrobates Desmarest, 1818a:405.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794:5.

COMMENTS. Recognized as the subgenus *Acrobata* within *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841:293; 1846:337). Genus rank recognized by Gray (1841:402; 1843:xxii, 83), Gould (1845–1863 [1849]: text to pl. 28), Krefft (1871:3), and Thomas (1888a:136).

HOMONYMS. *Acrobates* Bonaparte, 1850:284, scrub robins or bush chats of the class Aves (order Passeriformes, family Muscicapidae). Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Agrobates* (Swainson, 1837:63, 241) or *Agrabates* (Swainson, 1837:63, 64). These appear to be synonyms of *Cercotrichas* (F. Boie, 1831:542).

Opossum Perry, 1810 (1810–1811): text to pl. 32.

TYPE SPECIES. *Opossum opossum* Perry, 1810 (1810–1811).

COMMENTS. Plates unnumbered in original work but were numbered by Matthews and Iredale (1912:14) and Petit (2009:13). Genus not recognized by subsequent authors.

HOMONYM. *Opossum opossum* Perry, 1810 (1810–1811): text to pl. 21, wombat of class Mammalia, genus *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b:185.

Acrobata Desmarest, 1820:270.

TYPE SPECIES. In error for *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1818a:405.

COMMENTS. Does not appear to have been previously recognized. Included here as a synonym.

Ascobates Anonymous, 1839:454.

TYPE SPECIES. In error for *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1818a:405.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Acrobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:21) and McKay (1988b:98).

Cercoptenus Gloger, 1841:xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES. *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794:5.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Thomas (1895b:189). Synonymized within *Acrobates* by Thomas (1888a:136; 1895b:190), Iredale and Troughton (1934:22), Marshall (1981:28), and McKay (1988b:98).

***Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794) (feathertail glider)**

Didelphis pygmaea Shaw, 1794:5, pl. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a:128).

COMMENTS. Transferred to genus *Acrobates* by Desmarest (1818a:405), but placed within *Petaurus* (*Acrobata*) by Waterhouse (1841:293; 1846:339). Transferred to *Acrobates* by Desmarest (1818a:405), Gray (1841:402; 1843:83), Gould (1845–1863[1849]: text to pl. 28), Krefft (1871:3), and Thomas (1888a:136), who described the taxonomic history. Tate (1938:60) believed the single specimen (of *A. pulchellus*, which is considered a synonym of *pygmaeus*) obtained in NW New Guinea was probably an introduction as a pet. Included within Burramyidae by Kirsch and Calaby (1977:16) and McKay (1988b:99). Fossils tentatively identified as *Acrobates pygmaeus* have been collected from Pleistocene deposits in the Naracoorte Caves, South Australia, and subfossil deposits have been collected from Pyramid Caves in eastern Victoria, Australia (Wakefield, 1972:8; Reed and Bourne, 2000:67).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern mainland Australia, from Cape York Peninsula to southeastern South Australia (Flannery, 1994:40).

Opossum opossum Perry, 1810 (1810–1811): text to pl. 32.

TYPE LOCALITY. New Holland.

COMMENTS. Plates unnumbered in original work but were numbered by Matthews and Iredale (1912:14) and Petit (2009:13). Species not recognized by subsequent authors.

Dromicia frontalis De Vis, 1887:1134.

TYPE LOCALITY. Herbert district, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS. Considered a subspecies of *pygmaeus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934:22), but synonymized within *pygmaeus* by Thomas (1888a:137), McKay (1988b:99), Flannery (1994:40), and subsequent authors until it was recognized as being both morphologically and genetically distinct by Aplin (unpublished), so it is likely this taxon will be elevated in rank.

Acrobates pulchellus Rothschild, 1892:546.

TYPE LOCALITY. Unknown island north of Dutch New Guinea. This is almost certainly incorrect as this species has never been recorded outside eastern Australia.

COMMENTS. Tate (1938:60) believed the single specimen obtained in NW New Guinea was probably an introduction as a pet from Australia. Taxon synonymized within *pygmaeus* by Thomas (1888a:137) and subsequent authors. The possibility of this species occurring in New Guinea was explored by Helgen (2003:107), who examined several specimens from Stockholm, of which one was collected in 1899–1900 and received from a dealer with the only information being “Nya Guinee.” Helgen (2003:108) suggests that both specimens (from London and Stockholm) are left open to doubt because of the imprecise locality data but lent some credibility by their appearance.

SUBCLASS PLACENTALIA OWEN, 1837

Placentalia Owen, 1837:903.

COMMENTS. Rank not specified by Owen. Synonymized within Eutheria Gill, 1872 by Simpson (1945:47) and within Monodelphia by Gregory (1947:46). Recognized without rank by Bonaparte (1838:108), at subclass by Gill (1872:v, 1) and Iredale and Troughton (1934:ix, 55), and at cohort rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:80) in preference to Eutheria. McKenna and Bell (1997:80) suggested there was confusion over the use of Eutheria because of its different use by Gill (1872:v) and Huxley (1880:657).

Unguiculata Linnaeus, 1766:21.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80).

Subclass Monodelphia de Blainville, 1816:117.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Eutheria by Simpson (1945:47) and within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80), but recognized by Gregory (1947:46) at subclass rank.

Placentalia Fleming, 1822:169.

COMMENTS. Rank not specified. Synonymized within Eutheria by Simpson (1945:47) and within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80).

Monodelphia Gill, 1871:527.

COMMENTS. Rank not specified. Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:49, 80).

Subclass Eutheria Gill, 1872:v.

COMMENTS. Written as “Sub-Class (Eutheria) Placentalia s. Monodelphia” in the contents page referring to p. 1 and as Placentalia on p. 1. Recognized as an infraclass by Simpson (1931:262; 1945:47), infracohort by Gardiner (1982:229), supercohort by McKenna (1975:27), and supercohort or infraclass by Shoshani (1992:108). Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80). Subclass rank recognized by various authors, including Osborn (1910:515), who included the Marsupialia and Placentalia, Strahan (1983:xxi, 269; 2005:8, 412), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:10, 415).

Eutheria Huxley, 1880:657.

COMMENTS. Not Eutheria of Gill, 1872. Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80).

Theria Parker and Haswell, 1897 [part]:448.

COMMENTS. Used at subclass rank by Simpson (1945:40). Name is equivalent to Theria of Gill, 1872, but not Eutheria of Huxley and most other authors. Aplin and Archer (1987:xxi) included Theria at the rank of subclass. Recognized at the new rank of supercohort by McKenna and Bell (1997:49).

Cohort Ferungulata Simpson, 1945 [part]:105.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80).

Cohort Placentata Turnbull, 1971:176.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997:80).

ORDER DERMOPTERA ILLIGER, 1811

Family Dermoptera Illiger, 1811a:116.

COMMENTS. Placed at subordinal rank within the order Insectivora by Dobson (1883:2) and within the order Primates by McKenna and Bell (1997:326), but recognized at ordinal rank by most authors, including Simpson (1945:53), Wilson (1993:135), Stafford and

Szalay (2000:360), and Stafford (2005:110). A recent examination of paromomyid and micromomyid skeletons indicates that these mammals were incapable of mitten-gliding locomotion, were not specialized for quadrupedal suspensory behavior, and did not use sciurid-like gliding locomotion (Bloch et al., 2007; Boyer and Bloch, 2008:270). Therefore, the taxonomy followed here consists of that used by McKenna and Bell (1997:326) with the family Paromomyidae removed to reflect these recent studies. The ability of the different families and genera of extinct taxa to glide is poorly known, so it is likely that many species will be revealed as nongliders in the future as specimens with postcranial remains are discovered.

Order Pterophorae Gray, 1821:300.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Race Pleuronycterates Burnett, 1829:268.

COMMENTS. Not subsequently recognized.

Order Ptenopleura Van der Hoeven, 1855:783.

COMMENTS. Also recognized by Van der Hoeven (1858:742), which was recognized as the year of publication by McKenna and Bell (1997:326), who synonymized it within Dermoptera.

Galeopithecii Peters, 1864:20.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Galeopithecida Haeckel, 1895:593.

COMMENTS. No rank. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

†Suborder Proglires Osborn, 1902:203.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Order Galeopithecina Cabrera, 1925:201.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Order Galeopithecoida Wilder, 1926:12, 15.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Infraorder Eudermoptera Beard, 1993a:129, 145.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Order Dermopteriformes Kinman, 1994:37.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

†FAMILY INDETERMINATE

†SUBFAMILY THYLACAEURINAE VAN VALEN, 1967

†Subfamily Thylacaelurinae Van Valen, 1967:271.

TYPE GENUS. †*Thylacaelurus* Russell, 1954:96.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene?, middle to late Eocene, North America. The placement of this subfamily remains uncertain as it was originally placed in the †family Plagiomenidae by Van Valen (1967:277) and Bown and Rose (1979:102), with uncertainty, whereas McKenna and Bell (1997:326) did not include it within a specific family but placed it directly within the suborder Dermoptera, which is followed here.

†*Thylacaelurus* Russell, 1954

†*Thylacaelurus* Russell, 1954:96.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Thylacaelurus montanus* Russell, 1954:96.

COMMENTS. Middle to late Eocene, North America.

†*Thylacaelurus campester* Storer, 1984

†*Thylacaelurus campester* Storer, 1984:30.

TYPE LOCALITY. Swift Current Creek, Saskatchewan, Canada.

COMMENTS. Eocene.

†*Thylacaelurus montanus* Russell, 1954

†*Thylacaelurus montanus* Russell, 1954:96.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kishenehn Formation, SE British Columbia, Canada.

COMMENTS. Middle to late Eocene. This was originally described as a didelphid marsupial by Russell (1954:96).

FAMILY CYNOCEPHALIDAE SIMPSON, 1945

Family Cynocephalidae Simpson, 1945:54.

TYPE GENUS. *Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768:8.

COMMENTS. The author of the family is not Ameghino (1889:893), as his family group name Cynocephalidae was based on *Cynocephalus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier (1795:462), which is a junior synonym of *Papio*

(Erxleben, 1777:xxx, 15). As *Cynocephalus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier (1795:462) is a junior homonym of *Cynocephalus* (Boddaert, 1768), the family name of Ameghino (1889:893) is invalid under Article 39 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999:46). Also, as the family Cynocephalidae Simpson, 1945, was in common usage before 1961, it should not be replaced according to Article 40.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999:46). Name synonymized within Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328) but recognized by Stafford (2005:110) and most recent authors.

HOMONYMS. Family Cynocephalidae Ameghino, 1889:893, baboons of the class Mammalia (order Primates, family Cercopithecidae). Family name is a junior synonym of the family Cercopithecidae (Gray, 1821:297). See McKenna and Bell (1997:328) and Groves (2001:237) for discussion.

Family Galeopithecidae Gray, 1821:300.

TYPE GENUS. *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. The type genus is a junior objective synonym of *Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768. The generic name *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780, is an available name but is not the valid name for *Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768 because of objective synonymy (see Melville, 1977:182, Opinion 1077). Family rank recognized by various authors, including Murray (1866:vii), Rose (1973:1), and Ducrocq et al. (1992:373). Rank recognized by Beard (1993a:145) and McKenna and Bell (1997:328) but synonymized within the family Cynocephalidae by Wilson (1993:135), Stafford and Szalay (2000:380), and Stafford (2005:110).

Kind Pleuropteridae Burnett, 1829:268.

TYPE GENUS. *Pleuropterus* Burnett, 1829:268.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within family Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

Galeopithecina Bonaparte, 1838:111.

TYPE GENUS. *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

Family Ptenopleura Haeckel, 1866:clix.

TYPE GENUS. *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. Recognized at ordinal rank by Van der Hoeven (1852–1856:x, 783), but synonymized within the family Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

Family Colugidae Miller, 1906a:41.

TYPE GENUS. *Colugo* Gray, 1871:98.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Cynocephalidae by Wilson (1993:135) and Stafford (2005:110).

Family Galeopteridae Thomas, 1908a:254.

TYPE GENUS. *Galeopterus* Thomas, 1908a:254.

COMMENTS. Family rank recognized by Shufeldt (1911:185) and Harrison and Traub (1950:339). Synonymized within the family Cynocephalidae by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955:5), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Superfamily Galeopithecoidea Russell et al., 1973:42.

TYPE GENUS. *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

***Cynocephalus* Boddaert, 1768**

Cynocephalus Boddaert, 1768:8.

TYPE SPECIES. *Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758:30.

COMMENTS. An application was made to the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature to suppress *Cynocephalus* in favor of *Galeopithecus* in 1977; however, this was refused, and *Galeopithecus* was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology (Melville, 1977:182). All colugos were placed in *Cynocephalus* by Simpson (1945:54), Wilson (1993:135), and most authors until the genus *Galeopterus* Thomas, 1908, was resurrected for the species *variegatus* (Audebert, 1799) by Stafford and Szalay (2000:360).

HOMONYMS. *Cynocephalus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and G. Cuvier, 1795:462, baboons of the class Mammalia (order Primates, family Cercopithecidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Papio* (Erxleben, 1777:xxx, 15).

Galeopithecus Pallas, 1780:208, pls. vii, viii.

TYPE SPECIES. *Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758:30.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Miller (1906a:41), Thomas (1908a:252), and subsequent authors, including Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:89; 1955:5), Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110). Opinion 1077 (Melville, 1977:182) identified *Galeopithecus* (Pallas, 1780) as a junior objective synonym of *Cynocephalus* (Boddaert, 1768).

Galeopus Rafinesque, 1815:54.

TYPE SPECIES. New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Dermopterus Burnett, 1829:268.

TYPE SPECIES. *Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758:30.

COMMENTS. Replacement name for *Galeopithecus*. Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Pleuropterus Burnett, 1829:268.

TYPE SPECIES. *Lemur volans* Linnaeus, 1758:30.

COMMENTS. Replacement name for *Galeopithecus*. Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeolemur Lesson, 1840:261.

TYPE SPECIES. *Galeolemur macrourus* Temminck, 1836:ix.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:89), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Colugo Gray, 1871:98.

TYPE SPECIES. Described as a subgenus of *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780:208.

COMMENTS. Genus recognized by Miller (1906a:41). Synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

***Cynocephalus volans* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Philippine colugo)**

[*Lemur*] *volans* Linnaeus, 1758:30.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pampanga Province, Southern Luzon, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Cynocephalus* by Thomas (1908a:253).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Philippines, including Basilan, Biliran, Bohol, Dinagat, Leyte, Maripipi, Mindanao, Samar, Siargao, and Tongquil islands (Heaney and Rabor, 1982:18; Corbet and Hill, 1992:54; Rickart et al., 1993:22; Heaney et al., 1998:132).

[*Galeopithecus*] *philippinensis* Waterhouse, 1839b:119.

TYPE LOCALITY. Type locality not mentioned in description.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Corbet and Hill (1992:54), Wilson (1993:135), and subsequent authors.

***Galeopterus* Thomas, 1908**

Galeopterus Thomas, 1908a:254.

TYPE SPECIES. *Galeopithecus temminckii* Waterhouse, 1839b:119.

COMMENTS. Genus rank recognized by Chasen (1940:20) but synonymized within *Cynocephalus* by Simpson (1945:54), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955:5), Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and McKenna and Bell (1997:328). Subgenus rank recognized by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:89; 1955:5). Recognized as a valid genus for *variegatus* by Stafford and Szalay (2000:360) and followed by Stafford (2005:110), Marivaux et al. (2006:395), and Janečka et al. (2007:793; 2008:R1001) but not by Lim (2007:15).

***Galeopterus variegatus* (Audebert, 1799) (Malayan colugo)**

***Galeopterus variegatus variegatus* (Audebert, 1799)**

Galeopithecus variegatus Audebert, 1799:37, pl. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java.

COMMENTS. Placed in *Galeopterus* by Stafford and Szalay (2000:360) and followed by subsequent authors, including Stafford (2005:110), but not by Lim (2007:15), who placed *variegatus* within *Cynocephalus*. Stafford and Szalay (2000:360) recognize as subspecies *variegatus*, *temminckii*, *borneanus*, and *peninsulae* and suggest that it may be necessary to eventually designate separate subspecies for each of the dwarfed populations and other morphological variants from now-isolated islands, and they note the recent discovery of a dwarfed (unnamed) form from Laos. More recent research suggests that the diversity of the animals from mainland Southeast Asia, Java, and Borneo should be recognized as distinct species (Janečka et al., 2008:R1001).

DISTRIBUTION. Java (Corbett and Hill, 1992:54).

Galeopithecus rufus Audebert, 1799:35, pl. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pelew (Palau) Island?

COMMENTS. The type location of this taxon is treated with considerable skepticism as it appears likely that colugos do not occur on the island. Instead, the apparent error may have resulted from islands throughout Indonesia generally being referred to as “pulau.” Recognized as a synonym of *Cynocephalus volans* by Corbet and Hill (1992:54), and as a synonym of *Cynocephalus volans* by Wilson (1993:135), and as a synonym of *variegatus* by Stafford (2005:110). The author of this taxon has invariably been given as Desmarest (1820:108); however, the correct author appears to be Audebert (1799:35). Stafford (2005:110) suggests the description and plate of Desmarest (1820:108) is closer to *variegatus* than *volans*. The type locality of this taxon needs to be confirmed.

Galeopterus varius Desmarest, 1818b:376.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java.

COMMENTS. Dated 1817 but may not have been published until 1818. Derived from *Galeopithecus variegatus* of Audebert (1799:37). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Wilson (1993:135) and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus [sic] *ternatensis* Desmarest, 1820:108.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ternate, probably in error.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Corbet and Hill (1992:54) and within *variegatus* by Wilson (1993:135) and Stafford (2005:110). Stafford (2005:110) suggests the description and plate of Desmarest (1820:108) is closer to this species.

Galeopithecus macrourus Temminck, 1836:ix.

TYPE LOCALITY. “Je présume, que l’espece vit à Ceylan” [translated as “I presume the species lives in Ceylon”]. Location of Ceylon is in error.

COMMENTS. Name and type locality discussed by Mees (1957:215).

G.[aleopithecus] undatus Wagner, 1839:326.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java?

COMMENTS. Incorrectly synonymized within *volans* by Wilson (1993:135). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53) and Stafford (2005:110).

***Galeopterus variegatus borneanus* Lyon, 1911**

Galeopterus borneanus Lyon, 1911:124.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tjantung, southeast Borneo.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *natunae* by Medway (1965:45; 1977:28) and *variegatus* by Davis (1958:122), Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson

(1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110). Recognized as a valid subspecies by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:18; 1932:46) and Stafford and Szalay (2000:360).

DISTRIBUTION. Borneo and surrounding islands, including the Natuna Islands (Bunguran, Laut, Natuna, Serasan (Sirhassen), and Subi islands) off the west coast; Balambangan and Banggi off northern Borneo; Sebuku Island and Laut Island off southeastern Borneo; and Panebangan, Pelapis, and Karimata Islands off southwestern Borneo. On Borneo they are found from lowlands up to 914 m (3,000 ft) (Davis, 1958:122; Medway, 1965:45; Stafford and Szalay, 2000:360; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Galeopithecus gracilis Miller, 1903a:49.

TYPE LOCALITY. Serasan Island (Sirhassen), Natuna Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1940:21). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus natunae Miller, 1903a:50.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:17), Chasen (1940:21), and Medway (1965:45; 1977:28). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopterus lautensis Lyon, 1911:125.

TYPE LOCALITY. Laut Island, off southeastern Borneo, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1940:21) and Medway (1965:45; 1977:29). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopterus abbotti Lyon, 1911:126.

TYPE LOCALITY. Panebangan Island, off southwestern Borneo, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1935:7; 1940:21) and Medway (1965:45; 1977:29). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopterus lechei Gyldenstolpe, 1920:17.

TYPE LOCALITY. Toembang, Maroewe, eastern Borneo, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *natunae* by Medway (1965:45; 1977:28) and *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus hantu Cabrera, 1924:128.

TYPE LOCALITY. North Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *natunae* by Medway (1965:45; 1977:28) and *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

***Galeopterus variegatus peninsulae*
Thomas, 1908**

Galeopterus peninsulae Thomas, 1908c:303.

TYPE LOCALITY. Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang Boundary, Malay Peninsula, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110). Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:16), Chasen (1940:20), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:90), Yin (1967:1), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:40), and Stafford and Szalay (2000:360). Dwarf forms from central Laos by Ruggeri and Etterson (1998) and several islands may represent different taxa, although species rank for each dwarfed population should not be recognized (Stafford and Szalay, 2000:360).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Indochina, including southern Burma (now Myanmar), southern Thailand, southern Cambodia, southern Vietnam, Malay Peninsula, and various islands, including Anamba Islands (Siantan Island), Aur, Butang Islands (Adang and Terutau Islands), Langkawi, Pangkor, Penang (Pinang), Perhentian Island, Riau Islands (Batam, Bintan, Chombol, Durian, Galang, Great Karimon, Kundur, Sebang, and Sugi islands), Singapore, Tana Bala, Telo, Tinggi, and Tioman (Miller, 1906a:41; Medway, 1965:45; Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:40; Corbet and Hill, 1992:53; Ruggeri and Etterson, 1998:450; Stafford and Szalay, 2000:360; Meijaard, 2003:1256). Dwarfed forms have been found in central Laos and on many of the smaller islands of the Sunda Shelf (Ruggeri and Etterson, 1998:450; Stafford and Szalay, 2000:360).

Galeopithecus pumilus Miller, 1903a:46.

TYPE LOCALITY. Adang Island, Butang Islands, Strait of Malacca, Thailand.

COMMENTS. Subspecies status recognized by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:20) and Chasen (1940:20). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus aoris Miller, 1903a:47.

TYPE LOCALITY. Aor (Aur) Island, eastern Malay Peninsula, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies status recognized by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:20) and Chasen (1940:21). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135) and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopterus taylori Thomas, 1908d:49, 102.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tioman Island, southern Malay Peninsula, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies recognized by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:17) and Chasen (1940:20). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopterus chombolis Lyon, 1909:486.

TYPE LOCALITY. Chombol Island, Riau Archipelago, south of Singapore, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies status recognized by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:19) and Chasen (1940:21). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus variegatus terutaus Chasen and Kloss, 1929b:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Terutau Island, northern Strait of Malacca, Thailand.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen and Kloss (1929a:20), Chasen (1940:20), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:40), and Corbet and Hill (1992:54). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Wilson (1993:135) and Stafford (2005:110). Not recognized by Stafford and Szalay (2000:360).

DISTRIBUTION. Tetutau Island off the Strait of Malacca, Thailand (Chasen and Kloss, 1929b:11; Corbet and Hill, 1992:54).

Galeopithecus variegatus perhentianus Chasen and Kloss, 1929b:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Eastern Perhentian Island, Trengganu Archipelago, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Valid subspecies according Chasen and Kloss (1929a:20), Chasen (1940:20), and Corbet and Hill (1992:54). Taxon not recognized by

Wilson (1993:135) or Stafford and Szalay (2000:360). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Stafford (2005:110).

***Galeopterus variegatus temminckii*
(Waterhouse, 1839)**

[*Galeopithecus*] *temminckii* Waterhouse, 1839b:119.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sumatra.

COMMENTS. Tuangku Island (Banyak Islands) population erroneously named *Galeopterus volans* by Miller (1903b:471). Incorrectly synonymized within *volans* by Wilson (1993:135). Valid subspecies according to Chasen and Kloss (1929a:16), Chasen (1940:20), and Stafford and Szalay (2000:360). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53) and Stafford (2005:110).

DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra, Lingga Islands (Bakung, Penuba, Sebangka, and Singkep islands) off eastern Sumatra, Bangka Island, and Rupert Island in the Strait of Malacca, Indonesia (Stafford and Szalay, 2000:360; Meijaard, 2003:1256). Also occurs on Tuangku Island and Bankaru Island (Banyak Islands), Musala Island, and Batu Islands (Tello, Pini, Tana Bala, and Tana Masa islands) off western Sumatra (Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Galeopithecus marmoratus Temminck, 1836:ix.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Wilson (1993:135). Stafford (2005:110) notes that Cabrera (1925:210) listed "*G. marmoratus* Temminck (1829)" as a synonym of *G. variegatus*, but Stafford was unable to locate that description, and the citation is unknown. Fischer (1829:79) lists this taxon as "*G.[aleopithecus] marmorati* nomen ab illo obtigit." Name and type locality are discussed by Mees (1957:215).

Galeopithecus saturatus Miller, 1903a:51.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tana Bala Island, Batu Islands, western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1940:20). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Galeopithecus tuancus Miller, 1903a:53.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tuangku Island, Banyak (Banjak) Islands, western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1940:20). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

Cynocephalus tellonis Lyon, 1908:139.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tello Island, Batu Islands, western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *variegatus* by Chasen (1940:20). Synonymized within *variegatus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:53), Wilson (1993:135), and Stafford (2005:110).

†*Dermotherium* Ducrocq et al., 1992

†*Dermotherium* Ducrocq et al., 1992:373.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Dermotherium major* Ducrocq et al., 1992:373.

COMMENTS. Late Eocene, Asia. Placed within the family Galeopithecidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

†*Dermotherium major* Ducrocq et al., 1992

†*Dermotherium major* Ducrocq et al., 1992:373.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wai Lek lignite pit, Changwat Krabi, southern Thailand.

COMMENTS. Late Eocene. Stafford and Szalay (2000:378) suggest that if this species proves to be a dermopter, then it may be appropriate to place this species within the family Cynocephalidae; however, they suggest the Dermopteran affinities are uncertain as the specimen is poorly preserved and only m3 has any diagnostic characters. These authors also suggest that some of the features listed as characteristic of Dermoptera are more widespread than is acknowledged by Ducrocq et al. (1992).

**†*Dermotherium chimaera*
Marivaux et al., 2006**

†*Dermotherium chimaera* Marivaux et al., 2006:398.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cha Prong pit, Nong Ya Plong coal mine, Phetchaburi Province, northern part of the Thailand peninsula.

COMMENTS. Late Oligocene. Specimens close to this species have also been discovered from early Eocene deposits in Pakistan (Marivaux et al., 2006).

†FAMILY PLAGIOMENIDAE MATTHEW, 1918

†Family Plagiomenidae Matthew, 1918:598.

TYPE GENUS. †*Plagiomene* Matthew, 1918:601.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene to mid-Eocene, late? Eocene, late Oligocene, North America. Family placed within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:327) and

Silcox et al. (2005:134), with further support added by Bloch et al. (2007:1163).

†*Elpidophorus* Simpson, 1927

†*Elpidophorus* Simpson, 1927:5.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Elpidophorus elegans* Simpson, 1927:5.

COMMENTS. Early to late Paleocene, North America. Genus was tentatively placed within the †family Oxycloenidae by Simpson (1927:2), within Dermoptera by Gunnell (1989:28), and within †Plagiomenidae by Rose (1975:676), McKenna and Bell (1997:327), and Bloch et al. (2007:1163).

†*Elpidophorus elegans* Simpson, 1927

†*Elpidophorus elegans* Simpson, 1927:5.

TYPE LOCALITY. Paskapoo Formation, Alberta, Canada.

COMMENTS. Early to late Paleocene.

†*Elpidophorus patratius* Simpson, 1936:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Scarritt Quarry, Fort Union, Crazy Mountain Field, Montana, USA.

COMMENTS. Upper Paleocene. Synonymized within †*elegans* by Szalay (1969:218, 219) and Rose (1975:676).

†*Elpidophorus minor* Simpson, 1937

†*Elpidophorus minor* Simpson, 1937:133.

TYPE LOCALITY. Probably Silberling Quarry, Fort Union, Crazy Mountain Field, Montana, USA.

COMMENTS. Middle Paleocene.

†*Eudaemonema* Simpson, 1935

†*Eudaemonema* Simpson, 1935:231.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Eudaemonema cuspidata* Simpson, 1935:231.

COMMENTS. Middle Paleocene. North America. Genus placed within the †family Mixodectidae by Gunnell (1989:56) and within the †family Plagiomenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Eudaemonema cuspidata* Simpson, 1935

†*Eudaemonema cuspidata* Simpson, 1935:231.

TYPE LOCALITY. Fort Union, Montana, USA.

COMMENTS. Middle Paleocene.

†SUBFAMILY PLAGIOMENINAE MATTHEW, 1918

†Family Plagiomenidae Matthew, 1918:598.

TYPE GENUS. †*Plagiomene* Matthew, 1918:601.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene to early Eocene, North America. Subfamily rank recognized by Russell et al. (1973:50), McKenna (1990:212), and McKenna and Bell (1997:327). Included within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:327) and Sundatheria by Bloch et al. (2007:1162).

†TRIBE WORLANDIINI BOWN AND ROSE, 1979

†Tribe Worlandinae Bown and Rose, 1979:97.

TYPE GENUS. †*Worlandia* Bown and Rose, 1979:97.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene to early Eocene, North America. Recognized at tribe rank by McKenna (1990:212, 231) and McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Planetetherium* Simpson, 1928

†*Planetetherium* Simpson, 1928:11.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Planetetherium mirabile* Simpson, 1928:11.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene, North America. Genus recognized by Rose and Simons (1977:221) and Bown and Rose (1979:89).

†*Planetetherium mirabile* Simpson, 1928

†*Planetetherium mirabile* Simpson, 1928:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Fort Union, southern Montana, USA.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene, Park County, Wyoming, USA.

†*Worlandia* Bown and Rose, 1979

†*Worlandia* Bown and Rose, 1979:97.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Worlandia inusitata* Bown and Rose, 1979:99.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene to early Eocene, North America. Genus placed within Dermoptera by Gunnell (1989:147) and the †family Plagiomenidae by Bown and Rose (1979:97), Gingerich (1987:311), and McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Worlandia inusitata* Bown and Rose, 1979

†*Worlandia inusitata* Bown and Rose, 1979:99.

TYPE LOCALITY. Park County, Wyoming, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Eocene.

†TRIBE PLAGIOMENINI MATTHEW, 1918

†Family Plagiomedidae Matthew, 1918:598.

TYPE GENUS. †*Plagiomene* Matthew, 1918:601.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene to early Eocene, North America. Tribe rank created by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Plagiomene* Matthew, 1918

†*Plagiomene* Matthew, 1918:601.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Plagiomene multicuspis* Matthew, 1918:601.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene to early Eocene, North America. Genus placed within Dermoptera by Gunnell (1989:147) and within †Plagiomenidae by Matthew (1918:601) and McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Plagiomene accola* Rose, 1981

†*Plagiomene accola* Rose, 1981:46.

TYPE LOCALITY. Clark's Fork Basin, Wyoming, USA.

COMMENTS. Late Paleocene and early Eocene.

†*Plagiomene multicuspis* Matthew, 1918

†*Plagiomene multicuspis* Matthew, 1918:601.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gray Bull beds of Bighorn Basin, Wyoming, USA.

COMMENTS. Lower Eocene.

†*Ellesmene* Dawson et al., 1993

†*Ellesmene* Dawson et al., 1993:179, 180.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Ellesmene eureka* Dawson et al., 1993:179, 180.

COMMENTS. Early Eocene, North America. Genus assigned to the †Family Plagiomenidae by Dawson et al. (1993:180) and McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Ellesmene eureka* Dawson et al., 1993

†*Ellesmene eureka* Dawson et al., 1993:179, 180.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ellesmene Island and Axel Heiberg Island, Eureka Sound Group, Canada.

COMMENTS. Early Eocene, Canada.

†SUBFAMILY EKGMOWECHASHALINAE SZALAY, 1976

†Subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae Szalay, 1976:349.

TYPE GENUS. †*Ekgmowechashala* Macdonald, 1963:171.

COMMENTS. Mid-Eocene, late? Eocene, late Oligocene, North America. Subfamily placed within the †family Omomyidae by Szalay (1976:349) and Szalay and Lucas (1996:32). Subfamily rank within the †family Plagiomenidae recognized by McKenna (1990:214) and McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†TRIBE TARKADECTINI SZALAY AND LUCAS, 1996

†Subfamily Tarkadectinae Szalay and Lucas, 1996:32.

TYPE GENUS. *Tarkadectes* McKenna, 1990:224.

COMMENTS. Mid-Eocene, late? Eocene, North America. Newly created rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:327). Placed in the †family Plagiomenidae by Szalay and Lucas (1996:32) and within the †family Omomyidae by Ni et al. (2010:1).

†*Tarkadectes* McKenna, 1990

†*Tarkadectes* McKenna, 1990:224.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Tarkadectes montanensis* McKenna, 1990:224.

COMMENTS. Middle and/or late Eocene, North America. Placed within the †subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae by McKenna (1990:224), †subfamily Tarkadectinae by Szalay and Lucas (1996:32), and the †tribe Tarkadectini by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Tarkadectes montanensis* McKenna, 1990

†*Tarkadectes montanensis* McKenna, 1990:224.

TYPE LOCALITY. Flathead County, Montana, USA.

COMMENTS. Middle and/or late Eocene.

†*Tarka* McKenna, 1990

†*Tarka* McKenna, 1990:214.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Tarka stylifera* McKenna, 1990:215.

COMMENTS. Mid-Eocene, North America. Genus placed within the †subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae by McKenna (1990:214) and McKenna and Bell (1997:327) and the †subfamily Tarkadectinae by Szalay and Lucas (1996:32) and Ni et al. (2010:247).

†*Tarka stylifera* McKenna, 1990

†*Tarka stylifera* McKenna, 1990:215.

TYPE LOCALITY. Fremont County, Wyoming, USA.

COMMENTS. Mid-Eocene.

†TRIBE EKMOWECHASHALINI SZALAY, 1976

†Subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae Szalay, 1976:349.

TYPE GENUS. †*Ekgmowechashala* Macdonald, 1963:171.

COMMENTS. Late Oligocene, North America. Subfamily rank recognized by McKenna (1990:214). Taxon placed within the †family Plagiomenidae by McKenna (1990:214) and †Omomyidae by Szalay (1976:349) and Szalay and Lucas (1996:32). Tribe rank created by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†*Ekgmowechashala* Macdonald, 1963

†*Ekgmowechashala* Macdonald, 1963:171.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Ekgmowechashala philotau* Macdonald, 1963:171.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene, North America. Genus placed within the †subfamily Ekgmowechashalinae by Szalay (1976:349), †tribe Ekgmowechashalini by McKenna and Bell (1997:327), and the †family Omomyidae by Macdonald (1963:171; 1970:24) and Gunnell and Rose (2002:72).

†*Ekgmowechashala philotau* Macdonald, 1963

†*Ekgmowechashala philotau* Macdonald, 1963:171.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wounded Knee, western South Dakota, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene.

†FAMILY MIXODECTIDAE COPE, 1883

†Family Mixodectidae Cope, 1883a:80.

TYPE GENUS. †*Mixodectes* Cope, 1883b:559.

COMMENTS. The family was placed within Quadrumana by Cope (1889:876), order Menotyphla by Gregory (1910:465), †superfamily Mixodectoidea by Gunnell (1989:147), and Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†Family Oldobotidae Schlosser, 1907:222.

TYPE GENUS. †*Olbodotes copei* Osborn, 1902:205.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the †family Mixodectidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†Superfamily Mixodectoidea Simpson, 1945:53.

TYPE GENUS. †*Mixodectes* Cope, 1883b:559.

COMMENTS. Taxon placed within Insectivora by Simpson (1945:53) and Gunnell (1989:147) and within the †family Mixodectidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:327).

†Suborder Mixodectomorpha Saban, 1954:429.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene, North America. In part. Placed in the Insectivora for the families †Mixodectidae and †Apatemyidae (See McKenna and Bell, 1997:327).

†*Mixodectes* Cope, 1883

†*Mixodectes* Cope, 1883b:559.

TYPE SPECIES. *Mixodectes pungens* Cope, 1883b:559.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene, North America. Placed within the †family Mixodectidae by Cope (1883b:559), Gunnell (1989:56), and McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

†*Indrodon* Cope, 1884:318.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Indrodon malaris* Cope, 1884:318.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within †*Mixodectes* by Gunnell (1989:57) and McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

†*Olbodotes* Osborn, 1902:205.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Olbodotes copei* Osborn, 1902:205.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within †*Mixodectes* by Gunnell (1989:57) and McKenna and Bell (1997:328).

†*Mixodectes malaris* (Cope, 1884)

†*Indrodon malaris* Cope, 1884:318.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nacimiento Formation, San Juan Basin, New Mexico, USA.

COMMENTS. Eocene.

†*Oxyacodon tecumsae* Van Valen, 1978:65.

TYPE LOCALITY. San Juan Basin Torrejonian, New Mexico, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene. Synonymized within †*malaris* by Archibald et al. (1983:53) and Lucas (1986:39).

†*Mixodectes pungens* Cope, 1883

†*Mixodectes pungens* Cope, 1883b:559.

TYPE LOCALITY. Torrejonian Formation, San Juan Basin, New Mexico, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene.

†*Mixodectes crassiusculus* Cope, 1883b:560.

TYPE LOCALITY. San Juan Basin Torrejonian, New Mexico, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene. Synonymized within †*pungens* by Gunnell (1989:57).

†*Olbodotes copei* Osborn, 1902:205.

TYPE LOCALITY. San Juan Basin Torrejonian, New Mexico, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Paleocene. Synonymized within †*pungens* by Gunnell (1989:57).

†*Dracontolestes* Gazin, 1941

†*Dracontolestes* Gazin, 1941:13.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Dracontolestes aphantus* Gazin, 1941:13.

COMMENTS. Early to middle Paleocene, North America. Recognized within the †family Mixodectidae by Gunnell (1989:56).

†*Dracontolestes aphantus* Gazin, 1941

†*Dracontolestes aphantus* Gazin, 1941:13.

TYPE LOCALITY. Paleocene, Dragon Canyon, Emery County, Utah, USA.

COMMENTS. Early to middle Paleocene. Recognized within the †family Mixodectidae by Gunnell (1989:56).

SUPERORDER GLIRES LINNAEUS, 1758

Glires Linnaeus, 1758:56.

COMMENTS. Originally included lagomorphs, rodents, and *Rhinoceros*. The *Rhinoceros* were removed shortly after, with the notion of Glires linking rodents and lagomorphs persisting today. Significant support has been obtained for the recognition of Glires by recent research, giving increasing support for monophyly between the Rodentia and Lagomorpha. Some authors suggest limited or no support for Glires, including Wood (1957:424), Graur et al. (1996:333), Arnason et al. (2002:8154), Adkins et al. (2003:413), and Misawa and Janke (2003:320). In contrast, support for the acceptance of Glires includes Landry (1999:283), Liu et al. (2001:1786), Madsen et al. (2001:610), Meng and Wyss (2001:1), Murphy et al. (2001a:614), Huchon et al. (2002:1053), Lin et al. (2002:119), Meng et al. (2003:1), Douzery and Huchon (2004:922), Meng (2004:93), Asher et al. (2005:1091), and Kriegs et al. (2007:160). Reviewed by Meng (2004:93).

ORDER RODENTIA BOWDICH, 1821

Order Rodentia Bowdich, 1821:7, 51.

COMMENTS. Reviewed by Wilson and Reeder (2005).

Rodentes Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792:xcvii.

COMMENTS. Rank unknown. Synonymized within Rodentia by McKenna and Bell (1997:114).

Order Rosores Gray, 1821:302.

COMMENTS. Included the lagomorphs. Later in the same paper Gray employed order Rosores a second time to include the family Cheiromyidae (p. 309), which are primates that are now included in the family Daubentonidae (Gray, 1863:151). Synonymized within Rodentia by McKenna and Bell (1997:114).

Order Rodentiformes Kinman, 1994:37.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the mirorder Simplicidentata (Weber, 1904:495) by McKenna and Bell (1997:113).

Clade Rodentiaformes Wyss and Meng, 1996:563.

COMMENTS. Not currently recognized at a specific rank.

SUBORDER SCIUROMORPHA BRANDT, 1855

Suborder Sciuromorpha Brandt, 1855:144, 292.

COMMENTS. Subordinal rank recognized by McKenna and Bell (1997:115) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:754).

FAMILY SCIURIDAE FISCHER DE WALDHEIM, 1817

Tribe? Sciurii Fischer de Waldheim, 1817:372.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Author of the family given as Gray (1821:304) by Simpson (1945:78), Hemprich (1820:32) by Hoffmann et al. (1993:419), and Fischer de Waldheim (1817:372) by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:754).

Family Sciuriorum Fischer de Waldheim, 1817:408.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Family Arctomyidae Gray, 1821:303.

TYPE GENUS. *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: pls. ccvii–ccxi (= *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121). Date of type genus publication confirmed by Sherborn (1891:589).

Family Sciuridae Gray, 1821:304.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Family Arctomysidae Lesson, 1842:115.

TYPE GENUS. *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: pls. ccvii–ccxi. (= *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121). Date of type genus publication confirmed by Sherborn (1891:589).

Family Sciuroïdes Brandt, 1855:296.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Not recognized by subsequent authors.

HOMONYM. †*Sciuroïdes* Major, 1873:79. See McKenna and Bell (1997:120).

Family Sciurina Haeckel, 1866:clx.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Family Arctomyida Haeckel, 1866:clx.

TYPE GENUS. *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: pls. ccvii–ccxi (= *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121). Date of type genus publication confirmed by Sherborn (1891:589).

Sciuroidea Gill, 1872:21.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Rank unknown but at approximately superfamily rank. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Superfamily Sciuroidea Miller and Gidley, 1918:432.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Subfamily Marmotinae Pocock, 1923:240.

TYPE GENUS. *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

Family Marmotidae Weber, 1928:275.

TYPE GENUS. *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Sciuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:121).

SUBFAMILY SCIURINAE FISCHER DE WALDHEIM, 1817

Tribe? Sciurii Fischer de Waldheim, 1817:372.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Subfamily recognized by McKenna and Bell (1997:122) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:754, 757). The ability of the different genera of extinct taxa to glide is poorly known, so it is likely that many species will be revealed as nongliders in the future as specimens with postcranial remains are discovered.

Family Sciuriorum Fischer de Waldheim, 1817:408.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Family Sciuridae Gray, 1821:304.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Subfamily Sciurinae Baird, 1857:240.

TYPE GENUS. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Xeri Murray, 1866:256.

TYPE GENUS. *Xerus* Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833: sig. Ee. pl. 9.

COMMENTS. Rank unknown. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Subfamily Xerinae Osborn, 1910:535.

TYPE GENUS. *Xerus* Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833: sig. Ee. pl. 9.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Subfamily Marmotinae Pocock, 1923:240.

TYPE GENUS. *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779:79.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

Subfamily Sperophilinae Ognev, 1940:326, 432.

TYPE GENUS. *Spermophilus* F. Cuvier, 1825b: 255.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Sciurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:122).

TRIBE INDETERMINATE

†*Sciurion* Skwara, 1986

†*Sciurion* Skwara, 1986:290.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurion campestre* Skwara, 1986:290.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. This genus and species was described as a “flying squirrel” within the family Sciuridae by Skwara (1986:290, 292), who, because there was reasonable doubt about monophyly in modern flying squirrels and even doubt about the sciurid relationships of certain North American fossil teeth, refrained from placing *Sciurion* within Petauristinae (=Pteromyini) and appeared to be followed by McKenna and Bell (1997:122), who placed this taxon directly within the family Sciuridae, rather than at a more precise lower rank.

†*Sciurion campestre* Skwara, 1986

†*Sciurion campestre* Skwara, 1986:290.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cypress Hills Formation, southwestern Saskatchewan, Canada.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene.

TRIBE PTEROMYINI BRANDT, 1855

Pteromyini Brandt, 1855:151, 298.

TYPE GENUS. *Pteromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: tab. 1.

COMMENTS. Brandt (1855) refers to Pteromyini on p. 151 without rank and to the “Tribus Pteromyes seu melius Pterosciuri nob.” on p. 298. Some debate has occurred as to whether the flying squirrels are monophyletic (e.g., Hight et al., 1974:12); however, thorough examinations of sciurid taxa strongly suggested that they are (Thorington, 1984:1048; Thorington et al., 2002:99; Steppen et al., 2004:703). Recognized as the subfamily Pteromyinae by Trouessart (1904:297), Miller and Gidley (1918:433), McKenna and Bell (1997:127), and Wang (2003:155). Recognized as the family Pteromyidae by

Ognev (1966:248), but tribe rank synonymized within the family Pteromyidae by Corbet and Hill (1992:306) and within the subfamily Petauristinae by Hoffmann et al. (1993:459). The tribal rank Pteromyini within the subfamily Sciurinae was proposed by Steppen et al. (2004:715) and followed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766).

Family Pteromidae Anderson, 1879:278.

TYPE GENUS. *Pteromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: tab. 1.

COMMENTS. Incorrect subsequent spelling of the family Pteromyidae. Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

Family Petauristidae Miller, 1912:940.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurista* Link, 1795:52, 78.

COMMENTS. Family rank recognized by de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:273), who suggested the family is polyphyletic on the basis of his study of fossil genera. Recognized at subfamily rank by Simpson (1945:80) and Hoffmann et al. (1993:459). Family rank synonymized within the family Pteromyidae by Corbet and Hill (1992:306). Tribe Petauristini recognized by de Bruijn et al. (1980:241, 244). Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

Subfamily Pteromyinae Miller and Gidley, 1918:433.

TYPE GENUS. *Pteromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: tab. 1.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae Brandt (1855:151) by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

Subfamily Petauristinae Simpson, 1945:80.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurista* Link, 1795:52, 78.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

Family Eupetauridae Schaub, 1953:395.

TYPE GENUS. *Eupetaurus* Thomas, 1888b:256.

COMMENTS. Recognized to include only *Eupetaurus* because of its distinctive hypsodont dentition. Family rank was followed by Grassé and Dekeyser (1955:1496) and Schaub (1958:714) but has not become widely accepted. *Eupetaurus* was subsequently returned to the subfamily Petauristinae by McKenna (1962:10).

†Tribe Blackiini de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 253.

TYPE GENUS. †*Blackia* Mein, 1970:44.

COMMENTS. Tribe created for the extinct genera †*Blackia* and †*Pliopetes*. Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

†Tribe Petauristini de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 244.

TYPE GENUS. *Petaurista* Link, 1795:52, 78.

COMMENTS. Tribe created to include the flying squirrels, including the extinct genera †*Aliveria*, †*Albanensia*, †*Forsythia*, and †*Miopetaurista*. Synonymized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

***Aeretes* G. Allen, 1940**

Aeretes G. Allen, 1940:745.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys melanopterus* Milne-Edwards, 1867:375.

COMMENTS. Early to middle Pleistocene to Recent, China. Fossil specimens allocated to this genus have been discovered in mid-Pleistocene mammalian fauna of Shanyangzhai cave in Qinhuangdao in China (Zhang et al., 2010:75).

†*Aeretes grandidens* Zheng, 1993

†*A.[eretes] grandidens* Zheng, 1993:239.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sichuan-Guizhou, China.

COMMENTS. Late Pliocene.

***Aeretes melanopterus* (Milne-Edwards, 1867) (north Chinese flying squirrel)**

***Aeretes melanopterus melanopterus* (Milne-Edwards, 1867)**

Pteromys melanopterus Milne-Edwards, 1867:375.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tscheli (Chihli; old name for Hebei Province), China.

COMMENTS. Further described by Milne-Edwards (1872:138). Known only from two widely separated localities. Transferred to *Petaurista* by Allen (1925:15) and *Aeretes* by Allen (1940:745). Fossils from the late Pleistocene and Pliocene allocated to this species have been found in China (Zheng, 1993:239; Tong, 2007:219).

DISTRIBUTION. Hebei Province, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:314; Zhang et al., 1997:154; Smith and Xie, 2008:174).

Petaurista sulcatus Howell, 1927:82.

TYPE LOCALITY. Hsinlungshan, northeast of Peking (Beijing), China. 914 m (3,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Howell (1929:47) and Ellerman (1940:289). Synonymized within *melanopterus* by Allen (1940:746),

Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:465), Corbet and Hill (1992:314), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766).

***Aeretes melanopterus szechuanensis* Wang et al., 1966**

Aeretes melanopterus szechuanensis Wang et al., 1966:89.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sichuan Province, China.

COMMENTS. Subspecies recognized by Corbet and Hill (1992:314), Zhang et al. (1997:154), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766), and Smith and Xie (2008:174). Spelled *sichuanensis* and recognized as a subspecies of *melanopterus* by Wang (2003:159).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Gansu Province and central and northeastern Sichuan, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:314; Zhang et al., 1997:154; Smith and Xie, 2008:174).

†*Aeretes premelanopterus* Zheng, 1993

†*Aeretes premelanopterus* Zheng, 1993:238.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sichuan-Guizhou, China.

COMMENTS. Late Pliocene.

***Aeromys* Robinson and Kloss, 1915**

Aeromys Robinson and Kloss, 1915:23.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys tephromelas* Günther, 1873:413.

***Aeromys tephromelas* (Günther, 1873) (black flying squirrel)**

***Aeromys tephromelas tephromelas* (Günther, 1873)**

Pteromys tephromelas Günther, 1873:413.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wellesley, Penang Island (Pinang Island), Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6) and to *Aeromys* by Robinson and Kloss (1915:23; 1918a:183), which was followed by Chasen (1940:120), Ellerman (1940:291), and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Southernmost Thailand?, Malay Peninsula, Penang Island (Pinang Island), Siberut Island, and northeastern Sumatra (Medway, 1969:65; Corbet and Hill, 1992:320; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Petaurista bartelsi Sody, 1936:146.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pagar, Djawa, Pematang Siantar, Deli District, northern Sumatra, Indonesia. 500 m (1,640 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Aeromys* by Ellerman (1940:291). Recognized as a subspecies of *tephromelas* by Chasen (1940:120). Synonymized within *tephromelas* by Corbet and Hill (1992:320) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766).

***Aeromys tephromelas phaeomelas*
(Günther, 1873)**

Pteromys phaeomelas Günther, 1873:413, pl. 37.

TYPE LOCALITY. Borneo.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* at species rank by Thomas (1908b:6) and to *Aeromys* by Robinson and Kloss (1915:23; 1918a:183) and Ellerman (1940:291). Recognized as a species within *Petaurista* (*Aeromys*) by Banks (1931:53). Synonymized within *tephromelas* by Corbet and Hill (1980:137; 1986:154; 1991:145). Subspecies recognized within *tephromelas* by Chasen (1940:120), Medway (1965:111; 1977:101), Corbet and Hill (1992:320), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766).

DISTRIBUTION. Known from several scattered localities in the northern part of Borneo, including the foothills of Gunung Kinabalu, Tenom, and Tawau in Sabah; northern Sarawak and Kuching; and Sombong near Samarinda in east Kalimantan (Medway, 1965:111; Payne et al., 1985:246; Corbet and Hill, 1992:320). Other specimens have been collected from G. Dulit and at Claudetown (Marudi), Baram (Hose, 1893:42), and various places in the lowlands of Sarawak (Banks, 1931:53), including the neighborhood of Kuching (Medway, 1965:111).

***Aeromys thomasi* (Hose, 1900)
(Thomas's flying squirrel)**

Petaurista thomasi Hose, 1900:215.

TYPE LOCALITY. Silat River, south of Claudetown, eastern Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6), which was followed by Chasen and Kloss (1932:19), Chasen (1940:118), and Davis (1962:84). Recognized as a subspecies of *Petaurista nitida* by Banks (1931:53). Placed in *Aeromys* by Robinson and Kloss (1918a:183) and Ellerman (1940:291) and followed by most subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Confined to Borneo. Known from the lower slopes of Gunung Kinabalu (up to 1600 m), Sandakan, and Tawau in Sabah; Sungai Baram in Sarawak; Gunung Liang Kubung in west Kalimantan; and Sungai Kayan in east Kalimantan (Medway, 1965:111; Payne et al., 1985:246).

Pteromys nitidus Jentink, 1897:55.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Liang, Keoboeng, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *thomasi* by Medway (1965:111; 1977:101), Hoffmann et al. (1993:459), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:766).

†*Albanensia* Daxner-Höck and Mein, 1975

†*Albanensia* Daxner-Höck and Mein, 1975:76.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Sciuropterus albanensis* Major, 1893:191.

COMMENTS. Middle to late Miocene, Asia; middle to late Miocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127) and family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:275).

†*Albanensia albanensis* (Major, 1893)

**†*Albanensia albanensis albanensis*
(Major, 1893)**

†*Sciuropterus albanensis* Major, 1893:191.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive-Saint Alban (Isere), France.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Included within †*Albanensia* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1999:275), and Daxner-Höck (2004:390).

†*Sciuropterus jourdani* Gaillard, 1899:67.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive-Saint Alban (Isere), France.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Mein (1958:68), James (1963:87), and Black (1966:56) suggest that this species is a synonym for †*Albanensia albanensis*.

**†*Albanensia albanensis quiricensis*
(Villalta, 1950)**

†*Sciuropterus* [*Sciuropterus*] *albanensis quiricensis* Villalta, 1950:57.

TYPE LOCALITY. San Quirze de Galliners, Spain.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Recognized as a subspecies of *albanensis* within †*Albanensia* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1999:275), and Daxner-Höck (2004:390).

†*Albanensia grimmi* (Black, 1966)

†*Sciuropterus grimmi* Black, 1966:56, pl. 6.

TYPE LOCALITY. Markt, Bavaria, Germany.

COMMENTS. Tertiary. Included within †*Albanensia* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1999:275), and Daxner-Höck (2004:390).

†*Albanensia sansaniensis* (Lartet, 1851)

†*Sciurus sansaniensis* Lartet, 1851:19.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bassin Sous-Pyrénéen, France.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Included within †*Albanensia* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1999:275), and Daxner-Höck (2004:390).

†*Aliveria* de Bruijn et al., 1980

†*Aliveria* de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 244.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Aliveria brinkerinki* de Bruijn et al., 1980:244.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the tribe Petauristini by de Bruijn et al. (1980:241, 244), subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127), and family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:275). Doubt was cast on this genus by Thorington et al. (2005:958).

†*Aliveria brinkerinki* de Bruijn et al., 1980

†*Aliveria brinkerinki* de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 244.

TYPE LOCALITY. Aliveri, island of Evia, Greece.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. Species recognized by de Bruijn (1999:275).

†*Aliveria luteyni* de Bruijn et al., 1980

†*Aliveria luteyni* de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 248.

TYPE LOCALITY. Aliveri, island of Evia, Greece.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. Species recognized by de Bruijn (1999:275).

Belomys Thomas, 1908

Belomys Thomas, 1908b:2.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus pearsonii* Gray, 1842:263.

COMMENTS. Late Pliocene to Recent, Asia. *Belomys* recognized by most subsequent authors except Corbet and Hill (1992:306), who synonymized it within *Trogopterus* and suggested that they are very closely related.

†*Belomys parapearsoni* Zheng, 1993

†*B.[elomys] parapearsoni* Zheng, 1993:268.

TYPE LOCALITY. Longgupo Cave, Sichuan-Guizhou, China.

COMMENTS. Late Pliocene.

Belomys pearsonii (Gray, 1842) (hairy-footed flying squirrel)

Belomys pearsonii pearsonii (Gray, 1842)

S.[ciuropterus] pearsonii Gray, 1842:263.

TYPE LOCALITY. Darjeeling (Dargellan), Sikkim, India.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37). Transferred to *Pteromys* at species rank by Anderson (1879:287) and *Belomys* by Thomas (1908b:2), Ellerman (1940:277), and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:459). This species was placed in *Trogopterus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:307) but transferred back to *Belomys* by Hoffmann et al. (1993:459) and recognized by subsequent authors. Found as fossil deposits from the mid-Pleistocene to Recent throughout Thailand (Chaimanee, 1998:153). Also found in China from the late Pleistocene (Zheng, 1993:264).

DISTRIBUTION. Himalayas from eastern Nepal, Sikkim (Darjeeling [Darjilling]), to Bhutan and upper Assam (India) (Agrawal and Chakraborty, 1979a:335; Ghose and Chakraborty, 1983:411; Corbet and Hill, 1992:307). The limits of the distribution of the subspecies are not well understood.

Sc.[iuropterus] villosus Blyth, 1847:866.

TYPE LOCALITY. Upper Assam (Singpho Country), India.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Belomys* by Thomas (1908b:2). Subspecies rank recognized within *pearsonii* by Ellerman (1940:277). Synonymized within *pearsonii* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:459), Ellerman (1961:18), Corbet and Hill (1992:307), Hoffmann et al. (1993:459), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767).

Belomys pearsonii blandus Osgood, 1932

Belomys pearsoni blandus Osgood, 1932:269.

TYPE LOCALITY. Muong Moun, south of Lai Chau, Tonkin, Vietnam.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *trichotis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:459). Subspecies

rank recognized within *pearsonii* by Ellerman (1940:277), Corbet and Hill (1992:307), who placed it in *Trogopterus*, Wang (2003:155), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767), who placed it in *Belomys*.

DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in southeast and central China, including the provinces of Henan, Guizhou, Guangxi, and Guangdong, and Hainan Island. The distribution extends into northern Burma, northern and central Thailand, and central Laos, with isolated populations throughout Vietnam (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:387; Corbet and Hill, 1992:307; Zhang et al., 1997:150; Francis, 2008:152; Smith and Xie, 2008:174).

***Belomys pearsonii kaleensis* Swinhoe, 1863**

Sciuropterus kaleensis Swinhoe, 1863:359.

TYPE LOCALITY. North Taiwan (formerly Formosa), China.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Belomys* by Thomas (1908b:2). Synonymized within *pearsonii* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:459), Corbet and Hill (1992:307), Hoffmann et al. (1993:459), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767). Recognized as a subspecies of *pearsonii* by Ellerman (1940:279), Wang (2003:155), and Smith and Xie (2008:175).

***Belomys pearsonii trichotis* Thomas, 1908**

Belomys trichotis Thomas, 1908b:7.

TYPE LOCALITY. Machi, Manipur, India.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *pearsonii* by Corbet and Hill (1992:307) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767). Recognized as a subspecies of *pearsonii* by Ellerman (1940:279; 1961:22), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:459), Yin (1967:216), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:335), Zhang et al. (1997:150), Wang (2003:155), and Smith and Xie (2008:175).

DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in Yunnan, China, and in Manipur, India (Smith and Xie (2008:175).

†*Belomys thamkaewi* Chaimanee and Jaeger, 2000

†*Belomys thamkaewi* Chaimanee and Jaeger, 2000:307, 308.

TYPE LOCALITY. Crystal Cave, Kanchanaburi Province, western Thailand.

COMMENTS. Middle to late Pleistocene to late Pleistocene.

***Biswamoyopterus* Saha, 1981**

Biswamoyopterus Saha, 1981:331.

TYPE SPECIES. *Biswamoyopterus biswasi* Saha, 1981:333.

***Biswamoyopterus biswasi* Saha, 1981 (Namdapha flying squirrel)**

Biswamoyopterus biswasi Saha, 1981:333, pls. 5, 6.

TYPE LOCALITY. East of Miao, Namdapha, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, Patkai Range, northeast India.

COMMENTS. Known only from the holotype location.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from east of Miao, Namdapha, and Tirap districts in Arunachal Pradesh, India (Corbet and Hill, 1992:314).

†*Blackia* Mein, 1970

†*Blackia* Mein, 1970:44.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Blackia miocaenica* Mein, 1970:44.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene to Late Pliocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the family Sciuridae by Mein (1970:44), tribe Blackini by de Bruijn et al. (1980:241, 253), subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127), and the family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Blackia miocaenica* Mein, 1970

†*Blackia miocaenica* Mein, 1970:44.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive, France.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Species recognized within †*Blackia* by Daxner-Höck (1975:64; 2004:402) and subsequent authors.

†*Blackia parvula* Baudelot, 1972: page unknown.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sansan, France.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Reference not seen, with information derived from the following sources. Synonymized with †*Blackia miocaenica* by several authors, including Engesser (1972:179), de Bruijn et al. (1980:253), and de Bruijn (1998:105; 1999:276), which was followed by Daxner-Höck (2004:404).

†*Blackia ulmensis* Werner, 1994:166.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ulm-Westtangente, Germany.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. Synonymized with †*Blackia miocaenica* by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Blackia woelfersheimensis* Mein, 1970

†*Blackia woelfersheimensis* Mein, 1970:47.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wölfersheim, Germany.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. The validity of this species has been questioned by several authors, who suggest that the type material is insufficiently known to define a separate species from *Blackia miocaenica*, including Daxner-Höck (1975:65), de Bruijn (1998:105), and Dahlmann (2001:56). Species recognized within †*Blackia* by de Bruijn (1999:276) and Daxner-Höck (2004:402).

†*Blackia polonica* Black and Kowalski, 1974:472.

TYPE LOCALITY. Podlesice, Poland.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Synonymized within *woelfersheimensis* by de Bruijn (1999:276).

Eoglaucmys Howell, 1915

Eoglaucmys Howell, 1915:109.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus fimbriatus* Gray, 1837a:584.

COMMENTS. Recognized by Ellerman (1940:297), but Ellerman (1947:256; 1961:55, 71) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:468; 1955:31) reduced *Eoglaucmys* to a subgenus of *Hylopetes*. Recognized at genus rank again by McKenna (1962:9) and Thorington et al. (1996:96) and subsequently used by McKenna and Bell (1997:128), Oshida et al. (2004a:1336), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767).

Eoglaucmys fimbriatus (Gray, 1837) (Kashmir flying squirrel)

Eoglaucmys fimbriatus fimbriatus (Gray, 1837)

Sciuroptera fimbriata Gray, 1837a:584.

TYPE LOCALITY. Shimla, Punjab State, India.

COMMENTS. This taxon was also described in Gray (1837b:67). Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:296), but returned to *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37). Synonymized within *baberi* by Corbet and Hill (1991:145). Included within *Eoglaucmys* by Ellerman (1940:297) and *Hylopetes* by Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:346) and Corbet and Hill (1992:317); however,

it was transferred to *Eoglaucmys* by Thorington et al. (1996) and adopted by McKenna and Bell (1997:128) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Punjab Province (Pakistan) and Kashmir east to Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, in northern India (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317).

Eoglaucmys fimbriatus baberi (Blyth, 1847)

Sc.[iuropterus] baberi Blyth, 1847:866.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mountain district of Nijrow, Kohistan, Pakistan.

COMMENTS. Recognized as the same or closely allied to *fimbriatus* by Jerdon (1874:179) but as a distinct species within *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:297). Treated as a subspecies of *fimbriatus* by Ellerman (1940:298; 1961:76), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:468), and most subsequent authors. Transferred to *Hylopetes* as a full species by Chakraborty (1981:58) and Corbet and Hill (1986:154; 1991:145; 1992:317). However, the purported baculum differences with *fimbriatus* were not great on reexamination by Thorington et al. (1996:71), and it was subsequently lowered to subspecies status by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:767).

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Afghanistan in the Khost and Nangarhar provinces east to the North West Frontier and Federal Control regions of northern Pakistan (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317; Roberts, 1997:323).

Eupetaurus Thomas, 1888

Eupetaurus Thomas, 1888b:256.

TYPE SPECIES. *Eupetaurus cinereus* Thomas, 1888b:256.

COMMENTS. The divergent nature of the teeth of this genus compared with all other flying squirrels led Schaub (1953:395; 1958:714) and Grassé and Dekeyser (1955:1496) to place this genus in its own family, the Eupetauridae.

Eupetaurus cinereus Thomas, 1888 (woolly flying squirrel)

Eupetaurus cinereus Thomas, 1888b:258, pls. 22, 23.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gilgit Valley, Kashmir, Pakistan. 1,828 m (~6,000 ft).

DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to only a few localities on the Himalayas, and appears to consist of two distinct populations. In the western Himalayan region,

this species appears to be restricted to only a few localities between 2400 and 3600 m (8,000–12,000 ft) near Gilgit in the Northern Areas, where its range appears to fall within a small area where the Himalayan, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush mountain ranges meet (Zahler and Woods, 1997:503). A second population in the eastern Himalayas was first reported by Anderson (1879:284), who collected a specimen for the Leiden Museum. Specimens from this subpopulation are also known from Sikkim (northern India), Tibet, and Yunnan (southwestern China) (Agrawal and Chakraborty, 1970:615; Prater, 1980:195; Zhang et al., 1997:156; Wang, 2003:160; Wangchuk et al., 2004:149). This subpopulation has recently been proposed to be a separate species (Yu et al., 2004:735).

†*Forsythia* Mein, 1970

†*Forsythia* Mein, 1970:33.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Sciuropterus gaudryi* Gaillard, 1899:67.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:275) and subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127).

†*Forsythia gaudryi* (Gaillard, 1899)

†*Sciuropterus gaudryi* Gaillard, 1899:66.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive-Saint Alban (Isere), France.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Species recognized within †*Forsythia* by de Bruijn (1999:275).

Glaucmys Thomas, 1908

Glaucmys Thomas, 1908b:5.

TYPE SPECIES. *Mus volans* Linnaeus, 1758:59.

COMMENTS. Revised by Howell (1918:11). Described as a subgenus of *Sciuropterus*. Elevated to generic rank by Ellerman (1940:261, 294) and recognized by subsequent authors. Mid-Pleistocene to Recent, North America. Various fossils, unassigned to species, have been found, including those by Ruez (2001:155) from the late Pliocene from Citrus County, Florida, USA.

Mus Linnaeus, 1758 [part]:59.

TYPE SPECIES. *Mus volans* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Glaucmys* by Howell (1918:11).

Sciurus Pallas, 1778 [part]:351.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurus volucella* Pallas, 1778:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Glaucmys* by Howell (1918:11).

HOMONYM. *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758:63, tree squirrels of the class Mammalia (order Rodentia, family Sciuridae).

Pteromys Tiedemann, 1808 [part]:451.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys russicus* Tiedemann, 1808:451.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Glaucmys* by Howell (1918:11).

HOMONYM. *Pteromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: tab. 1, Eurasian flying squirrels of the class Mammalia (order Rodentia, family Sciuridae).

Sciuropterus Lesson, 1827 [part]:241.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus sagitta* Linnaeus, 1766:88.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Glaucmys* by Howell (1918:11). Not *Sciuropterus* F. Cuvier (1825a:126).

Glaucmys sabrinus (Shaw, 1801) (northern flying squirrel)

Glaucmys sabrinus sabrinus (Shaw, 1801)

Sciurus sabrinus Shaw, 1801:157.

TYPE LOCALITY. A renaming of *Sciurus hudsoni* Gmelin. Not specified. Restricted by Howell (1918:33) to the mouth of Severn River, Ontario, Canada.

COMMENTS. Included within *Sciuropterus* by most early authors, including Elliot (1901:107) and Thomas (1908b:6), who placed it in the subgenus *Glaucmys*. Included in *Glaucmys* at generic rank by Howell (1915:110; 1918:11, 16), Ellerman (1940:261, 294), and subsequent authors. Revised by Howell (1918:29) and Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1). Subspecies follow Howell (1918:29), Hall (1981:407), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768). Fossils presently assigned to *Glaucmys sabrinus* are known from various Pleistocene and Holocene deposits in North America (Wells-Gosling and Heaney, 1984:3; Kurtén and Anderson, 1980:222). These include late Pleistocene deposits from Eagle Cave, West Virginia (Guilday and Hamilton, 1973:51), Baker Bluff, Tennessee (Guilday et al., 1978:38), Robinson Cave, Tennessee

(Guilday et al., 1969:51), Bedford County, Pennsylvania (Guilday et al., 1964:153), and Augusta County, Virginia (Guilday, 1962a:93).

DISTRIBUTION. Western Newfoundland through Quebec and northern Ontario to northwest portion of Northwest Territories, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

Pteromys canadensis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803a:170.

TYPE LOCALITY. North America, probably Quebec, Canada.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:31), Hall and Kelson (1959:411), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

[*Sciurus*] *hudsonius* Gmelin, 1788:153.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mouth of the Severn River, Ontario, Canada.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:31), Hall and Kelson (1959:411), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

***Glaucomys sabrinus alpinus* (Richardson, 1828)**

Pteromys alpinus Richardson, 1828:519.

TYPE LOCALITY. Jasper House, Alberta, Canada.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:56). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:40), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408), Hall (1981:450), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern and eastern British Columbia, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus bangsi* (Rhoads, 1897)**

Sciuropterus alpinus bangsi Rhoads, 1897:321.

TYPE LOCALITY. Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:38). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:38), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408), Hall (1981:450), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Central Idaho, western Montana, and the Black Hills in western South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

Glaucomys bullatus Howell, 1915:113.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sawtooth Lake, Idaho, USA.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:51) and Ellerman (1940:297). Synonymized within *sabrinus* by Hall and Kelson (1959:408), Hall (1981:450), and Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1) and within *bangsi* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

***Glaucomys sabrinus californicus* (Rhoads, 1897)**

Sciuropterus alpinus californicus Rhoads, 1897:323.

TYPE LOCALITY. Near Squirrel Inn, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California, USA. 1,585 m (5,200 ft).

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:56). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:56), Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:450), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. High peaks in southern California, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus canescens* Howell, 1915**

Glaucomys sabrinus canescens Howell, 1915:111.

TYPE LOCALITY. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:37), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:450), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Northwestern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, USA, and south central Manitoba, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus* Handley, 1953**

Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus Handley, 1953:191.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bald Knob, Mount Mitchell, Yancey County, North Carolina, USA. 1,524 m (5,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:450), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus columbiensis*
Howell, 1915**

Glaucmys sabrinus columbiensis Howell, 1915:111.

TYPE LOCALITY. Okanogan, British Columbia, Canada.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:45), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. South central British Columbia, Canada, and adjacent Washington, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus flaviventris* Howell, 1915**

Glaucmys sabrinus flaviventris Howell, 1915:112.

TYPE LOCALITY. Head of Bear Creek, Trinity County, California, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:54), Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. North central California, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus fuliginosus* (Rhoads, 1897)**

Sciuropterus alpinus fuliginosus Rhoads, 1897:321.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cascade Mountains, near Martin Station, Kittitas County, Washington, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:47), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Southwestern Oregon, USA, to southwestern British Columbia, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus fuscus* Miller, 1936**

Glaucmys sabrinus fuscus Miller, 1936:143.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, USA. 1,000 m (3,300 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and

Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. High mountains in east central West Virginia, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus goodwini* Anderson, 1943**

Glaucmys sabrinus goodwini Anderson, 1943:55.

TYPE LOCALITY. Junction Berry Mountain Brook and Grand Cascapedia River, Mantane County, Quebec, Canada. 457 m (1,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 409), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern New Brunswick and adjacent Quebec, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus gouldi* Anderson, 1943**

Glaucmys sabrinus gouldi Anderson, 1943:56.

TYPE LOCALITY. Frizzleton, Inverness County, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Nova Scotia, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus griseifrons* Howell, 1934**

Glaucmys sabrinus griseifrons Howell, 1934:64.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lake Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucmys sabrinus klamathensis*
(Merriam, 1897)**

Sciuropterus alpinus klamathensis Merriam, 1897:225.

TYPE LOCALITY. Fort Klamath, Klamath County, Oregon, USA.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucmys* by Howell (1918:52). Subspecies rank recognized within

sabrinus by Howell (1918:52), Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. South central Oregon, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus lascivus* (Bangs, 1899)**

Sciuropterus alpinus lascivus Bangs, 1899:69.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tallac, El Dorado County, California, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:55), Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Sierra Nevada of California, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus latipes* Howell, 1915**

Glaucomys sabrinus latipes Howell, 1915:112.

TYPE LOCALITY. Glacier, British Columbia, Canada.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:48), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), and Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1).

DISTRIBUTION. British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, to Montana, northern Idaho, and adjacent parts of Washington, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus lucifugus* Hall, 1934**

Glaucomys sabrinus lucifugus Hall, 1934:1.

TYPE LOCALITY. 19 km (12 mi) east of Kamas, Summit County, Utah, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:451), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of central and northern Utah, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus macrotis* (Mearns, 1898)**

Sciuropterus sabrinus macrotis Mearns, 1898:353.

TYPE LOCALITY. Hunter Mountain (Catskills), Green County, New York, USA. 914 m (3,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1915:111). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:35), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:452), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Ontario, Canada, and New England, northern Michigan, and northern Wisconsin, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus makkovikensis* (Sornborger, 1900)**

Sciuropterus sabrinus makkovikensis Sornborger, 1900:48.

TYPE LOCALITY. Makkovik, Labrador, Newfoundland, Canada.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:34). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:34), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Newfoundland and adjacent Quebec, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus murinauralis* Musser, 1961**

Glaucomys sabrinus murinauralis Musser, 1961:120.

TYPE LOCALITY. 1.6 km (1 mi) north of Big Flat Guard Station, Timid Springs, Tushar Mountains, Beaver County, Utah, USA. 3,139 m (10,300 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of southwestern Utah, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis* (Bachman, 1839)**

Pteromys oregonensis Bachman, 1839:101.

TYPE LOCALITY. Columbia County, Oregon, USA.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:44). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:44), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling

and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Southwestern British Columbia, Canada, and coastal Oregon and Washington, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

Sciuropterus alpinus olympicus Elliot, 1899:225.

TYPE LOCALITY. Happy Lake, Chillum County, Olympic Mountains, Washington, USA. 1,524 m (5,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:34) and Ellerman (1940:297). Synonymized within *sabrinus* by Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1) and within *oregonensis* by Hall and Kelson (1959:410), Hall (1981:453), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

***Glaucomys sabrinus reductus* Cowan, 1937**

Glaucomys sabrinus reductus Cowan, 1937:79.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lonesome Lake, on the Atnarko River, British Columbia, Canada. Approximately 52°10'N, 125°45'W.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized by Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 410), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. West central British Columbia, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus stephensi* (Merriam, 1900)**

Sciuropterus oregonensis stephensi Merriam, 1900:151.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sherwood, Mendocino County, California, USA. 762 m (2,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:57). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:57), Ellerman (1940:297), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 411), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Northwestern California, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus yukonensis* (Osgood, 1900)**

Sciuropterus yukonensis Osgood, 1900:25.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cape Davidson, Yukon River, near Alaska-Canada boundary, Yukon, Canada.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:41). Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:41), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall

and Kelson (1959:408, 411), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Central and southern Yukon, Canada, and southern and central Alaska, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys sabrinus zaphaeus* (Osgood, 1905)**

Sciuropterus alpinus zaphaeus Osgood, 1905:133.

TYPE LOCALITY. Helm Bay, Cleveland Peninsula, southeast Alaska, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *sabrinus* by Howell (1918:43), Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:408, 411), Hall (1981:453), Wells-Gosling and Heaney (1984:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Central and northern British Columbia, Canada (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:463).

***Glaucomys volans* (Linnaeus, 1758) (southern flying squirrel)**

***Glaucomys volans volans* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

[*Mus*] *volans* Linnaeus, 1758:63.

TYPE LOCALITY. Virginia, USA, and Mexico; restricted by Elliot (1901:109) to Virginia, USA.

COMMENTS. Included within *Sciuropterus* by most early authors, including Elliot (1901:107) and Thomas (1908b:6), who placed it in the subgenus *Glaucomys*. Included in *Glaucomys* at generic rank by Howell (1915:110; 1918:11, 16), Ellerman (1940:261, 294), and subsequent authors. Subspecies derived from Howell (1918:18), Hall (1981:449), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768). Fossils presently assigned to *Glaucomys sabrinus* are known from various Pleistocene and Holocene deposits in North America (Dolan and Carter, 1977:2; Kurtén and Anderson, 1980:222). These include Baker Bluff, Tennessee (Guilday et al., 1978:38), Overton County, Tennessee (Guilday et al., 1969:52), Bedford County, Pennsylvania (Guilday et al., 1964:154), Augusta County, Virginia (Guilday, 1962a:93), and Wythe County, Virginia (Guilday, 1962b:79).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern North America from southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia, Canada, and Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, western Minnesota, Iowa, eastern

Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

Sciurus petaurista Erxleben, 1777:435.

TYPE LOCALITY. A renaming of *Mus volans* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Dolan and Carter (1977:1).

Sciurus volucella Pallas, 1778:353.

TYPE LOCALITY. A renaming of *Mus volans* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:40). Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:19), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Sciurus aërobates Schreber, 1792: pl. 222B.

TYPE LOCALITY. Unknown.

COMMENTS. Date of publication confirmed from Sherborn (1891:590). Synonymized within *volucella* by Fischer (1829:365) and Wagner (1843:216).

Pt.[eromys] virginianus Tiedemann, 1808:451.

TYPE LOCALITY. Virginia, USA.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:19), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Pt.[eromys] americana Oken, 1816:865.

TYPE LOCALITY. Unknown.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:19), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Pt.[eromys] cucullatus Fischer, 1829:365.

TYPE LOCALITY. Virginia?, USA.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:19), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Sciuropterus silus Bangs, 1896:163.

TYPE LOCALITY. Katis Mountains, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, USA. 975 m (3,200 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:20), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Dolan

and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Pteromys volans nebrascensis Swenk, 1915:151.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska, Canada.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *volans* by Howell (1918:20), Hall and Kelson (1959:407), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

***Glaucomys volans chontali* Goodwin, 1961**

Glaucomys volans chontali Goodwin, 1961:3.

TYPE LOCALITY. Santo Domingo, Chontecmatlén, District of Yauatepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:448), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. District of Yauatepec, Oaxaca, Mexico (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans goldmani* (Nelson, 1904)**

Sciuropterus volans goldmani Nelson, 1904:148.

TYPE LOCALITY. Southeast of Teopisca, Chiapas, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:28). Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Howell (1918:28), Ellerman (1940:295), Goodwin (1961:5), Hall and Kelson (1959:406), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:448), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans guerreroensis* Diersing, 1980**

Glaucomys volans guerreroensis Diersing, 1980:162.

TYPE LOCALITY. Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank not recognized by Wilson and Ruff (1999:465) but recognized by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Guerrero, Mexico (Diersing, 1980:162).

***Glaucomys volans herreranus* Goldman, 1936**

Glaucomys volans herreranus Goldman, 1936:463.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mountains of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Ellerman (1940:295), Hall and Kelson (1959:406), Goodwin (1961:7), Hall (1981:448), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Higher elevations in parts of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Queretaro, and Michoacan, Mexico (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans madrensis* Goldman, 1936**

Glaucomys volans madrensis Goldman, 1936:463.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:406, 407), Goodwin (1961:9), Hall (1981:448), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Sierra Madre Occidentale, Chihuahua, Mexico (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans oaxacensis* Goodwin, 1961**

Glaucomys volans oaxacensis Goodwin, 1961:11.

TYPE LOCALITY. San Pedro Jilotepec, District of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:448), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Higher elevations in parts of Guerrero and Oaxaca, Mexico (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans querceti* (Bangs, 1896)**

Sciuropterus volans querceti Bangs, 1896:166.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cintronelle, Citrus County, Florida, USA.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:26). Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Ellerman (1940:295), Hall and Kelson (1959:406, 407), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Southeastern Georgia and peninsular Florida, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans saturatus* Howell, 1915**

Glaucomys volans saturatus Howell, 1915:110.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dothan, Houston County, Alabama, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Howell (1918:24), Ellerman (1940:295), Hall and Kelson (1959:406, 407), Hall (1981:449), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, western North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and northwestern Florida, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans texensis* Howell, 1915**

Glaucomys volans texensis Howell, 1915:110.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sour Lake, Hardin County, Texas, USA.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Howell (1918:27), Ellerman (1940:295), Hall and Kelson (1959:406, 407), Hall (1981:449), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Western Louisiana and eastern Texas, USA (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Glaucomys volans underwoodi* Goodwin, 1936**

Glaucomys volans underwoodi Goodwin, 1936:1.

TYPE LOCALITY. Zambrano, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 1,372 m (4,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Ellerman (1940:296), Hall and Kelson (1959:406, 407), Goodwin (1961:12), Dolan and Carter (1977:1), Hall (1981:449), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Highlands of central Guatemala and Honduras (Wilson and Ruff, 1999:465).

***Hylopetes* Thomas, 1908**

Hylopetes Thomas, 1908b:6.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus everetti* Thomas, 1895c:27.

COMMENTS. Described as a subgenus of *Sciuropterus*. Recognized as a subgenus of *Pteromys* by Allen (1940:722), but separated as a distinct genus by Pocock (1923:246) and subsequent authors. Ellerman (1947:256) included *Eoglaucomys* as a subgenus within *Hylopetes*, but it was separated as a distinct genus by McKenna (1962:9), Thorington et al. (1996:69), and

subsequent authors. Late Miocene to Recent, Asia; early Pliocene, Europe; Recent, SE Asia. Two teeth assigned by Werner (1994:161) to *Heteroxerus lavocati* were considered to be reminiscent of *Hylopetes* by de Bruijn (1998:107).

***Hylopetes alboniger* (Hodgson, 1836)
(particolored flying squirrel)**

***Hylopetes alboniger alboniger*
(Hodgson, 1836)**

[*Sciuropterus*] *alboniger* Hodgson, 1836:231.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nepal.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37). Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:298) and *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by most subsequent authors, except Allen (1925:15; 1940:723), who included it within *Pteromys* (*Hylopetes*).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Himalayas from Nepal through Sikkim (India), southeastern Tibet, Bhutan, southern Assam (India), northern Burma, northern Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. At altitudes of 1500–2800 m in Nepal (Ghose and Chakraborty, 1983:411).

P[teromys] leachii Gray, 1836:88.

TYPE LOCALITY. India.

COMMENTS. This taxon was also described by Gray (1837a:584). Synonymized within *alboniger* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469), Ellerman (1961:65), Corbet and Hill (1992:316), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Sciuróptera turnbüllii Gray, 1837a:584.

TYPE LOCALITY. India.

COMMENTS. This taxon was also described in Gray (1837b:68). Synonymized within *alboniger* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469), Ellerman (1961:65), Corbet and Hill (1992:316), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

Pteromys (Hylopetes) leonardi Thomas, 1921:501.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kachin Province, north Burma. 2,438 m (~8,000 ft). 28°5'N, 97°23'E.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:300). Recognized as a subspecies of *alboniger* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:470), Ellerman (1961:69, 70), and Yin (1967:227). Synonymized within *alboniger* by Corbet

and Hill (1992:316). Recognized as a subspecies of *alboniger* by Wang (2003:160) and Smith and Xie (2008:176).

***Hylopetes alboniger chianfengensis*
Wang and Lu, 1966**

Hylopetes alboniger chianfengensis Wang and Lu, 1966:270, 276.

TYPE LOCALITY. Chianfeng Mountain, Hainan Island, China.

COMMENTS. Description of this species was identified as being only by the second and third authors. Subspecies rank recognized by Corbet and Hill (1992:316), Zhang et al. (1997:156), Wang (2003:161), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Chianfeng Mountain, Hainan Island, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:316).

***Hylopetes alboniger orinus* (G. Allen, 1940)**

Pteromys (Hylopetes) alboniger orinus G. Allen, 1940:723.

TYPE LOCALITY. Likiang Range, Yunnan, China. 2,377 m (~7,800 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *alboniger* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469) and Ellerman (1961:65). Subspecies rank recognized within *alboniger* by Allen (1940:723), Yin (1967:227), Corbet and Hill (1992:316), Zhang et al. (1997:156), Wang (2003:160), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:768).

DISTRIBUTION. Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Zhejiang provinces in China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:316; Zhang et al., 1997:156; Smith and Xie, 2008:176).

***Hylopetes bartelsi* (Chasen, 1939)
(Bartel's flying squirrel)**

Petinomys bartelsi Chasen, 1939:185.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tjilondong, Mount Pan-grango, west Java, Indonesia. 900 m (2,953 ft).

COMMENTS. Taxon not recognized by Corbet and Hill (1980:137; 1986:154; 1991:145). Included in *Petinomys* by Chasen (1940:119) and Corbet and Hill (1986:154; 1991:146), but transferred into *Hylopetes* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317), Hoffmann et al. (1993:460), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality in western Java (Chasen, 1939:185; Corbet and Hill, 1992:317).

***Hylopetes nigripes* (Thomas, 1893)
(Palawan flying squirrel)**

***Hylopetes nigripes nigripes* (Thomas, 1893)**

Sciuropterus nigripes Thomas, 1893:30.

TYPE LOCALITY. Puerta Princesa, Palawan Island, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6). Corbet and Hill (1992:317) noted that despite its very isolated geographical position this species seems very similar to *H. alboniger*, and it is doubtful if its separation can be justified.

DISTRIBUTION. Palawan Island, Philippines (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317; Heaney et al., 1998:32).

***Hylopetes nigripes elassodontus*
(Osgood, 1918)**

Sciuropterus nigripes elassodontus Osgood, 1918:1.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bancalan Island, North Balabac Strait, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *nigripes* by Ellerman (1940:300), Corbet and Hill (1992:317), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

DISTRIBUTION. Bancalan Island (south of Palawan), Philippines (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317; Heaney et al., 1998:32).

***Hylopetes phayrei* (Blyth, 1859)
(Indochinese flying squirrel)**

***Hylopetes phayrei phayrei* (Blyth, 1859)**

Sc[iu]ropterus *phayrei* Blyth, 1859:278.

TYPE LOCALITY. Rangoon, Merqui, Burma.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors. Wang (2003:161) also included a southern China form from Guizhou, Guangxi, and Fujian provinces. Has been recorded as a fossil from several localities throughout Thailand from the late Pliocene to Recent (Chaimanee, 1998:168). Fossils recorded from Wazhuwan and Tianmem in Thailand from 0.5–0.1 MYA to Recent (Zheng, 1993:265).

DISTRIBUTION. Burma, northwestern Thailand south to Phetburi Province, Laos, Vietnam, and Guizhou, Guangxi, and Fujian provinces in southern China (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:382; Dao and Cao, 1990:1; Corbet and Hill, 1992:317; Francis, 2008:154; Smith and Xie, 2008:176).

Sciuropterus phayrei probus Thomas, 1914a:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Popa, Burma. 910 m (3,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *phayrei* by Ellerman (1940:300) and Yin (1967:226). Synonymized within *phayrei* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469), Ellerman (1961:60), Corbet and Hill (1992:317), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

Sciuropterus phayrei laotum Thomas, 1914a:28.

TYPE LOCALITY. Laos Mountains, northern Thailand.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *phayrei* by Allen and Coolidge (1940:153) and Ellerman (1940:300). Synonymized within *phayrei* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469), Ellerman (1961:60), Corbet and Hill (1992:317), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

Pteromys phayrei anchises G. Allen and Coolidge, 1940:153.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Angka, northern Thailand. 1,310 m (4,300 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *phayrei* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469). Synonymized within *phayrei* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

***Hylopetes phayrei electilis* (G. Allen, 1925)**

Pteromys (*Petinomys*) *electilis* G. Allen, 1925:16.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nam Fong, Hainan Island, China.

COMMENTS. Ellerman (1940:301) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:470) recognized this taxon as a species within *Petinomys*. Species rank within *Pteromys* recognized by Allen (1940:725) and within *Hylopetes* by Zhang et al. (1997:156). Subspecies recognized within *phayrei* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317), Wang (2003:161), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769), and Smith and Xie (2008:176).

DISTRIBUTION. Hainan Island, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317).

***Hylopetes platyurus* (Jentink, 1890)
(grey-cheeked flying squirrel)**

Sciuropterus platyurus Jentink, 1890a:147.

TYPE LOCALITY. Deli, northeast Sumatra.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by Chasen (1940:118) and Ellerman (1940:299). Included in *lepidus* by Corbet

and Hill (1992:316) and Hoffmann et al. (1993:461), but recognized as a subspecies of *lepidus* by Hill (1962:730) and Medway (1965:114; 1969:64; 1977:104). Species rank recognized by Thorington et al. (1996:72) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769).

DISTRIBUTION. Southernmost provinces of Thailand (and Terutau Island), Malay Peninsula, Borneo (within Sabah and Sarawak), and Indonesia, including Bungan Island (Natuna Islands) and Sumatra (Payne et al., 1985:248; Lekagul and McNeely, 1988; Corbet and Hill, 1992:316; Thorington and Hoffmann, 2005:769; Francis, 2008:345; Rasmussen and Thorington, 2008:1303).

***Hylopetes sagitta* (Linnaeus, 1766)
(arrow-tailed flying squirrel)**

***Hylopetes sagitta sagitta* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

[*Sciurus*] *sagitta* Linnaeus, 1766:88.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. There are two original specimens, one now in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm and the other in the Evolutionsmuseet, University of Uppsala (A. Gentry, personal communication). Taxon was transferred to *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37) and *Petinomys* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955:31), Corbet and Hill (1986:155), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773). Placed in *Hylopetes* by Chasen (1940:116), Ellerman (1940:299), Hubbs et al. (1953:518), and Medway (1965:113). Medway (1965:112) considered it inadvisable to synonymize *sagitta* and *genibarbis* until the relationship has been certainly established. Corbet and Hill (1992:318) considered *sagitta* as *incertae sedis* and placed it within *Petinomys genibarbis*. It was synonymized within *lepidus* by Lekagul and McNeely (1988:384) and Hoffmann et al. (1993:461). Synonymized within *lepidus* by Rasmussen and Thorington (2008, 1303). Recent observations of the type specimen of *sagitta* by A. Gentry (pers. comm.) and by the second author (RWT) show that it is the same species as *lepidus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Java, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:316). This species potentially occurs on Borneo; Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303), however, suggest that these records probably refer to *Hylopetes platyurus*.

Pteromys lepidus Horsfield, 1824:173, unnumbered plate.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Not *lepidus* of Lyon (1911:78). Species rank recognized within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:299; 1961:57) but synonymized within *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:116). Species revived by Ellerman

and Morrison-Scott (1955:31) and reviewed by Hill (1962:730), who recognized *lepidus* as a species that included *aurantiacus* and *platyurus* as subspecies. Separated from *sagitta* as a distinct species by Medway (1965:113; 1969:63; 1977:104) and subsequent authors. Species rank recognized by Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1296) with *aurantiacus* as a subspecies.

***Hylopetes sagitta aurantiacus* Wagner, 1841**

Pteromys aurantiacus Wagner, 1841a:438.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bangka Island, east of Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Also described in Wagner (1841b:135). Transferred to *Hylopetes* at species rank by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by Sody (1937:238) and Ellerman (1940:299). Recognized as a subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:117) and *lepidus* by Hill (1962:730), but synonymized within *lepidus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:316) and Hoffmann et al. (1993:461). Placed as a synonym of *spadiceus* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769) and as a subspecies of *lepidus* by Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

DISTRIBUTION. Bangka Island, east of Sumatra, Indonesia.

***Hylopetes sipora* Chasen, 1940
(Sipora flying squirrel)**

Hylopetes sagitta sipora Chasen, 1940:117.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sipora Island, Mentawai Islands, west Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Has been the subject of considerable debate as reviewed by Hill (1962:731). Formerly included in *spadiceus* by authors, including Hill (1960:43), but not recognized by Corbet and Hill (1980:137; 1986:154). Given species rank by Hill (1962:731), who noted that an adult specimen is needed to clarify the status of this taxon. Recognized by Corbet and Hill (1991:145; 1992:316) and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Sipora Island, Mentawai Islands, west of Sumatra (Corbet and Hill, 1992:316).

***Hylopetes spadiceus* (Blyth, 1847)
(red-cheeked flying squirrel)**

***Hylopetes spadiceus spadiceus* (Blyth, 1847)**

Sc[iuropterus] spadiceus Blyth, 1847:867, pl. 36.

TYPE LOCALITY. Arakan, Burma.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37). Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:300) and *Hylopetes* by Thomas (1908b:6) and most subsequent authors. Recognized as a subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:118). Formerly included *sipora*, but this was separated by Hill (1962:731). Corbet and Hill (1980:137; 1986:154) listed *spadiceus* in *lepidus*, without comment, which appeared to be followed by Lekagul and McNeely (1988:384). Recognized as a species within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:299), Medway (1969:63), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:345), Corbet and Hill (1992:315), and subsequent authors. Has been recorded as a fossil from several localities throughout Thailand from the late Pliocene to Recent (Chaimanee, 1998:165).

DISTRIBUTION. Southeastern Burma, western and southern Thailand, western Cambodia to southernmost Malay Peninsula, Singapore, southeastern Vietnam, and small islands, including Con Son Island (Vietnam), Terutau Island (Strait of Malacca, Thailand), and Kundur Island (Riau Islands), Bangka Island, and Bunguran Island (Natuna Islands) in Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:315; Meijaard, 2003:1256; Francis, 2008:154).

Sciuropterus amoenus Miller, 1906b:264.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kundur Island, Riau Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized at species rank within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:299). Recognized as a subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:118) and of *spadiceus* by Hill (1962:729). Synonymized within *spadiceus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769), and Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

Sciuropterus (Hylopetes) belone Thomas, 1908c:305.

TYPE LOCALITY. Terutau Island, northern Strait of Malacca, Thailand.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:299). Recognized as a subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:118) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:469), *lepidus* by Ellerman (1961:58) and Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:345; 1979b:163), and *spadiceus* by Hill (1962:729). Synonymized within *spadiceus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769), and Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

***Hylopetes spadiceus everetti* Thomas, 1895**

Sciuropterus everetti Thomas, 1895c:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Pteromys* by Allen and Coolidge (1940:152) and Ellerman (1940:300). Recognized as a subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:117) and *spadiceus* by Hill (1962:728) and Medway (1965:115; 1977:105). Synonymized within *spadiceus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315), Hoffmann et al. (1993:461), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769). Subspecies rank recognized by Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

DISTRIBUTION. Sabah, Brunei, and Sarawak in northwest Borneo. Also occurs on Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands (Payne et al., 1985:248; Corbet and Hill, 1992:315).

Hylopetes harrisoni caroli Gyldenstolpe, 1920:29.

TYPE LOCALITY. Boeloengan district, northeast Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as described by Ellerman (1940:299). Synonymized within *Hylopetes sagitta harrisoni* by Chasen (1940:116). Subspecies rank recognized by Corbet and Hill (1992:315) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769) but reduced to a synonym of *everetti* by Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

Sciuropterus harrisoni Stone, 1900:462.

TYPE LOCALITY. Menbuang River, Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Hylopetes* by Ellerman (1940:299) and subspecies of *sagitta* by Chasen (1940:116). Synonymized within *spadiceus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769), and within *everetti* by Medway (1965:115; 1977:105) and Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

***Hylopetes spadiceus sumatrae* Sody, 1949**

Hylopetes sagitta sumatrae Sody, 1949:71.

TYPE LOCALITY. Redelong, east Atjeh, northern Sumatra. 1,300 m (4,265 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *spadiceus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:769), but recognized as a subspecies of *spadiceus* by Hill (1962:729) and Rasmussen and Thorington (2008:1303).

DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra (Corbet and Hill, 1992:315).

***Hylopetes winstoni* (Sody, 1949)
(Sumatran flying squirrel)**

Iomys winstoni Sody, 1949:75.

TYPE LOCALITY. Baleq, eastern Atjeh, northern Sumatra, Indonesia. 1,200 m (3,936 ft).

COMMENTS. Not recognized by Corbet and Hill (1980:138; 1986:155). Recognized within *Iomys* by Corbet and Hill (1991:146), but transferred to *Hylopetes* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality in Aceh, northern Sumatra, at 1,200 m (3,936 ft) (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317).

***Iomys* Thomas, 1908**

Iomys Thomas, 1908b:1.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys horsfieldi* Waterhouse, 1838b:87.

COMMENTS. Formerly included *winstoni* but this was placed in *Hylopetes* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317). Pleistocene to Recent, SE Asia.

***Iomys horsfieldi* (Waterhouse, 1838)
(Javanese flying squirrel)**

***Iomys horsfieldi horsfieldi* (Waterhouse, 1838)**

Pteromys (Sciuropterus) horsfieldi Waterhouse, 1838b:87.

TYPE LOCALITY. Either from Java or Sumatra. Restricted by Chasen (1940:114) to Sumatra.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Iomys* by Thomas (1908b:2) and followed by most subsequent authors, including Ellerman (1940:303), Corbet and Hill (1992:314), and (Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770). Formerly included *sipora* and *winstoni* (Corbet and Hill, 1980:138). Found as a fossil in peninsular Thailand from mid-Pleistocene to Recent (Chaimanee, 1998:157).

DISTRIBUTION. Java and Sumatra, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:314).

***Iomys horsfieldi davisoni* (Thomas, 1886)**

Sciuropterus davisoni Thomas, 1886a:74, pl. 6.

TYPE LOCALITY. Malacca, Malay Peninsula.

COMMENTS. Also described in Thomas (1886b:84). Recognized as a species within *Iomys* by Thomas (1908b:2) and as a subspecies of *horsfieldi* by Chasen (1940:114), Ellerman (1940:303), Medway

(1969:65), Corbet and Hill (1992:315), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770).

DISTRIBUTION. Malay Peninsula and Tioman Island, Malaysia, and Singapore (extinct?) (Medway, 1969:65; Corbet and Hill, 1992:314; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

***Iomys horsfieldi penangensis* Chasen, 1940**

Iomys horsfieldi penangensis Chasen, 1940:115.

TYPE LOCALITY. Penang Island (Pinang), Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *horsfieldi* by Medway (1969:65), Corbet and Hill (1992:315), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770).

DISTRIBUTION. Penang Island, Malaysia.

***Iomys horsfieldi thomsoni* (Thomas, 1900)**

Sciuropterus thomsoni Thomas, 1900a:275.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bakong River, Baram District, eastern Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Iomys* by Thomas (1908b:2) and as a subspecies of *horsfieldi* by Chasen (1940:115), Ellerman (1940:303), Medway (1965:110; 1977:101), Corbet and Hill (1992:315), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770).

DISTRIBUTION. Borneo, known from scattered localities throughout the west, up to 1,676 m (5,500 ft) on Gunung Kinabalu in Sabah south to Brunei in Sarawak and Batu Jurong in west Kalamantan. Also, one recorded from Sandakan, but none from east, south, or central Kalamantan. Most records are from lowlands and hills. Also recorded from the Kelabit uplands in Sarawak and up to 1800 m on Gunung Kinabalu (Allen and Coolidge, 1940:152; Medway, 1965:111; Payne et al., 1985:245).

Iomys lepidus Lyon, 1911:78.

TYPE LOCALITY. Batu Jurog, southwestern Borneo.

COMMENTS. Not *lepidus* of Horsfield (1824:173). Recognized as a subspecies of *horsfieldi* by Chasen (1940:115) and Ellerman (1940:303). Synonymized within *horsfieldi* by Corbet and Hill (1992:315) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770).

***Iomys sipora* Chasen and Kloss, 1927
(Mentawai flying squirrel)**

Iomys horsfieldi sipora Chasen and Kloss, 1927:819.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sipora Island, off west Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *Iomys horsfieldi* by Chasen (1940:115) and Ellerman (1940:303), but separated as a distinct species by Corbet and Hill (1991:146; 1992:315) and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Sipora Island and northern Pagai Island in Mentawai Islands west of Sumatra, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:315).

†*Meinia* Qiu, 1981

†*Meinia* Qiu, 1981:229.

TYPE SPECIES. *Meinia asiatica* Qiu, 1981:229.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene, east Asia. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:128).

†*Meinia asiatica* Qiu, 1981

†*Meinia asiatica* Qiu, 1981:229.

TYPE LOCALITY. Shanwang, Linqu, Shandon, China.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene.

†*Miopetaurista* Kretzoi, 1962

†*Miopetaurista* Kretzoi, 1962:355.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurus gibberosus* Hofmann, 1893:42.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene to early Pliocene, Europe; mid-Miocene, west Asia; late Pliocene, North America. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127) and the family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Cryptopterus* Mein, 1970:22.

TYPE SPECIES. *Cryptopterus crusafonti* Mein, 1970:22, 28.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), McKenna and Bell (1997:127), and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista crusafonti* (Mein, 1970)

†*Cryptopterus crusafonti* Mein, 1970:22, 28.

TYPE LOCALITY. Can Ponsich, Spain.

COMMENTS. Upper Miocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1995:96), and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista dehmi* de Bruijn et al., 1980

†*Miopetaurista dehmi* de Bruijn et al., 1980:241, 251.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wintershof West, Germany.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by de Bruijn (1995:96) and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista diescalidus* Daams, 1977

†*Miopetaurista diescalidus* Daams, 1977:356.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bunol, Spain.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. The type material of this proposed species is so poorly preserved that it has been considered insufficiently characteristic to define the species (de Bruijn et al., 1980:251). It was subsequently considered a *nomen dubium* by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Miopetaurista gaillardi* (Mein, 1970)

†*Cryptopterus gaillardi* Mein, 1970:25.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive, France.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276) and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista goeriachensis* (Hofmann, 1893)

†*Sciurus göriachensis* Hofmann, 1893:41.

TYPE LOCALITY. Göriach, Austria.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Not recognized within †*Miopetaurista* until Daxner-Höck (2004:392) gave it page priority over *gibberosus*.

†*Sciurus gibberosus* Hofmann, 1893:42.

TYPE LOCALITY. Göriach, Austria.

COMMENTS. Mein (1958:68), James (1963:87), and Black (1966:56) suggest this species is a synonym for †*Albanensia albanensis*. Placed within †*Miopetaurista* and recognized at species rank by Kretzoi (1962:355) and followed by Daxner-Höck (1975:57), Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), and de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276).

†*Miopetaurista lappi* (Mein, 1958)

†*Sciuropterus lappi* Mein, 1958:69.

TYPE LOCALITY. Vieux Collonges, France.

COMMENTS. Early to middle Miocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck

and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276), and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista neogrivensis* (Mein, 1970)

†*Cryptopterus neogrivensis* Mein, 1970:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. La Grive, France.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276), and Daxner-Höck (2004:392).

†*Miopetaurista thaleri* (Mein, 1970)

†*Cryptopterus thaleri* Mein, 1970:29.

TYPE LOCALITY. Marnes Celleneuve, Hérault, France.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76), de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276), and Dahlmann (2001:52).

†*Cryptopterus tobieni* Mein, 1970:30.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wölfersheim-Wetterau, Germany.

COMMENTS. Pliocene (Neogene). Species recognized within †*Miopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck and Mein (1975:76) and Daxner-Höck (2004:393) but synonymized within *thaleri* by de Bruijn (1995:96; 1999:276) because of page priority and followed by Dahlmann (2001:52).

†*Miopetaurista webbi* (Robertson, 1976)

†*Cryptopterus webbi* Robertson, 1976:147.

TYPE LOCALITY. Alachua County, Florida, USA.

COMMENTS. Late Pliocene.

†*Neopetes Daxner-Höck, 2004*

†*Neopetes* Daxner-Höck, 2004:387, 393.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Hylopetes hoeckarum* de Bruijn, 1998:107.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Placed in the subfamily Pteromyinae by Daxner-Höck (2004:389, 393).

†*Neopetes debuijini* (Reumer and Hoek Ostende, 2003)

†*Hylopetes debuijini* Reumer and Hoek Ostende, 2003: 455, 457.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tegelen, province of Limburg, Netherlands.

COMMENTS. Pleistocene. Species transferred to †*Neopetes* by Daxner-Höck (2004:396).

†*Neopetes hoeckarum* (de Bruijn, 1998)

†*Hylopetes hoeckarum* de Bruijn, 1998:107.

TYPE LOCALITY. Oberdorf, Austria.

COMMENTS. Lower Miocene. Species recognized within *Hylopetes* by de Bruijn (1999:276) but transferred to *Neopetes* by Daxner-Höck (2004:394).

†*Neopetes macedoniensis* (Bouwens and de Bruijn, 1986)

†*Hylopetes macedoniensis* Bouwens and de Bruijn, 1986:113, 119.

TYPE LOCALITY. Maramena, Greece.

COMMENTS. Upper Miocene. Species recognized within *Hylopetes* by de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:276) but transferred to *Neopetes* by Daxner-Höck (2004:394).

†*Oligopetes Heissig, 1979*

†*Oligopetes* Heissig, 1979:154.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Oligopetes radialis* Heissig, 1979:155.

COMMENTS. Lower to middle Oligocene, Mediterranean. Early Oligocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127) and the family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Oligopetes lophulus* Heissig, 1979

†*Oligopetes lophulus* Heissig, 1979:157.

TYPE LOCALITY. Schelklingen, Germany.

COMMENTS. Lower to middle Oligocene. Has also been found in Olalla, Spain, and Kavakdere, Turkey, from the Oligocene (de Bruijn and Ünay, 1989:140, 142). Species rank recognized by de Bruijn and Ünay (1989:140).

†*Oligopetes obtusus* Heissig, 1979

†*Oligopetes obtusus* Heissig, 1979:158.

TYPE LOCALITY. Möhren, Germany.

COMMENTS. Lower to middle Oligocene. Has also been found in Kavakdere, Turkey, from the Oligocene (de Bruijn and Ünay, 1989:142). Species recognized within *Oligopetes* by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Oligopetes radialis* Heissig, 1979

†*Oligopetes radialis* Heissig, 1979:155.

TYPE LOCALITY. Möhren, Germany.

COMMENTS. Lower to middle Oligocene. Has also been found in Hoogbutsel, Belgium, from the Oligocene (de Bruijn and Ünay, 1989:140). Species recognized within *Oligopetes* by de Bruijn (1999:276).

†*Parapetaurista* Qiu and Liu, 1986

†*Parapetaurista* Qiu and Liu, 1986:195.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Parapetaurista tenurugosa* Qiu and Liu, 1986:195.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene, Asia. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:128).

†*Parapetaurista tenurugosa* Qiu and Liu, 1986

†*Parapetaurista tenurugosa* Qiu and Liu, 1986:195, 196.

TYPE LOCALITY. Songlinzhuang, Xiacaowan, Jiangsu, China.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene.

Petaurillus Thomas, 1908

Petaurillus Thomas, 1908b:3.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus hosei* Thomas, 1900a:275.

Petaurillus emiliae Thomas, 1908 (lesser pygmy flying squirrel)

Petaurillus emiliae Thomas, 1908b:8.

TYPE LOCALITY. Baram, eastern Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Known only from two specimens collected in 1901 (Corbet and Hill, 1992:320).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality where one adult male and female were collected in the Baram district, eastern Sarawak, Borneo in 1901 (Corbet and Hill, 1992:320).

Petaurillus hosei (Thomas, 1900) (Hose's pygmy flying squirrel)

Sciuropterus hosei Thomas, 1900a:275.

TYPE LOCALITY. Toyut River, Baram District, eastern Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petaurillus* by Thomas (1908b:3) and followed by subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from western and northern Borneo at a few lowland sites, including the type locality at S. Toyut, Baram district; Sepilok in Sabah; Tasek Merimbun in Brunei; and the Baram district and Niah in Sarawak (Medway, 1965:110; Payne et al., 1985:245).

Petaurillus kinlochii (Robinson and Kloss, 1911) (Selangor pygmy flying squirrel)

Sciuropterus (Petaurillus) kinlochii Robinson and Kloss, 1911:171.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kapar, Selangor, Malay Peninsula.

COMMENTS. Recognized at species rank within *Petaurillus* by Chasen (1940:116), Ellerman (1940:303), Medway (1969:63), and Corbet and Hill (1980:138; 1986:155). Corbet and Hill (1991:146; 1992:320) included this form in *hosei*. Elevated to species rank by Hoffmann et al. (1993:462) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:770).

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from Selangor, Malay Peninsula (Medway, 1969:63).

Petaurista Link, 1795

Petaurista Link, 1795:52, 78.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurus petaurista* Pallas, 1766:54.

COMMENTS. Genus resurrected by Thomas (1897:1015), who used this taxon for all large flying squirrels, except *Eupetaurus*, and *Sciuropterus* for all smaller species. Early Pleistocene to Recent, Asia; Recent, Southeast Asia. Significant uncertainty exists over the taxonomic placement and distribution of many taxa within this genus, and a revision of the entire genus is urgently needed.

HOMONYMS. *Petaurista* Meigen, 1800:15, flies of the class Insecta (order Diptera, family Trichoceridae). Suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1963:339). Genus is a synonym of *Trichocera* (Meigen, 1803:262).

Petaurista Desmarest, 1820:268, the greater glider of the class Mammalia (order Diprotodontia, family Pseudocheiridae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Petauroides* (Thomas, 1888a:163).

Petaurista Latreille, 1827:400, leaf beetles of the class Insecta (order Coleoptera, family Chrysomelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lema* (Fabricius, 1798:4).

Petaurista Reichenbach, 1862:105, guenon monkeys of the class Mammalia (order Primates, family Cercopithecidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Cercopithecus* (Linnaeus, 1758:26).

Schoinobates Lesson, 1842:190.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys leucogenys* Temminck, 1827:xxvii.

COMMENTS. This name was originally placed with the marsupial gliders as a subgenus of *Petaurus*. *Schoinobates* (Lesson, 1842) is therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Petaurista* (Link, 1795). See comments under *Schoinobates* (Iredale and Troughton, 1934:28).

HOMONYMS. *Schoinobates* Iredale and Troughton, 1934:28, greater gliders of the class Mammalia (order Diprotodontia, family Pseudocheiridae). Name is a synonym of *Petauroides* (Thomas, 1888a:163).

†*Petauria* Dehm, 1962:38.

TYPE SPECIES. *Petauria helleri* Dehm, 1962:39.

COMMENTS. Mid-Pleistocene, Europe. Doubt was cast on this genus by Thorington et al. (2005:958), who proposed that it should be considered a synonym of *Petaurista*.

***Petaurista albiventer* (Gray, 1834)
(white-bellied giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista albiventer albiventer* (Gray, 1834)**

Pteromys albiventer Gray, 1834: pl. 18.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nepal.

COMMENTS. This taxon was also described by Gray (1836:88). Publication date confirmed by Sawyer (1953:52). Recognized as a species within *Pteromys* by Sclater (1891:32) and within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Recognized as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:341; 1979b:162), Mitchell (1979:22), and Day (1988:82), but synonymized within *petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Recognized as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772) and as a distinct species by Wang (2003:157), Oshida et al. (2004b:15), and Yu et al. (2006:755).

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Afghanistan (probably Konar, Badakhshan, and Laghman provinces); Kohistan and Punjab provinces, northern Pakistan; Punjab State, northern India; and Nepal. North of the Ganges in the western Himalayas in India. Also occurs in southeastern Tibet and western Yunnan Province, China (Ellerman,

1961:53; Corbet and Hill, 1992:310; Roberts, 1997:315; Wang, 2003:157; Smith and Xie, 2008:179).

Pteromys inornatus I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1844:62, pl. 4.

TYPE LOCALITY. Northern India.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Synonymized within *albiventer* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:29, 53), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

[*Petaurista*] *birrelli* Wroughton, 1911:1014, 1019.

TYPE LOCALITY. Murree, Hazara, Punjab Province, Pakistan.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Synonymized within *albiventer* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:29, 53), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

[*Petaurista*] *fulvinus* Wroughton, 1911:1014, 1021.

TYPE LOCALITY. Shimla, Punjab State, India.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Robinson and Kloss (1918a:176), Ellerman (1940:288), and Ghose and Bhattacharya (1995:254). Synonymized within *albiventer* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:29, 53), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Petaurista albiventer chayuensis Feng and Zheng, 2003: 157.

TYPE LOCALITY. Chayu, southeastern Tibet.

COMMENTS. Type locality and year of printing of publication confirmed as 2003 by Wang Yingxiang (Kunming Institute of Zoology, China; personal communication), although the book records the year of publication as 2002. Name not considered by subsequent authors. The status of the taxon needs to be confirmed.

***Petaurista albiventer barroni* Kloss, 1916**

Petaurista annamensis barroni Kloss, 1916:33.

TYPE LOCALITY. Hup Bon, near Sriracha, southeast Thailand.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *annamensis* by Ellerman (1940:287) and *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464) and Lekagul and McNeely (1988:380). Synonymized within *Petaurista* *petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and made a

synonym of *albiventer* (which was placed within *Petaurista petaurista*) by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). The taxonomic status of this taxon needs to be confirmed.

DISTRIBUTION. North to at least Phitsanulok in the north to southeast Thailand. Exact distribution unknown (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:380).

***Petaurista alborufus* (Milne-Edwards, 1870)
(red and white giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista alborufus alborufus*
(Milne-Edwards, 1870)**

Pteromys alborufus Milne-Edwards, 1870:342.

TYPE LOCALITY. Moupin, Sichuan, China.

COMMENTS. Further described by Milne-Edwards (1872:298). Recognized within *Pteromys* by Sclater (1891:32). Transferred to *Petaurista* at species rank by Thomas (1911a:689) and subsequent authors. Included *lena*, which was subsequently treated as a separate species by Allen (1940:732), Kuntz and Ming (1970:34), and Zhang et al. (1997:152) but as a subspecies of *alborufus* by Jones (1975:192). Provisionally includes *pectoralis* (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312). Subspecies provisionally recognized by Corbet and Hill (1992:312) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Chromosomes described by Oshida et al. (1992:59).

DISTRIBUTION. Western Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu provinces, China (Zhang et al., 1997:152; Smith and Xie, 2008:177). Fossil specimens allocated to this species have been discovered from various localities in China from the late Pleistocene to Recent (Zheng, 1993:264). These include mid-Pleistocene mammalian fauna of Shanyangzhai cave in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, China (Zhang et al., 2010:75).

***Petaurista alborufus candidula*
Wroughton, 1911**

[*Petaurista*] *candidulus* Wroughton, 1911:1014, 1021.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kindat, Upper Chindwin, western Burma.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Ellerman (1940:287). Recognized as a subspecies of *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Ellerman (1961:28, 36), Yin (1967:223), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:337), Day (1988:81), and Lekagul and McNeely (1988:380). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). The color of this taxon, both dorsally

and ventrally, is clearly different from other *P. petaurista*, so it has been included within *P. alborufus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Burma and northern Thailand (Francis, 2008:150).

Petaurista taylori Thomas, 1914b:205.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bankasun, southern Tenasserim, Burma.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Ellerman (1940:288) and Yin (1967:224). Reduced to a synonym within *Petaurista alborufus candidulus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463). Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). The color of this taxon, both dorsally and ventrally, is different from other *petaurista* so it has been returned to *alborufus* as a synonym of *candidula*, but further studies are needed to confirm this placement.

***Petaurista alborufus castaneus* Thomas, 1923**

Petaurista alborufus castaneus Thomas, 1923b:172.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ichang, Hubei, Middle Yangtsekiang, China.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463). Recognized as a subspecies of *alborufus* by Allen (1925:13; 1940:735), Ellerman (1940:286), Day (1988:81), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), Zhang et al. (1997:152), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Proposed to be a distinct species by Oshida et al. (2004b:21).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Sichuan, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Hubei, Guizhou, Hunan, and Yunnan provinces, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Zhang et al., 1997:152; Smith and Xie, 2008:177).

***Petaurista alborufus leucocephalus*
(Hilzheimer, 1906)**

Pteromys alborufus [sic] *leucocephalus* Hilzheimer, 1906:298.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tibet?

COMMENTS. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *alborufus*. Synonymized within *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463). Recognized as a subspecies of *alborufus* by Ellerman (1940:286), Day (1988:81), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Tibet and Bhutan, south into Assam (India) and east to northern Burma (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312).

***Petaurista alborufus ochraspis* Thomas, 1923**

Petaurista alborufus ochraspis Thomas, 1923b:172.

TYPE LOCALITY. Likiang Range, northwest Yunnan, China.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463). Recognized as a subspecies of *alborufus* by Allen (1925:13; 1940:735), Ellerman (1940:286), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Day (1988:81), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), Zhang et al. (1997:152), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Likiang Range, Yunnan and Guangxi provinces, China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Zhang et al., 1997:152; Smith and Xie, 2008:177).

†*Petaurista brachyodus* (Young, 1934)

†*Pteromys brachyodus* Young, 1934:44.

TYPE LOCALITY. Koloshan Sichuan, northern China.

COMMENTS. Mid-Pleistocene. Placed in *Petaurista* by Young and Liu (1950:44) and followed by Kawamura (1988:166). Found as fossil deposits in China from the late Pleistocene (Hsu et al., 1957:343, 350; Zheng, 1993:265).

***Petaurista caniceps* (Gray, 1842)
(gray-headed giant flying squirrel)*****Petaurista caniceps caniceps* (Gray, 1842)**

Sciuropterus caniceps Gray, 1842:262.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nepal.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Pteromys* at species rank by Anderson (1879:287) and *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Synonymized within *elegans* by Lekagul and McNeely (1988:377). Reduced to a subspecies of *elegans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461) and most subsequent authors, including Mitchell (1979:22) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Recognized as distinct species by Corbet and Hill (1992:312) and Smith and Xie (2008:177). Wang (2003:156) also recognize a Hubei form. Two undescribed forms have been recorded from Guangxi and Hunan and from Hubei, Shaanxi, and Gansu (Wang 2003:156).

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal, Bhutan, southeastern Tibet, and Sikkim, northern West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh in north eastern India (Ellerman, 1961:33; Ghose and Chakraborty, 1983:411; Corbet and Hill, 1992:312).

[*Sciuropterus*] *senex* Hodgson, 1844:68, pl. [no. not given].

TYPE LOCALITY. Nepal.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *caniceps* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista caniceps clarkei* Thomas, 1922**

Petaurista clarkei Thomas, 1922b:396.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mekong Valley, Yunnan Province, China. 2,743–3,048 m (9,000–10,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Allen (1925:15; 1940:744), Howell (1929:47), and Ellerman (1940:288). Recognized as a subspecies of *elegans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:28, 33), Yin (1967:218), and Zhang et al. (1997:154). Synonymized within *caniceps* by Corbet and Hill (1992:312) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Recognized as a subspecies of *caniceps* by Wang (2003:156) and Smith and Xie (2008:178).

DISTRIBUTION. Yunnan, Sichuan, and Guizhou provinces, China (Smith and Xie, 2008:178), and northern Burma (Zhang et al., 1997:154).

***Petaurista caniceps gorkhali* (Lindsay, 1929)**

Sciuropterus gorkhali Lindsay, 1929:566.

TYPE LOCALITY. Apoon Sottidanda, Gorkha, Nepal. 3,658 m (12,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Synonymized within *caniceps* by Corbet and Hill (1992:312) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Recognized as a subspecies of *elegans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:28, 34), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:336), and Zhang et al. (1997:154). Recognized as a subspecies of *caniceps* by Wang (2003:156) and Smith and Xie (2008:178).

DISTRIBUTION. Gorka region in central Nepal and adjacent southern Tibet (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Zhang et al., 1997:154; Smith and Xie, 2008:178).

***Petaurista caniceps sybilla*
Thomas and Wroughton, 1916**

Petaurista sybilla Thomas and Wroughton, 1916:423.

TYPE LOCALITY. Near Kindat, Chin Hills, western Burma. 1,524 m (5,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a separate species by Corbet and Hill (1992:312), Wang (2003:156), and

Francis (2008:150, 341). Reduced to a subspecies of *elegans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:28, 34), Yin (1967:218), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771) and as a subspecies of *caniceps* by Smith and Xie (2008:178). Wang (2003:156) also recognized a Guizhou form.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Burma and adjacent western Yunnan and southern Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, China (Wang, 2003:156; Francis, 2008:150, 341; Smith and Xie, 2008:178).

***Petaurista elegans* (Temminck, 1836)
(spotted giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista elegans elegans* (Temminck, 1836)**

Pteromys elegans Temminck, 1836:xii.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nusa Kumbangan (Kambangan Island), south of Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Also described by Müller (1840: 35, 56), who is recognized as the author by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Transferred to *Pteromys* at species rank by Anderson (1879:287) and *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1947:253) and subsequent authors. Includes *clarkei* and *marica* (see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951:460–461). Corbet and Hill (1992:312) considered *caniceps* from Nepal, Sikkim, northern Burma, and western China and *sybilla* from a few localities in Burma and western China as distinct species sympatric with *elegans* in western Yunnan, China. Taxon has been found as a late Pleistocene fossil from Sanjiacun, Yunnan, China (Qiu et al., 1984:287).

DISTRIBUTION. Java (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312) and Kambangan Island (Meijaard, 2003: 256).

Petaurista elegans slamatensis Sody, 1949:70.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kaligua, Mount Slamet, central Java. 1,400 m (4,593 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies by Corbet and Hill (1992:312). Synonymized within *elegans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista elegans banksi* Chasen, 1933**

Petaurista punctatus banksi Chasen, 1933:194.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lumu Lumu, Mount Kina Balu, northern Borneo. 1,676 m (5,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Allen and Coolidge (1940:153) but as a subspecies within *punctatus* by Ellerman (1940:286). Recognized as a subspecies

of *elegans* by Chasen (1940:114), Medway (1965:116; 1977:106), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Borneo, known only from Gunung Kinabalu. 1,676 m (5500 ft) and the Crocker Range (1140 m) in Sabah and Gunung Dulit in Sarawak (Chasen, 1933:194; Allen and Coolidge, 1940:153; Payne et al., 1985:249). Also on Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands (Meijaard, 2003:1256).

***Petaurista elegans marica* Thomas, 1912**

Petaurista marica Thomas, 1912:687.

TYPE LOCALITY. Probably near Mongtze (Mengtze), Yunnan, China.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *punctatus* by Robinson and Kloss (1918a:178) and Ellerman (1940:286). Subspecies rank within *elegans* recognized by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:461), Ellerman (1961:28), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:377), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), Wang (2003:155), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Recognized as a distinct species by Zhang et al. (1997:154).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Yunnan and Guangxi provinces, China. Extends into Bhutan, northern and eastern Burma, Laos, Vietnam, western and southern Thailand, and into central Malay Peninsula (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:377; Francis, 2008:152; Smith and Xie, 2008:178).

Pteromys punctatus Gray, 1846:211.

TYPE LOCALITY. Malacca, Malay Peninsula.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:286). Recognized as a subspecies within *elegans* by Chasen (1940:114), Medway (1969:67), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:377), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Synonymized within *marica* by Smith and Xie (2008:178).

***Petaurista elegans sumatrana* Kloss, 1921**

Petaurista punctata sumatrana Kloss, 1921:230.

TYPE LOCALITY. Padang Highlands, western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *punctata* by Ellerman (1940:289) and within *elegans* by Chasen (1940:114), Corbet and Hill (1992:312), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Padang Highlands, western Sumatra, and Rupert Island (Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

***Petaurista hainana* G. Allen, 1925**
(Hainan giant flying squirrel)

Petaurista hainana G. Allen, 1925:14.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nam Fong, Hainan Island, China.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Ellerman (1940:289) and Shaw et al. (1966:271). Reduced to a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462) and Day (1988:82) and *albiventer* by Wang (2003:157). Synonymized within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). Recognized as a distinct species by Allen (1940:738), Zhang et al. (1997:151), and Yu et al. (2006:755).

DISTRIBUTION. Hainan Island, China (Smith and Xie, 2008:179).

†***Petaurista helleri* (Dehm, 1962)**

†*Petaurista helleri* Dehm, 1962:39.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bavaria, Germany.

COMMENTS. Mid-Pleistocene. Placed within *Petaurista* by Thorington et al. (2005:958).

***Petaurista lena* Thomas, 1907**
(Taiwan giant flying squirrel)

Petaurista lena Thomas, 1907a:522.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tapposha, central Formosa (Taiwan), China.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *alborufus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:312), although they thought that *lena* was distinct enough to merit species rank. Recognized as subspecies of *alborufus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Jones (1975:192), Day (1988:81), Zhang et al. (1997:152), Wang (2003:158), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771), Smith and Xie (2008:177), and Oshida et al. (2011:404). Recognized as a distinct species by Ellerman (1940:286), Kuroda (1940:92), Kuntz and Ming (1970:34), and Oshida et al. (2004b:20).

DISTRIBUTION. Taiwan at elevations of 1100–3600 m (Lee et al., 1986:113; Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Zhang et al., 1997:152).

Pteromys pectoralis Swinhoe, 1871:634.

TYPE LOCALITY. Takow, southwest Formosa (Taiwan), southwest China.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:289). Synonymized within *alborufus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:312), recognized as a

distinct species by Zhang et al. (1997:153), but synonymized within *lena* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista leucogenys* (Temminck, 1827)**
(Japanese giant flying squirrel)

Petaurista leucogenys leucogenys
(Temminck, 1827)

Pteromys leucogenys Temminck, 1827:xxvii.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kyushu, Japan.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Pteromys* at species rank by Anderson (1879:289) and *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288). Formerly included *xanthotis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464) and Corbet (1978:86). Subspecies follow Corbet (1978:86), with the exception of *xanthotis*. Chromosomal variation studied by Oshida and Obara (1991:26; 1993:61). Fossils have been found in various locations in Japan on the islands of Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu from the mid-Pleistocene to Recent (e.g., Shikama, 1949:114; Shikama and Okafuji, 1958:68; Hasegawa, 1966:34; Hasegawa et al., 1968:225; Kawamura, 1988:167). Specimens obtained in Korea and Manchuria were purchased in markets, and doubt of a Korean or Chinese provenance of these specimens was proposed by Jones and Johnson (1965:368). They suggest that the specimens could easily have been imported from the Japanese islands or elsewhere in Asia and that such a large rodent should have been reported elsewhere in the literature. Subspecies rank recognized within *leucogenys* by Ellerman (1940:289), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:465), Jones and Johnson (1965:368), and Corbet (1978:86) and followed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771). Subspecies rank not recognized by Oshida (2006:69) or Ohdachi et al. (2009:192), who suggest that *leucogenys* is restricted to Japan.

DISTRIBUTION. Kyushu and Shikoku islands, Japan (Dobson, 1994:97).

P.[etaurista] l.[eucogenys] tosae Thomas, 1905a:488.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tosa, Shikoku Island, Japan.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *leucogenys* by Ellerman (1940:228), Kuroda (1940:89), and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464). Synonymized within *leucogenys* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

Petaurista leucogenys thomasi Kuroda and Mori, 1923:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Purchased at Seoul game market, central Korea.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *hintoni* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:465) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

Petaurista leucogenys hintoni Mori, 1923:191.

TYPE LOCALITY. Replacement name for *Petaurista leucogenys thomasi* Kuroda and Mori, 1923.

COMMENTS. The designation of this subspecific name was due to the name *thomasi* (Kuroda and Mori, 1923:27) in combination with *Petaurista* being preoccupied.

Petaurista watasei Mori, 1927:107.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mukden game market, southern Manchuria, China.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Ellerman (1940:289) and Wang (2003:159). Synonymized within *hintoni* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista leucogenys nikkonis* Thomas, 1905**

P.[etaurista] l.[eucogenys] nikkonis Thomas, 1905a:489.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nikko, Central Honshu, Japan.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *leucogenys* by Kuroda (1938:88; 1940:88), Ellerman (1940:228), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464), Corbet (1978:86), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Central and northern Honshu Island, Japan (Dobson, 1994:97).

Petaurista leucogenys osiui Kuroda, 1938:88.

TYPE LOCALITY. Osiu, northern Hondo, Japan.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *leucogenys* by Kuroda (1940:88) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:465). Synonymized within *nikkonis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista leucogenys oreas* Thomas, 1905**

P.[etaurista] l.[eucogenys] oreas Thomas, 1905a:488.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wakayama, southern peninsula of Honshu, Japan.

COMMENTS. Subspecies recognized within *leucogenys* by Ellerman (1940:228), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464), Corbet (1978:86), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern peninsula of Honshu, Japan (Dobson, 1994:97).

***Petaurista magnificus* (Hodgson, 1836) (Hodgson's giant flying squirrel)**

[*Sciuropterus*] *magnificus* Hodgson, 1836:231.

TYPE LOCALITY. Central and northern regions of Nepal.

COMMENTS. Included within *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:285) and Sclater (1891:32). Formerly included *nobilis* and *chrysotrix* by Blyth (1863:95) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464); however, these were excluded by Ghose and Saha (1981:95). Transferred to *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:288; 1947:254) and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal, Bhutan, extending into southern Tibet and to Sikkim and Darjeeling in northern West Bengal, India (Hudson, 1872:635; Ghose and Chakraborty, 1983:411; Corbet and Hill, 1992:312; Zhang et al., 1997:153; Wangchuk et al., 2004:149; Smith and Xie, 2008:178).

Petaurista magnificus hodgsoni Ghose and Saha, 1981:99.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ghoombhanjang, Darjeeling District, northern West Bengal, India. 2,117 m (6,945 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies by Corbet and Hill (1992:313) but synonymized within *magnificus* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista nobilis* (Gray, 1842) (Bhutan giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista nobilis nobilis* (Gray, 1842)**

Sciuropterus nobilis Gray, 1842:263.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dargellan (Darjeeling), West Bengal, India.

COMMENTS. Formerly synonymized in *magnificus* by authors, including Blyth (1863:95), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464), Ellerman (1961:28, 39), and Corbet and Hill (1980:137; 1986:153). Elevated to specific rank by Ghose and Saha (1981:95), Corbet and Hill (1991:145; 1992:313), and subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Nepal to Sikkim in India at approximately 1,670–3,000 m (5,479–9,842 ft) (Ghose and Chakraborty, 1983:411; Corbet and Hill, 1992:313).

S.[ciuropterus] chrysotrix Hodgson, 1844:67, pl. [no. not given].

TYPE LOCALITY. Not known.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *magnificus* by Blyth (1863:95) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott

(1951:464). Included within *nobilis* by Ghose and Saha (1981:95), Corbet and Hill (1992:313), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

***Petaurista nobilis singhei* Saha, 1975**

Petaurista nobilis singhei Saha, 1975:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gomchu, Gomchu Valley, Bhutan. 2,286 m (~7,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies recognized by Ghose and Saha (1981:95), Corbet and Hill (1992:313), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:771).

DISTRIBUTION. Gomchu Valley, Bhutan (Corbet and Hill, 1992:313; Wangchuk et al., 2004:149).

***Petaurista petaurista* (Pallas, 1766) (red giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista petaurista petaurista* (Pallas, 1766)**

Sciurus petaurista Pallas, 1766:54.

TYPE LOCALITY. Not stated. Restricted to western Java, Indonesia, by Robinson and Kloss (1918a:172).

COMMENTS. Reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992:309), who recognized *philippensis* as distinct and allocated many forms to it that were formerly assigned to *petaurista*; the two species are widely sympatric. Also reviewed from the literature by Day (1988:82) and karyotypic variation reported by Yong and Dhaliwal (1976:9). Wang (2003:157) recognized a Damingshan form. Has been recorded as a fossil from late Pliocene to Recent from several localities in peninsular and northeast Thailand (Chaimanee, 1998:161).

DISTRIBUTION. Western Java (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

Petaurista taguan Link, 1795:52, 78.

TYPE LOCALITY. Unknown, Java?

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Pteromys nitidus Desmarest, 1818c:403.

TYPE LOCALITY. Java.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista petaurista batuana* Miller, 1903**

Petaurista batuana Miller, 1903a:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tana Bala, Batu Islands, west Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Chasen (1940:113), Ellerman (1940:285), Day (1988:82), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Batu Islands (Tana Bala Island, Tana Masa Island, and Pini Island), off west Sumatra (Robinson and Kloss, 1918a:173; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

***Petaurista petaurista cicur* (Robinson and Kloss, 1914)**

Petaurista nitida cicur Robinson and Kloss, 1914:223.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ban Kok Klap, Bandon, southern Thailand.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Chasen (1940:112), Ellerman (1940:285), Day (1988:82), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:379), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Thailand peninsula south to Thung Song, Nakhon Si Thammarat (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:379).

***Petaurista petaurista grandis* (Swinhoe, 1863)**

Pteromys grandis Swinhoe, 1863:358, pl. 45.

TYPE LOCALITY. Taiwan (Formosa), China.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a distinct species in *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:286). Placed as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Day (1988:82), and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Recognized as a subspecies of *albiventer* by Wang (2003:157). Subspecies rank recognized within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310), Oshida et al. (2004a:15), Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772), Smith and Xie (2008:179), and Oshida et al. (2011:404). Placed within *P. petaurista* by Yu et al. (2006:755), who found it was clearly not associated with *philippensis*, and most recently recognized as a distinct species by Oshida et al. (2010:89), although it grouped most closely with *P. petaurista*. Further research is warranted to confirm the species status of this taxon.

DISTRIBUTION. Taiwan, China (Smith and Xie, 2008:179).

***Petaurista petaurista interceptio* Sody, 1949**

Petaurista petaurista interceptio Sody, 1949:69.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Tjerimai, western Java, Indonesia. 700 m (2,297 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Mount Tjerimai, western Java.

***Petaurista petaurista lumholtzi*
Gyldenstolpe, 1920**

Petaurista petaurista lumholtzi Gyldenstolpe, 1920:28.

TYPE LOCALITY. Poeroek Tjahoe, Barito River, central Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Chasen (1940:112), Ellerman (1940:286), Medway (1965:116; 1977:106), Day (1988:82), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Recorded from central Kalimantan and from Talisajan in eastern Kalimantan, but probably widespread throughout the Kalimantan provinces, Borneo (Medway, 1965:116; Payne et al., 1985:249; Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista petaurista marchio* (Thomas, 1908)**

Petaurista nitida marchio Thomas, 1908e:251.

TYPE LOCALITY. Si Rambi, Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies recognized within *petaurista* by Sody (1949:68) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Si Rambi, Sumatra, and Rupat Island, off eastern Sumatra, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

Petaurista mimicus Miller, 1913:27.

TYPE LOCALITY. Rupat Island, off eastern Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Chasen (1940:114), Ellerman (1940:286), and Day (1988:82). Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista petaurista melanotus* (Gray, 1836)**

Pteromys melanotus Gray, 1836:88.

TYPE LOCALITY. Selangor; originally Nepal, in error. Ko-khau, Trang, Malay Peninsula substituted (see

Robinson and Kloss, 1918a:172; Hill, 1960:40; Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

COMMENTS. This taxon was also described by Gray (1837a:584). Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Proposed to be a distinct species by Oshida et al. (2004a:21). Subspecies rank within *petaurista* recognized by Chasen (1940:113), Ellerman (1940:285), Medway (1969:67), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:343), Day (1988:82), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:379), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Malay Peninsula to at least Patani in southern Thailand. Also occurs on Tioman Island, Malaysia, and Singapore (extinct?) (Medway, 1969:65).

***Petaurista petaurista nigrescens*
Medway, 1965**

Petaurista petaurista nigrescens Medway, 1965:116.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sandakan, Sabah, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Sody (1949:69), Day (1988:82), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the forests around Sandakan Bay north of southern Kinabatangan, Sabah, Borneo (Medway, 1965:116; Payne et al., 1985:249).

***Petaurista petaurista nigricaudatus*
Robinson and Kloss, 1918**

Petaurista petaurista nigricaudatus Robinson and Kloss, 1918b:223.

TYPE LOCALITY. Idjen Massif, Ongop Ongop, near Banjoe-wangie, eastern Java, Indonesia. 1,737 m (5,700 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Chasen (1940:112), Ellerman (1940:285), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:343), Day (1988:82), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Idjen Massif near Banjoe-wangie, eastern Java (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista petaurista nitidula* Thomas, 1900**

Petaurista nitidula Thomas, 1900b:592.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Chasen (1940:112),

Ellerman (1940:285), Day (1988:82), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista petaurista penangensis*
Robinson and Kloss, 1918**

Petaurista petaurista penangensis Robinson and Kloss, 1918b:224.

TYPE LOCALITY. Telok Bahang, Penang Island (Pinang), Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Chasen (1940:113), Ellerman (1940:289), Medway (1969:67), Day (1988:82), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Penang Island (Pinang), Malaysia (Medway, 1969:67; Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista petaurista rajah* Thomas, 1908**

Petaurista nitida rajah Thomas, 1908e:251.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Dulit, Baram District, east Sarawak, Borneo. 609 m (2,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Chasen (1940:112), Ellerman (1940:285), Medway (1965:115; 1977:105), Day (1988:83), Corbet and Hill (1992:309), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Borneo, recorded from many localities throughout Sabah, Brunei, and Sarawak, up to 900 m (2,953 ft) on Gunung Kinabalu, including Mount Dulit, Baram. Includes eastern Sabah, except the area occupied by *P. p. nigrescens* (Davis, 1962:84; Medway, 1965:115; Payne et al., 1985:249). Also occurs on Labuan Island, off the coast of Sabah, Borneo (Motley and Dillwyn, 1855:2; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Pteromys melanopis Gray in Motley and Dillwyn, 1855:2.

TYPE LOCALITY. Labuan Island, Malaysia.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *rajah* by Medway (1965:115), but not considered by other authors.

***Petaurista petaurista rufipes* Sody, 1949**

Petaurista petaurista rufipes Sody, 1949:68.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kluang, Palembang, south-east Sumatra.

COMMENTS. Preoccupied by *Petaurista rufipes* G. Allen, 1925. Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista*

by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Wang (2003:157) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* but unmentioned subspecies by Smith and Xie (2008:179).

DISTRIBUTION. Kluang, Palembang, southeast Sumatra (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309), and Sipura Island off western Sumatra (Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Petaurista petaurista sodyi Harris, 1951:234.

TYPE LOCALITY. Southeast Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. The subspecies name was nominated because the name *sodyi* was preoccupied by *P. p. rufipes* G. Allen, 1925 from China (in *P. philippensis*). Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309) and within *rufipes* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista petaurista stellaris* Chasen, 1940**

Petaurista petaurista stellaris Chasen, 1940:113.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bintang Island, Riau Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista petaurista* by Chasen (1940:113) and Corbet and Hill (1992:309).

DISTRIBUTION. Bintan Island, Riau Islands, Indonesia (Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista petaurista terutaus* Lyon, 1907**

Petaurista terutaus Lyon, 1907a:17.

TYPE LOCALITY. Terutau Island, northern Strait of Malacca, Thailand.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petaurista petaurista* by Corbet and Hill (1992:309). Subspecies rank recognized within *petaurista* by Chasen (1940:113), Ellerman (1940:285), Day (1988:83), Lekagul and McNeely (1988:379), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Terutau Island in the northern Strait of Malacca, Thailand (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:379; Corbet and Hill, 1992:309).

***Petaurista philippensis* (Elliot, 1839)
(Indian giant flying squirrel)**

***Petaurista philippensis philippensis* (Elliot, 1839)**

Pteromys philippensis Elliot, 1839:217.

TYPE LOCALITY. Near Madras, India.

COMMENTS. Species rank within *Petaurista* recognized by Allen (1925:15). Formerly included as a subspecies of *petaurista* by authors, including Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:28, 48), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:338; 1979b:161), Day (1988:83), and Lekagul and McNeely (1988:377). Separated as a distinct species by Ellerman (1940:286) and Corbet and Hill (1991:145; 1992:310). Further work is needed on the geographic variation of this species. Wang (2003:158) recognizes a Hunan form.

DISTRIBUTION. Western peninsular India, including Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra north to Mumbai (Bombay); Rajasthan; and southern Bihar, India, and Sri Lanka (Tehsin, 1981:498; Corbet and Hill, 1992:310).

Pteromys orál Tickell, 1842:401, pl. 11.

TYPE LOCALITY. Singhbhum District, Orissa, southern Bihar, India.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:279) and Sclater (1891:32) and as a subspecies within *philippensis* by Ellerman (1940:287). Synonymized within *lanka* by Phillips (1935:211; 1980:171) and *philippensis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:28, 48), Corbet and Hill (1992:310), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Pteromys griseiventer Gray, 1843:133.

TYPE LOCALITY. India.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *philippensis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Corbet and Hill (1992:310), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

[*Petaurista*] *cinderella* Wroughton, 1911:1013, 1018.

TYPE LOCALITY. The Dangs, Surat District, Bombay, India.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *philippensis* by Ellerman (1940:287). Synonymized within *philippensis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:28, 48), Corbet and Hill (1992:310), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

[*Petaurista*] *lanka* Wroughton, 1911:1013, 1017.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sri Lanka.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *philippensis* by Phillips (1935:211) and Ellerman (1940:287) but as a subspecies of *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:28, 50),

Phillips (1980:171), and Day (1988:82). Synonymized within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista philippensis annamensis* Thomas, 1914**

Petaurista annamensis Thomas, 1914b:204.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bali, near Nha-Trang, southern Annam, Vietnam. 150 m (492 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Allen and Coolidge (1940:153) and Ellerman (1940:287). Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462) and a subspecies of *alborufus* by Day (1988:81). Synonymized within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310). Subspecies rank recognized within *philippensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Robinson and Kloss, 1918a:174; Francis, 2008:150).

Petaurista lylei badiatus Thomas, 1925:501.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ngai-Tio, central Tonkin, Vietnam.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *lylei* by Ellerman (1940:287) and *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Synonymized within *annamensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Petaurista lylei miloni Bourret, 1942:28.

TYPE LOCALITY. Milon at Diem-her, Lang-son Province, Tonkin, Vietnam.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Day (1988:82), and Zhang et al. (1997:150), but transferred as a subspecies within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311) and Wang (2003:158). Synonymized within *annamensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista philippensis cineraceus* (Blyth, 1847)**

Pt.[eromys] petaurista (?) var. *cineraceus* Blyth, 1847:865.

TYPE LOCALITY. Arakan, Burma.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:279) and Sclater (1891:32) and within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:287). Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:29, 50), Yin (1967:220), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:339), and Day (1988:82). Synonymized within *philippensis*

by Corbet and Hill (1992:310). Subspecies rank recognized within *philippensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Arakan, Burma, to Arunchal Pradesh.

***Petaurista philippensis lylei* Bonhote, 1900**

Petaurista lylei Bonhote, 1900:192, pl. 18.

TYPE LOCALITY. Doi Sritepe, Chiang Mai, northern Thailand.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized in *Petaurista* by Allen and Coolidge (1940:153) and Ellerman (1940:287). Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:29, 52), Yin (1967:220), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:340; 1979b:162), Day (1988:82), and Lekagul and McNeely (1988:379). Synonymized within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310). Subspecies status recognized within *philippensis* by Zhang et al. (1997:153), Wang (2003:158), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Yunnan and Guizhou provinces in southern China, eastern Burma, northern Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia (Lekagul and McNeely, 1988:379; Zhang et al., 1997:153; Francis, 2008:150).

Petaurista cineraceus stockleyi Carter, 1933:1.

TYPE LOCALITY. Melamoong, northwest Thailand.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *cineraceus* by Ellerman (1940:287), *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463) and Lekagul and McNeely (1988:379), and *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Synonymized within *lylei* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Petaurista lylei venningi Thomas, 1914a:26.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kalaw, west of Tsunggyi, Burma. 1,430 m (4,700 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *lylei* by Ellerman (1940:287), *petaurista* by Yin (1967:220), and *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Synonymized within *lylei* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista philippensis mergulus* Thomas, 1922**

Petaurista mergulus Thomas, 1922c:1067.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ross Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Ellerman (1940:287). Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), Ellerman (1961:29, 51), Yin (1967:220), and Day (1988:82). Synonymized within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Elevated to subspecies by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

DISTRIBUTION. Ross Island, Sullivan Island, and King Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma (Thomas, 1922c:1067; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Petaurista mergulus primrosei Thomas, 1926:22.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sullivan Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *mergulus* by Ellerman (1940:287) and within *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Ellerman (1961:29, 51), Yin (1967:220), and Day (1988:83). Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Synonymized within *mergulus* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Petaurista mergulus reguli Thomas, 1926:22.

TYPE LOCALITY. King Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *mergulus* by Ellerman (1940:287) and *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Ellerman (1961:29, 51), Yin (1967:220), and Day (1988:83). Recognized as a subspecies within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:311). Synonymized within *mergulus* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

***Petaurista xanthotis* (Milne-Edwards, 1872) (Chinese giant flying squirrel)**

P.[teromys] xanthotis Milne-Edwards, 1872:301.

TYPE LOCALITY. Moupin, Sichuan, China.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petaurista* by Lyon (1907b:133) and followed by subsequent authors. Formerly included as a subspecies of *leucogenys* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464) and Corbet (1978:86), but separated as a distinct species by McKenna (1962:27), Corbet and Hill (1991:145; 1992:313), and subsequent authors. Found as fossil deposits in China from the late Pleistocene (Zheng, 1993:266).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Tibet and western China from Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces (Corbet and Hill, 1992:313; Zhang et al., 1997:153).

Pteromys filchnerinae Matschie, 1908:208.

TYPE LOCALITY. Siningfu, upper Hwangho, Gansu, China.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petaurista* by Ellerman (1940:289). Recognized as a subspecies of *xanthotis* by Wang (2003:159) and Smith and Xie (2008:180). Synonymized within *xanthotis* by Allen (1940:741), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:464), Corbet (1978:86), Corbet and Hill (1992:313), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Pteromys büchneri Matschie, 1908:210.

TYPE LOCALITY. Si-ning-Fu (upper Hwang-Ho, Gansu), China.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *xanthopus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:313) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). Recognized as a subspecies of *xanthotis* by Smith and Xie (2008:180).

***Petaurista yunnanensis* (Anderson, 1875) (Yunnan giant flying squirrel)**

Pteromys yunnanensis Anderson, 1875:282.

TYPE LOCALITY. Teng-yue-chow, Yunnan, China.

COMMENTS. Redescribed and spelled *yunnanensis* by Anderson (1879:282) and often spelled that way by subsequent authors. Recognized as a distinct species within *Pteromys* by Sclater (1891:32) and within *Petaurista* by Robinson and Kloss (1918a:173), Allen (1925:13; 1940:730, 737), Howell (1929:48), and Ellerman (1940:287), but reduced to a subspecies of *petaurista* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462; 1966:462), Ellerman (1961:29, 52), Yin (1967:220), Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:342), and Day (1988:83). Synonymized within *petaurista* by Lekagul and McNeely (1988:377) and within *philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310). Elevated to subspecies of *albiventer* by Wang (2003:157) and *philippensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772) and Smith and Xie (2008:179). Species rank recognized by Zhang et al. (1997:151) and Yu et al. (2006:755), who found them to be distinct where they occur sympatrically with *philippensis*.

DISTRIBUTION. Tibet, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, and Fujian provinces, China (Zhang et al., 1997:151; Smith and Xie, 2008:179). Also extends into northern Burma, Laos, and Vietnam (Yin, 1967:220; Francis, 2008:341).

Petaurista petaurista rufipes G. Allen, 1925:13.

TYPE LOCALITY. Yungan (Yongan), Fukian (Fujian) Province, China.

COMMENTS. Name has priority over *rufipes* Sody, 1949. Subspecies rank within *petaurista* recognized by Allen (1940:731), Ellerman (1940:286), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:462), and Day (1988:83). Synonymized within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310) and within *yunnanensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

Petaurista petaurista nigra Wang, 1981:169.

TYPE LOCALITY. Chiching, Gaoligong Mountains, Gongshan Xian, northwestern Yunnan, China. 1,900 m (6,234 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Day (1988:82) and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Synonymized within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310) and within *yunnanensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). Recognized as a subspecies of *albiventer* by Wang (2003:157) and *philippensis* by Smith and Xie (2008:179).

Petaurista rubicundus Howell, 1927:82.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mapientung, Szechwan (Sichuan), China.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Howell (1929:47) and Ellerman (1940:289). Recognized as a subspecies within *petaurista* by Allen (1940:731), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:463), Day (1988:83), and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Synonymized within *Petaurista philippensis* by Corbet and Hill (1992:310) and within *yunnanensis* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772). Recognized as a subspecies of *sybilla* by Wang (2003:156) and *philippensis* by Smith and Xie (2008:179).

†*Petauristodon* Engesser, 1979

†*Petauristodon* Engesser, 1979:23.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Sciuropterus mathewsi* James, 1963:93.

COMMENTS. Early to late Miocene, North America. Genus recognized within the family Sciuridae by Engesser (1979:23) and the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127), although they suggested the placement within that subfamily was questionable. The identification of this genus was discussed by Pratt and Morgan (1989:94) and was agreed to by Thorington et al. (2005:958).

†*Petauristodon jamesi* (Lindsay, 1972)

†*Sciuropterus jamesi* Lindsay, 1972:31.

TYPE LOCALITY. Barstow Formation, southern California, USA.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene. This species was proposed to be a member of †*Miopetaurista* by de Bruijn et al. (1980:251), but it was tentatively excluded by de Bruijn (1998:104) and was not placed in another genus. Species recognized within †*Petauristodon* by Engesser (1979:23) and Pratt and Morgan (1989:90) but within *Sciuropterus* by Albright (1996:460). The potential of †*jamesi* being a synonym of *mathewsi* was raised by Engesser (1979:23).

†*Petauristodon mathewsi* (James, 1963)

†*Sciuropterus mathewsi* James, 1963:93.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cuyama Valley, Badlands, California, USA.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene to late Pleistocene. Taxon placed in †*Petauristodon* by Engesser (1979:23).

†*Petauristodon minimus* (Lindsay, 1972)

†*Sciuropterus minimus* Lindsay, 1972:33.

TYPE LOCALITY. Barstow Formation, southern California, USA.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Taxon placed in †*Petauristodon* by Engesser (1979:23).

†*Petauristodon pattersoni* Pratt and Morgan, 1989

†*Petauristodon pattersoni* Pratt and Morgan, 1989:89, 90.

TYPE LOCALITY. Thomas Farm Local Fauna, Gilchrist County, Florida.

COMMENTS. Early Miocene.

†*Petauristodon uphami* (James, 1963)

†*Sciuropterus uphami* James, 1963:91.

TYPE LOCALITY. Cuyama Valley, Badlands, California, USA.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene to late Pleistocene. Taxon placed in †*Petauristodon* by Engesser (1979:23).

Petinomys Thomas, 1908

Petinomys Thomas, 1908b:6.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus lugens* Thomas, 1908d:666.

COMMENTS. Described as a subgenus of *Sciuropterus*. Transferred to *Pteromys* at subgenus rank by Allen (1940:725). Elevated to generic rank by Pocock (1923:246), Ellerman (1940:300), and subsequent authors.

Formerly included *bartelsi* and *electilis*, which are here included in *Hylopetes*; see McKenna (1962:35) and Corbet and Hill (1992:317). Late Miocene, mid-Pleistocene, and Recent, Asia; late Miocene to early Pliocene, Europe; Recent, SE Asia.

Olisthomys Carter, 1942:2.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys* (*Olisthomys*) *morrisi* Carter, 1942:2.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petinomys* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:470), Corbet and Hill (1992:317), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:772).

†*Petinomys auctor* Qiu, 1991

†*Petinomys auctor* Qiu, 1991:238.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ertemte 2, Huade County, Inner Mongolia, China.

COMMENTS. Uppermost Miocene. Species placed within *Hylopetes* by de Bruijn (1995:92).

Petinomys crinitus (Hollister, 1911) (Basilan flying squirrel)

Sciuropterus crinitus Hollister, 1911:185.

TYPE LOCALITY. Basilan Island, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Appears to be known only from the type specimen. Species recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Taylor (1934:389). Transferred to *Hylopetes* by Rabor (1977:246) and *Petinomys* by Ellerman (1940:302), Hoffmann et al. (1993:463), and subsequent authors. Observations of the skulls of these species clearly show they are distinct, as *crinitus* is much smaller than *mindanensis* and has a more flattened tail.

DISTRIBUTION. Basilan Island, Philippines (Heaney and Rabor, 1982:18; Corbet and Hill, 1992:318; Heaney et al., 1998:32; Thorington and Hoffmann, 2005:773).

Petinomys fuscocapillus (Jerdon, 1847) (Travancore flying squirrel)

Sciuropterus fuscocapillus Jerdon, 1847:867.

TYPE LOCALITY. Travancore, southern India.

COMMENTS. Recognized within *Sciuropterus* by Sclater (1891:37). Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:294) and *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern India and Sri Lanka (Ellerman, 1961:79; Corbet and Hill, 1992:318).

Sciuropterus layardii Kelaart, 1850:215.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dimbula, Sri Lanka. 1,372 m (4,500 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species within *Pteromys* by Phillips (1935:215) and *Petinomys* by Ellerman (1940:302) and as a subspecies of *fuscocapillus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:471) and Ellerman (1961:81). Synonymized within *fuscocapillus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:318) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

***Petinomys genibarbis* (Horsfield, 1824)
(whiskered flying squirrel)**

Pteromys genibarbis Horsfield, 1824:167, unnumbered plate.

TYPE LOCALITY. Eastern Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Malay Peninsula including Penang Island, Sumatra including Bangka Island, Java and Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah, and Kalimantan Timur in Borneo (Payne et al., 1985:247; Corbet and Hill, 1992:318; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Sciuropterus genibarbis borneoensis Thomas, 1908c:304.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bakong River, Baram, east Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *genibarbis* by Chasen (1940:120), Ellerman (1940:301), and Corbet and Hill (1992:318) but not by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

Sciuropterus genibarbis malaccanus Thomas, 1908c:304.

TYPE LOCALITY. Malacca, Malay Peninsula.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *genibarbis* by Chasen (1940:119), Ellerman (1940:301), Medway (1965:112; 1969:64; 1977:102), and Corbet and Hill (1992:318) but not by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

***Petinomys hageni* (Jentink, 1888)
(Hagen's flying squirrel)**

Sciuropterus hageni Jentink, 1888:26.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tandjong-Morawa, Serdang, Deli, northeast Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors. Formerly included *lugens* (Chasen, 1940:119; Corbet and Hill, 1991:146).

DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra, western Borneo (known only from a single specimen from Pontianak) (Corbet and Hill, 1992:317; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Petinomys hageni ouwensi Sody, 1949:74.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kubu region, Pontianak, western Borneo.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *hageni* by Medway (1965:112), Payne et al. (1985:246), and Corbet and Hill (1992:317). Medway (1977:102) considered the status of *ouwensi* doubtful and placed it within *hageni*, which was also done by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

***Petinomys lugens* (Thomas, 1895)
(Siberut flying squirrel)**

Sciuropterus lugens Thomas, 1895d:666.

TYPE LOCALITY. Si Oban, Sipora (Sipura) Island, Mentawai Islands, near western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors. Formerly included as a subspecies of *hageni* by Chasen (1940:119), Jenkins and Hill (1982:220), and Chasen and Kloss (1927:819).

DISTRIBUTION. Sipura Island and North Pagai Island, Mentawai Islands (west of Sumatra), Indonesia (Jenkins and Hill, 1982:220; Corbet and Hill 1992:317).

Sciuropterus maerens Miller, 1903a:26.

TYPE LOCALITY. North Pagai Island, Mentawai Islands, west of Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a species in *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and Ellerman (1940:302). Recognized as a subspecies within *Petinomys hageni* by Chasen (1940:119) and within *Petinomys lugens* by Corbet and Hill (1992:317). Synonymized within *Petinomys lugens* by Hoffmann et al. (1993:464) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

***Petinomys mindanensis* Rabor, 1939
(Mindanao flying squirrel)**

Sciuropterus mindanensis Rabor, 1939:390.

TYPE LOCALITY. Badiangon, Gingoog, Oriental Misamis Province, northern coast of Mindanao, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Petinomys crinitus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:318), Hoffmann et al. (1993:463), and Heaney et al. (1998:32). Elevated to species rank by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

DISTRIBUTION. Dinagat, Siargao, and Mindanao islands, Philippines (Corbet and Hill, 1992:318; Heaney et al., 1998:32; Thorington and Hoffmann, 2005:773).

Petinomys crinitus nigricaudus Sanborn, 1953:285.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tuod, near Mantikaw, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao Island, Philippines.

COMMENTS. Subspecies status recognized by Corbet and Hill (1992:318) and synonymized with *crinitus* by Hoffmann et al. (1993:463) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:773).

***Petinomys setosus* (Temminck, 1844)
(Temminck's flying squirrel)**

Pteromys (Sciuropterus) setosus Temminck, 1844 (1843–1844): 49.

TYPE LOCALITY. Padang, western Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors. Includes *morrisi* as outlined by Muul and Thonglongya (1971:362) and Corbet and Hill (1980:137). Oshida and Yoshida (1998:119) described the chromosomes.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Burma and northern Thailand, with a disjunct population in extreme southern Thailand and the adjacent Malayan Peninsula. Also occurs on Sumatra and Borneo in Sabah, Brunei, and Sarawak (Payne et al., 1985:247; Corbet and Hill, 1992:318). Found in fossil deposits from the mid-Pleistocene to Recent throughout Thailand (Chaimanee, 1998:174).

Pteromys (Olisthomys) morrisi Carter, 1942:2.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dalu (Taro), northern Burma.

COMMENTS. McKenna (1962:34) considered *morrisi* to belong to *Pteromys* within subgenus *Olisthomys*. Species rank recognized within *Petinomys* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:470). Recognized as a subspecies of *setosus* by Yin (1967:229), Muul and Thonglongya (1971:262, 366), and Corbet and Hill (1992:318). Synonymized within *setosus* by Corbet and Hill (1991:146) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

***Petinomys vordermanni* (Jentink, 1890)
(Vordermann's flying squirrel)**

Sciuropterus vordermanni Jentink, 1890b:150.

TYPE LOCALITY. Billiton (Belitung Island), near eastern Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Petinomys* by Thomas (1908b:6) and followed by subsequent authors.

McKenna (1962:6) considered *vordermanni* representative of an undescribed genus, but subsequent authors, including Hill (1962:733), retained it in *Petinomys*.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Burma, southern Thailand, Malay Peninsula, and Borneo (southern Sabah, Brunei and northern Sarawak, and central Kalimantan), and Belitung and Galang islands (Riau Islands) off the east coast of Sumatra, Indonesia (Muul, 1980:135; Payne et al., 1985:247; Corbet and Hill, 1992:319; Meijaard, 2003:1256).

Pteromys (Petinomys) phipsoni Thomas, 1916a:422.

TYPE LOCALITY. Tenasserim Village, Tenasserim, southern Burma.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Petinomys* by Ellerman (1940:301). Included as a subspecies of *vordermanni* by Chasen (1940:119), Hill (1962:734), and Medway (1969:65) and *setosus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:470), Ellerman (1961:77), and Yin (1967:229). Synonymized within *vordermanni* by Corbet and Hill (1992:319) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

†*Pliopetaurista Kretzoi*, 1962

†*Pliopetaurista Kretzoi*, 1962:367.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Sciuropterus pliogenicus* Deperet, 1897:179.

COMMENTS. Late Miocene, Asia; late Miocene to early Pleistocene, Europe. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:128) and family Petauristidae by de Bruijn (1999:275).

†*Pliosciuropterus* Sulimski, 1964:169.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Pliosciuropterus dehnelli* Sulimski, 1964:172.

COMMENTS. Late Miocene to early Pliocene, Europe. Recognized as a genus by McKenna and Bell (1997:128). Doubt was cast on this genus by Thorington et al. (2005:958).

†*Pliopetaurista bressana* Mein, 1970<

†*Pliopetaurista bressana* Mein, 1970:37.

TYPE LOCALITY. Soblay, France.

COMMENTS. Upper Miocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck (1975:61; 2004:397) and de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:275).

†*Pliopetaurista dehnelli* (Sulimski, 1964)

†*Pliosciuropterus dehnelli* Sulimski, 1964:172.

TYPE LOCALITY. Weze, Poland.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetaurista* by Mein (1970:39), de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:275), and Daxner-Höck (2004:397).

†*Pliosciuropterus schaubi* Sulimski, 1964:179.

TYPE LOCALITY. Weze, Poland.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. The specific distinction of this taxon was questioned by Mein (1970:40) and Terzea (1980:198). Considered to be the same as †*dehneli* and is a junior synonym of that name because *dehneli* has page priority by de Bruijn (1995:92).

†*Pliopetaurista moldaviensis* Baranova and Konkova, 1974:92, 93.

TYPE LOCALITY. Moldavia.

COMMENTS. Proposed to be a synonym of †*dehneli* by Terzea (1980:199).

†*Pliopetaurista kollmanni* Daxner-Höck, 2004

†*Pliopetaurista kollmanni* Daxner-Höck, 2004:387, 397.

TYPE LOCALITY. Götzendorf an der Leitha, Vienna Basin, Austria.

COMMENTS. Upper Miocene.

†*Pliopetaurista meini* Black and Kowalski, 1974

†*Pliopetaurista meini* Black and Kowalski, 1974:470.

TYPE LOCALITY. Zalesiaki, Poland.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetaurista* by de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:275) and Daxner-Höck (2004:397). Doubt was cast on this genus by Thorington et al. (2005:958), who suggest drawing of the teeth appears closer to *Callosciurus* than any flying squirrel.

†*Pliopetaurista pliocenica* (Deperet, 1897)

†*Sciuropterus pliogenicus* Deperet, 1897:179.

TYPE LOCALITY. Perpignan, France.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetaurista* by de Bruijn (1995:92; 1999:275), Dahlmann (2001:54), and Daxner-Höck (2004:397).

†[*Sciuropterus*] *depereti* Trouessart, 1898:400.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gallia?

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Synonymized within †*Pliopetaurista pliocenica* by Hugueney and Mein (1966:244).

†*Pliopetaurista raii* Dahlmann, 2001

†*Pliopetaurista raii* Dahlmann, 2001:1, 54.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wolfersheim, NNE Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

COMMENTS. Pliocene. Recognized as a species within †*Pliopetaurista* by Daxner-Höck (2004:397).

†*Pliopetaurista rugosa* Qiu, 1991

†*Pliopetaurista rugosa* Qiu, 1991:223, 236.

TYPE LOCALITY. Harr Obo 2, Huade County, Inner Mongolia, China.

COMMENTS. Uppermost Miocene or lower Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetaurista* by de Bruijn (1995:92).

†*Pliopetes Kretzoi*, 1959

†*Pliopetes Kretzoi*, 1959:239.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pliopetes hungaricus* Kretzoi, 1959:239.

COMMENTS. Considered a synonym of *Hylopetes* by van de Weerd (1979:132), Bouwens and de Bruijn (1986:118), and McKenna and Bell (1997:128). Recognized as a valid genus by Daxner-Höck (1975:63; 2004:404) and Dahlmann (2001:58).

†*Pliopetes hungaricus* Kretzoi, 1959

†*Pliopetes hungaricus* Kretzoi, 1959:239.

TYPE LOCALITY. Csarnota, Hungary.

COMMENTS. Upper Miocene to Pliocene. Species recognized within †*Pliopetes* by Daxner-Höck (1975:63), Dahlmann (2001:58), and Daxner-Höck (2004:404) but within *Hylopetes* by Bouwens and de Bruijn (1986:118) and de Bruijn (1999:276).

Pteromys G. Cuvier, 1800

Pteromys G. Cuvier, 1800: tab. 1.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurus volans* Linnaeus, 1758:64.

COMMENTS. *Sciuropterus* was previously used by Simpson (1945:80), who believed *Pteromys* to be a synonym of *Petaurista*, but Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466) presented evidence for the validity of *Pteromys*. However, *Pteromys* may be the sister group to *Petaurista* (Oshida et al., 2000a:485). Late Pliocene to Recent, Asia; Recent, Europe.

HOMONYMS. *Pteromys* Tiedemann, 1808:451, flying squirrels of the class Mammalia (order Rodentia,

family Sciuridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Glaucomys* (Thomas, 1908b).

Sciuropterus F. Cuvier, 1825a:126.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciurus volans* Linnaeus, 1758:64.

COMMENTS. Also described by Cuvier (1825b:255). Genus recognized by Thomas (1897:1015) for all smaller flying squirrels. Synonymized within *Pteromys* by Miller (1914:216), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

†*Pteromys lopingensis* Young, 1947

†*Pteromys lopingensis* Young, 1947:165.

TYPE LOCALITY. Loping, Jiangxi, China.

COMMENTS. Lower Pleistocene. Corbet and Hill (1992:306) proposed that it is probably referable to *Petaurista* or perhaps *Trogopterus*.

Pteromys momonga Temminck, 1844 (Japanese flying squirrel)

Pteromys momonga Temminck, 1844 (1843–1844):47, pl. 14.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kyushu, Japan.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Sciuropterus* by Thomas (1908b:5) and *Pteromys* by Ellerman (1940:294). Proposed to be ancestral to *P. volans* by Oshida et al. (2000b:133). Fossils assigned to this species from the middle and late Pleistocene have been found in Japan by Kawamura (1981:69; 1982:60; 1988:194) and Kawamura et al. (1986:71; 1989:321).

DISTRIBUTION. Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu islands, Japan (Dobson, 1994:97).

Sciuropterus momonga amygdali Thomas, 1905b:344.

TYPE LOCALITY. Washikaguchi, Nara Ken, southern central Honshu, Japan.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *momonga* by Ellerman (1940:294). Synonymized within *momonga* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Sciuropterus momonga interventus Kuroda, 1941:113.

TYPE LOCALITY. Senjosen or Funanousesan, Isai-Mura, Tohoku-gun, Tottori Prefecture, southwestern Honshu, Japan. 610 m (2,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *momonga* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:

467) but synonymized within *momonga* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys volans (Linnaeus, 1758) (Siberian flying squirrel)

Pteromys volans volans (Linnaeus, 1758)

[*Sciurus*] *volans* Linnaeus, 1758:64.

TYPE LOCALITY. “In borealibus Europae, Asiae, et Americae.” Restricted by Thomas (1911b:149) to “Finland.” Ognev (1966:268) proposed restriction to “central Sweden,” but the species does not occur there (Sulkava 1978:76).

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:302) and followed by most subsequent authors. Chromosomes described by Rausch and Rausch (1982:58) and Oshida et al. (2000b:133). Subspecies follow Corbet (1978:86). Fossils assigned to this species from the mid-Pleistocene have been found in Japan by Kowalski and Hasegawa (1976:36).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Palearctic from Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Russia, Siberia, and Mongolia, southward nearly to the boundary of northeastern Germany, and eastward into Scandinavia and to northwest to northeast China, extending into central China, including Xinjiang, Nei Mongol, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Shanxi, Henan, and Hunan provinces. Distribution extends into Korea (Vinogradov and Argiropulo, 1968:86–87; Zhang et al., 1997:155; Smith and Xie, 2008:180).

P[teromys] ruscicus Tiedemann, 1808:451.

TYPE LOCALITY. Russia.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Sciuropterus* by Thomas (1908b:5). Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys sibiricus Desmarest, 1822:342.

TYPE LOCALITY. Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pt[eromys] vulgaris Wagner, 1843:228, pl. 223.

TYPE LOCALITY. Europe.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Sciuropterus aluco Thomas, 1907b:464.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kaloguai, 89 km (55 mi) northeast of Seoul, Korea. 150 m (500 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466), and Jones and Johnson (1965:369). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774). Koh et al. (2008:169) suggested that *aluco* might be a synonym of *arsenjevi*.

Pteromys volans incanus Miller, 1918:3.

TYPE LOCALITY. Verkhnē Kolymsk, east Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ognev (1934:308, 314; 1966:278), Ellerman (1940:294), and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys volans turovi Ognev, 1929:75.

TYPE LOCALITY. Koty Peninsula, Baikal, Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *volans* by Ognev (1934:306, 312). Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774). Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), Ognev (1966:274), Zhang et al. (1997:155), Wang (2003:160), and Smith and Xie (2008:180).

Pteromys volans betulinus von Serebrennikov, 1930:142.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ognev (1934:305, 312), Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), and Ognev (1966:272). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys volans gubari Ognev, 1934:304, 311.

TYPE LOCALITY. District of Troitzk, formerly Bijsk, western Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), and Ognev (1966:271). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys volans arsenjevi Ognev, 1934:309, 314.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kulume River, Ussuri, Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott

(1951:467), Jones and Johnson (1965:369), Ognev (1966:282), and Zhang et al. (1997:155). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774), but recognized as a subspecies by Wang (2003:160) and Smith and Xie (2008:180).

Pteromys volans ognevi Stroganov, 1936:539, 559.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lake Peno, Kalininschen Region (the headwaters of the Volga River, a former district of the province of Tver Ostaschkowsche), Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman (1940:294), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), Ognev (1966:270), and Mitchell-Jones et al. (1999:196), who suggested it occurs in the southwestern parts of the species range, from southwest of Moscow and Novgorod. Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Sciuropterus wulungshanensis Mori, 1939:59.

TYPE LOCALITY. Mount Wu-ling (Wulung), Hsinglungshien, southern Jehol Province, China. Note that Jehol is a defunct Chinese province that used to consist of part of today's Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, and Inner Mongolia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774) and as a subspecies of *volans* by Allen (1940:720), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), Zhang et al. (1997:155), Wang (2003:16), and Smith and Xie (2008:180).

Pteromys volans anadyrensis Ognev, 1966:321.

TYPE LOCALITY. Anadyr region, extreme northeast Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467) and Ognev (1966:281). Synonymized within *volans* by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

Pteromys russicus khinganensis Mori, 1942:25.

TYPE LOCALITY. Dragotzenka, 97 km (60 mi) from Hailar, Manchuria.

COMMENTS. Derived from secondary reference (Kaneko and Maeda, 2002:16). Synonymized within *arsenjevi* by Wang (2003:160).

***Pteromys volans athene* (Thomas, 1907)**

Sciuropterus russicus athene Thomas, 1907c:409.

TYPE LOCALITY. Korsakoff, Sakhalin Island, off eastern Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ognev (1934:307, 313), Ellerman (1940:294),

Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466), Ognev (1966:276), Corbet (1978:86), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

DISTRIBUTION. Korsakoff, Sakhalin Island, off eastern Siberia, Russia.

***Pteromys volans buechneri* (Satunin, 1902)**

Sciuropterus buechneri Satunin, 1902:549.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gansu Province, northeast China.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Sciuropterus* by Thomas (1908b:5) and used by Howell (1929:48), but moved to *Pteromys* by Ellerman (1940:294). Recognized as a synonym of *volans* by Allen (1940:720) but as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:466), Corbet (1978:86), Zhang et al. (1997:155), and Wang (2003:160).

DISTRIBUTION. Extends between southern Gansu, southeastern Qinghai, Ningxia, Henan, and northern Sichuan Province in China (Zhang et al., 1997:155; Smith and Xie, 2008:180).

***Pteromys volans orii* (Kuroda, 1921)**

Sciuropterus russicus orii Kuroda, 1921:208.

TYPE LOCALITY. Uyenai, Iburi Province, Hokkaido, Japan.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized within *Pteromys* by Ellerman (1940:294). Recognized as a subspecies of *volans* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:467), Corbet (1978:86), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:774).

DISTRIBUTION. Hokkaido Island, Japan (Dobson, 1994:96).

***Pteromyscus* Thomas, 1908**

Pteromyscus Thomas, 1908b:3.

TYPE SPECIES. *Sciuropterus pulverulentus* Günther, 1873:413.

COMMENTS. Appears to have been recognized since its description.

***Pteromyscus pulverulentus* (Günther, 1873)
(smoky flying squirrel)**

***Pteromyscus pulverulentus pulverulentus*
(Günther, 1873)**

Sciuropterus pulverulentus Günther, 1873:413, pl. 38.

TYPE LOCALITY. Penang Island (Pinang Island), Malay Peninsula.

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Pteromys* by Anderson (1879:297) and *Pteromyscus* by Thomas (1908b:3) and followed by subsequent authors.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Penang Island (Pinang Island, Malaysia) and Sumatra (Hill, 1962:721; Medway, 1969:65; Corbet and Hill, 1992:308).

***Pteromyscus pulverulentus borneanus*
Thomas, 1908**

Pteromyscus borneanus Thomas, 1908b:7.

TYPE LOCALITY. Baram district, eastern Sarawak, Borneo.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *pulverulentus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:307), who noted that it was doubtfully distinct. Subspecies rank recognized within *pulverulentus* by Chasen (1940:116), Ellerman (1940:281), Medway (1965:115; 1977:105), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:775).

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Poring (about 550 m) in the eastern foothills of Gunung Kinabalu in Sabah and Marudi, Panam District, Dulit, and west of Batang Lupar in Sarawak, Borneo (Medway, 1965:115; Payne et al., 1985:248).

†*Shuanggouia* Qiu and Liu, 1986

†*Shuanggouia* Qiu and Liu, 1986:197.

TYPE SPECIES. *Shuanggouia lui* Qiu and Liu, 1986:198.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene, Asia. Genus recognized within the subfamily Pteromyinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:127). Doubt was cast on this genus by Thorington et al. (2005:958).

†*Shuanggouia lui* Qiu and Liu, 1986

†*Shuanggouia lui* Qiu and Liu, 1986:198.

TYPE LOCALITY. Shuanggou, Xiacaowan, Jiangsu, China.

COMMENTS. Mid-Miocene.

***Trogopterus* Heude, 1898**

Trogopterus Heude, 1898:46.

TYPE SPECIES. *Pteromys xanthipes* Milne-Edwards, 1867:376.

COMMENTS. *Belomys* included in *Trogopterus* by Corbet and Hill (1992:306).

***Trogopterus xanthipes* (Milne-Edwards, 1867)
(complex-toothed flying squirrel)**

Pteromys xanthipes Milne-Edwards, 1867:376.

TYPE LOCALITY. Northeastern Hopei (Chihli), which is an old name for Hebei Province, China.

COMMENTS. Further described by Milne-Edwards (1872:171). Transferred to *Trogopterus* by Heude (1898:46). No subspecies recognized (Corbet and Hill, 1992:306).

DISTRIBUTION. Southeastern Tibet and Liaoning, Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Chongqing, Hubei, Guizhou, and Yunnan provinces in China (Corbet and Hill, 1992:306; Zhang et al., 1997:150; Smith and Xie, 2008:181). Fossils allocated to this species have been described by Zheng (1993:264) from Pleistocene to Recent, China.

Trogopterus mordax Thomas, 1914c:230.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ichang, Hupeh, Yangtze-kiang, China.

COMMENTS. Placed as a subspecies of *xanthipes* by Allen (1940:750), Ellerman (1940:279), and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Synonymized within *xanthipes* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:460), Corbet and Hill (1992:306), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:775).

Trogopterus himalaicus Thomas, 1914c:231.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gyantse, Chumbi Valley, southern Tibet.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies within *xanthipes* by Ellerman (1940:279) and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Synonymized within *xanthipes* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:460), Corbet and Hill (1992:306), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:775).

Trogopterus edithae Thomas, 1923c:658.

TYPE LOCALITY. Northwest flank of Likiang Range, Yunnan, China. 3,350 m (11,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Howell (1929:46). Recognized as a subspecies within *xanthipes* by Allen (1939:276; 1940:751), Ellerman (1940:280), and Zhang et al. (1997:150). Synonymized within *xanthipes* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:460), Corbet and Hill (1992:306), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:775).

Trogopterus minax Thomas, 1923c:660.

TYPE LOCALITY. Wonn Chuen (Wenchuan), Upper Min River, Sichuan, China.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *xanthipes* by Ellerman (1940:280). Synonymized

within *mordax* by Allen (1940:750) and *xanthipes* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:460), Corbet (1978:87), Corbet and Hill (1992:306), and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005:775).

SUBORDER ANOMALUROMORPHA BUGGE, 1974

Suborder Anomaluromorpha Bugge, 1974:48.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

COMMENTS. Suborder rank recognized by McKenna and Bell (1997:185).

SUPERFAMILY ANOMALUROIDEA GERVAIS, 1849

Tribe Anomalurina Gervais, 1849:203.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Evenhuis (1990:224). Initially included within the family Muridae. Superfamily rank recognized by Gill (1872:21) and McKenna and Bell (1997:185). Late Eocene to early Oligocene, early to middle Miocene, early Pliocene, Recent, Africa.

†FAMILY INDETERMINATE

†*Downsimys* Flynn et al., 1986

†*Downsimys* Flynn et al., 1986:2, 40.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Downsimys margolisi* Flynn et al., 1986:2, 40.

COMMENTS. Miocene. Originally described as family indeterminate, but was allocated to the superfamily Anomaluroidae by Marivaux and Welcomme (2003:422).

†*Downsimys margolisi* Flynn et al., 1986

†*Downsimys margolisi* Flynn et al., 1986:2, 40.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bugti Hills, Balochistan, Pakistan.

COMMENTS. Originally described as “family indeterminate” but was allocated to the superfamily Anomaluroidae by Marivaux and Welcomme (2003:422).

FAMILY ANOMALURIDAE GERVAIS, 1849

Tribe Anomalurina Gervais, 1849:203.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Evenhuis (1990:224). Family rank recognized by Gill (1872:

21) and subsequent authors. Late Eocene to early Oligocene, Early to middle Miocene, early Pliocene, Recent, Africa.

Tribe Anomaluri Brandt, 1855:298.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a: 124.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Anomaluridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:185).

SUBFAMILY ANOMALURINAE Gervais, 1849

Tribe Anomalurina Gervais, 1849:203.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a: 124.

COMMENTS. Publication date established from Evenhuis (1990:224). Subfamily recognized by Delany (1975:24).

Tribe Anomaluri Brandt, 1855:298.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a: 124.

COMMENTS. Rank not recognized previously.

Tribe Anomalurini Winge, 1924:7.

TYPE GENUS. *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a: 124.

COMMENTS. Rank not recognized previously. Initially included within the family Anomaluridae with the tribes Pseudosciurini, Trechomyini, Theridomyini, and Pedetini.

***Anomalurops* Matschie, 1914**

Anomalurops Matschie, 1914:351.

TYPE SPECIES. *Anomalurus beecrofti* Fraser, 1853:17.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Anomalurus* by Delany (1975:24) and Dieterlen (1993:757; 2005:1532). Commonly accepted genus in association with *beecrofti*. Recognized by various authors, including Allen (1922:41, 65), Ellerman (1940:541) and Schunke and Hutterer (2005a:169).

***Anomalurops beecrofti* (Fraser, 1853) (Beecroft's scaly-tailed flying squirrel)**

Anomalurus beecrofti Fraser, 1853:17, pl. 32.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bioko Island (formerly Fernando Po), Equatorial Guinea, West Africa.

COMMENTS. Placed in the subgenus *Anomalurops* by Matschie (1914:351; see also Dieterlen,

2005:1532). *Anomalurops* was also recognized by Schunke (2005:164) and Schunke and Hutterer (2005a:169) and is followed here.

DISTRIBUTION. High and dry forests from Casamance (Senegal), east Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Island, formerly Fernando Po), Gabon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire), and Angola in western and central Africa (Dorst and Dandelot, 1970:28, Kingdon, 1997:178).

Anomalurus laniger Temminck, 1853:149.

TYPE LOCALITY. Medje-Congo, West Africa.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Huet (1884:281) as "*lanigera*" and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus fulgens Gray, 1869:467.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gaboon (Gabon).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Huet (1884:281). Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Misonne (1974:4) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus beecrofti argenteus Schwann, 1904:70.

TYPE LOCALITY. Abutschi, Niger River, Nigeria.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *beecrofti* by Sanderson (1940:696). Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Misonne (1974:4) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus citrinus Thomas, 1916b:236.

TYPE LOCALITY. Benito River, Spanish Guinea (Equatorial Guinea).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *beecrofti* by Verheyen (1968a:407). Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Misonne (1974:4) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus chapini J. Allen, 1922:65.

TYPE LOCALITY. Medje, Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]), Africa.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *beecrofti* by Verheyen (1968a:404). Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Misonne (1974:4), Delany (1975:27), and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus beecrofti hervoi Dekeyser and Villiers, 1951:57.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bignona (Casamance), Senegal.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Misonne (1974:4) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurops beecrofti schoutedeni Verheyen, 1968b:157.

TYPE LOCALITY. Luebo, Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]), Africa.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *beecrofti* by Verheyen (1968a:406) and considered a distinct species by Cabral (1971:56). Synonymized within *beecrofti* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

***Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843**

Anomalurus Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

TYPE SPECIES. *Anomalurus fraseri* Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

COMMENTS. Also described in Waterhouse (1843b:52). Mid-Miocene to Recent, Africa.

Aroaethrus Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

TYPE SPECIES. Substitute name for *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

COMMENTS. Also described in Waterhouse (1843b:52). Synonymized within *Anomalurus* by Delany (1975:24) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurodon Matschie, 1914:350.

TYPE SPECIES. *Anomalurodon auzembergeri* Matschie, 1914:350.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Anomalurus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurella Matschie, 1914:351.

TYPE SPECIES. *Anomalurus pusillus* Thomas, 1887:440.

COMMENTS. Used in conjunction with *pusilla* by Allen (1922:41, 63). Synonymized within *Anomalurus* by Delany (1975:24) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

***Anomalurus derbianus* (Gray, 1842) (Lord Derby's scaly-tailed flying squirrel)**

Pteromys derbianus Gray, 1842:262.

TYPE LOCALITY. Sierra Leone, West Africa.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *Anomalurus* *fraseri* by Huet (1884:280).

DISTRIBUTION. Rainforest region from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko Island, formerly Fernando Po), Gabon, Congo (formerly French Congo and later People's Republic of the Congo), and northern Angola and eastward to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) border, Rwanda, Burundi, and southern Uganda and

southwest Kenya. Also in eastern Tanzania with northern Mozambique and northern Zambia and Malawi. Ranges from sea level up to 2,400 m (6,234 ft) (Dorst and Dandelot, 1970:28; Diller, 1977:148; Kingdon, 1997:176).

Anomalurus fraseri Waterhouse, 1843a:124.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bioko Island (formerly Fernando Po), Equatorial Guinea.

COMMENTS. Also described in Waterhouse (1843b:52). Taxon recognized by Huet (1884:280). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5), Delany (1975:25), and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Pt.[eromys] squamicaudatus Schinz, 1845:58.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bioko Island (formerly Fernando Po), Equatorial Guinea.

COMMENTS. Renaming of *A. fraseri* Waterhouse, 1843a. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Huet (1884:280) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus beldeni Du Chaillu, 1860:303.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gabon, western Africa.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *fraseri* as "*Belleni*" by Huet (1884:280). Recognized as a subspecies of *derbianus* by Verheyen (1968a:403). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus erythronotus Milne-Edwards, 1879:771.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gaboon (Gabon).

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Huet (1884:281). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus orientalis Peters, 1880:164, pl.

TYPE LOCALITY. Zanzibar according to the label, but Pakenham (1984:66) argued that it was more likely to have come from the mainland of Tanzania.

COMMENTS. Species rank recognized by Huet (1884:281). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus chysophaenus Dubois, 1888:23.

TYPE LOCALITY. Landana, Cabinda, Angola.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus cinereus Thomas, 1895e:188.

TYPE LOCALITY. Upper Rovuma River, near Lake Nyasa, Mozambique.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus jacksoni de Winton, 1898:251.

TYPE LOCALITY. Ntebe (Entebbe), Uganda.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *derbianus* by Verheyen (1968a:397). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5), Delany (1975:25), and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus fraseri nigrensis Thomas, 1904:190.

TYPE LOCALITY. Abutschi, Niger River, Nigeria.

COMMENTS. Subspecies rank recognized within *fraseri* by Sanderson (1940:695). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus neavei Dollman, 1909:351.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kambove, Katanga, south Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *derbianus* by Verheyen (1968a:402). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus imperator Dollman, 1911:257.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bibianaha, west of Kumasi, Gold Coast (Ghana).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus fraseri griselda Dollman, 1914:490.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bitey, southern Cameroon. 610 m (2,000 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus jacksoni perustus Thomas, 1916:235.

TYPE LOCALITY. River Lubefu, 121 km (75 mi) north of Lusambo, southern Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]). 500 m (1640 ft).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *derbianus* by Verheyen (1968a:400). Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus jacksoni fortior Lönnberg, 1917:66.

TYPE LOCALITY. Masisi, western Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus fraseri laticeps d'Aguilar-Amat, 1922:52.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pico de Santa Isabel, Bioko Island (formerly Fernando Po), Equatorial Guinea. 3,000 m (9,842 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

Anomalurus jacksoni jordani St. Leger, 1935:251.

TYPE LOCALITY. Fazenda Congulu, Amboim, Angola.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *derbianus* by Dieterlen (1993:757).

†*Anomalurus parvus* Winkler, 1992

†*Anomalurus parvus* Winkler, 1992:240.

TYPE LOCALITY. Muruyur Beds, Baringo District, Kenya.

COMMENTS. Middle Miocene.

Anomalurus pelii (Schlegel and Müller, 1845) (Pel's scaly-tailed flying squirrel)

Anomalurus pelii pelii (Schlegel and Müller, 1845)

Pteromys (*Anomalurus*) *pelii* Schlegel and Müller, 1845:109.

TYPE LOCALITY. Daboeram, Ghana, West Africa. Note the spelling of "Dabocrom" (Grubb et al., 1998:184).

COMMENTS. Transferred to *Anomalurus* at the generic rank by Gervais (1853:246).

DISTRIBUTION. High forest from Ghana to eastern Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) in West Africa (Schunke and Hutterer, 2005b:326).

Anomalurus pelii auzembergeri (Matschie, 1914)

A.[nomalurodon] auzembergeri Matschie, 1914:350.

TYPE LOCALITY. "Bei Patokla am mittleren Cavally, Elfenbeinküste, 150km vom Mere". Middle Cavally River, Patokla, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), near boundary with Liberia, West Africa. 05°28'N, 07°19'W. Type locality confirmed by Schunke and Hutterer (2005b:326).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *pelii* by Misonne (1974:4) and Dieterlen (1993:757), but elevated to subspecies rank by Kuhn (1965:330), confirmed by Schunke and Hutterer (2005b:326), and followed by Dieterlen (2005).

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Liberia and extreme western Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), west of the Sassandra River (Schunke and Hutterer, 2005b:326).

***Anomalurus pelii peralbus*
Schunke and Hutterer, 2005**

Anomalurus pelii peralbus Schunke and Hutterer, 2005b:327.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gueboua, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), West Africa. 05°59'N, 05°41'W.

COMMENTS. Described as a subspecies.

DISTRIBUTION. Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), between the Bandama and Sassandra rivers (Schunke and Hutterer, 2005b:327).

***Anomalurus pusillus* Thomas, 1887
(dwarf scaly-tailed flying squirrel)**

Anomalurus pusillus Thomas, 1887:440.

TYPE LOCALITY. Bellima, Monbuttu, north-east Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]), West Africa.

COMMENTS. Further described by Thomas (1888c:8) as the first description was considered preliminary.

DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in central African rainforest from the high forests of Cameroon, southwestern Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) to western Uganda and northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika. There is also an isolated occurrence in west Liberia on the Du River (Diller, 1977:149; Kingdon, 1997:178).

Anomalurus batesi de Winton, 1897:524.

TYPE LOCALITY. Como River, 75 mi from Gaboon (Gabon).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *pusillus* by Misonne (1974:5) and Dieterlen (1993:757).

†*Paranomalous soniae* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalous soniae* Lavocat, 1973:173.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Paranomalous bishopi* Lavocat, 1973:173.

COMMENTS. Oligocene to mid-Miocene, Africa. Genus recognized within the subfamily Anomalurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:186).

†*Paranomalous bishopi* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalous bishopi* Lavocat, 1973:173.

TYPE LOCALITY. Napak, Uganda, Africa.

COMMENTS. Oligocene to mid-Miocene.

†*Paranomalous soniae* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalous soniae* Lavocat, 1973:187.

TYPE LOCALITY. Songhor, Kenya, Africa.

COMMENTS. Oligocene to mid-Miocene.

†*Paranomalous walkeri* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalous walkeri* Lavocat, 1973:191.

TYPE LOCALITY. Songhor, Kenya, Africa.

COMMENTS. Early Oligocene to mid-Miocene.

SUBFAMILY ZENKERELLINAE MATSCHIE, 1898

Subfamily Zenkerellinae Matschie, 1898:26.

TYPE GENUS. *Zenkerella* Matschie, 1898:23.

COMMENTS. Subfamily recognized by Delany (1975:28).

Family Idiuridae Miller and Gidley, 1918:442.

TYPE GENUS. *Idiurus* Matschie, 1894:194.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Zenkerellinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:186).

***Idiurus* Matschie, 1894**

Idiurus Matschie, 1894:194.

TYPE SPECIES. *Idiurus zenkeri* Matschie, 1894.

COMMENTS. Reviewed by Verheyen (1963:157) and Schunke and Hutterer (2007:1), who considered the currently recognized species as valid and having no subspecies.

***Idiurus macrotis* Miller, 1898
(long-eared scaly-tailed flying squirrel)**

Idiurus macrotis Miller, 1898:73.

TYPE LOCALITY. Efulen, Cameroon, West Africa.

COMMENTS. Reviewed by Verheyen (1963). Geographic variation assessed by Schunke and Hutterer (2007:1), who confirmed that no subspecies should be recognized.

DISTRIBUTION. Equatorial Africa from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and farther east through Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) to Ituri Forest and eastern Congo. The overall range is similar to *I. zenkeri*, but *I. macrotis* appears to be rarer than *zenkeri* in the eastern part of their ranges (Diller, 1977:151; Kingdon, 1997:179).

Idiurus zenkeri kivuensis Lönnberg, 1917:67.

TYPE LOCALITY. Masisi, about 64 km (40 mi) northwest of Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]).

COMMENTS. Recognized as a valid species by Hayman (1946:211). Synonymized within *macrotis* by Dieterlen (1993:758).

Idiurus langi J. Allen, 1922:69. pl. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY. Medje, Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]), West Africa.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *macrotis* by Hayman (1946:212) and Verheyen (1963:169). Synonymized within *macrotis* by Dieterlen (1993:758).

Idiurus panga J. Allen, 1922:70.

TYPE LOCALITY. Panga, Belgian Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zaire]), West Africa.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *kivuensis* by Hayman (1946:212). Synonymized within *macrotis* by Dieterlen (1993:758).

Idiurus kivuensis cansdalei Hayman, 1946:211.

TYPE LOCALITY. Oda, Oda Province, Gold Coast (Ghana), West Africa.

COMMENTS. Recognized as a subspecies of *kivuensis* by Hayman (1946:212) and Verheyen (1963:183). Synonymized within *macrotis* by Dieterlen (1993:758).

***Idiurus zenkeri* Matschie, 1894 (pygmy scaly-tailed flying squirrel)**

Idiurus zenkeri Matschie, 1894:197, unnumbered fig.

TYPE LOCALITY. Yaounde, southern Cameroon, West Africa.

COMMENTS. Revised by Verheyen (1963:159). Geographic variation assessed by Schunke and Hutterer (2007:1), who confirmed that no subspecies should be recognized.

DISTRIBUTION. Cameroon, southwestern Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire). Also occurs between the Aruwimi River and northeast and east Democratic Republic of the Congo to the foothills of Ruwenzori and Kivu to Lake Kivu and west Uganda (Diller, 1977:150; Kingdon, 1997:179).

Idiurus zenkeri haymani Verheyen, 1963:181.

TYPE LOCALITY. Eshobi, Mamfe district, Nigérie (west Cameroon), West Africa. 168 m (550 ft).

COMMENTS. Synonymized within *zenkeri* by Dieterlen (1993:758).

SUPERFAMILY ANOMALUROIDEA INCERTAE SEDIS MARIVAUX ET AL., 2005

Anomaluroidea *incertae sedis* Marivaux et al., 2005:220.

COMMENTS. Late to middle Eocene. Myanmar and Algeria. These genera were suggested to lie within the Anomaluroidea by Marivaux et al. (2005:221); however, they suggested that these genera cannot be formally included within the Anomaluridae sensu stricto because of their peculiar dental complexity and the current lack of diagnostic postcranial remains.

†FAMILY NEMENTCHAMYIDAE JACKSON AND THORINGTON, NEW FAMILY

†Family Nementchamyidae Jackson and Thorington, new family.

TYPE GENUS. †*Nementchamys* Jaeger et al., 1985:580.

DIAGNOSIS. The genera †*Nementchamys* and †*Pondaungimys* that represent the family Nementchamyidae are distinguished by a dental pattern that is relatively more primitive in some respects than that of Miocene and modern anomalurids, and they show a derived dental complexity in some respects that indicates they are the closest outgroup of the Anomaluridae. Specific diagnosis includes a dental pattern that is characterized by an association of characters and the development of a neoloph, a large mesostyle, a well-marked anterostyle, and a complex third transverse crest on the upper molars, the lack of metalophulid I, the strong development of the anterocingulid, giving a complete anterolophid, the loss of the hypoconulid, and a well-marked mesolophid on the lower molars (Marivaux et al., 2005:218).

COMMENTS. Late Eocene. Myanmar and Algeria. Family rank derived from Anomaluridae (part), Jaeger et al. (1985:580), McKenna and Bell (1997:185), and Dawson et al. (2003:205). The genera †*Nementchamys* and †*Pondaungimys* were suggested to lie within the Anomaluroidea by Marivaux et al. (2005:221); however, it was proposed that these genera cannot be formally included within the Anomaluridae sensu stricto because of their peculiar dental complexity and the current lack of diagnostic postcranial remains. Marivaux et al. (2005:220) suggest that †*Nementchamys* and †*Pondaungimys* will probably be included within a new family in the Anomaluroidea, which has been done here.

†*Nementchamys* Jaeger et al., 1985

†*Nementchamys* Jaeger et al., 1985:580.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Nementchamys lavocati* Jaeger et al., 1985:580.

COMMENTS. Late to middle Eocene; Nementcha Mountains, Algeria. Genus recognized within the family Anomaluridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:185).

†*Nementchamys lavocati* Jaeger et al., 1985

†*Nementchamys lavocati* Jaeger et al., 1985:580.

TYPE LOCALITY. Nementcha Mountains, eastern Algeria.

COMMENTS. Late to middle Eocene. Landry (1999:313) stated that this species description was not convincing and that it was better to leave it as Rodentia, *incertae sedis*, pending the discovery of more revealing details.

†*Pondaungimys* Dawson et al., 2003

†*Pondaungimys* Dawson et al., 2003:203, 205.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Pondaungimys anomaluropsis* Dawson et al., 2003:203, 205.

COMMENTS. Late to middle Eocene. Pondaung Formation, central Myanmar. Genus recognized within the family Anomaluridae by McKenna and Bell (1997:185) and Dawson et al. (2003:205).

†*Pondaungimys anomaluropsis* Dawson et al., 2003

†*Pondaungimys anomaluropsis* Dawson et al., 2003:203, 205.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pondaung Formation, central Myanmar.

COMMENTS. Late to middle Eocene.

INFRAORDER GLIRIMORPHA THALER, 1966

Suborder Glirimorpha Thaler, 1966:11, 101.

COMMENTS. Recognized at infraordinal rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:174).

FAMILY GLIRIDAE MUIRHEAD, 1819

Family Glirini Muirhead, 1819:433.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174). McKenna and Bell

(1997:174) note that “the currently fashionable return to Myoxidae and other family-group names based upon it, in preference to Gliridae and its coordinate names, may be in violation of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 40, depending on the vague unwritten definition of ‘general acceptance.’ If *Glis* Brisson were to be validated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, then Muirhead’s Glirini, not Gliridae Thomas, would be the basis for Gliridae.” Family name was discussed by Wahlert et al. (1993:2) and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1995:78), with *Glis* and, in turn, the family name Gliridae being conserved by Opinion 1894 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1998:64). It has been added to the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology* (Smith, 2001:34). Subsequently, Holden (2005:819, 840) reluctantly recognized *Glis* and the family Gliridae.

Family Myosidae Gray, 1821:303.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Recognized by McKenna and Bell (1997:174, 178), who place *Glis* Brisson, 1762, as a junior synonym of *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780. McKenna and Bell refer to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature Articles 11(c)(i) and 40 for confusing rules, and they suggest that Brisson, 1762, was not consistently binomial. Synonymized within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819, by Holden (2005:819).

Myoxina Gray, 1825:342.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Myoxidae Waterhouse, 1839c:184.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Myoxini Giebel, 1855:621.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Myoxida Haeckel, 1866:clx.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Superfamily? Myoxoidea Gill, 1872:21.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Included the family Myoxidae. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Leithiidae Lydekker, 1895:862.

TYPE GENUS. *Leithia* Lydekker, 1895:862.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the family Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174), but recognized as a subfamily within Myoxidae on p. 175. Synonymized within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819, 829), but recognized as a subfamily.

Family Gliridae Thomas, 1897:1016.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Thomas rejected the family name Myoxidae because *Myoxus*, on which it is based, is a synonym of the earlier generic name *Glis*. Name recognized by many authors since its description. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174), but this may be incorrect. Synonymized within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Muscardinidae Palmer, 1899:413.

TYPE GENUS. *Muscardinus* Kaup, 1829:139.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174), but recognized as a tribe within the subfamily Myoxinae (Gray, 1821:303). Synonymized within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Family Seleviniidae Bashanov and Belosludov, 1939:3.

TYPE GENUS. *Selevinia* Belosludov and Bashanov, 1939:81.

COMMENTS. Name also described by Bashanov and Belosludov (1941:311). Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174), but recognized as a tribe within the subfamily Leithiinae. Synonymized within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

Superfamily Gliroidea Simpson, 1945:91.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:819).

SUBFAMILY GLIRINAE MUIRHEAD, 1819

Glirini Muirhead, 1819:433.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Subfamily rank recognized by Holden (2005:838).

Family Myosidae Gray, 1821:303.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:838).

Myoxina Gray, 1825:342.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within Myoxidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:174) and within the family Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 and subfamily Glirinae by Holden (2005:819, 838).

Subfamily Myoxinae Huxley, 1872:369.

TYPE GENUS. *Myoxus* von Zimmermann, 1780:351.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:838).

Subfamily Gliridae Thomas, 1897:1016.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Synonymized within the subfamily Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:838).

Subfamily Glirulinae de Bruijn, 1966:373.

TYPE GENUS. *Glis* Brisson, 1762:13, 113.

COMMENTS. Subfamily rank recognized by Suzuki et al. (1997:168, 173). Synonymized within the subfamily Gliridae Muirhead, 1819 by Holden (2005:838).

Glirulus Thomas, 1905

Glirulus Thomas, 1905b:347.

TYPE SPECIES. *Myoxus japonicus* Schinz, 1845:530.

COMMENTS. The species was initially described in error as *javanicus* instead of *japonicus*, which must remain under the order of priority. This species is not found on Java but only in Japan. There is only one extant species within this genus.

***Glirulus japonicus* (Schinz, 1845)**

Myoxus javanicus Schinz, 1845:530.

TYPE LOCALITY. Japan.

COMMENTS. Nongliding genus type species. Described from extant specimen. Originally described as *javanicus*. See Thomas (1905b:347) for an explanation of the emendation of *javanicus* to *japonicus*. This species and all species apart from that described by Mein and Romaggi (1991:45) appear to be nongliding.

†*Glirulus lissiensis* Hugueney and Mein, 1965

†*Glirulus lissiensis* Hugueney and Mein, 1965:117.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lissieu (Rhône), France.

COMMENTS. Neogene. Although there are various other fossil species within *Glirulus*, this is the only one that appears to have had the ability to glide (Mein and Romaggi, 1991:45).

INFRAORDER GEOMORPHA THALER, 1966

†Suborder Geomorpha Thaler, 1966:11.

COMMENTS. Recognized at infraordinal rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:174).

Family Sciurospalacoïdes Brandt, 1855:301.

COMMENTS. *Nomen oblitum*. Synonymized within the infraorder Geomorpha by McKenna and Bell (1997:178).

†SUPERFAMILY EOMYOIDEA WINGE, 1887

†Eomyini Winge, 1887:109, 122.

TYPE GENUS. †*Eomys* Schlosser, 1884:328.

COMMENTS. The paper gives the date as 1888, but the author's separates were distributed in December 1887 (Palmer, 1904:740). Recognized at superfamily rank by McKenna and Bell (1997:178).

†FAMILY EOMYIDAE WINGE, 1887

†Eomyini Winge, 1887:109, 122.

TYPE GENUS. †*Eomys* Schlosser, 1884:328.

COMMENTS. The paper gives the date as 1888; however, the author's separates were distributed in December 1887 (Palmer, 1904:740). Recognized at family rank by Deperet and Dauxami (1902:69) and McKenna and Bell (1997:178).

†Family Adjidaumidae Miller and Gidley, 1918:434.

TYPE GENUS. †*Adjidaumo* Hay, 1899:253.

COMMENTS. Placed within the family Eomyidae by McKenna and Bell (1997:178).

†*Eomys* Schlosser, 1884

†*Eomys* Schlosser, 1884:328.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Eomys pomel* Schlosser, 1884:328.

COMMENTS. Late Oligocene, Europe. Type species of the genus is not considered to glide.

†*Eomys quercyi* Compte and Vianey-Liaud, 1987

†*Eomys quercyi* Compte and Vianey-Liaud, 1987:951.

TYPE LOCALITY. Pech du Fraysse (Quercy).

COMMENTS. Late Oligocene. There are various fossil species that have been allocated to this genus (e.g., Schlosser, 1884:328; Compte and Vianey-Liaud, 1987:951). This species was not initially considered to be a gliding mammal until a subsequent well-preserved specimen was discovered at Enspel near Bad Marienberg in the Westerwald, state of Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany (Storch et al., 1996:349). Given that it appears to be a gliding mammal, it should warrant being placed in a new genus and potentially a new family.

†ORDER VOLATICOTHERIA MENG ET AL., 2006

†Order Volaticotheria Meng et al., 2006:889.

†FAMILY VOLATICOTHERIIDAE MENG ET AL., 2006

†Family Volaticotheriidae Meng et al., 2006:889.

TYPE GENUS. †*Volaticotherium* Meng et al., 2006:889.

†*Volaticotherium* Meng et al., 2006

†*Volaticotherium* Meng et al., 2006:889.

TYPE SPECIES. †*Volaticotherium antiquus* Meng et al., 2006:889.

†***Volaticotherium antiquus* Meng et al., 2006**

†*Volaticotherium antiquus* Meng et al., 2006:889.

TYPE LOCALITY. Daohugou, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

COMMENTS. Middle to Late Cretaceous, approximately 125 MYA.

References

- Abbie, A. A. 1937. Some Observations on the Major Subdivisions of the Marsupialia, with Special Reference to the Position of the Peramelidae and Caenolestidae. *Journal of Anatomy*, 71:424–436.
- Adkins, R. M., and R. L. Honeycutt. 1991. Molecular Phylogeny of the Superorder Archonta. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America*, 88:10,317–10,321. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.88.22.10317>.
- Adkins, R. M., A. H. Walton, and R. L. Honeycutt. 2003. Higher-Level Systematics of Rodents and Divergence Time Estimates Based on Two Congruent Nuclear Genes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 26:409–420. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903\(02\)00304-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(02)00304-4).
- Agrawal, V. C., and S. Chakraborty. 1970. Occurrence of the Woolly Flying Squirrel, *Eupetaurus cinereus* Thomas (Mammalia: Rodentia: Sciuridae) in North Sikkim. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 66:615–616.
- . 1979a. Catalogue of Mammals in the Zoological Survey of India. Part 1. Sciuridae. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, 74:333–481.
- . 1979b. Taxonomic Notes on Some Oriental Squirrels. *Mammalia*, 43:161–172. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/mamm.1979.43.2.161>.
- Albright, L. B. 1996. Insectivores, Rodents, and Carnivores of the Toledo Bend Local Fauna: An Arikareean (Earliest Miocene) Assemblage from the Texas Coastal Plain. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 16(3):458–473. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724634.1996.10011334>.
- Alexander, J. S. A. 1981. The Status of the Squirrel Glider, *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Marsupialia: Petauridae) in Victoria. B.Sc. honours thesis, Latrobe University, Melbourne.
- Allen, G. M. 1925. Squirrels Collected by the American Museum Asiatic Expeditions. *American Museum Novitates*, 163:1–16.
- . 1939. Zoological Results of the Second Dolan Expedition to Western China and Eastern Tibet, 1934–1936. Part III. Mammals. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 90:261–294.
- . 1940. *The Mammals of China and Mongolia*, Part 2, ed. W. Granger. Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History. Natural History of Central Asia, No. 11. New York: American Museum of Natural History.
- Allen, G. M., and H. J. Coolidge. 1940. Mammals. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 87:131–166.
- Allen, J. A. 1922. Sciuridae, Anomaluridae and Idiuridae Collected by the American Museum in the Congo Expedition. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 47:39–71.
- Ameghino, F. 1889. Contribucion al conocimiento de los mamiferos fosiles de la Republica Argentina. *Actas de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias de la República Argentina en Córdoba*, 6:1–1027.

- . 1916. *Obras completas y correspondencia científica*. Volume 6: *Los Mamíferos fósiles de la República Argentina*. La Plata, Argentina: Taller de Impresiones Oficiales.
- Anderson, J. 1875. Description of Some New Asiatic Mammals and Chelonia. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 4th ser., 16:282–285.
- . 1879. *Anatomical and Zoological Researches: Comprising an Account of the Zoological Results of Two Expeditions to Western Yunan in 1868 and 1875; and a Monograph of the Two Cetacean Genera Platanista and Orcella*. Volume 1. London: Bernard Quaritch.
- Anderson, R. M. 1943. Nine Additions to the List of Quebec Mammals with Descriptions of Six New Forms. *Annual Report of the Provancher Society of Natural History, Canada, Quebec*, 1942:49–62.
- Anonymous. 1839. *The Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*. Volume 14. London: Charles Knight.
- Aplin, K. P. 1999. “*Petauroides ayamaruensis*.” In Late Quaternary Vertebrates from the Bird’s Head Peninsula, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, Including Descriptions of Two Previously Unknown Marsupial Species. K. P. Aplin, J. M. Pasveer, and W. E. Boles, pp. 365–371. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement*, 57:351–397.
- Aplin, K. P., and M. Archer. 1987. “Recent Advances in Marsupial Systematics with a New Syncretic Classification”. In *Possums and Opossums: Studies in Evolution*, ed. M. Archer, pp. xv–lxxii. Sydney: Surrey Beatty.
- Aplin, K. P., J. M. Pasveer, and W. E. Boles. 1999. Late Quaternary Vertebrates from the Bird’s Head Peninsula, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, Including Descriptions of Two Previously Unknown Marsupial Species. *Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement*, 57:351–397.
- Archer, M. 1984. “The Australian Marsupial Radiation.” In *Vertebrate Zoogeography and Evolution in Australasia*, ed. M. Archer and G. Clayton, pp. 633–808. Perth: Hesperian Press.
- Archibald, J. D., J. K. Rigby Jr., and S. F. Robinson. 1983. Systematic Revision of the *Oxyacodon* (Condylartha, Periptychidae). *Journal of Paleontology*, 57:53–72.
- Arnason, U., J. A. Adegok, K. Bodin, E. W. Born, Y. B. Esa, A. Gullberg, M. Nilsson, R. V. Short, X. F. Xu, and A. Janke. 2002. Mammalian Mitogenomic Relationships and the Root of the Eutherian Tree. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 99:8151–8156. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.102164299>.
- Asher, R. J., J. Meng, J. R. Wible, M. C. McKenna, G. W. Rougier, D. Dashzeveg, and M. J. Novacek. 2005. Stem Lagomorpha and the Antiquity of Glires. *Science*, 307:1091–1094. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1107808>.
- Audebert, J. B. 1799. *Histoire Naturelle Des Singes Makis*. Paris: Desray.
- Bachman, J. 1839. The Following Species Must Be Added to the List of Mr. Townsend’s Quadrupeds. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 5:101–105.
- Baird, S. F. 1857. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys, to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*. Volume 8: *Part 1—General Report Upon the Zoology of the Several Pacific Railroad Routes: Mammals*. Washington, D. C.: A. O. P. Nicholson.
- Bangs, O. 1896. A Review of the Squirrels of Eastern North America. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 10:145–167.
- . 1899. Descriptions of Some New Mammals from Western North America. *Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club*, 1:65–72.
- Banks, E. 1931. A Popular Account of the Mammals of Borneo. *Journal of the Malay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 9(2):1–139.
- Baranova, G. I., and N. I. Konkova. 1974. “A New Species of Flying Squirrel of the Genus *Pliopetaurista* Kretzoi, 1962 (Rodentia, Pteromyidae) in the Middle Pliocene Fauna of Moldavia.” In *Mammals of the Late Cenozoic of the Southwest of the USSR*, ed. B. A. Trofimov, pp. 91–98. Kishinev, USSR: Shtiintsa.
- Bashanov, B. S., and B. A. Belosludov. 1939. Novoe semeistvo otryada gryzunov. [New Family of the Order Rodentia. In Russian.] *Uchenye Zapiski Kazakhskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, Alma Ata*, 3:3–8.
- . 1941. A Remarkable Family of Rodents from Kazakhstan, U. S. S. R. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 22:311–315. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1374957>.
- Baudelot, S. 1972. Étude des chiroptères, insectivores et rongeurs du Miocène de Sansan (Gers). Ph. D. thesis, No. 496, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.
- Baverstock, P. R. 1984. “The Molecular Relationships of Australasian Possums and Gliders.” In *Possums and Gliders*, ed. A. Smith and I. Hume, pp. 1–8. Sydney: Surrey Beatty.
- Baverstock, P. R., M. Krieg, and J. Birrell. 1990. Evolutionary Relationships of Australian Marsupials as Assessed by Albumin Immunology. *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 37:273–287. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/ZO9890273>.
- Beard, K. C. 1989. Evidence for Gliding Behaviour in the Early Eocene Dermopterans *Ignacius graybullianus*. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 9:13A.
- . 1990. Gliding Behaviour and Palaeoecology of the Alleged Primate Family Paromomyidae (Mammalia, Dermoptera). *Nature*, 345:340–341. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/345340a0>.
- . 1991. “Vertical Postures and Climbing in the Morphotype of Primatomorpha: Implications for Locomotor Evolution in Primate History.” In *Origine(s) de la Bipedie chez les Hominides*, ed. Y. Coppens and B. Senut, pp. 79–87. Cahiers de Paleoanthropologie. Paris: Editions du CNRS.
- . 1993a. “Phylogenetic Systematics of the Primatomorpha, with Special Reference to Dermoptera.” In *Mammal Phylogeny: Placentals*, ed. F. S. Szalay, M. J. Novacek, and M. C. McKenna, pp. 129–150. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- . 1993b. “Origin and Evolution of Gliding in Early Cenozoic Dermoptera (Mammalia, Primatomorpha).” In *Primates and Their Relatives in Phylogenetic Perspective*, ed. R. D. E. MacPhee, pp. 63–90. New York: Plenum Press.
- Bechstein, J. M. 1800. *Thomas Pennant’s Allgemeine Uebersicht der Vierfüssigen Thiere*. Volume 2. Aus dem Englischen Übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen versehen von J. M. Bechstein. Weimar, Germany: Industrie-Comptoir’s.

- Bell, T. 1829. Description of a New Species of *Phalangista*. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, 16:121–127. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8339.1829.tb00261.x>.
- Belosludov, B. A., and B. S. Bashanov. 1939. A New Genus and Species of Rodent from the Central Kazakhstan (USSR). [In Russian.] *Uchenye Zapiski Kazakhskovo Gosudarstvenno Universiteta, Alma-Ata*, 1(1):81–86.
- Bensley, B. A. 1903. On the Evolution of the Australian Marsupialia; with Remarks on the Relationships of the Marsupials in General. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, 2nd ser., 9:83–217, pls. 5–7.
- Bininda-Emonds, O. R. P., M. Cardillo, K. E. Jones, R. D. E. MacPhee, R. M. D. Beck, R. Grenyer, S. A. Price, R. A. Vos, J. L. Gittleman, and A. Purvis. 2007. The Delayed Rise of Present-Day Mammals. *Nature*, 446:507–512. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature05634>.
- Black, C. C. 1966. Tertiary Sciuridae (Mammalia: Rodentia) from Bavaria. *Mitteilungen Bayerische Staatsammlung fur Palaeontologie und Historische Geologie*, 6:51–63.
- Black, C. C., and K. Kowalski. 1974. The Pliocene and Pleistocene Sciuridae (Mammalia, Rodentia) from Poland. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia*, 19:461–485.
- Bloch, J. I., and M. T. Silcox. 2001. New Basicrania of Paleocene-Eocene *Ignacius*: Re-evaluation of the Plesiadapiform-Dermopteran Link. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 116:184–198. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.1114>.
- Bloch, J. I., M. T. Silcox, D. M. Boyer, and E. J. Sargis. 2007. New Paleocene Skeletons and the Relationship of Plesiadapiformes to Crown-Clade Primates. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 104:1159–1164. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0610579104>.
- Blumenbach, J. F. 1779. *Handbüch der Naturgeschichte*. Volume 1. Göttingen: Johann Christian Dieterich.
- Blyth, E. 1847. Supplementary Report by the Curator, Zoological Department. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 16:861–880.
- . 1859. Report of the Curator. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 28:271–298.
- . 1863. *Catalogue of the Mammalia in the Museum Asiatic Society*. Calcutta: Savielle & Cranenburgh.
- Boddaert, P. 1768. *Dierkundig Mengelwerk in Het Welke de Nieuwe of nog Duistere Soorten Van Dieren*. Volume 2. Abraham van Paddenburgh en J. Van Schoonhoven.
- Boie, F. 1831. Bemerkungen über Species und Einige ornithologische Familien. *Isis von Oken*, 24: 538–547.
- Bonaparte, C. L. 1832. *Saggio d'una Distribuzione Metodica degli Animali Vertebrati a Sangue Freddo*. Rome: Presso Antonio Boulzaler.
- . 1838. Synopsis vertebratorum systematis. *Nuovi Annali delle Scienze Naturali, Bologna*, 2(1):105–133.
- . 1841. A New Systematic Arrangement of Vertebrated Animals. *Transactions of Linnean Society of London*, 18:247–304.
- . 1850. *Conspectus generum avium*. Volume 1. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Bonhote, J. L. 1900. On a Collection of Mammals from Siam Made by Mr T. H. Lyle. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1900:191–195.
- Bonnet, R. 1892. Über Hypotrichosis congenita universalis. *Anatomische Hefte. Abteilung 1, Arbeiten aus Anatomischen Instituten*, 1:233–270.
- Bourret, R. 1942. Sur quelques petits mammifères du Tonkin et du Laos. *Bulletin du Conseil des Recherches Scientifique de l'Indochine, Conseil des Recherches Scientifique*, 27–30.
- Bouwens, P., and H. de Bruijn. 1986. The Flying Squirrels *Hyplopates* and *Petinomys* and Their Fossil Record. *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series B, Palaeontology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Anthropology*, 89:113–123.
- Bowdich, T. E. 1821. *An Analysis of the Natural Classifications of Mammalia for the Use of Students and Travellers*. Paris: J. Smith.
- Bown, T. M., and K. D. Rose. 1979. *Mimoperadectes*, a New Marsupial, and *Worlandia*, a New Dermopteran from the Lower Part of the Willawood Formation (Early Eocene), Bighorn Basin, Wyoming. *Contributions from the Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan*, 25:89–104.
- Boyer, D. M., and J. I. Bloch. 2008. “Evaluating the Mitten-Gliding Hypothesis for Paromomyidae and Micromomyidae (Mammalia, ‘Plesiadapiformes’): Using Comparative Functional Morphology of New Paleogene Skeletons.” In *Mammalian Evolutionary Morphology: A Tribute to Frederick S. Szalay*, ed. E. J. Sargis and M. Dagosto, pp. 233–284. New York: Springer.
- Boyer, D. M., J. I. Bloch, and P. D. Gingerich. 2001. New Skeletons of Paleocene Paromomyids (Mammalia, ?Primates): Were They Mitten Gliders? *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 21(3), Suppl.:35A.
- Boyer, D. M., G. V. R. Prasad, D. W. Krause, M. Godinot, A. Goswami, O. Verma, and J. J. Flynn. 2010. New Postcrania of *Deccanolestes* from the Late Cretaceous of India and Their Bearing on the Evolutionary and Biogeographic History of Euarchontan Mammals. *Naturwissenschaften*, 97:365–377. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00114-010-0648-0>.
- Brammal, J. R. 1998. A New Petauroid Possum from the Oligo-Miocene of Riversleigh, Northwestern Queensland. *Alcheringa*, 23:31–50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03115519908619337>.
- Brandt, J. F. 1855. Beiträge zur nähern Kenntniss der Säugethiere Russlands. *Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, 6th ser., 7:1–365.
- Brisson, M. J. 1762. *Regnum Animale in Classes in Classes IX. Distributum, sive Synopsis Methodica. Sistens Generalem Animalium distributionem in Classes IX, & Duarum Primarum Classium, Quadrupedum Scilicet & Cetaceorum, Particularem Divisionem in Ordines, Sectiones, Genera & Species. Cum Brevi Cujusque Speciei Two Descriptione, Cicationibus Auctorum de iis Tractantium, Nominibus eis ab Ipsi & Nationibus Impositis, Nominibusque Vulgaribus*. Leiden: Theodorum Haak.
- Brown, M., H. Cooksley, S. M. Carthew, and S. J. B. Coopers. 2006. Conservation Units and Phylogenetic Structure of an Arboreal Marsupial, the Yellow-Bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*). *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 54:305–317. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/ZO06034>.
- Bugge, J. 1974. The Cephalic Arterial System in Insectivores, Primates, Rodents, and Lagomorphs with Special Reference

- to the Systematic Classification. *Acta Anatomica*, 87:1–160. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000144205>.
- Burnett, G. T. 1829. Illustrations of the Alipeda (Alipeds), or Bats and Their Allies; Being the Arrangement of the Cheiroptera, Volitantia, or Wing-Footed Beasts, Indicated in Outline. *Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and Art*, 1829:262–269.
- Cabral, J. C. 1971. Existencia em Angola de *Anomaluroops beecrofti* (Fraser). *Boletim do Instituto de Investigacao Cientifica de Angola*, 8:55–63.
- Cabrera, A. 1924. Una nueva forma de caguan de la isla de Borneo. *Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural*, 24:128–130.
- . 1925. *Genera Mammalium: Insectivora, Galeopithecina*. Madrid: Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales.
- Carter, T. D. 1933. A New Flying Squirrel of the Genus *Petaurista* from Northwestern Siam. *American Museum Novitates*, 674:1–7.
- . 1942. Three New Mammals of the Genera *Crociodura*, *Callosciurus* and *Pteromys* from Northern Burma. *American Museum Novitates*, 1208:1–2.
- Cartmill, M., and R. D. E. MacPhee. 1980. “Tupaïid Affinities: The Evidence of the Carotid Arteries and Cranial Skeleton.” In *Comparative Biology and Evolutionary Relationships of Tree Shrews*, ed. W. P. Luckett, pp. 95–132. New York: Plenum Press.
- Chaimanee, Y. 1998. *Plio-Pleistocene Rodents of Thailand*. Bangkok: Biodiversity Research and Training Program, National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology.
- Chaimanee, Y., and J.-J. Jaeger. 2000. A New Flying Squirrel *Belomys thamkaewi* n. sp. (Mammalia: Rodentia) from the Pleistocene of West Thailand and Its Biogeography. *Mammalia*, 64:307–318. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/mamm.2000.64.3.307>.
- Chakraborty, S. 1981. Studies on *Sciuropterus baberi* Blyth. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of Calcutta*, 32:57–63.
- Chasen, F. N. 1933. A New Flying Squirrel from Borneo. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 8:194.
- . 1935. On Some Mammals from the Karimata Islands and Dutch Western Borneo. *Treubia*, 15:1–7.
- . 1939. Four New Mammals from Java. *Treubia*, 17:185–188.
- . 1940. A Handlist of Malaysian Mammals. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 15:1–209.
- Chasen, F. N., and C. B. Kloss. 1927. Spolia Mentawien-sia—Mammals. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 97:797–840. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1927.tb07434.x>.
- . 1929a. Notes on Flying Lemurs (*Galeopterus*). *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 2:12–22.
- . 1929b. Two New Races of *Galeopterus*. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 2:11–12.
- . 1932. On a Collection of Mammals from the Lowlands and Islands of North Borneo. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 6:1–82.
- Clayton, M., J. C. Wombey, I. J. Mason, R. T. Chesser, and A. Wells. 2006. *CSIRO List of Australian Vertebrates: A Reference with Conservation Status*. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Colgan, D. J., and T. F. Flannery. 1992. Biochemical Systematics Studies in the Genus *Petaurus* (Marsupialia: Petauridae). *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 40:245–256. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/ZO9920245>.
- Collett, R. 1884. On Some Apparently New Marsupials from Queensland. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1884:381–389.
- . 1887. On a Collection of Mammals from Central and Northern Queensland. *Zoologische Jahrbücher, Zeitschrift für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Thiere*, 2:829–940.
- Compte, B., and M. Vianey-Liaud. 1887. Nouveaux Eomyidae du Paleogene d'Europe occidentale. *Compte Rendus Academie des Sciences Paris*, 304:951–954.
- Cope, E. D. 1883a. On the Mutual Relations of the Bunotherian Mammalia. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 35:77–83.
- . 1883b. First Addition to the Fauna of the Puerto Eocene. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 20:545–563.
- . 1884. Second Addition to the Knowledge of the Fauna of the Puerto Epoch. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 21:309–324.
- . 1889. Synopsis of the Families of Vertebrata. *The American Naturalist*, 23:849–877. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/275018>.
- Corbet, G. B. 1978. *The Mammals of the Palaearctic Region*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- Corbet, G. B., and J. E. Hill. 1980. *A World List of Mammalian Species*. London: British Museum (Natural History) Publications.
- . 1986. *A World List of Mammalian Species*. 2nd ed. London: British Museum (Natural History) Publications.
- . 1991. *A World List of Mammalian Species*. 3rd ed. London: British Museum (Natural History) Publications.
- . 1992. *The Mammals of the Indomalayan Region: A Systematic Review*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cowan, I. M. 1937. The Distribution of Flying Squirrels in Western British Columbia with the Description of a New Race. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 50:77–82.
- Crosby, K., M. Bassarova, M. Archer, and K. Carbery. 2004. “Fossil Possums in Australasia: Discovery, Diversity and Evolution.” In *Biology of Possums and Gliders*, ed. R. L. Goldingay and S. M. Jackson, pp. 161–176. Sydney: Surrey Beatty.
- Cuvier, F. 1825a. Recherches sue les rapports qui existent entre les animaux de la famille des Écureuils; c'est-à-dire, les Tamasias, les Macroxus, les Ecureuils, les Sciuroptères et les Pteromys. *Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*, 10:116–128.
- . 1825b. *Des dents des mammifères, considérées comme caractères zoologiques*. Paris: F. G. Levrault.
- Cuvier, G. 1800. *Leçon's d'anatomie comparée*. Volume 1. Paris: Baudouin.
- . 1817. *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée*. Volume 1. Paris: Déterville.

- . 1829. *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée*. 2nd ed. Volume 1. Paris: Déterville.
- Daams, R. 1977. Aragonian Sciuroptera (Sciuridae, Rodentia, Mammalia) from Spain. *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series B, Palaeontology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Anthropology*, 80:356–359.
- d'Aguilar-Amat, J. B. 1922. Una nova forma de *Anomalurus* de Fernando Poo. *Butlletí de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural, Barcelona*, 2(2):52–53.
- Dahlmann, T. 2001. Die Kleinsäuger der unter-pliozänen Fundstelle Wölfersheim in der Wetterau (Mammalia: Lipotyphla, Chiroptera, Rodentia). *Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg*, 227:1–129.
- Dao, V. T., and V. S. Cao. 1990. Six New Vietnamese Rodents. *Mammalia*, 54:233–238.
- Davis, D. D. 1958. Mammals of the Kelabit Plateau, Northern Sarawak. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 39:119–147.
- . 1962. Mammals of the Lowland Rain-Forest of North Borneo. *Bulletin of the National Museum of Singapore*, 31:1–130.
- Dawson, M. R., M. C. McKenna, K. C. Beard, and J. H. Hutchison. 1993. An Early Eocene Plagiomenid Mammal from Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg Islands, Arctic Canada. *Kaupia*, 3:179–192.
- Dawson, M. R., T. Tsubamoto, M. Takai, N. Egi, S. T. Tun, and C. Sein. 2003. Rodents of the Family Anomaluridae (Mammalia) from Southeast Asia (Middle Eocene, Pondaung Formation, Myanmar). *Annals of Carnegie Museum*, 72(3):203–213.
- Daxner-Höck, G. 1975. Sciuridae aus dem Jungtertiär von Österreich. *Paleontologische Zeitschrift*, 49:56–74.
- . 2004. Flying Squirrels (Pteromyinae, Mammalia) from the Upper Miocene of Austria. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Serie A*, 106:387–423.
- Daxner-Höck, G., and P. Mein. 1975. Taxonomische Probleme um das Genus *Miopetaurista* Kretzoi, 1962 (Fam. Sciuridae). *Palaeontologische Zeitschrift*, 49(1-2):75–77.
- Day, Y. T. 1988. Subspecies and geographic variation of *Petaurista alborufus* and *P. petaurista* (Rodentia: Sciuridae). *Journal of the Taiwan Museum*, 41(1):75–83.
- de Beaufort, F. 1966. Catalogue des types de mammifères du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris. VI. Monotremata.—VII Marsupialia. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Section B. Botanique, Biologie et Écologie Végétales Phytochimie, Paris*, 2nd ser., 38:509–553.
- Deberer, P. H. 1909. Comparison of *Caenolestes* with Polyprotodonta and Diprotodonta. *The American Naturalist*, 43:614–618. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/279094>.
- de Blainville, H. M. D. 1816. Prodrome d'une nouvelle distribution systématique du règne animal. *Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris*, 1816:113–124.
- de Bruijn, H. 1966. On the Mammalian Fauna of the Hipparion-Beds in the Calatayud-Teruel Basin (Prov. Zaragoza, Spain). Part II. The Gliridae (Rodentia). *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Serie B, Palaeontology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Anthropology*, 69:367–387.
- . 1995. “Sciuridae, Petauristidae and Eomyidae (Rodentia, Mammalia).” In *The Vertebrate Locality Maramena (Macedonia, Greece) at the Turolian-Ruscinian Boundary (Neogene)*, ed. N. Schmidt-Kittler. *Münchner Geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, Reihe A, Geologie und Paläontologie*, 28:87–102.
- . 1998. Vertebrates from the Early Miocene Lignite Deposits of the Opencast Mine Oberdorf (Western Styrian Basin, Austria): 6. Rodentia 1 (Mammalia). *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Series A, Mineralogie, Petrologie, Geologie, Paläontologie, Archäozoologie, Anthropologie, Prähistorie*, 99:99–137.
- . 1999. “Superfamily Sciuroidea.” In *The Miocene Land Mammals of Europe*, ed. G. E. Rossner and K. Heissig, pp. 271–280. Munich: Verlag Dr Friedrich Pfeil.
- de Bruijn, H., and E. Ünay. 1989. Petauristinae (Mammalia, Rodentia) from the Oligocene of Spain, Belgium and Turkish Thrace. *Science Series Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County*, 33:139–45.
- de Bruijn, H., A. J. van der Meulen, and G. Katsikatsos. 1980. The Mammals of the Lower Miocene of Alivera (Island of Evia, Greece). Part 1. The Sciuridae. *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series B, Palaeontology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Anthropology*, 83:241–261.
- Dehm, R. 1950. Die Nagetiere aus dem Mittel-Miocän (Burdigalium) von Wintershof-West bei Eichstätt in Bayern. *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie, Part B, Geologie und Paläontologie*, 91:321–428.
- . 1962. Altpleistocäne Säuger von Schernfeld bei Eichstätt in Bayern. *Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Historische Geologie*, 2:17–61.
- Dekeyser, P. L., and A. Villiers. 1951. “Description d'un *Anomalurops* de la région de Bignona. Bissau.” In *Conferência Internacional dos Africanistas Ocidentais*, 2a, 1947. Vol. 3, part 2, pp. 57–62. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Coloniais.
- Delany, M. J. 1975. *The Rodents of Uganda*. London: British Museum of Natural History.
- Deperet, C. 1897. Les animaux Pliocènes du Roussillon. *Mémoires de la Société Géologique de France, Paléontologie*, 7(4):1–194.
- Deperet, C., and H. Douxami. 1902. Les Vertébrés oligocènes de Pyrimont-Challonges. *Mémoires de la Société Paléontologique Suisse*, 29:1–90.
- Desmarest, A. G. 1818a. “Petauriste.” In *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'économie rurale et domestique, à la médecine, etc. Par une société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs*. Volume 25: PAS-PHO, ed. C. S. Sonnini, pp. 398–406. Nouvelle édition presque entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée. Paris: Deterville.
- . 1818b. “Galeopitheque.” In *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'économie rurale et domestique, à la médecine, etc. Par une société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs*. Volume 12: FOR-GEN, ed. C. S. Sonnini, pp. 375–377. Nouvelle édition

- presqu'entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée. Paris: Deterville.
- . 1818c. "Polatouche." In *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'économie rurale et domestique, à la médecine etc. Par une société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs*. Volume 27: PLA–POR, ed. C. S. Sonnini, pp. 401–407. Nouvelle édition presqu'entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée. Paris: Deterville.
- . 1820. *Mammalogie ou description des espèces de mammifères. Premier Partie, contenant les orders des bimanés, des quadrumanes et des carnassiers*. Paris: V. Agasse.
- . 1822. *Mammalogie ou description des espèces de mammifères. Table méthodique des mammifères*. Volume 2: *Contenant les orders des Rongeurs, des Edentes, des Pachydermes des Ruminans et des Cetaces*. Paris: Agasse.
- De Vis, C. W. 1883. Description of a New *Belideus* from Northern Queensland. *Abstracts and Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 7:619–620.
- . 1887. On New or Rare Vertebrates from the Herbert River, North Queensland. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 2nd Ser., 11:1129–1137.
- de Winton, W. E. 1897. Description of Two New Mammals from West Africa. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 6th ser., 20:524.
- de Winton, W. E. 1898. Descriptions of Three New Rodents from Africa. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 1:251–254.
- Diersing, V. E. 1980. Systematics of Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*) From Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. *Southwestern Naturalist*, 25:157–172. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3671238>.
- Dieterlen, F. 1993. "Family Anomaluridae." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 2nd ed., ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 757–758. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- . 2005. "Family Anomaluridae." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 3rd ed., ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 1532–1534. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Diller, T. H. M. 1977. *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Africa Including Madagascar*. London: Collins.
- Dobson, G. E. 1883. *A Monograph of the Insectivora: Systematic and Anatomical—Including the Erinaceidae, Centetidae, Solenodontidae, Potamogalidae, Chrysochloridae, Talpidae and Soricidae*. London: J. van Voorst.
- Dobson, M. 1994. Patterns of Distribution in Japanese Land Mammals. *Mammal Review*, 24:91–111. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1994.tb00137.x>.
- Dolan, P. G., and D. C. Carter. 1977. *Glaucomys volans*. *Mammalian Species*, 78:1–6. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3504026>.
- Dollman, G. 1909. On Mammals Collected by Mr. S. A. Neave, M. A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), in Katanga, Congo Free State. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 3:348–354.
- . 1911. New West-African Rodents. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 8:257–259.
- . 1914. On a New *Anomalurus* from the Cameroons. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 14:490.
- Dorst, J., and P. Dandelot. 1970. *A Field Guide to the Larger Mammals of Africa*. London: Collins.
- Douzery, E. J. P., and D. Huchon. 2004. Rabbits, If Anything, Are Likely Glires. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 33:922–935. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2004.07.014>.
- Dubois, A. 1888. Description d'un rongeur nouveau du genre *Anomalurus*. *Bulletin de la Société de Zoologie de France*, 13:23–24.
- Du Chaillu, P. B. 1860. Five New Species of Mammals Discovered in Western Equatorial Africa. *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, 7:296–304.
- Ducrocq, S., E. Buffetaut, H. Buffetaut-Tong, J.-J. Jaeger, Y. Jortgkanjanasoonorn, and V. Suteethorn. 1992. First Fossil Flying Lemur: A Dermopteran from the Late Eocene of Thailand. *Palaeontology*, 35:373–380.
- Ellerman, J. R. 1940. *The Families and Genera of Living Rodents*. Volume 1: *Rodents Other Than Muridae*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- . 1947. A Key to the Rodentia Inhabiting India, Ceylon and Burma, Based on Collections in the British Museum. Part 1. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 28:249–278. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1375176>.
- . 1961. *The Fauna of India. Mammalia*. 2nd ed. Volume 3: *Rodentia*. Calcutta: Manager of Publications, Zoological Survey of India.
- Ellerman, J. R., and T. C. S. Morrison-Scott. 1951. *Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals 1758 to 1946*. London: British Museum of Natural History.
- . 1955. *Supplement to Chasen (1940): A Handlist of Malaysian Mammals, Containing a Generic Synonymy and a Complete Index*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- . 1966. *Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals 1758 to 1946*. 2nd Edition. London: British Museum of Natural History.
- Elliot, D. G. 1899. Preliminary Description of New Rodents from the Olympic Mountains. *Field Columbian Museum Publication, Zoological Series*, 1:225–228.
- . 1901. A Synopsis of the Mammals of North America and the Adjacent Seas. *Field Columbian Museum Publication, Zoological Series*, 2:1–471.
- Elliot, W. 1839. A Catalogue of the Species of Mammalia Found in the Southern Mahratta Country; with Their synonyms in the Native Languages in Use There. *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 10:207–219.
- Engesser, B. 1972. Die obermiozäne Säugetierfauna von Anwil (Baselland). *Tätigkeitsbericht der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft Baselland*, 28:37–363.
- . 1979. Relationships of Some Insectivores and Rodents from the Miocene of North America and Europe. *Bulletin of Carnegie Museum of Natural History*, 14:1–68.
- Erxleben, J. C. P. 1777. *Systema Regni Animalis per Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Varietates cum Synonymia et Historia Animalium. Classis 1 Mammalia*. Leipzig: Impensis Weygandianis.
- Evenhuis, N. L. 1990. Dating of the Livraisons and Volumes of d'Ordigny's *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*. *Bishop Museum Occasional Papers*, 30:219–225.
- Fabricius, J. C. 1794. *Genera & Ordines Insectorum Linnaei, quae, in Entomologia Systematica Dni. Fabricii, tum quoad*

- Totum, tum quoad Partem, Mutata, Reformata, Atque Nova & Adaucta Exponuntur*. Volume 4. Copenhagen. [Publisher unknown.]
- . 1798. *Supplementum Entomologiae Systematicae*. Copenhagen. [Publisher unknown.]
- Falcimange, A. 1854. *Memoires Historiques sur l'Australie Par Mgr Rudesindo Salvado*. Paris: Alphonse Pringuet.
- Feng, Z., and C. Zheng. 2003. "Petaurista albiventer chayuen-sis." In *A Complete Checklist of Mammal Species and Sub-species in China: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. Y.-X. Wang. p. 157. Beijing: Chinese Forestry Publishing House.
- Fischer, J. B. 1829. *Synopsis Mammalium*. Addenda, emendanda et index. Stuttgart: J. G. Cottae.
- Fischer de Waldheim, G. 1813. *Zoognosia Tabulis Synopticis Illustrata: In Usum Praelectionum Academiae Imperialis Medico-Chirurgicae Mosquensis Edita*. Volume 2. Moscow: Nicolai S. Vsevolozsky.
- . 1814. *Zoognosia Tabulis Synopticis Illustrata: In Usum Praelectionum Academiae Imperialis Medico-Chirurgicae Mosquensis*. Volume 3. Moscow: Nicolai Sergeidis Vsevolozsky.
- . 1817. *Adversaria Zoologica. Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*, 5:357–428.
- Fischer, J. B. 1829. *Synopsis Mammalium*. (Addenda, emendanda et index.). J.G. Cottae, Stuttgartiae.
- Flannery, T. F. 1990. *Mammals of New Guinea*. Carina, Australia: Robert Brown & Associates.
- . 1994. *Possums of the World—A Monograph of the Phalangerioidea*. Sydney: Geo Productions.
- . 1995a. *Mammals of the South-West Pacific and Molucan Islands*. Sydney: Reed Books.
- . 1995b. *Mammals of New Guinea*. 2nd ed. Sydney: Reed Books.
- Fleay, D. 1947. *Gliders of the Gum Trees*. Melbourne: Bread and Cheese Club.
- . 1954. The Squirrel Glider. *Victorian Naturalist*, 70:208–210.
- Fleming, J. 1822. *The Philosophy of Zoology; or A General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals*. 2 Volumes. Edinburgh: Archbold Constable and Co.
- Flower, W. H. 1883. On the Arrangement of the Orders and Families of Existing Mammalia. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1883:178–186.
- Flower, W. H., and R. Lydekker. 1891. *An Introduction to the Study of Mammals Living and Extinct*. London: Adam & Charles Black.
- Flynn, L. J., L. L. Jacobs, and I. U. Cheema. 1986. Baluchimyinae, a New Ctenodactyloid Rodent Subfamily from the Miocene of Baluchistan. *American Museum Novitates*, 2841:1–58.
- Francis, C. M. 2008. *A Guide to the Mammals of Southeast Asia*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Fraser, L. 1853. Description of a New Species of *Anomalurus* from Fernando Po. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1852:16–17.
- Gaillard, C. 1899. Mammifères Miocènes nouveau ou peu connus de la Grive-Saint-Alban (Isère). *Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon*, 7:4–68.
- Gardiner, B. G. 1982. Tetrapod Classification. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 74:207–232. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1982.tb01148.x>.
- Gazin, C. L. 1941. The Mammalian Faunas of the Paleocene of Central Utah, with Notes on the Geology. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 91:1–53.
- Geoffroy, É. L. 1762. *Histoire abrégée des insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris; dans laquelle ces animaux sont rangés suivant un ordre méthodique*. Volume 2. Paris: Durand.
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, É. 1803a. *Catalogue des mammifères du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*. Paris: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle. [Printed draft, not published.]
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, É. 1803b. Note sur une nouveau mammifère découvert à la Nouvelle Hollande, par M. Bass, voyageur anglais. *Bulletin des sciences par la Société Philomatique de Paris*, 3(72):185.
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, É., and G. Cuvier. 1795. Histoire naturelle orang-outangs: Des caractères qui peuvent servir à diviser les singes. *Magazin Encyclopédique ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts*, 3:451–463.
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, I. 1844. In V. Jacquemont. *Voyage dans l'Inde pendant les années 1828 à 1832*. Volume 4: *Mammifères*. Atlas 2. Paris: Didot.
- Gervais, F. L. P. 1849. "Rongeurs." In *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*. Volume 11, ed. C. D'Orbigny, pp. 198–204. Paris: Renard, Martinet et Cie.
- . 1853. Descriptions ostéologique d'*Anomalurus* et remarques sur la classification naturelle des rongeurs. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie et Biologie Animale*, 3rd ser., 20:238–246.
- . 1869. "Phalanger." In *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*. 2nd edition. Volume 10, ed. C. D'Orbigny, pp. 568–574. Paris: Abel Pilon.
- Gervais, F. L. P., and J. Verreaux. 1842. On a New Genus of Marsupial Animals, *Tarsipes rostratus*. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1842:1–5.
- Gheerbrant, E., and D. E. Russell. 1989. Presence of the genus *Afrodon* (Mammalia, Lipotyphla (ß), Adapisoriculidae) in Europe: New Data for the Problem of Trans-Tethyan Relations between Africa and Europe around the K/T Boundary. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 76:1–15. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182\(89\)90099-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182(89)90099-0).
- . 1991. *Bustylus cernaysi* nov. gen., nov. sp., nouvel Adapisoriculidé (Mammalia, Eutheria) Paléocène d'Europe. *Geobios*, 24:467–481. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995\(06\)80247-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995(06)80247-0).
- Ghose, R. K., and T. P. Bhattacharya. 1995. New Distributional Record of *Petaurista fulvinus* Wroughton, 1911 (Mammalia: Rodentia: Sciuridae), with Comments on its Taxonomic Status. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 92:254–255.
- Ghose, R. K., and T. K. Chakraborty. 1983. A Note on the Status of the Flying Squirrels of Darjeeling and Sikkim. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 80:411.
- Ghose, R. K., and S. S. Saha. 1981. Taxonomic Review of Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel, *Petaurista magnificus* (Sciuridae: Rodentia), with Description of a New Subspecies from Darjeeling District, West Bengal, India. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 78:93–102.

- Giebel, C. G. 1855. *Die Säugethiere in Zoologischer, anatomischer und palaeontologischer Beziehung*. Leipzig: Verlag Von Ambrosius Abel.
- Gilbert, C. H. 1890. Scientific Results of Explorations by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. No. XII. A Preliminary Report on the Fishes Collected by the Steamer Albatross on the Pacific Coast of North America during the Year 1889, with Descriptions of Twelve New Genera and Ninety-Two New Species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 13:49–126.
- Gill, T. 1871. On the Characteristics of the Primary Groups of the Class of Mammals. *The American Naturalist*, 5:526–533. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/270816>.
- . 1872. The Arrangement of the Families of Mammals with Analytical Tables. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 11:1–98.
- Gingerich, P. D. 1987. Early Eocene Bats (Mammalia, Chiroptera) and Other Vertebrates in Freshwater Limestones of the Willwood Formation, Clark's Fork Basin, Wyoming. *Contributions from the Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan*, 27:275–320.
- Gloger, C. W. L. 1841. *Gemeinnütziges Hand-und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte. Für gebildete Leser aller Stände, besonders für die reifere Jugend und ihre Lehrer*. Volume 1, Books 1–2. Breslau: A. Schultz & Co.
- Gmelin, J. F. 1788. *Caroli a Linne Systema Naturae*. 13th ed. Volume 1. Leipzig: G. E. Beer.
- Godinot, M. 2007. "Primate Origins: A Reappraisal of Historical Data Favouring Tupaiid Affinities." In *Primate Origins: Adaptations and Evolution*, ed. M. J. Ravosa and M. D'agosto, pp. 83–142. New York: Springer. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-33507-0_4.
- Goldman, G. C. 1936. Two New Flying Squirrels from Mexico. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*, 26:462–464.
- Goodwin, G. G. 1936. A New Flying Squirrel from Honduras. *American Museum Novitates*, 898:1–2.
- . 1961. Flying Squirrels (*Glaucomys volans*) of Middle America. *American Museum Novitates*, 2059:1–22.
- Gould, J. 1842a. On Some New Species of Australian Mammals. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1842:10–14.
- . 1842b. New Australian Mammals. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (1)10:404–406.
- . 1845–1863. *The Mammals of Australia*. London: Author.
- Grassé, P.-P., and P. L. Dekeyser. 1955. "Ordre des Rongeurs." In *Traité de Zoologie: Anatomie, Systematique, Biologie*. Volume 17: *Mammifères, les Ordres: Anatomie, Ethologie, Systématique*, Fascicule 2, ed. P. P. Grassé, pp. 1321–1525. Paris: Masson et Cie.
- Graur, D., L. Duret, and M. Gouy. 1996. Phylogenetic Position of the Order Lagomorpha (Rabbits, Hares and Allies). *Nature*, 379:333–335. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/379333a0>.
- Gray, J. E. 1821. On the Natural Arrangement of Vertebrose Animals. *London Medical Repository*, 15:296–310.
- . 1825. An Outline of an Attempt at the Disposition of the Mammalia into Tribes and Families with a List of the Genera Apparently Appertaining to Each Tribe. *Annals of Philosophy*, 2nd ser., 10:337–344.
- . 1827. "Synopsis of the Species of the Class Mammalia." In *The Animal Kingdom Arranged in Conformity with its Organisation, by the Baron Cuvier, Member of the Institute of France etc, with Additional Descriptions of All the Species Hitherto Named, and of Many Not Before Noticed*. Volume 5 of 16 (1827–1835), ed. E. Griffith, C. H. Smith, and E. Pidgeon, pp. 1–391. London: G. B. Whittaker.
- . 1834. *Illustrations of Indian Zoology Chiefly Selected from the Collection of Major-General Hardwicke*. London: Adolphus Richter & Co.
- . 1836. October 11. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1836:87–88.
- . 1837a. Description of Some New or Little Known Mammalia. *Magazine of Natural History*, 1:577–587.
- . 1837b. Meeting of June 27th 1837. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1837:67–69.
- . 1841. "Contributions towards the Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia of Australia, with Notes on Some Recently Discovered Species, in a Letter Addressed to the Author. Appendix C." In *Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia During the Years 1837, 38, and 39*. Volume 2, ed. G. Grey, pp. 387–414. London: T. W. Boone.
- . 1842. Description of Some New Genera and Fifty Unrecorded Species of Mammalia. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1st ser., 10:255–267.
- . 1843. *List of the Specimens of Mammalia in the Collection of the British Museum*. London: British Museum.
- . 1846. New Species of Mammalia. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1st ser., 18:211–212.
- . 1863. Revision of the Species of Lemuroid Animals, with the Description of Some New Species. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1863:129–152.
- . 1869. *Anomalurus fulgens*, a New Species from the Gaboon. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 4th ser., 3:467, pl. XXI.
- . 1871 ["1870"]. *Catalogue of Monkeys, Lemurs and Fruit-Eating Bats in the Collections of the British Museum*. London: British Museum.
- Gregory, W. K. 1910. The Orders of Mammals. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 27:1–524.
- . 1947. The Monotremes and the Palimpsest Theory. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 88:1–52.
- Groves, C. P. 1993. "Order Diprotodontia." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 45–62. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- . 2001. *Primate Taxonomy*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- . 2005. "Order Diprotodontia." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 2nd ed., ed. D. E. Wilson and D. A. Reeder, pp. 43–70. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Grubb, P., T. S. Jones, A. G. Davies, E. Edberg, E. D. Starin, and J. E. Hill. 1998. *Mammals of Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia*. Cornwall: The Trendline Press.
- Guilday, J. E. 1962a. The Pleistocene Local Fauna of the Natural Chimneys, Augusta County, Virginia. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 36:87–122.

- . 1962b. Notes on Pleistocene Vertebrates from Wythe County, Virginia. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 36:77–86.
- Guilday, J. E., and H. W. Hamilton. 1973. The Late Pleistocene Small Mammals of Eagle Cave, Pendleton County, West Virginia. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 44:45–58.
- Guilday, J. E., H. W. Hamilton, E. Anderson, and P. W. Parmalee. 1978. The Baker Bluff Cave Deposit, Tennessee, and the Late Pleistocene faunal gradient. *Bulletin of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History*, 11:1–67.
- Guilday, J. E., H. W. Hamilton, and A. D. McCrady. 1969. The pleistocene vertebrate fauna of Robinson Cave, Overton County, Tennessee. *Palaeovertebrata*, 2:25–75.
- Guilday, J. E., P. S. Martin, and A. D. McCrady. 1964. New Paris. No. 4. A Late Pleistocene Cave Deposit in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. *Bulletin of the National Speleological Society*, 26:121–94.
- Gunn, R. C. 1851. On the Introduction and Naturalisation of *Petaurus sciureus* in Tasmania. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land*, 1:253–255.
- Gunnell, G. F. 1989. Evolutionary History of Microsypoidea (Mammalia, ?Primates) and the Relationship between Plesiadapiformes and Primates. *University of Michigan, Papers on Paleontology*, 27:1–157.
- Gunnell, G. F., and K. D. Rose. 2002. “Tarsiiformes: Evolutionary History and Adaptation.” In *The Primate Fossil Record*, ed. W. C. Hartwig, pp. 45–81. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Günther, A. 1873. Descriptions of Three New Species of Flying Squirrels in the Collection of the British Museum. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1873:413–414.
- Gyldenstolpe, N. 1920. On a Collection of Mammals Made in Eastern and Central Borneo by Mr. Carl Lumholtz. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar*, 60(6):1–62.
- Haeckel, E. H. P. A. 1866. *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen: Allgemeine Grundzüge der organischen Formen-Wissenschaft, mechanisch Begründet durch die von C. Darwin reformirte Decendenz-Theorie*. Volume 2. Berlin: George Reimer.
- . 1895. *Systematische Phylogenie der Wirbelthiere (Vertebrata)*. Berlin: Georg Reimer.
- Hall, E. R. 1934. Two New Rodents of the Genera *Glaucomys* and *Zapus* from Utah. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan*, 296:1–3.
- . 1981. *The Mammals of North America*. 2nd ed. New York: Ronald Press.
- Hall, E. R., and K. R. Kelson. 1959. *The Mammals of North America*. New York: Ronald Press.
- Handley, C. O., Jr. 1953. A New Flying Squirrel from the Southern Appalachian Mountains. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 66:191–194.
- Harris, W. P. 1951. A Substitute Name for *Petaurista petaurista rufipes* Sody. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 32:234.
- Harrison, J. L., and R. Traub. 1950. Rodents and Insectivores from Selangor, Malaya. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 31:337–346. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1375305>.
- Hasegawa, Y. 1966. Quaternary Smaller Mammalian Fauna from Japan. *Fossils*, 11:31–40.
- Hasegawa, Y., H. Yamauti, and G. Okafuji. 1968. A Fossil Assemblage of *Macaca* and *Homo* from Ojikado-Cave of Hiraodai Karst Plateau, Northern Kyushu, Japan. *Transactions of the Palaeontological Society of Japan*, 69:218–229.
- Hay, O. P. 1899. Notes on the Nomenclature of Some North American Fossil Vertebrates. *Science*, 10:253–254. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.10.243.253>.
- Hayman, R. W. 1946. Systematic Notes on the Genus *Idiurus* (Anomaluridae). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 11th ser., 13:208–212.
- Heaney, L. R., and D. S. Rabor. 1982. Mammals of Dinagat and Siargao Islands, Philippines. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, Michigan*, 699:1–30.
- Heaney, L. R., D. S. Balete, M. L. Dolar, A. C. Alcala, A. T. L. Dans, P. C. Gongales, N. R. Ingle, M. V. Lepiten, W. L. R. Oliver, P. S. Ong, E. A. Richart, B. R. Tabaranza Jr., and R. C. B. Utzurrum. 1998. A Synopsis of the Mammalian Fauna of the Philippine Islands. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 88:1–61.
- Heissig, K. 1979. The Earliest Flying Squirrels and Primitive Ailuravinae (Rodentia, Mammalia) from the South German Oligocene. *Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Historische Geologie*, 19:139–170.
- Helgen, K. M. 2003. The Feather-Tailed Glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus* [sic]) in New Guinea. *Treubia*, 33:107–111.
- Hemprich, F. G., and C. G. Ehrenberg. 1833. *Symbolae Physicae, seu Icones et Descriptiones Corporum Naturalium Novorum aut Minus Cognitorum quae ex Itin Eribus per Libyam Aegyptum Nubiam Dongolam Syrian Arabiam et Habessianiam Publico Institutis Sumptu Friedrich Guilelmi Hemprich et Christiani Godofredi Ehrenberg Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctorum*. Volume 1. *Mammalia*. Berolini [Berlin]. [Publisher unknown.]
- Hemprich, W. 1820. *Grundriss der Naturgeschichte für höhere Lehranstalten*. Entworfen von Dr. W. Hemprich. Berlin: August Rucker.
- Heude, P. M. 1898. Capricornes de Moupin. *Mémoires Concernant L'Histoire Naturelle de L'Empire Chinois*, 4(1):1–111.
- Hight, M. E., M. Goodman, and W. Prychodko. 1974. Immunological Studies of the Sciuridae. *Systematic Zoology*, 23:12–25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2412236>.
- Hill, J. E. 1960. The Robinson Collection of Malaysian Mammals. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, 29:1–112.
- . 1962. Notes on Flying Squirrels of the Genera *Pteromyscus*, *Hylopetes* and *Petinomys*. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 13th ser., 4:721–738.
- Hilzheimer, M. 1906. Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 29:297–299.
- Hodgson, B. H. 1836. Synoptical Descriptions of Sundry New Mammals. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 5:231–238.
- . 1844. Summary Description of Two New Species of Flying Squirrel. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 13:67–68.
- Hoffmann, R. S., C. G. Anderson, R. W. Thorington, and L. R. Heaney. 1993. “Family Sciuridae.” In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 419–465. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Hofmann, A. 1893. Die Fauna von Göriach. *Abhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Geologischen Reichsanstalt*, 15(6):1–87.

- Holden, M. E. 2005. "Family Gliridae." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 3rd ed., ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 819–841. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Hollister, N. 1911. Description of a New Philippine Flying Squirrel. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 24:185–186.
- Honacki, J. H., K. E. Kinman, and J. W. Koepl. 1982. *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. Lawrence, Kans.: Allen Press.
- Horsfield, T. 1824. *Zoological Researches in Java and the Neighbouring Islands*. London: Kingsbury.
- Hose, C. 1893. *A Descriptive Account of the Mammals of Borneo*. London: Edward Abbott.
- . 1900. A New Flying Squirrel from Borneo. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 5:214–216.
- Howell, A. B. 1927. Five New Chinese Squirrels. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*, 17:80–84.
- . 1929. Mammals from China in the Collections of the United States National Museum. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 75:1–82.
- Howell, A. H. 1915. Description of a New Genus and Seven New Races of Flying Squirrels. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 28:109–113.
- . 1918. Revision of the American Flying Squirrels. *North American Fauna*, 44:1–64. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3996/nafa.44.0001>.
- . 1934. Description of a New Race of Flying Squirrel from Alaska. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 15:64. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1373899>.
- Hsu, Y.-H., Y.-C. Lee, and H.-H. Hsieh. 1957. Mammalian Fossils from the Pleistocene Cave Deposits of Chihchin, North-western Kweichow. *Acta Palaeontol Sinica*, 5:343–350.
- Hubbs, C. L., W. G. Frum, W. T. Neill, J. R. Tester, J. F. Welch, G. K. Godfrey, W. B. Jackson, T. T. Liu, R. K. Enders, L. Kilham, R. B. Chiasson, W. A. Morris, E. R. Kalmbach, S. B. Benson, W. E. Howard, J. C. Quast, E. B. Caswell, W. H. McCarley, W. N. Bradshaw, J. R. Ellerman, and T. C. S. Morrison-Scott. 1953. General Notes. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 34:498–518. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1375864>.
- Huchon, D., O. Madsen, M. J. J. B. Sibbald, K. Ament, M. J. Stanhope, F. Catzeflis, W. W. de Long, and E. J. P. Douzery. 2002. Rodent Phylogeny and a Timescale for the Evolution of Glires: Evidence from an Extensive Taxon Sampling Using Three Nuclear Genes. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 19:1053–1065.
- Hudson, R. 1872. Red-Bellied Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys magnificus*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1872:635–636.
- Huet, M. 1884. Observations sur le genre *Anomalurus* et sur les espèces de la collection du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, 6(2):277–290, pls. 19–25.
- Hugueney, M., and P. Mein. 1965. Lagomorphes et rongeurs du Néogène de Lissieu (Rhône). *Travaux des Laboratoires de Géologie de la Faculté des Sciences de Lyon*, 12:109–123.
- . 1966. Les rongeurs Pliocène's du Roussillon dans les collections Lyonnaises. *Travaux des Laboratoires de Géologie de la Faculté des Sciences de Lyon*, 13:243–66.
- Huxley, T. H. 1872. *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*. New York: D. Appleton and Co.
- . 1880. On the Application of the Laws of Evolution to the Arrangement of the Vertebrate and More Particularly of the Mammalia. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1880:649–662.
- Illiger, J. K. W. 1811a. *Prodromus Systematis Mammalian et Avium Additis Terminis Zoographicis Utriusque Classis, Eorumque Versione Germanica*. Berlin: Sumptibus C. Salfeld.
- . 1811b. Ueberblick der säugthiere nach ihrer vertheilung über die welttheile. *Abhandlungen der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1804–1811:39–159.
- International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1963. Opinion 678. The Suppression under the Plenary Powers of the Pamphlet Published by Meigen, 1800. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 20:339–342.
- . 1995. Comments on the Proposed Conservation of Some Mammal Generic Names First Published in Brisson's (1762) *Regnum Animale*. Case 2928. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 52:78–93.
- . 1998. Opinion 1894. *Regnum Animals*, Ed. 2 (M. J. Brisson, 1762): Rejected for Nomenclatural Purposes with the Conservation of the Mammalian Generic Names *Philander* (Marsupialia), *Pteropus* (Chiroptera), *Glis*, *Cuniculus* and *Hydrochoerus* (Rodentia), *Meles*, *Lutra* and *Hyaena* (Carnivora), *Tapirus* (Perrissodactyla), *Tragul* and *Giraffa* (Artiodactyla). *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 55:64–71.
- . 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. 4th ed. London: The Natural History Museum.
- Iredale, T., and E. Le G. Troughton. 1934. A Check-list of the Mammals Recorded from Australia. *Memoirs of Australian Museum*, 6:1–122.
- Jackson, S. M. 2011. *Petaurus gracilis*. *Mammalian Species*, 43(882): 141–148.
- Jackson, S. M., and P. Schouten. 2012. *Gliding Mammals of the World*. Melbourne: CSIRO Publishing.
- Jaeger, J. J., C. Denys, and B. Coiffait. 1985. "New Phiomorpha and Anomaluridae from the Late Eocene of North-west Africa: Phylogenetic Implications." In *Evolutionary Relationships among Rodents: A Multidisciplinary Analysis*, ed. P. W. Luckett and J. L. Hartenberger, pp. 567–588. New York: Plenum Press.
- James, G. T. 1963. Paleontology and Nonmarine Stratigraphy of the Cuyama Valley Badlands California. Part 1. Geology, Faunal Interpretations, and Systematic Descriptions of Chiroptera, Insectivora, and Rodentia. *University of California Publications in Geological Science*, 45:1–154.
- Janečka, J. E., K. M. Helgen, N. T. Lim, M. Baba, M. Izawa, Boeadi, and W. J. Murphy. 2008. Evidence for Multiple Species of Sunda Colugo. *Current Biology*, 18(21):R1001–R1002.
- Janečka, J. E., W. Miller, T. H. Pringle, F. Wiens, A. Zitzmann, K. M. Helgen, M. S. Springer, and W. J. Murphy. 2007. Molecular and Genomic Data Identify the Closest Living Relative of Primates. *Science*, 318:792–794.
- Jenkins, P., and J. E. Hill. 1982. Mammals from Siberut, Mentawai Islands. *Mammalia*, 46:219–224.

- Jentink, F. A. 1888. On a Collection of Mammals from East Sumatra. *Notes of the Leyden Museum*, 11:17–30.
- . 1890a. On a New Flying Squirrel from Deli, Sumatra. *Notes of the Leyden Museum*, 12:145–148.
- . 1890b. On a Collection of Mammals from Billiton. *Notes of the Leyden Museum*, 12:149–152.
- . 1897. Zoological Results of the Dutch Scientific Expedition to Central Borneo. *Notes of the Leyden Museum*, 19:26–126.
- Jerdon, T. C. 1847. “*Sc. fuscocapillus*.” In Supplementary Report by the Curator, Zoological Department. E. Blyth, pp. 867. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 16:861–880.
- . 1874. *The Mammals of India*. London: John Wheldon.
- Johnson, D. J. 1964. “Mammals of the Arnhem Land Expedition.” In *Records of the American–Australian Scientific Expedition to Arnhem Land*. Volume 4, ed. R. L. Specht, pp. 427–515. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.
- Jones, F. W. 1923. *The Mammals of South Australia*. Adelaide: Government Printer.
- Jones, G. S. 1975. Catalogue of the Type Specimens of Mammals of Taiwan. *Quarterly Journal of the Taiwan Museum*, 28:183–217.
- Jones, J. K., Jr., and D. H. Johnson. 1965. Synopsis of the Lagomorphs and Rodents of Korea. *University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History*, 16:357–407.
- Jordan, D. S. 1903. Correspondence. *The American Naturalist*, 37:360.
- Kaneko, Y., and K. Maeda. 2002. A List of Scientific Names and the Types of Mammals Published by Japanese Researchers. *Mammalian Science*, 42:1–21.
- Kaup, J. J. 1829. *Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte und natürliches System der Europäischen Thierwelt: Erster Theil welcher die Vogelsäugethiere und Vögel, nebst Andeutung der Entstehung der letzteren aus Amphibien enthält*. Darmstadt: Carl Wilhelm Leske.
- Kawamura, Y. 1981. Mammalian Remains of the Pre-Jomon Period from Taishaku-Kannondo Cave Site (Part 2). Mammalian Remains Obtained by the Excavation of 1976. [In Japanese.] *Annual Bulletin of Hiroshima University Taishaku-kyo Sites Research Centre*, 4:67–88.
- . 1982. Mammalian Remains of the Pre-Jomon Period from Taishaku-Kannondo Cave Site (Part 3). Mammalian Remains Obtained by the Excavation of 1978. [In Japanese.] *Annual Bulletin of Hiroshima University Taishaku-kyo Sites Research Centre*, 5:57–70.
- . 1988. Quaternary Rodents Faunas in the Japanese Islands (Part 1). *Memoirs of the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Series of Geology and Mineralogy*, 53:31–348.
- Kawamura, Y., T. Kamei, and H. Taruno. 1989. Middle and Late Pleistocene Faunas in Japan. *The Quaternary Research*, 28:317–326.
- Kawamura, Y., Y. Yamada, and Y. Ando. 1986. Late Pleistocene Micro-mammals from Taishaku-Kannondo Cave Site (First Preliminary Report). [In Japanese.] *Annual Bulletin of Hiroshima University Taishaku-kyo Sites Research Centre*, 9:67–85.
- Kay, R. F., R. W. Thorington Jr., and P. Houde. 1990. Eocene Plesiadapiform Shows Affinities with Flying Lemurs Not Primates. *Nature*, 345:342–343.
- Kear, B. P., and B. N. Cooke. 2001. A Review of Macropodoid (Marsupialia) Systematics with the Inclusion of a New Family. *Memoirs of the Association of Australasian Palaeontologist*, 25:83–101.
- Kelaart, E. F. 1850. Description of New Species and Varieties of Mammals Found in Ceylon. *Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 2:208–215. (Reprinted 1890, pp. 321–328.)
- Kerr, R. 1792. *The Animal Kingdom, or Zoological System, of the Celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus; Class1. Mammalia, Containing a Complete Systematic Description, Arrangement, and Nomenclature, of All the Known Species and Varieties of the Mammalia, or Animals Which Give Suck to Their Young; Being a Translation of That Part of the Systema Naturae, as Lately Published, with Great Improvements, by Professor Gmelin of Goettingen. Together with Numerous Additions from More Recent Zoological Writers, and Illustrated with Copper Plates*. Volume 1. London: J. Murray & R. Faulder.
- Kingdon, J. 1997. *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals*. London: Academic Press.
- Kinman, K. E. 1994. *The Kinman System: Toward a Stable Cladistic-Eclectic Classification of Organisms (Living and Extinct; 48 Phyla, 269 Classes, 1,719 Orders)*. Hays, Kans.: Author.
- Kirsch, J. A. W. 1968. Prodomus of the Comparative Serology of Marsupialia. *Nature*, 217:418–420.
- . 1977a. The Comparative Serology of Marsupialia, and a Classification of Marsupials. *Australian Journal of Zoology, Supplement Series*, 52:1–152.
- . 1977b. “The Classification of the Marsupials.” In *The Biology of the Marsupials*, ed. D. Hunsaker II, pp. 1–50. New York: Academic Press.
- Kirsch, J. W., and J. H. Calaby. 1977. “The Species of Living Marsupials: An Annotated List.” In *The Biology of Marsupials*, ed. B. Stonehouse and D. Gilmore, pp. 9–26. London: Macmillan.
- Kirsch, J. A. W., J.-F. Lapointe, and M. S. Springer. 1997. DNA-Hybridisation Studies of Marsupials and Their Implications for Metatherian Classification. *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 45:211–280.
- Kloss, C. B. 1916. On a New Race of Flying Squirrel from Siam. *Journal of the Natural History Society of Siam*, 2:33–36.
- . 1921. Seven New Malayan Mammals. *Journal of the Federal Malayan States Museum*, 10:229–234.
- Koh, H. S., Y. Jin, B. G. Yang, B. K. Lee, S. W. Heo, and K. H. Jang. 2008. Taxonomic Status of Siberian Flying Squirrel from Korea (*Pteromys volans aluco* Thomas 1907). *The Korean Journal of Systematic Zoology*, 24(2):169–172.
- Kowalski, K., and Y. Hasegawa. 1976. Quaternary Rodents from Japan. *Bulletin of the National Science Museum, Series C, Geology*, 2(1):31–66.
- Krause, D. W. 1991. Were Paromomyids Gliders? Maybe, Maybe Not. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 21:177–188.
- Krefftt, G. 1871. *The Mammals of Australia*. Sydney: Thomas Richards.
- Kretzoi, M. 1959. Insectivoren, Nagetiere und Lagomorphen der jungstpliozänen Fauna von Csarota im Villánye Gebirge (Sudungarn). *Vertebrata Hungarica*, 1(2):237–246.

- Kretzoi, M. 1962. Fauna und Faunenhorizont von Csarnota. *Jahresbericht der Ungarischen Geologischen Anstalt*, 1962:344–395.
- Kriegs, J. O., G. Churakov, J. Jurka, J. Brosius, and J. Schmitz. 2007. Evolutionary History of 7SL RNA-Derived SINES in Supraprimates. *Trends in Genetics*, 23:158–161. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tig.2007.02.002>.
- Kuhn, H.-J. 1965. A Provisional Check-list of the Mammals of Liberia. *Senckenbergiana Biologica*, 46:321–340.
- Kuntz, A., and D. E. Ming. 1970. Vertebrates in Taiwan Taken for Parasitological and Biomedical Studies by U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. *Quarterly Journal of the Taiwan Museum*, 23:1–37.
- Kuroda, N. 1921. On Three New Mammals from Japan. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 2:208–211. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1373554>.
- . 1938. *A List of Japanese Mammals*. Tokyo: Author.
- . 1940. *A Monograph of the Japanese Mammals*. Tokyo: Sansendo.
- . 1941. Descriptions of Two Apparently New Forms of Mammals from Saghalien and S. W. Hondo, Japan. *Bulletin of the Biogeographical Society of Japan*, 11:113–115.
- Kuroda, N., and T. Mori. 1923. Two New and Rare Mammals from Korea. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 4:27–28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1373526>.
- Kurtén, B., and E. Anderson. 1980. *Pleistocene Mammals of North America*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Lacépède, B. G. É. 1801. Mémoire sur une nouvelle table méthodique des animaux à mammelles. *Mémoires de l'Institut des Sciences et Arts, Paris*, 3:469–502.
- Landry, S. O., Jr. 1999. A Proposal for a New Classification and Nomenclature for the Glires (Lagomorpha and Rodentia). *Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, Zoologischen Reihe*, 75:283–316.
- Lartet, E. 1851. *Notice sur la colline de Sansan, suivie d'une récapitulation des diverses espèces d'animaux vertébrés fossiles, trouvés soit à Sansan, soit dans d'autres gisements du terrain tertiaire miocène dans le Bassin Sous-Pyrénéen*. Auch, France: J.-A. Portes.
- Latreille, P. A. 1827. *Natürliche Familien des Thierreichs*. Aus dem Französischen mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen von A. A. Berthold. Weimar, Germany: Im Verlage des Gr. H. S. priv. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs.
- Laurenti, J. N. 1768. *Specimen Medicum, Exhibens Synopsin Reptilium Emendatam cum Experimentis circa Venena et Antidota Reptilium Austracorum, quod Autoritate et Consensu*. Vienna: Joan Thomae.
- Laurie, E. M. O., and J. E. Hill. 1954. *List of Land Mammals of New Guinea, Celebes and Adjacent Islands 1758–1952*. London: British Museum.
- Lavocat, R. 1973. Les rongeurs du Miocene d'Afrique orientale. 1. Miocene inferieur. *Mémoires et Travaux de l'Institut de Montpellier de l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Montpellier*, 1:1–284.
- Lee, P.-F., D. R. Progulke, and Y. S. Lin. 1986. Ecological Studies on Two Sympatric *Petaurista* Species in Taiwan. *Bulletin of the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica*, 25:113–24.
- Le Gros Clark, W. E. 1927. Exhibition of Photographs of the Tree Shrew (*Tupaia minor*): Remarks on the Tree Shrew, *Tupaia minor*, with Photographs. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1927:254–256.
- Lekagul, B., and J. A. McNeely. 1988. *Mammals of Thailand*. Bangkok: Association for the Conservation of Wildlife.
- Lesson, R. P. 1827. *Manuel de mammalogie, ou histoire naturelle des mammifères*. Paris: Roret.
- . 1840. *Species des mammifères bimanes et quadrumanes*. Paris: Bailliere.
- . 1842. *Nouveau tableau du règne animal: mammifères*. Paris: Arthus Bertrand.
- Lewin, J. 1808. *Birds of New Holland with Their Natural History*. London: White & Bagster.
- Lim, N. 2007. *Colugo: The Flying Lemur of South-east Asia*. Singapore: Draco Publishing.
- Lin, Y. H., P. J. Waddell, and D. Penny. 2002. Pika and Vole Mitochondrial Genomes Increase Support for Both Rodent Monophyly and Glires. *Gene*, 294:119–129. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1119\(02\)00695-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1119(02)00695-9).
- Lindsay, E. H. 1972. Small Mammal Fossils from the Barstow Formation, California. *University of California Publications in Geological Sciences*, 93:1–104.
- Lindsay, H. M. 1929. A New Flying Squirrel from Nepal. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 33:565–569.
- Link, H. F. 1795. *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte*. Volume 1, Part 2: *Ueber die Lebenskräfte in Naturhistorischer Rücksicht und die Klassifikation der Säugethiere*. Rostock, Germany. [Publisher unknown.]
- Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae per Regna tria Naturae. Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species cum Characteribus, Differentis, Synonymis, Locis*, 10th ed., revised, Volume 1: *Regnum Animale*. Stockholm: Laurentii Salvii.
- . 1766. *Systema Naturae per Regna Tria Naturae*, 12th ed., revised, Volume 1: *Regnum Animale*. Stockholm: Laurentii Salvii.
- Liu, F.-G. R., and M. M. Miyamoto. 1999. Phylogenetic Assessment of Molecular and Morphological Data for Eutherian Mammals. *Systematic Biology*, 48:54–64. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/106351599260436>.
- Liu, F.-G. R., M. M. Miyamoto, N. P. Freire, P. Q. Ong, M. R. Tennant, T. S. Young, and K. F. Gugel. 2001. Molecular and Morphological Supertrees for Eutherian (Placental) Mammals. *Science*, 291:1786–1789. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1056346>.
- Long, J., M. Archer, T. Flannery, and S. Hand. 2002. *Prehistoric Mammals of Australia and New Guinea: One Hundred Million Years of Evolution*. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press.
- Longman, H. A. 1924. [Untitled abstract.] *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland*, 36:ix.
- Lönnberg, E. 1917. Mammals Collected in Central Africa by Captain E. Arrhenius. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens, Handlingar, Stockholm*, 58(2):1–110.
- Lucas, S. G. 1986. Taxonomic Status of *Oxyacodon tecumsae*, a Paleocene Mammal from the San Juan Basin, New Mexico. *New Mexico Journal of Science*, 26:39–40.
- Lydekker, R. 1887. *Catalogue of the Fossil Mammalia in the British Museum (Natural History)*. Part V. *Containing the Group Tillodontia, the Orders Sirenia, Cetacea, Edentata, Marsupialia, Monotremata, and Supplement*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- . 1895. On the Affinities of the So-Called Extinct Giant Dormouse of Malta. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1895:860–863.

- Lyon, M. W. 1907a. A New Flying Squirrel from the Island of Terutau, West Coast of Malay Peninsula. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 20:17–18.
- . 1907b. Notes on a Small Collection of Mammals from the Province of Kan-Su, China. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 50:133–138.
- . 1908. On a Collection of Mammals from the Batu Islands, West Sumatra. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 1:137–140.
- . 1909. Additional Notes on Mammals of the Rhio-linga Archipelago, with Descriptions of New Species and a Revised List. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 36:479–491.
- . 1911. Mammals Collected by Dr W. L. Abbott on Borneo and Some Small Adjacent Islands. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 40:53–146.
- Macdonald, J. R. 1963. The Miocene Faunas from the Wounded Knee Area of Western South Dakota. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 125:139–238.
- . 1970. Review of the Miocene Wounded Knee Faunas of Southwestern South Dakota. *Bulletin of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Science*, 8:1–82.
- Madsen, O., M. Scally, C. J. Douady, D. J. Kao, R. W. de Bry, R. M. Adkins, H. M. Amrine, M. J. Stanhope, W. W. de Jong, and M. S. Springer. 2001. Parallel Adaptive Radiations in Two Major Clades of Placental Mammals. *Nature*, 409:610–614. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/35054544>.
- Major, C. J. F. 1873. Nagerüberreste aus Böhmerzen Süddeutschlands und der Schweiz. *Palaeontographica*, 22:75–130.
- . 1893. On Some Miocene Squirrels, with Remarks on the Dentition and Classification of the Sciurinae. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1893:179–215.
- Malekian, M., S. J. B. Cooper, J. A. Norman, L. Christidis, and S. M. Carthew. 2009. Molecular Systematics and Evolutionary Origins of the Genus *Petaurus* (Marsupialia: Petauridae) in Australia and New Guinea. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 54:122–135. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2009.07.026>.
- Marivaux, L., L. Bocat, Y. Chaimanee, J.-J. Jaeger, B. Marandat, P. Srisuk, P. Tafforeau, C. Yamee, and J. L. Welcomme. 2006. Cynocephalid Dermopterans from the Paleogene of South Asia (Thailand, Myanmar and Pakistan): Systematic, Evolutionary and Palaeobiogeographic Implications. *Zoologica Scripta*, 35:395–420. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1463-6409.2006.00235.x>.
- Marivaux, L., S. Ducrocq, J.-J. Jaeger, B. Marandat, J. Sudre, Y. Chaimanee, S. T. Tun, W. Htoon, and A. N. Soe. 2005. New Remains of *Pondaungimys anomaluopsis* (Rodentia, Anomaluridae) from the Latest Middle Eocene Pondaung Formation of Central Myanmar. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 25:214–227. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634\(2005\)025\[0214:NROPAR\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634(2005)025[0214:NROPAR]2.0.CO;2).
- Marivaux, L., and J.-L. Welcomme. 2003. New Diatomyid and Baluchimyine Rodents from the Oligocene of Pakistan (Bugti, Balochistan): Systematic and Paleobiogeographic Implications. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 23:420–434. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634\(2003\)023\[0420:NDABRF\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634(2003)023[0420:NDABRF]2.0.CO;2).
- Marlow, B. J. 1965. *Marsupials of Australia*. Brisbane: Jacaranda Press.
- Marshall, L. G. 1981. The Families and Genera of Marsupialia. *Fieldiana Geology*, n.s., 8:1–65.
- . 1984. “Monotremes and Marsupials.” In *Orders and Families of Recent Mammals of the World*, ed. S. Anderson and J. Knox Jones, pp. 57–115. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Marshall, L. G., J. A. Case, and M. O. Woodburne. 1990. “Phylogenetic Relationships of the Families of Marsupials.” In *Current Mammalogy*, ed. H. H. Genoways, pp. 433–505. New York: Plenum Press.
- Martin, R. D. 1990. *Primate Origins and Evolution*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Matschie, P. 1894. Neue Säugethiere aus den sammlungen der herren Zenker, Neumann, Stuhlmann und Emin. *Sitzungs-Berichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, 8:194–202.
- . 1898. Eine neue mit *Idiurus* Mtsch. verwandte Gattung der Nagethiere. *Sitzungs-Berichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, 4:23–30.
- . 1908. “Mammalia. Über Chinesische Säugetiere, besonders aus den Sammlungen des Herren Wilhelm Filchner.” In *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Expedition Filchner nach China und Tibet 1903–1905*. Volume 10, Part 1, pp. 134–244. Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn.
- . 1914. Ein neuer Anomalurus von der Elfenbeinküste. *Sitzungs-Berichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, 1914:349–351.
- . 1916. Die Verbreitung der Beuteltiere auf Neuguinea mit Einigen Bemerkungen über Ihre Einteilung in Untergattungen. *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 8:257–308.
- Matthew, W. D. 1918. A Revision of the Lower Eocene Wasatch and Wind River Faunas. Part 5. Insectivora (Continued), Glires, Edentata. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 38:565–657.
- Maxwell, S., A. A. Burbidge, and K. Morris, eds. 1996. *The 1996 Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes*. Endangered Species Program, Project Number 500. Canberra: Wildlife Australia.
- McAllan, I. A. W., and M. D. Bruce. 1989. Some Problems in Vertebrate Nomenclature. I. Mammals. *Bollettino del Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino*, 7:443–460.
- McKay, G. M. 1982. Nomenclature of the Gliding Possum Genera *Petaurus* and *Petauroides* (Marsupialia: Petauridae). *Australian Mammalogy*, 5:37–39.
- . 1988a. “Petauridae.” In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*. Volume 5: *Mammalia*, ed. D. W. Walton, pp. 87–97. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- . 1988b. “Burramyidae.” In *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*. Volume 5: *Mammalia*, ed. D. W. Walton, pp. 98–102. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- McKenna, M. C. 1962. *Eupetaurus* and the Living Petauristine Sciurids. *American Museum Novitates*, 2104:1–38.
- . 1975. “Toward a Phylogenetic Classification of the Mammalia.” In *Phylogeny of the Primates: A Multidisciplinary Approach*, ed. W. P. Luckett and F. S. Szalay, pp. 21–46. New York: Plenum Press.
- . 1990. Plagiomenids (Mammalia: ?Dermoptera) from the Oligocene of Oregon, Montana, and South Dakota, and

- Middle Eocene of Northwestern Wyoming. *Geological Society of America Special Paper*, 243:211–234.
- . 1993. In R. K. Stucky and M. C. McKenna. “Mammalia.” In *The Fossil Record 2*, ed. M. J. Benton, pp. 739–771. London: Chapman & Hall.
- McKenna, M. C., and S. K. Bell. 1997. *Classification of Mammals above the Species Level*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Mearns, E. A. 1898. Notes on the Mammals of the Catskill Mountains, New York, with General Remarks on the Fauna and Flora of the Region. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 21:341–360.
- Medway, L. 1965. *Mammals of Borneo: Field Keys and an Annotated Checklist*. Kuala Lumpur: Perchetakan.
- . 1969. *The Wild Mammals of Malaya*. London: Oxford University Press.
- . 1977. *Mammals of Borneo. Field Keys and an Annotated Checklist*. 2nd ed. Monographs of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 7. Kuala Lumpur: Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- Mees, G. F. 1957. Over het belang Van Temminck's “Discours Préliminaire” voor de zoölogische nomenclator. *Zoölogische Mededelingen*, 35:205–227.
- Meigen, J. W. 1800. *Nouvelle classification des mouches à deux ailes, (Diptera L.), d'après un plan tout nouveau, &c.* Paris. [Publisher unknown.]
- . 1803. Versuch einer neuen Gattungs Eintheilung der europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten. *Magazin für Insektenkunde*, 2:259–281.
- Meijaard, E. 2003. Mammals of South-east Asian Islands and Their Late Pleistocene Environments. *Journal of Biogeography*, 30:1245–1257. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2699.2003.00890.x>.
- Mein, P. 1958. Les mammifères de la faune sidérolithique de Vieux-Collonges. *Nouvelles Archives du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon*, 5:1–122.
- . 1970. Les Sciuropteres (Mammalia, Rodentia) Neogenes d'Europe occidentale. *Geobios*, 3:7–77. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995\(70\)80001-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995(70)80001-8).
- Mein, P., and J.-P. Romaggi. 1991. A Flying Glirid (Mammalia, Rodentia) in the Upper Miocene of Ardeche; an Unknown Adaptation in the Recent Fauna. *Geobios*, 24(Suppl. 1):45–50. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995\(66\)80008-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995(66)80008-6).
- Melville, R. V. 1977. Opinion 1077 Refusal of Request to Use the Plenary Powers to Suppress the Generic Name *Cyncephalus Boddaert*, 1768 (Mammalia). *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 33:182–184.
- Meng, J. 2004. Phylogeny and Divergence of Basal Glires. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 285: 93–109. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090\(2004\)285<0093:C>2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090(2004)285<0093:C>2.0.CO;2).
- Meng, J., Y. Hu, and C. Li. 2003. The Osteology of *Rhomomylus* (Mammalia, Glires): Implications for Phylogeny and Evolution of Glires. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 275:1–247. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090\(2003\)275<0001:TOORMG>2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090(2003)275<0001:TOORMG>2.0.CO;2).
- Meng, J., Y. Hu, Y. Wang, X. Wang, and C. Li. 2006. A Mesozoic Gliding Mammal from Northeastern China. *Nature*, 444:889–893. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature05234>.
- Meng, J., and A. R. Wyss. 2001. The Morphology of *Tribosphenomys* (Rodentiaformes, Mammalia): Phylogenetic Implications for Basal Glires. *Journal of Mammalian Evolution*, 8:1–71. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1011328616715>.
- Merriam, C. H. 1897. Description of a New Flying Squirrel from Ft. Klamath, Oregon. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 11:225.
- . 1900. Description of Two New Mammals from California. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 13:151–152.
- Meyer, F. A. A. 1793. *Systematische-summarische Uebersicht der Neuesten Zoologischen Entdeckungen in Neu holland und Afrika. Nebst Zwey Andern Zoologischen Abhandlungen*. Leipzig: Dykischen Buchhandlung.
- Miller, G. S. 1898. Description of a New Rodent of the Genus *Idiurus*. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 12:73–76, figs. 15–18.
- . 1903a. Seventy New Malayan Mammals. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 45:1–73.
- . 1903b. Mammals Collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on the Coast and Islands of Northwest Sumatra. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 26:437–483.
- . 1906a. The Nomenclature of the Flying Lemurs. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 19:41.
- . 1906b. The Mammals Collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott in the Rhio-Linga Archipelago. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 31:247–266.
- . 1912. *Catalogue of the Mammals of Western Europe (Europe Exclusive of Russia) in the British Museum*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- . 1913. Fifty-One New Malayan Mammals. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 61(21):1–30.
- . 1914. The Generic Name of the Common Flying Squirrels. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 27:216.
- . 1918. A New Flying-Squirrel from Eastern Asia. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 31:3–4.
- . 1936. A New Flying Squirrel from West Virginia. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 49:143–144.
- Miller, G. S., and J. W. Gidley. 1918. Synopsis of the Supergeneric Groups of Rodents. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, 8:431–448.
- Milne-Edwards, A. 1867. Observations sur quelques mammifères du nord la Chine. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie*, 8(5):374–376.
- . 1870. Note sur quelques mammifères du Tibet oriental. *Compte Rendus Academie des Sciences Paris*, 70:341–342.
- . 1872. “Memoire sur la fauna mammalogique du Tibet oriental.” In *Recherches pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des mammifères*, ed. H. Milne-Edwards and A. Milne-Edwards, pp. 231–304. Paris: Masson.
- . 1879. Note sur une nouvelle espèce du genre *Anomalurus*. *Compte Rendus Academie des Sciences Paris*, 79:771–772.
- Misawa, K., and A. Janke. 2003. Revisiting the Glires Concept—Phylogenetic Analysis of nuclear Sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 28:320–327. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903\(03\)00079-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(03)00079-4).

- Misonne, X. 1974. "Order Rodentia. Part 6." In *The Mammals of Africa: An Identification Manual*, ed. J. Meester and H. W. Setzer, pp. 1–39. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Mitchell, R. M. 1979. The Sciurid Rodents (Rodentia: Sciuridae) of Nepal. *Journal of Asian Ecology*, 1:21–28.
- Mitchell, T. L. 1838. *Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia; with Descriptions of the Recently Explored Region of Australia Felix, and of the Present Colony of New South Wales*. Volume 1. London: T. and W. Boone.
- Mitchell-Jones, A. J., G. Amori, W. Bogdanowicz, B. Krystufek, P. J. H. Reijnders, F. Spitzenberger, M. Stubbe, J. B. M. Thissen, V. Vohralik, and J. Zima. 1999. *The Atlas of European Mammals*. London: T. & A. D. Poyser.
- Mori, T. 1923. New Name for a Korean Flying Squirrel. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 4:191.
- . 1927. On Three New Mammals from Manchuria. *Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses*, 11(2):107–109.
- . 1939. "Mammalia of Jehol and District North of It." In *Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo under the Leadership of Shigeyasu. June-October 1933*, Section 5, Division 2, Part 4, pp. 1–84.
- . 1942. *Land Mammals of Manchuria*. Xinjiang: Mainland Academy of Sciences.
- Motley, J., and L. L. Dillwyn. 1855. *Contributions to the Natural History of Labuan and the Adjacent Coasts of Borneo*. London: J. Van Voorst.
- Muirhead, L. 1819. "Mazology." In *The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*. 4th ed. Volume 13, ed. D. Brewster, pp. 393–480. Edinburgh: William Blackwood.
- Müller, S. 1840. "Over de zoogdieren van den Indischen Archipel." In *Verhandelingen over de Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Overzeesche Bezittingen*. Volume 1, Part 1, ed. C. J. Temminck, pp. 9–57. Leiden. [Publisher unknown.]
- Murphy, W. J., E. Eizirik, W. E. Johnson, Y. P. Zhang, O. A. Ryder, and S. J. O'Brien. 2001a. Molecular Phylogenetics and the Origins of Placental Mammals. *Nature*, 409:614–618. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/35054550>.
- Murphy, W. J., E. Eizirik, S. J. O'Brien, O. Madsen, M. Scally, C. J. Douady, E. Teeling, O. A. Ryder, M. J. Stanhope, W. W. de Jong, and M. S. Springer. 2001b. Resolution of the Early Placental Mammal Radiation Using Bayesian Phylogenetics. *Science*, 294:2348–2351. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1067179>.
- Murray, A. 1866. *The Geographic Distribution of Mammals*. London: Day & Son.
- Musser, G. G. 1961. A New Subspecies of Flying Squirrel *Glaucomys sabrinus* from Southwestern Utah. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 74:119–125.
- Muul, I. 1980. An Additional Specimen of the Squirrel, *Petinomys vordermanni*, in Thailand. *Natural History Bulletin of the Siam Society*, 28:135–136.
- Muul, I., and K. Thonglongya. 1971. Taxonomic Status of *Petinomys morrisi* (Carter) and Its Relationship to *Petinomys setosus* (Temminck and Schlegel). *Journal of Mammalogy*, 52:362–369. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1378678>.
- Nelson, E. W. 1904. Descriptions of New Squirrels from Mexico. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 17:147–150.
- Newman, E. 1843. *The System of Nature: An Essay*. 2nd ed. London: J. Van Voorst.
- Ni, X., J. Meng, K. C. Beard, D. L. Gebo, Y. Wang, and C. Li. 2010. A New Tarkadectine Primate from the Eocene of Inner Mongolia, China: Phylogenetic and Biogeographic Implications. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 277(1679):247–256. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2009.0173>.
- Nicholson, H. A. 1880. *Manual of Zoology for the Use of Students: With a General Introduction on the Principles of Zoology*. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons.
- Novacek, M. J., and A. R. Wyss. 1986. Higher-Level Relationships of Recent Eutherian Orders: Morphological Evidence. *Cladistics*, 2:257–287. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.1986.tb00463.x>.
- Ogilby, J. D. 1892. *Catalogue of Australian Mammalia, with Introductory Notes on General Mammalogy*. Sydney: Australian Museum.
- Ogilby, W. 1837. Observations on the Opposable Power of the Thumb in Certain Mammals, Considered as a Zoological a Character; and on the Natural Affinities Which Subsist between the Bimana, Quadrumana, and Pedimana. *The Magazine of Natural History*, 1:449–459.
- Ognev, S. I. 1934. Review of the Flying Squirrels (*Pteromys*) Living in USSR. *Bulletin de la Société des Naturalistes de Moscou*, 43:303–315.
- . 1940. Zveri SSSR i prilozhashchikh stran: Gryzuny (Zveri vostochnoi Evropy i severnoi Azii). [Mammals of the USSR and Adjacent Countries: Rodents (Mammals of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia).] *Akademiya Nauk SSSR*, 4:1–615.
- . 1966. *Mammals of the USSR and Adjacent Countries: Mammals of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia*. Volume 4: Rodents. Translated from Russian. Jerusalem: Israel Program for Scientific Translation.
- Ognev, S. J. 1929. Über einige Nagetiere Ostsibiriens. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 83:71–89.
- Ohdachi, S. D., Y. Ishibashi, M. A. Iswasi, and T. Saitoh, eds. 2009. *The Wild Mammals of Japan*. Kyoto: Shoukadoh.
- Oken, L. 1816. *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*. Volume 3: Zoologie. Part 2. Jena: Schmid und Co.
- . 1847. *Elements of Physiophilosophy*. Translated from German by Alfred Tulk. London: Ray Society.
- Olson, L. E., E. J. Sargis, and R. D. Martin. 2005. Intraordinal Phylogenetics of Treeshrews (Mammalia: Scandentia) Based on Evidence from the Mitochondrial 12S rRNA Gene. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 35:656–673. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2005.01.005>.
- Osborn, H. F. 1902. American Eocene Primates and the Supposed Rodent Family Myxodectidae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 16:169–214.
- . 1910. *The Age of Mammals in Europe, Asia and North America*. New York: Macmillan.
- Osborne, M. J., and L. Christidis. 2001. Molecular Phylogenetics and Australo-Papuan Possums and Glider (Family Petauridae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 20:211–224. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/mpev.2001.0960>.
- Osgood, W. H. 1900. Results of a Biological Reconnaissance of the Yukon River Region. *North American Fauna*, 19:1–100. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3996/nafa.19.0001>.

- . 1905. A New Flying Squirrel from the Coast of Alaska. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 18:133–134.
- . 1918. A New Flying Squirrel from the Philippine Islands. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 31:1–2.
- . 1932. Mammals of Kelley-Roosevelts and Delacour Asiatic Expeditions. *Field Museum of Natural History, Zoological Series*, 18:193–339.
- Oshida, T. 2006. Is There an Evolutionary Relict of the Japanese Giant Flying Squirrel *Petaurista leucogenys* on the Asian Continent? *Mammal Study*, 31:69–72. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3106/1348-6160\(2006\)31\[69:ITAERO\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.3106/1348-6160(2006)31[69:ITAERO]2.0.CO;2).
- Oshida, T., C. N. Dang, S. T. Nguyen, N. X. Nguyen, H. Endo, J. Kimura, M. Sasaki, A. Hayashida, A. Takano, and Y. Hayashi. 2010. Phylogenetics of *Petaurista* in Light of Specimens Collected from Northern Vietnam. *Mammal Study*, 35:85–91. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3106/041.035.0107>.
- Oshida, T., L.-K. Lin, S.-W. Chang, Y.-J. Chen, and J. K. Lin. 2011. Phylogeography of Two Sympatric Giant Flying Squirrel Subspecies, *Petaurista alborufus lena* and *P. philippensis grandis* (Rodentia: Sciuridae), in Taiwan. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 102:404–419. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8312.2010.01576.x>.
- Oshida, T., L.-K. Lin, H. Yanagawa, H. Endo, and R. Masuda. 2000a. Phylogenetic Relationships Among Six Flying Squirrel Genera, Inferred from Mitochondrial Cytochrome b Gene Sequences. *Zoological Science*, 17:485–89. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2108/zsj.17.485>.
- Oshida, T., and Y. Obara. 1991. Karyotypes and Chromosomes Banding Patterns of a Male Japanese Giant Flying Squirrel, *Petaurista leucogenys* Temminck. *Chromosome Information Service*, 50:26–28.
- . 1993. C-Band Variation in the Chromosomes of the Japanese Giant Flying Squirrel, *Petaurista leucogenys*. *Journal of the Mammalogical Society of Japan*, 18:61–67.
- Oshida, T., H. Satoh, and Y. Obara. 1992. A Preliminary Note on the Karyotypes of Giant Flying Squirrels *Petaurista alborufus* and *P. petaurista*. *Journal of the Mammalogical Society of Japan*, 16:59–69.
- Oshida, T., C. M. Shafique, S. Barkati, M. Yasuda, N. A. Hussein, H. Endo, H. Yanagawa, and R. Masuda. 2004a. Phylogenetic Position of the Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel, *Hylopetes fimbriatus* (= *Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*), in the Subfamily Pteromyinae. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 82:1336–1342. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/z04-108>.
- Oshida, T., C. M. Shafique, S. Barkati, Y. Fujita, L.-K. Lin, and R. Masuda. 2004b. A Preliminary Study on Molecular Phylogeny of Giant Flying Squirrels, Genus *Petaurista* (Rodentia, Sciuridae) Based on Mitochondrial Cytochrome b Sequences. *Russian Journal Theriology*, 3(1):15–24.
- Oshida, T., H. Yanagawa, M. Tsuda, S. Inoue, and M. C. Yoshida. 2000b. Comparisons of the Banded Karyotypes between the Small Japanese Flying Squirrel, *Pteromys momonga* and the Russian Flying Squirrel, *P. volans* (Rodentia, Sciuridae). *Caryologia*, 53:133–140.
- Oshida, T., and M. C. Yoshida. 1998. A Note on the Chromosomes of the White-Bellied Flying Squirrel *Petinomys setosus* (Rodentia, Sciuridae). *Chromosome Science*, 2:119–121.
- Owen, R. 1837. “Teeth. Comparative Anatomy.” In *The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*. Volume 4, Part 2: SPI-WRI, ed. R. B. Todd, pp. 864–935. London: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper.
- . 1839. Outlines of a Classification of the Marsupialia. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*, 2:315–333. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1839.tb00026.x>.
- . 1859. *On the Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia Being the Lecture on Sir Robert Reads Foundation, Delivered before the University of Cambridge, in the Senate-House, May 10, 1859. To Which is Added an Appendix “On the Gorilla,” and “On the Extinction and Transmutation of Species.”* London: John W. Parker.
- . 1866. *On the Anatomy of Vertebrates*. Volume 2: *Birds and Mammals*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- . 1868. *On the Anatomy of Vertebrates*. Volume 3: *Mammals*. Longmans, Green & Co., London.
- . 1877. *Researches on the Fossil Remains of the Extinct Mammals of Australia; with a Notice of the Extinct Marsupials of England*. Volume 1. London: J. Erxleben.
- Paclt, J. 1960. The “Classes” of Rafinesque and the Modern Biosystematics. *Taxon*, 9(2):47–49. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1217837>.
- Pakenham, R. H. W. 1984. *The Mammals of Zanzibar and Pemba Islands*. Harpenden, UK: Author.
- Pallas, P. S. 1766. *Miscellanea Zoologica, quibus Novæ Imprimis Atque Obscuræ Animalium Species Describuntur et Observationibus Iconibusque Illustrantur*. The Hague. [Publisher unknown.]
- . 1778. *Novae Species Quadrupedum e Glirium Ordine*. Erlangen: W. Walther.
- . 1780. *Galeopithecus volans, camellii* Descriptus. *Acta Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, 1:208–222.
- Palmer, T. S. 1899. The Family Name of the Dormice. *Science*, 10:412–413. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.10.247.412>.
- . 1904. *Index Generum Mammalium: A List of the Genera and Families of Mammals (Index Genera Mammalium)*. North American Fauna, No. 23. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- Parker, T. J., and W. A. Haswell. 1897. *A Text-Book of Zoology*. London: Macmillan.
- Partington, C. F. 1837. *The British Cyclopaedia of Natural History: A Scientific Classification of Animals, Plants and Minerals*. Volume 3. London: W. S. Orr and Co.
- Payne, J., C. M. Francis, and K. Phillips. 1985. *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo*. Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia: The Sabah Society.
- Perry, G. 1810–1811. *Arcana; or the Museum of Natural History*. Volume 1. London: British Museum.
- Peters, W. 1859. Über ein neues Flugbeutelhier, *Petaurus (Beli-deus)*, aus dem südlichen Theile von Neuhollland. *Monatsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1859:14–15.
- . 1864. Über die Säugethiergattung *Solenodon*. *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1863–1864:1–22.
- . 1880. Über eine neue Art der Nagergattung *Anomalurus* von Zanzibar. *Monatsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 45:164–166.

- Petit, R. E. 2009. *Perry's Arcana: A Facsimile Edition with Col-
lation and Systematic Review*. Philadelphia: Temple Univer-
sity Press.
- Phillip, A. 1789. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay,
with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port
Jackson & Norfolk Island Compiled from Authentic Papers,
Which Have Been Obtained from the Several Departments,
to Which are Added the Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts,
Ball & Capt. Marshall; with an Account of Their Discover-
ies, Embellished with LV copper plates, the Maps and Charts
Taken from Actual Surveys, & the Plans and Views Drawn on
the Spot, by Capt. Hunter, Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Dawes,
Bradley, Capt. Marshall, &c.* London: John Stockdale.
- Phillips, W. W. A. 1935. *Manual of the Mammals of Ceylon*.
London: Dulau & Co.
- . 1980. *Manual of the Mammals of Sri Lanka*.
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka: Wildlife and Nature Protection So-
ciety of Sri Lanka.
- Pocock, R. I. 1923. The Classification of the Sciuridae. *Proceed-
ings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1923:209–246.
- Prater, S. H. 1980. *The Book of Indian Mammals*. Reprinted
with corrections. Bombay: Bombay Natural History Society.
- Pratt, A. E., and G. S. Morgan. 1989. New Sciuridae (Mam-
malia: Rodentia) from Early Miocene Thomas Farm Local
Fauna, Florida. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 9:89–
100. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724634.1989.10011741>.
- Pumo, D. E., P. S. Finamore, W. R. Franek, C. J. Phillips, S. Tar-
sami, and D. Balzaroano. 1998. Complete Mitochondrial
Genome of a Neotropical Fruit Bat, *Artibeus jamaicensis*,
and a New Hypothesis of the Relationships of Bats to Other
Eutherian Mammals. *Journal of Molecular Evolution*,
47:709–717. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/PL00006430>.
- Qiu, Z. 1981. A New Sciuroptere from the Middle Miocene of
Linqiu, Shandong. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 19:228–238.
- . 1991. The Neogene Mammalian Faunas of Ertente and
Harr Obo in Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol), China. 8. Sci-
uridae (Rodentia). *Senckenbergiana Lethaea*, 71:223–255.
- Qiu, Z., C. K. Li, and S. J. Hu. 1984. Late Pleistocene Micro-
mammal Fauna of Sanjiacun, Kunming. [In Chinese with
English abstract.] *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 22:281–293.
- Qiu, Z., and Y. Liu. 1986. The Aragonian Vertebrate Fauna of
Xiacaowan, Jiangsu; 5. Sciuridae (Rodentia, Mammalia).
Vertebrata Palasiatica, 24:195–209.
- Rabor, D. S. 1939. *Sciuropterus mindanensis* sp. nov., a New
Species of Flying Squirrel from Mindanao. *Philippine Jour-
nal of Science*, 69:389–393.
- . 1977. *Philippine Birds and Mammals*. Quezon City,
Philippines: University of the Philippines Press.
- Rafinesque, C. S. 1814a. *Principes fondamentaux de Somiolo-
gie ou les loix de la nomenclature et de la classification de
l'empire organique ou des animaux et des végétaux conten-
ant les règles essentielles de l'art de leur imposer des noms
immuables et de les classer méthodiquement, &c.* Palermo.
[Publisher unknown.]
- . 1814b. *Précis des découvertes et travaux somiologiques.
Entré 1800 et 1814. Ou choix raisonné de ses princi-
pales découvertes en zoologie et en botanique, pour servir
d'introduction à ses ouvrages futures*. Palermo: Royale Ty-
pographie Militaire.
- . 1815. *Analyse de la Nature ou Tableau de l'Univers et
des Corps Organisés*. Palermo: Jean Barravecchia.
- Ramsay, E. P. 1890a. On a New Species of *Petaurides* from the
Bellenden-Ker Range, Queensland. *Records of the Austral-
ian Museum*, 1:77–78. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3853/j.0067-1975.1.1890.1231>.
- . 1890b. Notes and Exhibits. *Proceedings of the Linnean
Society of New South Wales*, 2nd ser., 4:1030.
- Rasmussen, M. L., and R. W. Thorington Jr. 2008. Morphologi-
cal Differentiation among Three Species of Flying Squir-
rels (Genus *Hylopetes*) from Southeast Asia. *Journal of
Mammalogy*, 89:1296–1305. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1644/07-MAMM-A-303.1>.
- Rausch, V. R., and R. L. Rausch. 1982. The Karyotype of the
Eurasian Flying Squirrel. *Pteromys volans* (L.) with a
Consideration of Karyotypic and Other Distinctions in
Glaucomys spp. (Rodentia: Sciuridae). *Proceedings of the
Biological Society of Washington*, 95:58–66.
- Ray, J. 1693. *Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum
et Serpentine Generis. Vulgarium Natas Characteristicas,
Rariorum Descriptiones Integras Exhibens: Cum Historiis
& Observationibus Anatomicis Perquam Curiosis. Præmit-
tuntur Nonnulla de Animalium in Genere*. London: S. Smith
& B. Walford.
- Rayner, J. M. V. 1981. Flight Adaptations in Vertebrates. *Sym-
posium of the Zoological Society of London*, 48:137–172.
- Reed, E. H., and S. J. Bourne. 2000. Pleistocene Fossil Ver-
tebrate Sites of the South East Region of South Australia.
Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia,
124:61–90.
- Reichenbach, H. G. L. 1862. *Die vollständigste Naturgeschichte
der Affen*. Dresden und Leipzig. [Publisher unknown.]
- Reumer, J. W. F., and L. W. van den Hoek Ostende. 2003. Petau-
ristidae and Sciuridae (Mammalia, Rodentia) from Tegelen,
Zuurland and the Maasvlakte (the Netherlands). *Deinsea*,
10:455–467.
- Rhoads, S. N. 1897. A Revision of the West American Flying
Squirrels. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences
of Philadelphia*, 47:314–327.
- Richardson, J. 1828. Short Characters of a Few Quadrupeds
Procured on Capt. Franklin's Late Expedition. *Zoological
Journal of the Linnean Society*, 3:516–520.
- . 1837. Report on North American Zoology. *Report of
the British Association for the Advancement of Science for
1836*, 5:121–224.
- Rickart, E. A., L. R. Heaney, P. D. Heideman, and C. B. Utzur-
rum. 1993. The Distribution and Ecology of Mammals on
Leyte, Biliran, and Maripipi Islands, Philippines. *Fieldiana
Zoology*, 72:1–62.
- Ride, W. D. L. 1964. A Review of Australian Fossil Marsupials.
*Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Western
Australia*, 47:97–131.
- . 1970. *A Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia*.
Melbourne: Oxford University Press.
- Roberts, K. K., M. Archer, S. J. Hand, and H. Godthelp. 2007.
New Genus and Species of Extinct Miocene Ringtail Possums
(Marsupialia: Pseudocheiridae). *American Museum No-
vitates*, 3560:1–15. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082\(2007\)3560\[1:NGASOE\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082(2007)3560[1:NGASOE]2.0.CO;2).

- Roberts, T. J. 1997. *The Mammals of Pakistan*. rev. ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Robertson, J. S., Jr. 1976. Latest Pliocene Mammals from Haile XVA, Alachua County, Florida. *Bulletin of the Florida State Museum of Biological Science*, 20:111–186.
- Robinson, H. C., and C. B. Kloss. 1911. On Six New Mammals from the Malay Peninsula. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum*, 4:169–174.
- . 1914. On New Mammals, Mainly from Bandon and the Adjacent Islands, East Coast of the Malay Peninsula. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 13:223–234.
- . 1915. *Aeromys*, a New Genus of Flying Squirrel. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum*, 6:23.
- . 1918a. A Nominal List of Sciuridae of the Oriental Region with a List of Specimens in the Collections of the Zoological Survey of India. *Records of the Indian Museum*, 15:171–254.
- . 1918b. Notes on the Genus *Petaurista*, Pall., with Descriptions of Two New Races. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum*, 7:223–226.
- Rose, K. D. 1973. The Mandibular Dentition of Plagiomenae (Dermoptera, Plagiomenidae). *Breviora*, 411:1–17.
- . 1975. *Elpidophorus*, the Earliest Dermopteran (Dermoptera, Plagiomenidae). *Journal of Mammalogy*, 56:676–679. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1379482>.
- . 1981. The Clarkforkian Land-Mammal Age and Mammalian Faunal Composition across the Paleocene-Eocene Boundary. *University of Michigan Papers on Paleontology*, 26:1–197.
- Rose, K. D., and E. L. L. Simons. 1977. Dental Function in the Plagiomenidae: Origin and Relationships of the Mammalian Order Dermoptera. *Contributions from the Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan*, 24:221–236.
- Rothschild, W. 1892. Descriptions of Two New Mammals from New Guinea. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1892:545–546.
- Rowe, T. 1988. Definition, Diagnosis and Origin of Mammalia. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 8:241–264. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724634.1988.10011708>.
- Rowe, T., and J. Gauthier. 1992. Ancestry, Paleontology, and the Definition of the Name Mammalia. *Systematic Biology*, 41:372–378. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2992573>.
- Ruez, D. R., Jr. 2001. Early Irvingtonian (Latest Pliocene) Rodents from Inglis 1C, Citrus County, Florida. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 21:153–171. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634\(2001\)021\[0153:EILPRF\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634(2001)021[0153:EILPRF]2.0.CO;2).
- Ruggeri, N., and M. Etterson. 1998. The First Records of Colugo (*Cynocephalus variegatus*) from the Lao P. D. R. *Mammalia*, 62:450–451.
- Runestad, J. A., and C. B. Ruff. 1995. Structural Adaptations for Gliding in Mammals with Implications for Locomotor Behaviour in Paromomyids. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 98:101–119. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.1330980202>.
- Russell, D. E., P. Louis, and D. E. Savage. 1973. *Chiroptera and Dermoptera of the French Early Eocene*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Russell, L. S. 1954. Mammalian Fauna of the Kishenehn Formation, Southeast British Columbia. *Bulletin of the National Museum of Canada*, 132:92–111.
- Saban, R. 1954. Phylogénie des insectivores. *Bulletin de le Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle*, 2nd ser., 26:419–432.
- Saha, S. S. 1975. A New Subspecies of the Flying Squirrel, *Petaurista nobilis* (Gray) from Bhutan. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of Calcutta*, 28:27–29.
- . 1981. A New Genus and a New Species of Flying Squirrel (Mammalia: Rodentia: Sciuridae) from Northeastern India. *Bulletin of the Zoological Survey of India*, 4:331–336.
- Sanborn, C. C. 1953. Mammals of Mindano, Philippine Islands Collected by the Danish Philippine Expedition 1951–1952. *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening*, 115:283–288.
- Sanderson, I. T. 1940. The Mammals of the North Cameroon Forest Area. Being the Results of the Percy Sladen Expedition to the Mamfe Division of the British Cameroons. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*, 24:623–725. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1940.tb00342.x>.
- Sargis, E. J. 2002a. Primate Origins Nailed. *Science*, 298:1564–1565. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1079034>.
- . 2002b. The Post Cranial Morphology of *Ptilocercus lowii* (Scandentia, Tupaiidae): An Analysis of Primatomorphan and Volitantian Characters. *Journal of Mammalian Evolution*, 9:137–160. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1021387928854>.
- . 2004. New Views on Tree Shrews: The Role of Tupaiids in Primate Supraordinal Relationships. *Evolutionary Anthropology*, 13:56–66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/evan.10131>.
- Satunin, K. A. 1902. Neue nagetiere aus den Materialien der grossen russischen Expeditionen nach Centralasien. *Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, 7:549–589.
- Sawyer, F. C. 1953. The Dates of Issue of J. E. Gray's "Illustrations of Indian Zoology" (London, 1830–1835). *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History*, 3:48–55. http://dx.doi.org/10.3366/jsbnh.1953.3.Part_1.48.
- Schaub, S. 1953. Remarks on the Distribution and Classification of the "Hystricomorpha." *Verhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basel*, 64(2):389–400.
- . 1958. "Simplicidentata (Rodentia)." In *Traité de Paléontologie*. Volume 6, Part 2, ed. J. Piveteau, pp. 659–818. Paris: Masson.
- Schinz, H. R. 1845. *Systematisches Verzeichniss aller bis jetzt bekannten Säugethiere, oder Synopsis Mammalium nach dem Cuvierschen System*. Volume 2. Solothurn, Germany: Verlag von Jent und Gassmann.
- Schlegel, H., and S. Müller. 1845. "Bijdragen tot de Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Vliegende Eekhorens (*Pteromys*).” In *Verhandelingen over de Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Overzeeche Bezittingen*. Volume 1, Part 2, ed. C. J. Temminck, pp. 103–114. Leiden. [Publisher unknown.]
- Schlosser, M. 1884. Nachtrage und Berichtigungen zu: die nager des europäischen Tertiars. *Palaeontographica*, 31:323–328.
- . 1907. Beitrag zur Osteologie und systematischen Stellung der Gattung *Necrolemur*, sowie zur Stammesgeschichte der Primaten überhaupt. *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie*, 1907:197–226.
- Schmitz, J., M. Ohme, B. Suryobroto, and H. Zischler. 2002. The Colugo (*Cynocephalus variegatus*, Dermoptera): The Primates' Gliding Sister? *Molecular Ecology and Evolution*, 19:2308–2312.

- Schreber, J. C. D. 1780. *Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*. Part 4. Leipzig: Wolfgang Walther.
- . 1792. *Die Säugthiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur*. Volume 4. Erlangen: Wolfgang Walther.
- Schunke, A. C. 2005. Systematics and Biogeography of the African Scaly-Tailed Squirrels (Mammalia: Rodentia: Anomaluridae). Ph.D. thesis, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Bonn.
- Schunke, A. C., and R. Hutterer. 2005a. The Variance of Variation: Geographic Patterns of Coat Colouration in *Anomalurops* and *Anomalurus* (Anomaluridae, Rodentia, Mammalia). *Bonner Zoologische Beiträge*, 53:169–185.
- . 2005b. “Geographic Variation in the West African Scaly-Tailed Squirrel *Anomalurus pelli* (Schlegel and Müller, 1845) and Description of a New Subspecies (Rodentia: Anomaluridae).” In *African Biodiversity: Molecules, Organisms, Ecosystems: Proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Tropical Biology*, Museum Koenig, Bonn, ed. B. A. Huber, B. J. Sinclair, and K. H. Lampe, pp. 321–328. Berlin: Springer-Verlag.
- . 2007. Geographic Variation of *Idiurus* (Rodentia: Anomaluridae) with Emphasis on Skull Morphology. *American Museum Novitates*, 3548:1–22. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082\(2007\)3548\[1:GVOIRA\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082(2007)3548[1:GVOIRA]2.0.CO;2).
- Schwann, H. 1904. On New Forms of *Anomalurus* and *Sciurus* from Tropical Africa. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 13:70–73.
- Sclater, W. L. 1891. *Catalogue of Mammalia in the Indian Museum Calcutta. Part II. Rodentia, Ungulata, Proboscidea, Hyracoidea, Carnivora, Cetacea, Sirenia, Marsupialia, Monotremata*. Calcutta: Trustees of the Indian Museum.
- Shaw, G. 1791. *The Naturalists Miscellany; or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects; Drawn and Described Immediately from Nature*. Volume 2. London: Nodder.
- . 1794. *Zoology of New Holland*. London: J. Sowerby.
- . 1800. *General Zoology or Systematic Natural History*. Volume 1, Part 2: *Mammalia*. London: G. Kearsley.
- . 1801. *General Zoology or Systematic Natural History*. Volume 2, Part 1: *Mammalia*. London: G. Kearsley.
- Shaw, T.-H., S. Wang, C.-K. Lu, and L.-K. Chang. 1966. A Survey of the Mammals of Hainan Island, China. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 3:260–276.
- Sherborn, C. D. 1891. On the Dates of the Parts, Plates, and Text of Schreber’s ‘Saugthiere.’ *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1891:587–592.
- . 1895. On the Dates of Shaw and Nodder’s “Naturalist’s Miscellany.” *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 6th ser., 15:375–376.
- Sherborn, C. D., and B. B. Woodward. 1906. On the Dates of Publication of the Natural History Portion of the “Encyclopédie Methodique.” *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 17:577–582.
- Shikama, T. 1949. The Kuzuu Ossuaries. Geological and Palaeontological Studies of the Limestone Fissure Deposits, in Kuzuu, Totigi Prefecture. *Science Reports of the Tohoku University*, 2nd ser., 23:1–209.
- Shikama, T., and G. Okafuji. 1958. Quaternary Cave and Fissure Deposits and Their Fossils in Akiyoshi District, Yamaguchi Prefecture. *Science Reports of the Yokohama National University*, 2nd ser., 7:43–103.
- Shoshani, J. 1992. “Cuvier vis-à-vis Huxley on the Relationship of Hyracoidea and an Update on an Old Controversy.” In *Ongulés/Ungulates 91: Proceedings of the International Symposium “Ongulés/Ungulates 91,” Toulouse, France, September 2–6, 1991*, ed. F. Spitz, pp. 103–112. Paris: Société Française pour l’Étude et la Protection des Mammifères.
- Shufeldt, R. W. 1911. The Skeleton in the Flying Lemurs, Galeopteridae. *The Philippine Journal of Science*, 6:185–211.
- Silcox, M. T., J. L. Bloch, E. J. Sargis, and D. M. Boyer. 2005. “Euarchonta (Dermoptera, Scandentia, Primates).” In *The Rise of Placental Mammals: Origins and Relationships of the Major Extant Clades*, ed. K. D. Rose and J. D. Archibald, pp. 127–144. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Simmons, N. B. 1993. “The Importance of Methods, Archontan Phylogeny and Cladistic Analysis of Morphological Data.” In *Primates and Their Relatives in Phylogenetic Perspective*, ed. R. D. E. MacPhee, pp. 1–61. New York: Plenum Press.
- . 1995. Bat Relationships and the Origin of Flight. *Symposia of the Zoological Society of London*, 67:27–43.
- Simpson, G. G. 1927. Mammalian Fauna and Correlation of the Paskapoo Formation of Alberta. *American Museum Novitates*, 268:1–10.
- . 1928. A New Mammalian Fauna from the Fort Union of Southern Montana. *American Museum Novitates*, 297:1–15.
- . 1931. A New Classification of Mammals. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 59:259–293.
- . 1935. New Paleocene Mammals from the Fort Union of Montana. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 83:221–244. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.2981.221>.
- . 1936. A New Fauna from the Port Union of Montana. *American Museum Novitates*, 873:1–27.
- . 1937. The Fort Union of the Crazy Mountain Field, Montana, and Its Mammalian Faunas. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, 169:1–287.
- . 1945. The Principles of Classification and a Classification of Mammals. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 85:1–350.
- Skwara, T. 1986. A New “Flying Squirrel” (Rodentia: Sciuridae) from the Early Miocene of Southwestern Saskatchewan. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 6:290–294. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724634.1986.10011625>.
- Smith, A. T., and Y. Xie, eds. 2008. *A Guide to the Mammals of China*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Smith, J. D. D. 2001. *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology. Supplement 1986–2000*. London: The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.
- Smith, M. J. 1973. *Petaurus breviceps*. *Mammalian Species*, 30:1–5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3503785>.
- Smith, T., E. De Blast, and B. Sige. 2009. Adapisoriculid Mammals from the Paleocene of Hainin (Belgium) Shed Light on the Phylogenetic Affinities of the Enigmatic Arboreal Cretaceous *Deccanolestes* from the Deccan Traps of India. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 29(3):183A.
- Sody, H. J. 1936. A New Flying Squirrel from Sumatra. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië*, 96:146–147.

- . 1937. On the Mammals of Banka. *Temminckia*, 2:221–250.
- . 1949. On a Collection of Sciuridae from the Indo-Malayan and Indo-Australian Regions. *Treubia*, 20:57–120.
- Sornborger, J. D. 1900. The Labrador Flying Squirrel. *Ottawa Naturalist*, 14:48–51.
- Springer, M. S., W. J., Murphy, E. Eizirik, and S. J. O'Brien. 2003. Placental Mammal Diversification and the K-T Boundary. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 100:1056–1061.
- Stafford, B. J. 2005. "Order Dermoptera." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 3rd ed., ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 110. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Stafford, B. J., and F. S. Szalay. 2000. Craniodental Functional Morphology and Taxonomy of Dermopterans. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 81:360–385. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1644/1545-1542\(2000\)081<0360:CFMATO>2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1644/1545-1542(2000)081<0360:CFMATO>2.0.CO;2).
- Stafford, B. J., and R. W. Thorington. 1998. Carpal Development and Morphology in Archontan Mammals. *Journal of Morphology*, 235:135–155. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-4687\(199802\)235:2<135::AID-JMOR4>3.0.CO;2-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4687(199802)235:2<135::AID-JMOR4>3.0.CO;2-8).
- Steppan, S. J., B. L. Storz, and R. S. Hoffmann. 2004. Nuclear DNA Phylogeny of the Squirrels (Mammalia: Rodentia) and the Evolution of Arboreality Using c-myc and RAG1. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 30:703–719. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903\(03\)00204-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(03)00204-5).
- St. Leger, J. 1935. Two New Subspecies of Mammals from Angola. *Novitates Zoologicae*, 39:251–252.
- Stone, W. 1900. Description of a New Rabbit from the Liu Kiu Islands and a New Flying Squirrel from Borneo. *Proceedings of the Academy of Science of Philadelphia*, 52:460–463.
- Storch, G. 2008. Skeletal Remains of a Diminutive Primate from the Paleocene of Germany. *Naturwissenschaften*, 95:927–930. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00114-008-0401-0>.
- Storch, G., B. Engesser, and M. Wuttke. 1996. Oldest Fossil Record of Gliding in Rodents. *Nature*, 379:439–441. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/379439a0>.
- Storer, J. E. 1984. *Mammals of the Swift Current Creek Local Fauna (Eocene: Uintan), Saskatchewan*. Natural History Contributions, No. 7. Regina, Canada: Royal Saskatchewan Museum.
- Storr, G. C. C. 1780. *Prodromus Methodi Mammalium . . . Inauguralem Disputationem Propositus*. Tübingen: Royal Saskatchewan Museum.
- Strahan, R., ed. 1983. *The Complete Book of Australian Mammals*. Sydney: Angus and Robertson.
- , ed. 1987. *What Mammal is That?* Sydney: Angus and Robertson.
- , ed. 1995. *The Mammals of Australia*. 2nd ed. Sydney: Reed Books.
- Stroganov, S. U. 1936. Die Säugetierfauna des Walaihügellandes. *Zoologicheskij Journal, Vornals Revue Zoologique Russe (Moscow)*, 15:520–559.
- Sulimski, A. 1964. Pliocene Lagomorpha and Rodentia from Weze. I. (Poland). *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*, 9:149–240.
- Sulkava, S. 1978. "Pteromys volans (Linnaeus, 1758) Flughornchen." In *Handbuch der Säugetiere Europas*, Volume 1. ed. J. Niethammer and F. Krap, pp. 71–84. Wiesbaden: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Suzuki, H., S. Minato, S. Sakurai, K. Tsuchiya, and I. M. Fokin. 1997. Phylogenetic Position and Geographic Differentiation of the Japanese Dormouse, *Glirulus japonicus*, Revealed by Variations among rDNA, mtDNA and the Sry Gene. *Zoological Science*, 14:167–173. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2108/zsj.14.167>.
- Swainson, W. 1837. *On the Natural History and Classification of Birds*. Volume 2. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.
- Swenk, M. H. 1915. On a New Subspecies of Flying Squirrel from Nebraska. *University of Nebraska Studies*, 15:151–154.
- Swinhoe, R. 1863. On the Mammals of the Island of Formosa (China). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1862:347–365.
- . 1871. Catalogue of the Mammals in China (South of the River Yangtze). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1870:615–653.
- Szalay, F. S. 1969. Mixodectidae, Microsyopidae, and the Insectivore-Primate Transition. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 140:193–330.
- . 1976. Systematics of the Omomyidae (Tarsiiformes, Primates): Taxonomy, Phylogeny, and Adaptations. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 156:157–450.
- . 1982. "A New Appraisal of Marsupial Phylogeny and Classification." In *Carnivorous Marsupials*. Volume 2, ed. M. Archer, pp. 621–640. Sydney: Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales.
- . 1993. "Metatherian Taxon Phylogeny: Evidence and Interpretation from Cranioskeletal System." In *Mammal Phylogeny: Mesozoic Differentiation, Multituberculates, Monotremes, Early Therians and Marsupials*, ed. F. S. Szalay, M. J. Novacek, and M. C. McKenna, pp. 216–242. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- . 1994. *Evolutionary History of the Marsupials and an Analysis of Osteological Characters*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Szalay, F. S., and G. Drawhorn. 1980. "Evolution and Diversification of the Archonta in an Arboreal Milieu." In *Comparative Biology and Evolutionary Relationships in Tree Shrews*, ed. W. P. Luckett, pp. 133–169. New York: Plenum Press.
- Szalay, F. S., and S. G. Lucas. 1993. "Cranioskeletal Morphology of Archontans and Diagnoses of Chiroptera, Volitantes and Archonta." In *Primates and Their Relatives in Phylogenetic Perspective*, ed. R. D.E MacPhee, pp. 187–226. New York: Plenum Press.
- . 1996. The Postcranial Morphology of Paleocene *Chriacus* and *Mixodectes* and the Phylogenetic Relationships of Archontan Mammals. *New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science Bulletin*, 7:1–47.
- Szalay, F. S., and E. J. Sargis. 2001. Model-Based Analysis of Postcranial Osteology of Marsupials from the Paleocene of Itaboraí (Brazil) and the Phylogenetics and Biogeography of Metatheria. *Geodiversitas*, 23:139–302.
- Tate, G. H. H. 1938. New or Little Known Marsupials: A New Species of Phascogalinae, with Notes on *Acrobates pulchellus* Rothschild. *Novitates Zoologicae*, 41:58–60.

- . 1945. Results of the Archbold Expeditions. No. 55. Notes on the Squirrel-Like and Mouse-Like Possums (Marsupialia). *American Museum Novitates*, 1305:1–12.
- Tate, G. H. H., and R. Archbold. 1935. Results of the Archbold Expeditions. No. 5. Seven Apparently New Forms of Phalangeridae from the New Guinea Region. *American Museum Novitates*, 810:1–8.
- Taylor, E. H. 1934. *Philippine Land Mammals*. Manila: Bureau of Printing.
- Tehsin, R. H. 1981. Occurrence of the Large Brown Flying Squirrel and Mouse Deer near Udaipur, Rajasthan. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 77:498.
- Temminck, C. J. 1827. *Monographies de Mammalogie*. Volume 1. Paris: Dufour.
- . 1836. “Coup d’oeil sur la faune des Îles de la Sonde et de l’empire du Japon. Discours préliminaire destiné à servir d’introduction à la Faune du Japon.” In *Fauna Japonica sive Descriptie, quae in Itinere per Japoniam, Jusu et Auspiciis Speriorem, qui, Summum in India, Batavia, Imperium Tenent, Fuscepto, Annis 1823–1830*, ed. P. F. Siebold, pp. i–xxx. Leiden: Lugduni Batavorum.
- . 1843–1844. “Aperçu général et spécifique sur les mammifères qui habitent le Japon et les îles qui en dépendent.” In *Fauna Japonica sive Descriptie, quae in Itinere per Japoniam, Jusu et Auspiciis Speriorem, qui, Summum in India, Batavia, Imperium Tenent, Fuscepto, Annis 1823–1830*, ed. P. F. von Siebold, pp. 1–24, pls. 1–10: 1843; pp. 25–59, pls. 11–20, and marine mammals pp. 1–26, pls. 21–30: 1844. Amsterdam: Müller.
- . 1853. *Esquisses zoologiques sur la côte de Guinée*. 1. *Mammifères*. Leiden: Brill.
- Terzea, E. 1980. Deux micromammifères du Pliocène de Roumanie. *Travaux de l’Institut de Spéléologie “Emile Racovitza”* 19:191–201.
- Thaler, L. 1966. Les rongeurs fossils du Bas-Languedoc dans leurs rapports avec l’histoire des faunes et la stratigraphie du Tertiaire d’Europe. *Mémoires du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Series C*, 17:1–296.
- Thewissen, J. G. M., and S. K. Babcock. 1991. Distinctive Cranial and Cervical Innervation of Wing Muscles: New Evidence for Bat Monophyly. *Science*, 251:934–936. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.2000493>.
- . 1993. “The Implications of the Propatagial Muscles of Flying and Gliding Mammals in Archontan Systematics.” In *Primates and Their Relatives in Phylogenetic Perspective*, ed. R. D. E. MacPhee, pp. 91–109. New York, Plenum Press.
- Thomas, O. 1879. On Robert Kerr’s Translation of the ‘Systema Naturae’ on Linnaeus. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 5th ser., 4:396–397.
- . 1886a. On the Mammals Presented by Allan O. Hume, Esq., C. B., to the Natural History Museum. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1886:54–78.
- . 1886b. Diagnoses of Three New Oriental Mammals. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 5th ser., 17:84.
- . 1887. Diagnosis of Two New Central-African Mammalia. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 5th ser., 20:440.
- . 1888a. *Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the Collection of the British Museum (Natural History)*. London: British Museum of Natural History.
- . 1888b. *Eupetaurus*, a New Form of Flying Squirrel from Kashmir. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 57(2):256–260.
- . 1888c. On a Collection of Mammals Obtained by Emin Pasha in Equatorial Africa, and Presented by Him to the Natural History Museum. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1888:3–17.
- . 1893. Description of a New *Sciuropterus* from the Philippines. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 6th ser., 12:30–31.
- . 1895a. On *Caenolestes*, a Still Existing Survivor of the Epanorthidae of Ameghino, and the Representative of a New Family of Recent Marsupials. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1895:870–878.
- . 1895b. An Analysis of the Mammalian Generic Names Given in Dr. C. W. L. Gloger’s “Naturgeschichte” (1841). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 6th ser., 15:189–193.
- . 1895c. Revised Determinations of Three of the Natuna Rodents. *Novitates Zoologicae*, 2:26–28.
- . 1895d. On Some Mammals Collected by Dr E. Modigliani in Sipora, Mentawai Islands. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Geneva*, 14:660–672.
- . 1895e. Diagnosis of Two New East-African Mammals. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 6th ser., 15:187–188.
- . 1897. On the Genera of Rodents: An Attempt to Bring up to Date the Current Arrangement of the Order. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1896:1012–1028.
- . 1900a. Descriptions of Two New *Sciuropteri* Discovered by Mr. Charles Hose in Borneo. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 5:275–276.
- . 1900b. The Red Flying Squirrel of the Natuna Islands. *Novitates Zoologicae*, 7:592.
- . 1904. On Mammals from the Island of Fernando Po, Collected by Mr. E. Seimund. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1904:183–193.
- . 1905a. On Some New Japanese Mammals Presented to the British Museum by Mr. R. Gordon Smith. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 15:487–495.
- . 1905b. The Duke of Bedford’s Zoological Explorations in Eastern Asia. 1. List of Mammals Obtained by Mr M. P. Anderson in Japan. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1905:331–363.
- . 1907a. A New Flying Squirrel from Formosa. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7th ser., 20:522–523.
- . 1907b. The Duke of Bedford’s Zoological Exploration in Eastern Asia. V. Second List of Mammals from Korea. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1907:462–466.
- . 1907c. The Duke of Bedford’s Zoological Exploration in Eastern Asia. IV. List of Small Mammals from the Islands of Saghalien and Hokkaido. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1907:404–414.
- . 1908a. The Nomenclature of the Flying Lemurs. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 1:252–255.
- . 1908b. The Genera and Subgenera of the *Sciuropterus* Group, with Descriptions of Three New Species. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 1:1–8.

- . 1908c. On Mammals from the Malay Peninsula and Islands. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 2:301–306.
- . 1908d. On the Mammals Collected by Mr. H. C. Robinson on Tioman and Aor Islands, S. China Sea. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum*, 2:49–106.
- . 1908e. The Large Flying Squirrels Referred to *Petaurista nitida* Desmarest. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 1:250–252.
- . 1911a. The Duke of Bedford's Zoological Exploration of Eastern Asia. XIV. On Mammals from Southern Shensi, Central China. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1911:687–695.
- . 1911b. The Mammals of the Tenth Edition of Linnaeus; an Attempt to Fix the Types of the Genera and the Exact Bases and Localities of the Species. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1911:120–158.
- . 1912. New Species of *Crociodura* and *Petaurista* from Yunnan. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 9:686–688.
- . 1914a. Scientific Results from the Mammal Survey. No. VII. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 23:23–31.
- . 1914b. Two New Flying Squirrels. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 23:204–205.
- . 1914c. On Small Mammals Collected in Tibet and the Mishmi Hills by Capt. F. M. Bailey. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 23:230–233.
- . 1916a. A New Flying Squirrel from Tenasserim. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 24:422–423.
- . 1916b. On Small Mammals Obtained in Sankuru, South Congo, by Mr. H. Wilson. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 8th ser., 18:234–239.
- . 1921. On Small Mammals from the Kachin Province, Northern Burma. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 27:499–505.
- . 1922a. A Selection of Lectotypes of the Typical Australian Marsupials in the British Museum Collection. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 9th ser., 10:127–128.
- . 1922b. On Mammals from the Yunnan Highlands Collected by Mr. George Forrest and Presented to the British Museum by Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, D. S. O. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 9th ser., 10:391–406.
- . 1922c. Two New Rodents from the Mergui Archipelago. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 28:1067–1068.
- . 1923a. On Some Queensland Phalangeridae. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 9th ser., 11:246–250.
- . 1923b. Geographical Races of *Petaurista alborufus*. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 9th ser., 12:171–172.
- . 1923c. On Mammals from the Li-kiang Range, Yunnan, Being a Further Collection Obtained by Mr. George Forrest. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 9th ser., 11:655–663.
- . 1925. The Mammals Obtained on the Sladen-Godman Expedition to the Tonkin. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 95:495–506. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1925.tb01524.x>.
- . 1926. Two New Flying Squirrels from the Mergui Archipelago. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 31:22.
- Thomas, O., and R. C. Wroughton. 1916. A New Flying Squirrel from the Chin Hills. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 24:423–424.
- Thorington, R. W., Jr. 1984. Flying Squirrels Are Monophyletic. *Science*, 225:1048–1049. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.225.4666.1048>.
- Thorington, R. W., and R. S. Hoffmann. 2005. "Family Sciuridae." In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, pp. 754–818. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Thorington, R. W., Jr., A. L. Musante, C. G. Anderson, and K. Darrow. 1996. Validity of Three Genera of Flying Squirrels: *Eoglaucomys*, *Glaucomys* and *Hylopetes*. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 77:69–83. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1382710>.
- Thorington, R. W., D. Pitassy, and S. A. Jansa. 2002. Phylogenies of Flying Squirrels (Pteromyinae). *Journal of Mammalian Evolution*, 9:99–133. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1021335912016>.
- Thorington, R. W., C. E. Schennum, L. A. Pappas, and D. Pitassy. 2005. The Difficulties of Identifying Flying Squirrels (Sciuridae: Pteromyini) in the Fossil Record. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 25:950–961. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634\(2005\)025\[0950:TDOIFS\]2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1671/0272-4634(2005)025[0950:TDOIFS]2.0.CO;2).
- Tickell, S. R. 1842. On the Orál, or Singhoom Flying Squirrel, *Pteromys Orál*. *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, 2:401–408.
- Tiedemann, F. 1808. Fliegendes Eichorn *Pteromys*. Zoologie. Zu seinen Vorlesungen entworfen. *Landshut*, 1:449–451.
- Tong, H. 2007. *Aeretes melanopterus* (Pteromyinae, Rodentia) from Tianyuan Cave near Zhoukoudian (Choukoutien) in China. *Geobios*, 40:219–230. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geobios.2006.04.006>.
- Trouessart, E. L. 1898. *Catalogus Mammalium tam Viventium Quam Fossilium*. Volume 1. Berlin: Friedlander und Sohn.
- . 1904. *Catalogus Mammalium tam Viventium quam Fossilium*. Supplement. Berlin: R. Friedlander und Sohn.
- Troughton, E. Le G. 1945. Diagnoses of New Mammals from the South-west Pacific. *Records of the Australian Museum*, 21:373–375. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3853/j.0067-1975.21.1945.551>.
- . 1967. *Furred Animals of Australia*. 9th ed. Sydney: Angus and Robertson.
- Turnbull, W. D. 1971. "The Trinity Therians: Their Bearing on Evolution in Marsupials and Other Therians." In *Dental Morphology and Evolution*, ed. A. A. Dahlberg, pp. 151–179. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Turnbull, W. D., and E. L. Lundelius Jr. 1970. The Hamilton Fauna, a Late Pliocene Mammalian Fauna from the Grange Burn, Victoria, Australia. *Fieldiana Geology*, 19:1–123.
- Turnbull, W. D., T. H. V. Rich, and E. L. Lundelius. 1987a. "The Petaurids (Marsupialia: Petauridae) of the Early Pliocene Hamilton Local Fauna, Southwestern Victoria." In *Possums and Opossums: Studies in Evolution*, ed. M. Archer, pp. 629–638. Sydney: Surrey Beatty.

- . 1987b. "Pseudocheirids (Marsupialia: Pseudocheiridae) from the Early Pliocene Hamilton Local Fauna, Southwestern Victoria." In *Possums and Opossums: Studies in Evolution*, ed. M. Archer, pp. 689–713. Sydney: Surrey Beatty.
- Ulmer, F. A. 1940. Zoological Results of the Denison-Crockett South Pacific Expedition for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1937–38. Part VI. A New Race of the New Guinea Short-Headed Flying Phalanger from Biak Island. *Notulae Naturae of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 52:1–3.
- Van Den Bussche, R. A., and S. R. Hoofer. 2004. Phylogenetic Relationships among Recent Chiropteran Families and the Importance of Choosing Appropriate Outgroup Taxa. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 85:321–330. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1644/1545-1542\(2004\)085<0321:PRARCF>2.0.CO;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1644/1545-1542(2004)085<0321:PRARCF>2.0.CO;2).
- Van der Hoeven, J. 1855. *Handbuch der Zoologie*. Volume 2. Leipzig: Leopold Voss.
- . 1856. *Handbuch der Zoologie*. Volume 10. Leipzig: Leopold Voss.
- . 1858. *Handbook of Zoology*. Volume 2. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.
- van de Weerd, A. 1979. Early Ruscian Rodents and Lagomorphs (Mammalia) from the Lignites near Ptolemais (Macedonia, Greece). *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series B, Palaeontology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Anthropology*, 82(2):127–170.
- Van Dyck, S. 1990. *Belideus gracilis*—Soaring Problems for an old De Vis glider. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, 28:329–336.
- . 1991. "The Status of Mammals." In *An Atlas of Queensland's Frogs, Reptiles Birds and Mammals*, ed. G. J. Ingram and R. J. Raven, pp. 349–353. Brisbane: Queensland Museum.
- . 1993. The Taxonomy and Distribution of *Petaurus gracilis* (Marsupialia: Petauridae), with Notes on Its Ecology and Conservation Status. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, 33:77–122.
- Van Dyck, S., and R. Strahan, eds. 2008. *The Mammals of Australia*. 3rd ed. Sydney: Reed New Holland.
- Van Valen, L. 1967. New Paleocene Insectivores and Insectivore Classification. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 135:217–284.
- . 1978. The Beginning of the Age of Mammals. *Evolutionary Theory*, 4:45–80.
- Verheyen, W. N. 1963. Contribution a la systematique du genre *Idiurus* (Rodentia: Anomaluridae). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines*, 68:157–197.
- . 1968a. The Anomalurinae of the Congo. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines*, 77:392–411.
- . 1968b. Description d'une nouvelle sous-espece d'*Anomalurus beecrofti* de la region congolais. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines*, 77:157–161.
- Vicq-d'Azyr, F. M. 1792. *Encyclopédie Méthodique. Système Anatomique. Quadrupèdes*. Volume 2: *Quadrupèdes*. Paris: Panckoucke.
- Villalta, J.-F. 1950. Sobre un esciuoptero del Vindoboniense del Valles-Penedes. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Madrid*, 48:53–59.
- Vinogradov, B. S., and A. I. Argiropulo. 1968. *Fauna of the USSR: Mammals*. Jerusalem: Israel Program for Scientific Translations.
- von Serebrennikov, M. K. 1930. Ein flatterhornchen aus dem kirgisengebiet. *Zeitschrift für Säugetierk*, 4:142–143.
- von Zimmermann, E. A. W. 1780. *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen, und der allgemein verbreiteten Vierfüssigen Thiere, nebst einer hieher gehörigen zoologischen Weltcharte*. Volume 2. Leipzig: Weygandschen Buchhhandlung.
- Waddell, P. J., N. Okada, and M. Hasegawa. 1999. Towards Resolving the Interordinal Relationships of Placental Mammals. *Systematic Biology*, 48:1–5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/48.1.1>.
- Wagner, J. A. 1839. *Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*. Supplement 1. Leipzig: Weigel.
- . 1841a. Gruppierung der Gattungen der Nager. *Gelehrte Anzeigen, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munchen*, 12:433–440.
- . 1841b. Gruppierung der Gattungen der Nager in natürlichen Familien, nebst Beschreibung einiger neuen Gattungen und Arten. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Mecklenburg*, 7th ser., 1:111–138.
- . 1843. In J. C. D. von Schreber. *Die Säugethiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*. Fortgesetzt von A. Goldfuss Supplementband von J. A. Wagner. Supplement Volume 3. Erlangen: Voss.
- Wahlert, J. H., S. L. Sawitzke, and M. E. Holden. 1993. Cranial Anatomy and Relationships of Dormice (Rodentia, Myoxidae). *American Museum Novitates*, 3061:1–32.
- Wakefield, N. A. 1972. Paleocology of Fossil Mammal Assemblages from Some Australasian Caves. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*, 85(1):1–26.
- Wang, S., and C.-K. Lu. 1966. "Hylopetes alboniger chianfengensis." In A Survey of the Mammals of Hainan Island, China. T.-H. Shaw, S. Wang, C.-K. Lu, and L.-K. Chang. pp. 270, 276. *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 3:260–276.
- Wang, T. C., Y. R. Tue, and S. Wang. 1966. Notes on Some Small Mammals from Szechuan Province with Description of a New Subspecies. [In English and Chinese.] *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 3:89–90.
- Wang, Y. 1981. In H. Peng and Y. Wang. New Mammals from the Gaoligong Mountains. *Acta Theriologica Sinica*, 1:167–176.
- Wang, Y.-X. 2003 ["2002"]. *A Complete Checklist of Mammal Species and Subspecies in China: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. Beijing: Chinese Forestry Publishing House.
- Wangchuk, T., P. Thinley, K. Tshering, C. Tshering, and D. Yonten. 2004. *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Bhutan*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Royal Government of Bhutan.
- Waterhouse, G. R. 1838a. [No title.] *The Athenaeum*, 580:880.
- . 1838b. Report on a Meeting on September 26th 1837. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1837:87–90.
- . 1839a. Observations on Certain Modifications Observed in the Dentition of the Flying Opossums (the Genus *Petaurus* of Authors). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1838:149–156.

- . 1839b. Some Specimens of Flying Lemurs (*Galeopithecus*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1838:119–120.
- . 1839c. Observations on the Rodentia, with a View to Point out the Groups, as Indicated by the Structure of the Crania, in This Order of Mammals. *The Magazine of Natural History*, 1st ser., 3:90–96, 184–188, 274–279, 593–600.
- . 1841. *The Naturalist's Library. Mammalia*. Volume 11: *Marsupialia or Pouched Animals*. Edinburgh: Lizards.
- . 1843a. Mr Fraser at Fernando Po. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1842:124–127.
- . 1843b. Mr Fraser at Fernando Po. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1st ser., 12:52–55.
- . 1846. *A Natural History of the Mammalia*. Volume 1: *Containing the Order Marsupialia, or Pouched Animals*. London: Hippolyte Bailliere.
- Weber, M. C. W. 1904. *Die Säugetiere: Einführung in die Anatomie und Systematik der recenten und fossilen Mammalia*. Volume 2: *Systematischer Teil*. Jena: Gustav Fischer.
- . 1928. *Die Säugetiere: Einführung in die Anatomie und Systematik der recenten und fossilen Mammalia*. 2nd ed. Volume 2: *Systematischer Teil*. Jena: Gustav Fischer.
- Wells-Gosling, N., and L. R. Heaney. 1984. *Glaucomys sabrinus*. *Mammalian Species*, 229:1–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3503926>.
- Werner, J. 1994. Beiträge zur Biostratigraphie der Unteren Süßwasser-Molasse Süddeutschlands—Rodentia und Lagomorphia (Mammalia) aus den Fundstellen der Ulmer Gegend. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie B, Geologie und Paläontologie*, 200:1–263.
- White, J. 1790. *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales; with Sixty-Five Plates of Non Descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, Curious Cones of Trees and Other Natural Productions*. London: J. Debrett.
- Wible, J. R., and J. R. Martin. 1993. “Ontogeny of the Tympanic Floor and Roof in Archontans.” In *Primates and Their Relatives in Phylogenetic Perspective*, ed. R. D. E. MacPhee, pp. 111–148. New York: Plenum Press.
- Wiegmann, A. F. A. 1839. Amphibia, Aves, Mammalia Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, 5(2):386–428.
- Wilder, H. H. 1926. *The Pedigree of the Human Race*. New York: H. Holt and Co.
- Wilson, D. E. 1993. “Order Dermoptera.” In *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, ed. D. E. Wilson and D. M. Reeder, p. 136. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Wilson, D. E., and D. M. Reeder, eds. 2005. *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Wilson, D. E., and S. Ruff. 1999. *North American Mammals*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Winge, H. 1887. *Jordfundne og nulevende Gnavere (Rodentia) fra Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brasilien. Med Udsigt over Gnavernes indbyrdes Slaegtskab*. Volume 1, Part 3. Copenhagen: Museo Lundii.
- . 1893. *Jordfunde og nulevende Pungdyr (Marsupialia) fra Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brasilien: Med Udsigt over Pungdyrenes Slaegtskab. Samling af Afhandlinger E Museo Lundii*, 2(2):1–149.
- . 1924. *Pattedyr-Slaegter*. Volume 2: *Rodentia, Carnivora, Primates*. Copenhagen: H. Hagerups Forlag.
- Winkler, A. J. 1992. Systematics and Biogeography of Middle Miocene Rodents from the Muruyur Beds, Baringo District, Kenya. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 12:236–249. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724634.1992.10011453>.
- Wood, A. E. 1957. What, If Anything, Is a Rabbit? *Evolution*, 11:417–425. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2406062>.
- Woodburne, M. O. 1984. “Families of Marsupials: Relationships, Evolution and Biogeography.” In *Mammals: Notes for a Short Course*, ed. T. W. Broadhead, pp. 48–71. Studies in Geology, No. 8. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.
- Wroe, S. 1999. The Geologically Oldest Dasyurid, from the Miocene of Riversleigh, North-west Queensland. *Palaeontology*, 42:501–527. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1475-4983.00082>.
- Wroughton, R. C. 1911. Oriental Flying Squirrels of the “Pteromys” Group. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 20:1012–1023.
- Wyss, A. R., and J. Meng. 1996. Application of Phylogenetic Taxonomy to Poorly Resolved Crown Clades: A Stem-Modified Node-Based Definition of Rodentia. *Systematic Biology*, 45:559–568. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/45.4.559>.
- Yin, U. T. 1967. *Wild Animals of Burma*. Rangoon: Rangoon Gazette.
- Yong, H.-S., and S. S. Dhaliwal. 1976. Variations in the Karyotype of the Red Giant Flying Squirrel *Petaurista petaurista* (Rodentia, Sciuridae). *Malaysian Journal of Science*, 4(A):9–12.
- Young, C.-C. 1934. On the Insectivora, Chiroptera, Rodentia and Primates Other Than Sinanthropus from Locality 1 at Choukoutien. *Paleontologica Sinica, Series C*, 8:1–139.
- . 1947. Notes on a Pleistocene Microfauna from Loping, Kiangsi. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China*, 27:163–170.
- Young, C.-C., and P. T. Liu. 1950. On the Mammalian Fauna at Koloshan near Chungking, Szechuan. *Paleontologica Sinica, Bulletin of the Geological Society of China*, 30:43–90. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-6724.1950.mp30001006.x>.
- Yu, F., F. Fu, J. Pang, C. W. Kilpatrick, P. M. McGuire, Y. Wang, S. Lu, and C. A. Woods. 2006. Phylogeography and Biogeography of the *Petaurista philippensis* Complex (Rodentia: Sciuridae), Inter- and Intraspecific Relationships Inferred from Molecular and Morphometric Analysis. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 38:755–766. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2005.12.002>.
- Yu, F., F. Yu, P. M. McGuire, C. W. Kilpatrick, J. Pang, Y. Wang, S. Lu, and C. A. Woods. 2004. Molecular Phylogeny and Biogeography of Woolly Flying Squirrel (Rodentia: Sciuridae), Inferred from Mitochondrial Cytochrome b Gene Sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 33:735–744. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2004.05.008>.
- Zahler, P., and C. A. Woods. 1997. “The Status of the Woolly Flying Squirrel (*Eupetaurus cinereus*) in Northern Pakistan.” In *Biodiversity of Pakistan*, ed. S. A. Mufti, C. A. Woods, and S. A. Hasan, pp. 495–514. Islamabad: Pakistan Museum of Natural History.

- Zhang, Y., S. Jin, G. Quan, S. Li, Z. Ye, F. Wang, and M. Zhang. 1997. *Distribution of Mammalian Species in China*. Beijing: China Forestry Publishing House.
- Zhang, Y. X., Y.-X. Li, W. Wang, and H.-J. Gong. 2010. Middle Pleistocene Mammalian Fauna of Shanyangzhai Cave in Qinhuangdao Area, China and Its Zoogeographical Significance. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 55:72–76. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11434-009-0360-7>.
- Zheng, S. 1993. *Quaternary Rodents of Sichuan-Guizhou Area, China*. Beijing: Science Press.
- Ziegler, A. C. 1981. *Petaurus abidi*, a New Species of Glider (Marsupialia: Petauridae) from Papua New Guinea. *Australian Mammalogy*, 4:81–88.

Index of Common and Scientific Names

Page numbers in bold are those on which currently recognised taxa are described.

abbotti, *Galeopterus*, 24
abidi, *Petaurus*, 11
accola, *Plagiomene*, 28
Acrobata, 2, 19,
Acrobates, 2, 6, 10, 15, 18, 19–20
 pulchellus, 20
 pygmaeus, 2, 19–20
Acrobatidae, 1, 10, 15, 18, 19
Acrobatini, 10, 19
Adjidaumidae, 80
Adjidaumo, 80,
aërobates, *Sciurus*, 43
Agrabates, 19
Agrobates, 19
Aeretes, 5, 33,
 grandidens, 33
 melanopterus, 33
 melanopterus szechuanensis, 33
 premelanopterus, 33
Aeromys, 5, 33–34
 tephromelas, 33–34
 tephromelas phaeomelas, 34
 thomasi, 34
Aistheseozoa, 7
Albanensia, 33, 34–35, 50
 albanensis, 34, 50
 albanensis quiricensis, 34
 grimmi, 34
 sansaniensis, 35
albanensis, *Albanensia*, 34, 50
albiventer, *Petaurista*, 53–54, 57, 59, 64
 Pteromys, 53
alboniger, *Hylopetes*, 45, 46
 Sciuropterus, 45
alborufus, *Petaurista*, 53, 54–55, 57, 62
 Pteromys, 54

- Aliveria*, 33, 35
brinkerinki, 35
luteyni, 35
alpinus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 39–42
Pteromys, 39
aluco, *Sciuropterus*, 70
americana, *Pteromys*, 43
amoenus, *Sciuropterus*, 48
amygdali, *Sciuropterus momonga*, 69
anadyrensis, *Pteromys volans*, 70
anchises, *Pteromys phayrei*, 46
annamensis, *Petaurista*, 53, 62
Petaurista philippensis, 57, 59, 61, 62–64
Anomalurella, 74
Anomaluri, 73
Anomaluridae, 1, 72–73, 77, 78
Anomalurina, 72, 73
Anomalurinae, 73, 76
Anomalurini, 73
Anomalurodon, 74
auzembergeri, 74, 75
Anomaluroidea, 2, 5, 72, 77
Anomaluromorpha, 72
Anomaluroops, 5, 73–74
beecrofti, 5, 73–74
beecrofti schoutedeni, 74
anomaluropsis, *Pondaungimys*, 78
Anomalurus, 5, 72–73, 74–76
batesi, 76
beecrofti, 5, 73–74
beecrofti argenteus, 73
beecrofti hervoi, 73
beldeni, 74
chapini, 73
chysophaenus, 74
cinereus, 74
citrinus, 73
derbianus, 5, 74–75
erythronotus, 74
fraseri, 74, 75
fraseri griselda, 75
fraseri laticeps, 75
fraseri nigrensensis, 75
fulgens, 73
imperator, 75
jacksoni, 75
jacksoni fortior, 75
jacksoni jordani, 75
jacksoni perustus, 75
laniger, 73
neavei, 75
orientalis, 74
parvus, 75
pelii, 5, 75–76,
pelii auzembergeri, 75
pelii peralbus, 76
pusillus, 5, 74, 76
antiquus, *Volaticotherium*, 5, 81
aoris, *Galeopithecus*, 25
aphantus, *Dracontolestes*, 30
Arctomyida, 31
Arctomyidae, 30
Arctomys, 31
Arctomysidae, 31
argenteus, *Anomalurus beecrofti*, 73
ariel, *Petaurus breviceps*, 13
armillatus, *Petauroides volans*, 18
Aroaethrus, 74
arrow-tailed flying squirrel, 47
arsenjevi, *Pteromys volans*, 70
arul, *Petaurus (Belideus)*, 13
Ascobates, 19
asiatica, *Meinia*, 50
athene, *Pteromys volans*, 70
Sciuropterus ruscicus, 70
auctor, *Petinomys*, 65
aurantiacus, *Hylopetes sagitta*, 47
Pteromys, 47
Australidelphia, 8
australis, *Petaurus*, 2, 10, 11–12, 14–17
auzembergeri, *Anomalurodon*, 74, 75
Anomalurus pelii, 5, 75
ayamaruensis, *Petauroides*, 16
baberi, *Eoglaucmys fimbriatus*, 37
Sciuropterus, 37
badiatus, *Petaurista lylei*, 62
bangsi, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 39
Sciuropterus alpinus, 39–42
banksi, *Petaurista elegans*, 56
Petaurista punctatus, 56
barroni, *Petaurista annamensis*, 53
Bartel's flying squirrel, 45
bartelsi, *Hylopetes*, 45, 65
Petaurista, 33
Petinomys, 45
Basilan flying squirrel, 65
batesi, *Anomalurus*, 76
batuana, *Petaurista*, 59
Petaurista petaurista, 59
beecrofti, *Anomaluroops*, 5, 73–74
Beecroft's scaly-tailed flying squirrel, 5, 73
Beldeni, *Anomalurus*, 74
Belidea, 11,
ariel, 13
Belideus, 2, 10–14, 18
gracilis, 14
Belomys, 4, 35–36, 71
parapearsoni, 35
pearsonii, 35
pearsonii blandus, 35
pearsonii kaleensis, 36
pearsonii trichotis, 36
thamkaewi, 36
trichotis, 36
belone, *Sciuropterus (Hylopetes)*, 48
betulinus, *Pteromys volans*, 70
Bhutan giant flying squirrel, 58
biacensis, *Petaurus*, 12–13
Petaurus (Petaurella) papuanus, 11–14
Biak glider, 12
birrelli, *Petaurista*, 53
bishopi, *Paranomalous*, 76
Biswamoyopterus, 5, 36
biswasi, 36
biswasi, *Biswamoyopterus*, 36
black flying squirrel, 33
Blackia, 32, 36
miocaenica, 36–37
parvula, 36
polonica, 37
ulmensis, 36
woelfersheimensis, 37
Blackiini, 32
blandus, *Belomys pearsonii*, 35
borneanus, *Galeopterus variegatus*, 23, 24
Pteromyscus, 71
Pteromyscus pulverulentus, 71
borneoensis, *Sciuropterus genibarbis*, 66
brachyodus, *Petaurista*, 55
Pteromys, 55
bressana, *Pliopetaurista*, 67
breviceps, *Petaurus*, 2, 11, 12, 13–14
brinkerinki, *Aliveria*, 35
büchneri, *Pteromys*, 64
buechneri, *Pteromys volans*, 71
Sciuropterus, 71
bullatus, *Glaucomys*, 39
californicus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 39
Sciuropterus alpinus, 39
campester, *Thylacaelurus*, 21
campestre, *Sciurion*, 32
canadensis, *Pteromys*, 39
candidula, *Petaurista alborufus*, 54
candidulus, *Petaurista*, 54
canescens, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 39
caniceps, *Petaurista*, 55–56
Sciuropterus, 55
cansdalei, *Idiurus kivuensis*, 77
caroli, *Hylopetes harrisoni*, 48
Carpophaga, 10
castaneus, *Petaurista alborufus*, 54
Cercopithecus, 19
chapini, *Anomalurus*, 73
chayuensis, *Petaurista albiventer*, 53
chianfengensis, *Hylopetes alboniger*, 45
chimaera, *Dermotherium*, 26
Chinese giant flying squirrel, 63
chombolis, *Galeopterus*, 25
chontali, *Glaucomys volans*, 43
chrysotrix, *Sciuropterus*, 58
chysophaenus, *Anomalurus*, 74

- cicur*, *Petaurista nitida*, 59
Petaurista petaurista, 59
cinderella, *Petaurista*, 62
cineraceus, *Petaurista philippensis*, 62–63
Pteromys petaurista, 62
cinereus, *Anomalurus*, 4, 74
Eupetaurus, 37
Petaurides, 16, 18
citrinus, *Anomalurus*, 73
clarkei, *Petaurista*, 55
Petaurista caniceps, 55–56
coloratus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 39
Colugidae, 22
Colugo, 2, 22, 23
columbiensis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
complex-toothed flying squirrel, 4, 72
copei, *Olbodotes*, 29, 30
crassiusculus, *Mixodectes*, 30
crinitus, *Petinomys*, 65–67
Sciuropterus, 65
crusafonti, *Cryptopterus*, 50
Miopetaurista, 50
Cryptopterus, 50,
crusafonti, 50
gaillard, 50
neogrivensis, 51
thaleri, 51
tobieni, 51
webbi, 51
cucullatus, *Pteromys*, 43
cunninghami, *Petaurus*, 12
cuspidata, *Eudaemonema*, 27
Cynocephalidae, 21–22, 26
Cynocephalus, 2, 21, 22–24, 26
tellonis, 26
volans, 23, 24

davisoni, *Iomys horsfieldi*, 49
Sciuropterus, 49
debruijini, *Hylopetes*, 51
Neopetes, 51
dehmi, *Miopetaurista*, 50
dehneli, *Pliopetaurista*, 67–68
Pliosciuropterus, 67
depereti, *Sciuropterus*, 68
derbianus, *Anomalurus*, 5, 74–75
Pteromys, 5, 74
Dermoptera, 1, 3, 4, 6, 20–21, 26–29
Dermopteriformes, 21
Dermopterus, 2, 23
Dermotherium, 4, 26
chimaera, 26
major, 26
Didelphina, 8
Didelphis, 2, 15
macroura, 17
petaurus, 12
pygmaea, 19

sciurea, 11, 15
volans, 12, 15–17
volucella, 17
didelphoides, *Petaurus*, 18
diescalidus, *Miopetaurista*, 50
Diprotodonta, 9
Diprotodontia, 6, 9, 16, 52, 53
Diprotodontiformes, 9
Downsimys, 72
margolisi, 72
Dracontolestes, 30
aphantus, 30
Dromicia frontalis, 20
Duplicicommissurala, 9
dwarf scaly-tailed flying squirrel, 5, 76

edithae, *Trogopterus*, 72
Ekgmowechashala, 28, 29
philotau, 29
Ekgmowechashalinae, 28–29
Ekgmowechashalini, 29
elassodontus, *Hylopetes nigripes*, 46
Sciuropterus nigripes, 46
electilis, *Hylopetes phayrei*, 46, 65
Pteromys (Petinomys), 46
elegans, *Elpidophorus*, 27
Petaurista, 55, 56
Pteromys, 56
Ellesmene, 28
eureka, 28
Elpidophorus, 27
elegans, 27
minor, 27
patratus, 27
emiliae, *Petaurillus*, 52
Eoglaucmys, 4, 5, 37, 44
fimbriatus, 37
fimbriatus baberi, 37
Eomyidae, 5, 80
Eomyini, 80
Eomyoidea, 80
Eomys, 80
pomel, 80
quercyi, 5, 80
erythronotus, *Anomalurus*, 74
Eudaemonema, 27
cuspidata, 27
Eudermoptera, 21
Eupetauridae, 32, 37
Eupetaurus, 4, 32, 37, 52
cinereus, 4, 37
eureka, *Ellesmene*, 28
Eutheria, 4, 8, 20
everetti, *Sciuropterus*, 44, 48

feathertail glider, 1, 2, 19
Ferae, 8
Ferungulata, 20
filchnerinae, *Pteromys*, 64

fimbriata, *Sciuroptera*, 37
fimbriatus, *Eoglaucmys*, 37
flavidus, *Petaurus (Petaurella) papuensis*, 14
flaviventer, *Petaurista*, 12
flaviventris, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
Forsythia, 33, 38
gaudryi, 38
fortiori, *Anomalurus jacksoni*, 75
fraseri, *Anomalurus*, 74, 75
frontalis, *Dromicia*, 20
fulgens, *Anomalurus*, 73
fuliginosus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
Sciuropterus alpinus, 40
fulvinus, *Petaurista*, 53
fuscocapillus, *Petinomys*, 65–66
Sciuropterus, 65
fuscus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40

gaillard, *Cryptopterus*, 50
Miopetaurista, 50
Galeolemur, 23
Galeopithec, 21
Galeopithecida, 21
Galeopithecidae, 22
Galeopithecina, 22
Galeopithecoida, 21, 22
Galeopithecus, 2, 22, 23
aoris, 25
gracilis, 24
hantu, 25
macrourus, 24
marmoratus, 26
natunae, 24
philippinensis, 23
pumilus, 25
rufus, 23
saturatus, 26
temminckii, 23, 26
ternatensis, 24
tuancus, 26
undatus, 24
variegatus, 23, 24
variegatus perhentianus, 25
variegatus terutaus, 25
Galeopteridae, 22
Galeopterus, 2, 22, 23
abbotti, 25
borneanus, 24
chombolis, 25
lautensis, 24
lechei, 24
taylori, 25
variegatus, 23
variegatus borneanus, 24
variegatus peninsulae, 25
variegatus temminckii, 26
varius, 24
Galeopus, 2, 23

- gaudryi*, *Forsythia*, 38
Sciuropterus, 38
genibarbis, *Petinomys*, 47, 66
Pteromys, 66
Geomorpha, 80
gibberosus, *Sciurus*, 50
Glaucomys, 4, 38, 39
bullatus, 39
sabrinus, 38, 42
sabrinus alpinus, 39
sabrinus bangsi, 39
sabrinus californicus, 39
sabrinus canescens, 39
sabrinus coloratus, 39
sabrinus columbiensis, 40
sabrinus flaviventris, 40
sabrinus fuliginosus, 40
sabrinus fuscus, 40
sabrinus goodwini, 40
sabrinus gouldi, 40
sabrinus griseifrons, 40
sabrinus klamathensis, 40
sabrinus lascivus, 41
sabrinus latipes, 41
sabrinus lucifugus, 41
sabrinus macrotis, 41
sabrinus makkovikensis, 41
sabrinus murinauralis, 41
sabrinus oregonensis, 41–42
sabrinus reductus, 42
sabrinus stephensi, 42
sabrinus yukonensis, 42
sabrinus zaphaeus, 42
volans, 4, 42
volans chontali, 43
volans goldmani, 43
volans guerrerensis, 43
volans herreranus, 43
volans madrensis, 44
volans oaxacensis, 44
volans querceti, 44
volans saturatus, 44
volans texensis, 44
volans underwoodi, 44
Glires, 30
Gliridae, 78
Glirimorpha, 78
Glirinae, 79
Glirini, 78, 79
Glirioidea, 79
Glirulus, 79
japonicus, 80
lissiensis, 5, 80
Glis, 78, 79
goeriachensis, *Miopetaurista*, 50
goldmani, *Sciuropterus volans*, 43
goodwini, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
göriachensis, *Sciurus*, 50
gorkhali, *Petaurista caniceps*, 55
Sciuropterus, 55
gouldi, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
gracilis, *Belideus*, 14
Galeopithecus, 24
Petaurus, 14
grandidens, *Aeretes*, 33
grandis, *Petaurista petaurista*, 59
Pteromys, 59
gray-headed giant flying squirrel, 55
greater glider, 1, 2, 17, 52
grey-cheeked flying squirrel, 46
grimmi, *Albanensia*, 34
griseifrons, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
griselda, *Anomalurus fraseri*, 75
griseiventer, *Pteromys*, 62
gubari, *Pteromys volans*, 70
guerrerensis, *Glaucomys volans*, 43
hageni, *Petinomys*, 66
Sciuropterus, 66
Hagen's flying squirrel, 66
Hainan giant flying squirrel, 57
hainana, *Petaurista*, 57
hairy-footed flying squirrel, 35
hantu, *Galeopithecus*, 25
harrisoni, *Sciuropterus*, 48
haymani, *Idiurus zenkeri*, 77
helleri, *Petauria*, 53
Petaurista, 57
Hemibelideinae, 15
Hemibelideus, 15
hepuna ru, *Petaurus*, 12
herreranus, *Glaucomys volans*, 43
hervoi, *Anomalurus beecrofti*, 73
himalaicus, *Trogopterus*, 72
hintoni, *Petaurista leucogenys*, 58
hodgsoni, *Petaurista magnificus*, 58
Hodgson's giant flying squirrel, 58
hoeckarum, *Hylomys*, 51
Neomys, 51
horsfieldi, *Iomys*, 49
Iomys horsfieldi, 49
Pteromys, 49
Pteromys (Sciuropterus), 49
hosei, *Petaurillus*, 52
hosei, *Sciuropterus*, 52
Hose's pygmy flying squirrel, 52
hudsonius, *Sciurus*, 39
hungaricus, *Pliopetes*, 68
Hylomys, 4, 33, 34, 37, 44–49, 51, 65, 68
alboniger, 45
alboniger chianfengensis, 45
alboniger orinus, 45
bartelsi, 45
debruijnii, 51
harrisoni caroli, 48
hoeckarum, 51
macedoniensis, 51
nigripes, 46
nigripes elassodontus, 46
phayrei, 46
phayrei electilis, 46
platyurus, 46
sagitta, 47
sagitta aurantiacus, 47
sagitta sipora, 47
sipora, 47
spadiceus, 47
spadiceus everetti, 48
spadiceus sumatrae, 48
winstoni, 49
Idiurus, 5, 76,
kivuensis cansdalei, 77
langi, 77
macrotis, 76
panga, 77
zenkeri, 76, 77
zenkeri haymani, 77
zenkeri kivuensis, 77
imperator, *Anomalurus*, 75
incanus, *Pteromys volans*, 70
Petaurus volans, 18
Indian giant flying squirrel, 61
Indochinese flying squirrel, 46
Indrodon, 29
malaris, 29
inornatus, *Pteromys*, 53
interceptio, *Petaurista petaurista*, 59
interventus, *Sciuropterus momonga*, 69
inuitata, *Worlandia*, 27
Iomys, 49,
horsfieldi, 49–50
horsfieldi davisoni, 49
horsfieldi horsfieldi, 49–50
horsfieldi penangensis, 49
horsfieldi thomsoni, 49
horsfieldi sipora, 49
lepidus, 49
sipora, 49
winstoni, 49
jacksoni, *Anomalurus*, 75
jamesi, *Sciuropterus*, 64, 65
Japanese flying squirrel, 69
Japanese giant flying squirrel, 16, 57
japonicus, *Glirulus*, 80
Myoxus, 79, 80
Javanese flying squirrel, 49
javanicus, *Myoxus*, 80
jordani, *Anomalurus jacksoni*, 75
jourdani, *Sciuropterus*, 34
kaleensis, *Belomys pearsonii*, 36
kaleensis, *Sciuropterus*, 36
Kashmir flying squirrel, 37
kbinganensis, *Pteromys russicus*, 70
kinlochii, *Petaurillus*, 52
Sciuropterus (Petaurillus), 52
kivuensis, *Idiurus zenkeri*, 77

- klamathensis*, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 40
Sciuropterus alpinus, 40
kohlsi, *Petaurus*, 12
kollmanni, *Pliopetaurista*, 68

langi, *Idiurus*, 77
laniger, *Anomalurus*, 73
lanka, *Petaurista*, 62
laotum, *Sciuropterus phayrei*, 46
lappi, *Miopetaurista*, 50
Sciuropterus, 50
lascivus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
Sciuropterus alpinus, 41
laticeps, *Anomalurus fraseri*, 75
latipes, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
lautensis, *Galeopterus*, 24
lavocati, *Nementchamys*, 78
layardii, *Sciuropterus*, 66
leachii, *Pteromys*, 45
lechei, *Galeopterus*, 24
Leithiidae, 79
Lemur, 2, 22, 23
volans, 2, 22, 23
lena, *Petaurista*, 54, 57
leonardi, *Pteromys* (*Hylopetes*), 45
lepidus, *Iomys*, 49
Pteromys, 46–48
lesser pygmy flying squirrel, 52
leucocephalus, *Petaurista alborufus*, 54
Pteromys alborufus [sic], 54
leucogaster, *Petaurus*, 15
leucogenys, *Petaurista*, 57
Pteromys, 57
lissiensis, *Glirulus*, 5, 80
long-eared scaly-tailed flying squirrel,
5, 76
longicaudatus, *Petaurus breviceps*, 13
lophulus, *Oligopetes*, 51
lopingensis, *Pteromys*, 69
Lord Derby's scaly-tailed flying squirrel,
74
lucifugus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
lugens, *Petinomys*, 66
Sciuropterus, 65, 66
lui, *Shuanggouia*, 71
lumboltzi, *Petaurista petaurista*, 60
luteyni, *Aliveria*, 35
lylei, *Petaurista*, 62, 63
Petaurista philippensis, 63

macedoniensis, *Hylopetes*, 51
Neopetes, 51
Macropoda, 9
macrotis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
Idiurus, 5, 76–77
Sciuropterus sabrinus, 41
macroura, *Didelphis*, 17
macrourus, *Galeopithecus*, 24
Galeolemur, 23
madrensis, *Glaucomys volans*, 44

maerens, *Sciuropterus*, 66
magnificus, *Petaurista*, 58
Sciuropterus, 58
mahogany glider, 14
major, *Dermotherium*, 26
makkovikensis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
Sciuropterus sabrinus, 41
malaccanus, *Sciuropterus genibarbis*, 66
malaris, *Indrodon*, 29
Mixodectes, 29
Malayan colugo, 2, 23
Mammalea, 7
Mammalia, 7
Mammaliaformes, 7
marchio, *Petaurista nitida*, 60
Petaurista petaurista, 60
margolisi, *Doungsimys*, 72
marica, *Petaurista*, 56
Petaurista elegans, 56
marmoratus, *Galeopithecus*, 26
Marmota, 31
Marmotidae, 31
Marmotinae, 31
marshalli, *Petauroides*, 16
Pseudoechirus, 16
Marsupialia, 6, 8, 20
Marsupialia, 8
Marsupionta, 8
Mastodia, 7
mathewsi, *Petauristodon*, 65
Sciuropterus, 64
maximus, *Petaurus*, 18
meini, *Pliopetaurista*, 68
Meinia, 50
asiatica, 50
melanopsis, *Pteromys*, 61
melanopterus, *Aeretes*, 33
Pteromys, 33
melanotus, *Petaurista petaurista*, 60
Pteromys, 60
Mentawai flying squirrel, 49
mergulus, *Petaurista philippensis*, 63
Metadelphia, 8
Metatheria, 8
miloni, *Petaurista lylei*, 62
mimicus, *Petaurista*, 60
minax *Trogopterus*, 72
Mindanao flying squirrel, 66
mindanensis, *Petinomys*, 66
Sciuropterus, 66
minimus, *Petauristodon*, 65
Sciuropterus, 65
minor, *Elpidophorus*, 27
Petaurista volans, 18
miocaenica, *Blackia*, 36, 37
Miopetaurista, 33, 50, 51, 65
crusafonti, 50
dehmi, 50
diescalidus, 50
gaillardi, 50

goeriachensis, 50
lappi, 50
neogrivensis, 51
thaleri, 51
webbi, 51
mirabile, *Planetetherium*, 27
Mixodectes, 29
crassiusculus, 30
malaris, 29
pungens, 29
Mixodectidae, 27, 29, 30
Mixodectoidea, 29
Mixodectomorpha, 29
moldaviensis, *Pliopetaurista*, 68
momonga, *Pteromys*, 69
Monodelphia, 20
montanensis, *Tarkadectes*, 28
mordax, *Trogopterus*, 72
morrisi, *Pteromys* (*Olisthomys*), 65, 67
multicuspis, *Plagiomene*, 28
murinauralis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41
Mus, 4
volans, 4, 38, 42–43
Muscardinidae, 79
Myosidae, 79
Myoxida, 79
Myoxina, 79
Myoxinae, 79
Myoxini, 78
Myoxoidea, 79
Myoxus, 78, 79
Myoxus japonicus, 79–80
javanicus, 80

Namdapha flying squirrel, 36
natunae, *Galeopithecus*, 24, 25
neavei, *Anomalurus*, 75
nebrascensis, *Pteromys volans*, 43
Nementchamysidae, 5, 77
Nementchamys, 77, 78
lavocati, 78
neogrivensis, *Cryptopterus*, 51
Miopetaurista, 51
Neopetes, 51
debruijini, 51
hoekarum, 51
macedoniensis, 51
niger, *Petaurus*, 17
nigra, *Petaurista petaurista*, 64
Volucella, 12, 17
nigrens, *Anomalurus fraseri*, 75
nigrescens, *Petaurista petaurista*, 60
nigricaudatus, *Petaurista petaurista*, 60
nigricaudus, *Petinomys crinitus*, 67
nigripes, *Hylopetes*, 46
Sciuropterus, 46
nikkonis, *Petaurista leucogenys*, 58
nitidula, *Petaurista*, 60
Petaurista petaurista, 60
nitidus, *Pteromys*, 34

- nobilis*, *Petaurista*, 58–59
Sciuropterus, 58
norfolkensis, *Petaurus*, 12, 14–15
Sciurus (*Petaurus*), 14
 north Chinese flying squirrel, 33
 northern flying squirrel, 38
 northern glider, 11
notatus, *Petaurus* (*Belideus*), 13
novae-hollandiae, *Sciurus*, 12, 15

oaxacensis, *Glaucomys volans*, 44
obtus, *Oligopetes*, 51
ochraspis, *Petaurista alborufus*, 55
ognevi, *Pteromys volans*, 70
Olbodotes, 29
copei, 29, 30
Oldobotidae, 29
Oligopetes, 51
lophulus, 51
obtus, 51
radialis, 51, 52
Olisthomys, 65
olympicus, *Sciuropterus alpinus*, 42
opossum, *Petaurus*, 12
orál, *Pteromys*, 62
oreas, *Petaurista leucogenys*, 58
oregonensis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 41–42
Pteromys, 41
orientalis, *Anomalurus*, 74
orii, *Pteromys volans*, 71
Sciuropterus ruscicus, 71
orinus, *Hylopetes alboniger*, 45
Pteromys (*Hylopetes*) *alboniger*, 45
osiui, *Petaurista leucogenys*, 58
ouwensi, *Petinomys hageni*, 66
Oxyacodon tecumae, 29

 Palawan flying squirrel, 46
panga, *Idiurus*, 77
papuanus, *Petaurus breviceps*, 11–14
Paranomalurus, 5, 76
bishopi, 76
soniae, 76
walkeri, 76
parapearsoni, *Belomys*, 35
Parapetaurista, 52
tenurugosa, 52
 particolored flying squirrel, 45
parvula, *Blackia*, 36
parvus, *Anomalurus*, 75
patratus, *Elpidophorus*, 27
pattersoni, *Petauristodon*, 65
pearsonii, *Belomys*, 35–36
Sciuropterus, 35
pelii, *Anomalurus*, 75
 Pel's scaly-tailed flying squirrel, 75
penangensis, *Iomys horsfieldi*, 49
Petaurista petaurista, 61
peninsulae, *Galeopterus variegatus*, 23, 25
peralbus, *Anomalurus pelii*, 76
peronii, *Petaurus*, 18
perbentianus, *Galeopithecus variegatus*, 25
perustus, *Anomalurus jacksoni*, 75
Petaurella, 2, 11, 14
Petauria, 53
belleri, 53, 57
Petauridae, 1, 2, 10, 15
Petaurides, 16, 18
cinereus, 16, 18
Petaurillus, 4, 52
emiliae, 52
hosei, 52
kinlochii, 52
Petaurina, 10
Petaurinae, 10
Petaurini, 10
Petaurista, 2, 4–5, 11, 15, 16, 32–34, 52–59, 62–64, 68, 69
albiventer, 53
albiventer barroni, 53
albiventer chayensis, 53
alborufus, 54
alborufus candidula, 54
alborufus castaneus, 54
alborufus leucocephalus, 54
alborufus ochraspis, 55
annamensis, 62
annamensis barroni, 53
bartelsi, 33
batuana, 59
(Belidea) breviceps, 11
birrelli, 53
brachyodus, 55
candidulus, 54
caniceps, 55
caniceps clarkei, 55
caniceps gorkhali, 55
caniceps sybilla, 55
cinderella, 62
cineraceus stockleyi, 63
clarkei, 55
elegans, 56
elegans banksi, 56
elegans marica, 56
elegans slamatensis, 56
elegans sumatrana, 56
flaviventer, 12
fulvius, 53
hainana, 57
belleri, 57
lanka, 62
lena, 57
leucogenys, 57
leucogenys hintoni, 58
leucogenys nikkonis, 58
leucogenys oreas, 58
leucogenys osiui, 58
leucogenys tosae, 57
leucogenys thomasi, 57–58
lylei, 63
lylei badiatus, 62
lylei miloni, 62
lylei venningi, 63
magnificus, 58
magnificus hodgsoni, 58
marica, 56
mergulus, 63
mergulus primrosei, 63
mergulus reguli, 63
mimicus, 60
nitida, 34
nitida cicur, 59
nitida marchio, 60
nitida rajah, 61
nitidula, 60
nobilis, 58
nobilis singhei, 59
petaurista, 54, 59–61
petaurista batuana, 59
petaurista cicur, 59
petaurista grandis, 59
petaurista interceptio, 59
petaurista lumbholtzi, 60
petaurista marchio, 60
petaurista melanotus, 60
petaurista nigra, 64
petaurista nigrescens, 60
petaurista nigricaudatus, 60
petaurista nitidula, 60
petaurista penangensis, 61
petaurista rajah, 61
petaurista rufipes, 61, 64
petaurista sodyi, 61
petaurista stellaris, 61
petaurista terutaus, 61
philippensis, 57, 61, 63, 64
philippensis annamensis, 62
philippensis cineraceus, 62
philippensis lylei, 63
philippensis mergulus, 63
punctatus banksi, 56
punctata sumatrana, 56
rubicundus, 64
rufipes, 61
sulcatus, 33
sybilla, 55–56, 64
taguan, 59
taylori, 54
terutaus, 61
thomasi, 34
volans minor, 18
watasei,
xanthotis, 63
yunnanensis, 64

- petaurista*, *Petaurista*, 54, 59–61
Phalanger, 17
Sciurus, 43, 52
Petauristidae, 5, 32, 34–36, 38, 50, 51, 67
Petauristinae, 32
Petauristini, 32, 33, 35
Petauristodon, 64–65
jamesi, 64
mathewsi, 65,
minimus, 65,
pattersoni, 65
uphami, 65
Petauroidea, 19
Petauroides, 1, 2, 6, 10, 15–17, 52, 53
ayamaruensis, 16
marshalli, 16
stirtoni, 17
volans, 2, 12, 15
volans armillatus, 18
volans minor, 18
volans volans, 17
Petaurula, 2, 11
Petaurus, 2, 10–11, 19, 53
abidi, 11
australis, 10, 11–12, 16, 17
australis reginae, 12
(Belideus) arul, 13
(Belideus) notatus, 13
biacensis, 12
breviceps, 11, 13
breviceps ariel, 13
breviceps longicaudatus, 13
breviceps papuanus, 11, 14
cunninghami, 12
didelphoides, 18
flaviventer, 12
gracilis, 14
hepuna ru, 12
kohlsi, 12
leucogaster, 15
maximus, 18
niger, 17
norfolcensis, 14, 15
opossum, 12
peronii, 18
(Petaurella) papuanus biacensis, 12
(Petaurella) papuensis flavidus, 14
(Petaurella) papuensis tafa, 14
sciureus, 11, 13
taguanoides, 16, 17
volans incanus, 18
petaurus, *Didelphis*, 12
Petaurusidae, 10, 15
Petinomys, 4, 47, 65–66
auctor, 65
bartelsi, 45
crinitus, 65
crinitus nigricaudus, 67
fuscocapillus, 65
genibarbis, 47, 66
hageni, 66
hageni ouwensi, 66
lugens, 66
mindanensis, 66
setosus, 67
vordermanni, 67
phaeomelas, *Aeromys tephromelas*, 34
Pteromys, 34
Phalanger, 15, 16
petaurista, 17
Phalangerida, 9
Phalangeriformes, 9
Phalangistae, 15
phayrei, *Hylopetes*, 46
Sciuropterus, 46
philippensis, *Petaurista*, 57, 59, 61–62
Pteromys, 61
Philippine colugo, 2, 23
philippinensis, *Galeopithecus*, 23
philotau, *Ekgmowechashala*, 29
phipsoni, *Pteromys (Petinomys)*, 67
Pilifera, 7
Placentalia, 20
Placentata, 20
Plagiomene, 26, 27, 28
accola, 28
multicusps, 28
Plagiomenidae, 21, 26–29
Plagiomeninae, 27
Plagiomenini, 28
Planetetherium, 27
mirabile, 27
platyurus, *Hylopetes*, 46–47
Sciuropterus, 46
Pleurocycterates, 21
Pleuropteridae, 22
Pleuropterus, 22
pliocenica, *Pliopetaurista*, 68
pliocenicus, *Sciuropterus*, 67, 68
Pliopetaurista, 67, 68
bressana, 67
dehneli, 67
kollmanni, 68
meini, 68
moldaviensis, 68
pliocenica, 68
raui, 68
rugosa, 68
Pliopetes, 32, 68
hungaricus, 68
Pliosciuropterus, 67
dehneli, 67
schaubi, 68
Pollicata, 8
polonica, *Blackia*, 37
pomel, *Eomys*, 80
Pondaungimys, 5, 77, 78
anomaluropsis, 78
premelanopterus, *Aeretes*, 33
primrosei, *Petaurista mergulus*, 63
probus, *Sciuropterus phayrei*, 46
Proglires, 21
Pseudocheiridae, 1, 2, 10, 15–16, 52, 53
Pseudocheirus, 15, 17
marshalli, 16
stirtoni, 17
Pseudochirini, 15
Ptenopleura, 21, 22
Pteromidae, 32
Pteromyinae, 5, 32–36, 38, 50–52, 64, 67, 71
Pteromyini, 5, 6, 32
Pteromys, 4, 5, 32–35, 37–39, 41, 43–49, 53–62, 64–67, 68–72, 74, 75
albiventer, 53
alborufus, 54
alborus leucocephalus, 54
alpinus, 39
americana, 43
(Anomalurus) pelii, 75
aurantiacus, 47
brachyodus, 55
büchneri, 64
canadensis, 39
cucullatus, 43
derbianus, 5, 74
elegans, 56
filchnerinae, 64
genibarbis, 66
grandis, 59
griseiventer, 62
horsfieldi, 49
(Hylopetes) alboniger orinus, 45
(Hylopetes) leonardi, 45
inornatus, 53
leachii, 45
lepidus, 47
leucogenys, 53, 57
lopingensis, 69
melanopsis, 61
melanopterus, 33
melanotus, 60
momonga, 69
nitidus, 34, 59
(Olisthomys) morrisi, 65, 67
orál, 62
oregonensis, 41
pectoralis, 54, 57
petaurista var. *cineraceus*, 62
(Petinomys) electilis, 46
(Petinomys) phipsoni, 67
phaeomelas, 34
phayrei anchises, 46
philippensis, 61
punctatus, 56
russicus, 38
russicus khinganensis, 70

- Pteromys* (continued)
(Sciuropterus) horsfieldi, 49
(Sciuropterus) setosus, 67
sibiricus, 69
squamicaudatus, 74
tephromelas, 33
russicus, 38, 69
russicus khangnensis, 70
virginianus, 43
volans, 4, 69
volans anadyrensis, 70
volans arsenjevi, 70
volans athene, 70
volans betulinus, 70
volans buechneri, 71
volans gubari, 70
volans incanus, 70
volans nebrascensis, 43
volans ognevi, 70
volans orii, 71
volans turovi, 70
vulgaris, 69
xanthipes, 72
xanthotis, 71
yunnanensis, 64
Pteromyscus, 71
borneanus, 71
pulverulentus, 71
Pterophorae, 21
Ptilotus, 2, 10
pulchellus, *Acrobates*, 19, 20
pulverulentus, *Pteromyscus*, 71
Sciuropterus, 71
pumilus, *Galeopithecus*, 25
punctatus, *Pteromys*, 56
pungens, *Mixodectes*, 29–30
pusillus, *Anomalurus*, 5, 74, 76
pygmaea, *Didelphis*, 19
pygmaeus, *Acrobates*, 2, 19–20
pygmy scaly-tailed flying squirrel, 77
querceti, *Glaucomys volans*, 44
Sciuropterus volans, 44
quercyi, *Eomys*, 5, 80
quiricensis, *Albanensia albanensis*, 34
radialis, *Oligopetes*, 51, 52
rajab, *Petaurista nitida*, 61
Petaurista petaurista, 61
raui, *Pliopetaurista*, 68
red and white giant flying squirrel, 54
red-cheeked flying squirrel, 47
red giant flying squirrel, 59
reductus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 42
reginae, *Petaurus australis*, 12
reguli, *Petaurista mergulus*, 63
Rodentes, 30
Rodentia, 30
Rodentiformes, 30
Rosores, 30
rubicundus, *Petaurista*, 64
rufipes, *Petaurista petaurista*, 61
rufus, *Galeopithecus*, 23
rugosa, *Pliopetaurista*, 68
russicus, *Pteromys*, 69
Sciuropterus, 70, 71
sabrinus, *Glaucomys*, 38
Sciurus, 38
sagitta, *Hylomys*, 47–48
Sciuropterus, 38
Sciurus, 47
Salienta, 8
sansaniensis, *Albanensia*, 35
saturatus, *Galeopithecus*, 26
Glaucomys volans, 44
schaubi, *Pliosciuropterus*, 68
Schoinobates, 2, 10, 15–17, 53
schoutedeni, *Anomalurops beecrofti*, 74
sciurea, *Didelphis*, 11, 15
sciureus, *Petaurus*, 13
Sciuridae, 1, 5, 16, 30–32, 36, 38, 64, 69
Sciurii, 30, 31
Sciurina, 31
Sciurinae, 5, 31–32
Sciuriorum, 30
Sciuroidea, 31
Sciuroidea, 31
Sciuroomorpha, 30
Sciuroptera fimbriata, 37
Sciuroptera turnbullii, 45
Sciuropterus, 4–5, 34–50, 52, 55, 58, 64–71
albanensis, 34
alboniger, 45
alpinus bangsi, 39
alpinus californicus, 39
alpinus fuliginosus, 40
alpinus klamathensis, 40
alpinus lascivus, 41
alpinus olympicus, 42
alpinus zaphaeus, 42
aluco, 70
amoenus, 48
baberi, 37
buechneri, 71
caniceps, 55
chrysotrix, 58
crinitus, 65
davisoni, 49
depereti, 68
everetti, 44, 48
fimbriatus, 37
fuscocapillus, 65
gaudryi, 38
genibarbis borneoensis, 66
genibarbis malaccanus, 66
gorkhali, 55
grimmii, 34
hageni, 66
harrisoni, 48
hosei, 52
(Hylomys) belone, 48
jamesi, 64
jourdani, 34
kaleensis, 36
gorkhali,
jamesi, 64
lappi, 50
layardii, 66
lugens, 65, 66
maerens, 66
magnificus, 58
mathewsi, 64, 65
mindanensis, 66
minimus, 65
momonga amygdali, 69
momonga interventus, 69
nigripes, 46
nigripes elassodontus, 46
nobilis, 58
oregonensis stephensi, 42
pearsonii, 35
(Petaurillus) kinlochii, 52
phayrei, 46
phayrei laotum, 46
phayrei probus, 46
platyurus, 46
pliocenicus, 67, 68
pulverulentus, 71
russicus athene, 70
russicus orii, 71
sabrinus macrotis, 41
sabrinus makkovikensis, 41
sagitta, 38
senex, 55
silus, 43
spadiceus,
thomsoni, 49
uphami, 65
villosus, 35
volans goldmani, 43
volans querceti, 44
vordermanni, 67
wulungshanensis, 70
yukonensis, 42
Sciurospalacoïdes, 80
Sciurus, 2, 4, 30, 31, 38
aërobates, 43
gibberosus, 50
göriachensis, 50
hudsonius, 39
novaeahollandie, 12, 15
petaurista, 43, 52, 59
(Petaurus) norfolcensis, 14
sabrinus, 38
sagitta, 47
sansaniensis, 35
volans, 4, 68, 69
volucella, 38, 43

- Sciurion*, 32
campestre, 32
 Selangor pygmy flying squirrel, 52
 Seleviniidae, 79
senex, *Sciuropterus*, 55
setosus, *Petinomys*, 67
Pteromys (*Sciuropterus*), 67
Shuanggouia, 71
lui, 71
 Siberian flying squirrel, 69
 Siberut flying squirrel, 66
sibiricus, *Pteromys*, 69
silus, *Sciuropterus*, 43
singhei, *Petaurista nobilis*, 59
 Sipora flying squirrel, 47
sipora, *Hylopetes*, 47–48
Hylopetes sagitta, 47
Iomys, 49
Iomys horsfieldi, 49
slamatisensis, *Petaurista elegans*, 56
 smoky flying squirrel, 71
sodyi, *Petaurista petaurista*, 61
soniae, *Paranomalurus*, 76
 southern flying squirrel, 42
spadiceus, *Hylopetes*, 47–48
Sciuropterus, 47
 Spermophilinae, 32
Spermophilus, 32
 spotted giant flying squirrel, 56
squamicaudatus, *Pteromys*, 74
 squirrel glider, 14
stellaris, *Petaurista petaurista*, 61
stephensi, *Sciuropterus oregonensis*, 42
stirtoni, *Petauroides*, 17
Pseudocheirus, 17
stockleyi, *Petaurista cineraceus*, 63
stylifera, *Tarka*, 28
 sugar glider, 2, 13
sulcatus, *Petaurista*, 33
sumatrae, *Hylopetes sagitta*, 48
Hylopetes spadiceus, 48
 Sumatran flying squirrel, 49
sumatrana, *Petaurista elegans*, 56
Petaurista punctata, 56
sybilla, *Petaurista*, 55
Petaurista caniceps, 55, 56, 64
 Syndactyla, 9
 Syndactyla Diprotodontia, 9
 Syndactyli, 9
szechuanensis, *Aeretes melanopterus*, 33

tafa, *Petaurus* (*Petaurella*) *papuensis*, 14
taguan, *Petaurista*, 59
taguanoides, *Petaurus*, 16, 17
 Taiwan giant flying squirrel, 57
Tarka, 28
stylifera, 28
Tarkadectes, 28
montanensis, 28

 Tarkadectini, 28
 Tarsipedidae, 18
 Tarsipodoidea, 18
Tarsipes rostratus, 18
taylori, *Galeopterus*, 25
Petaurista, 54
tecumsae, *Oxyacodon*, 29
tellonis, *Cynocephalus*, 26
temminckii, *Galeopithecus*, 26
Galeopterus variegatus, 23, 26
 Temminck's flying squirrel, 67
tephromelas, *Aeromys*, 33
ternatensis, *Galeopithecus*, 24
terutaus, *Galeopithecus variegatus*, 25
Petaurista, 61
Petaurista petaurista, 61
texensis, *Glaucomys volans*, 44
thaleri, *Cryptopterus*, 51
Miopetaurista, 51
thamkaewi, *Belomys*, 36
 Theria, 8
thomasi, *Aeromys*, 34
Petaurista, 34
Petaurista leucogenys, 57–58
 Thomas's flying squirrel, 34
thomsoni, *Iomys horsfieldi*, 49
Sciuropterus, 49
 Thricozoa, 7
 Thylacaelurinae, 21
Thylacaelurus, 21
campester, 21
montanus, 21
tobieni, *Cryptopterus*, 51
tosae, *Petaurista leucogenys*, 57
 Travancore flying squirrel, 65
trichotis, *Belomys*, 35, 36
Trogopterus, 4, 35, 36, 69, 71
edithae, 72
himalaicus, 72
minax, 72
mordax, 72
xanthipes, 72
tuancus, *Galeopithecus*, 26
turnbullii, *Sciuróptera*, 45
turovi, *Pteromys volans*, 70

ulmensis, *Blackia*, 36
undatus, *Galeopithecus*, 24
underwoodi, *Glaucomys volans*, 44
 Unguiculata, 20
uphami, *Petauristodon*, 65
Sciuropterus, 65

variegatus, *Galeopithecus*, 22, 23–25
varius, *Galeopterus*, 24
venningi, *Petaurista lylei*, 63
virginianus, *Pteromys*, 43
volans, *Cynocephalus*, 23, 24
Didelphis, 2, 12, 15–18

Galeopterus, 26
Glaucomys, 4, 42, 44
Lemur, 2, 22, 23
Mus, 4, 38, 42–43
Petauroides, 2, 12, 15, 17
Pteromys, 4, 43, 69–70
Sciuropterus, 4
Sciurus, 4, 68, 69
 Volaticotheria, 5, 80
 Volaticotheriidae, 80
Volaticotherium, 80
antiquus, 80
volucella, *Didelphis*, 17, 43
Volucella, 2, 15, 16
nigra, 12
volucella, *Sciurus*, 38, 43
Sciuropterus, 4
vordermanni, *Petinomys*, 67
Sciuropterus, 67
 Vordermann's flying squirrel, 67

walkeri, *Paranomalurus*, 76
watasei, *Petaurista*, 58
webbi, *Cryptopterus*, 51
Miopetaurista, 51
 whiskered flying squirrel, 66
 white-bellied giant flying squirrel, 53
winstoni, *Hylopetes*, 49
Iomys, 49
woelfersheimensis, *Blackia*, 37
 woolly flying squirrel, 37
 Worlandiini, 27
Worlandia, 27
inusitata, 27
wulungshanensis, *Sciuropterus*, 70

xanthipes, *Pteromys*, 71
Trogopterus, 4, 72
xanthotis, *Petaurista*, 57, 63
Pteromys, 63
Xenochirus, 2, 11
 Xeri, 31
 Xerinae, 31
 Xerus, 31

 yellow-bellied glider, 2, 11
yukonensis, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 42
Sciuropterus, 42
yunanensis, *Petaurista*, 64
Pteromys, 64
yunnanensis, *Pteromys*, 64
 Yunnan giant flying squirrel, 64

zaphaeus, *Glaucomys sabrinus*, 42
Sciuropterus alpinus, 42
 Zenkerellinae, 76
zenkeri, *Idiurus*, 5, 76, 77

REQUIREMENTS FOR SMITHSONIAN SERIES PUBLICATION

ALL MANUSCRIPTS ARE REVIEWED FOR ADHERENCE TO THE SISP MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND STYLE GUIDE FOR AUTHORS (available on the “Submissions” page at www.scholarlypress.si.edu). Manuscripts not in compliance will be returned to the author. Manuscripts intended for publication in the Contributions Series are evaluated by a content review board and undergo substantive peer review. Accepted manuscripts are submitted for funding approval and scheduling to the Publications Oversight Board.

MINIMUM MANUSCRIPT LENGTH is thirty manuscript pages. If a manuscript is longer than average, an appropriate length will be determined during peer review and evaluation by the Content Review Board. Authors may be asked to edit manuscripts that are determined to be too long.

TEXT must be prepared in a recent version of Microsoft Word; use a Times font in 12 point for regular text; be double spaced; and have 1" margins. Each chapter/section must be saved in a separate file.

REQUIRED ELEMENTS are title page, abstract page, table of contents, main text, and reference section. See the SISP Manuscript Preparation and Style Guide for Authors for the order of all elements.

HEADINGS should be styled so different levels of headings are distinct from each other and so the organization of the manuscript is clear. Insert one line space above and one line space below all headings.

FRONT MATTER should include title page, abstract page, and table of contents. All other sections are optional. Abstracts must not exceed 300 words. Table of contents should include A-, B-, and C-level headings.

TABLES (numbered, with captions, stubs, rules) should be submitted in separate MS Word files; should include footnotes, if appropriate; should have rules only at top, bottom, and beneath column heads. Print outs of each table should accompany the manuscript to ensure correct layout of data. Tabulations within running text should not be numbered or formatted like formal tables, and should be included in the text of the manuscript.

FIGURE CAPTIONS should be provided in a separate MS Word file.

FIGURES (e.g., photographs, line art, maps) should be numbered sequentially (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the order called out; be placed throughout text, not at end of manuscript; have all components of composites lettered with lowercase letters and described in the caption; include a scale bar or scale description, if appropriate; include any legends in or on the figure rather than in a caption.

ART must not be embedded in the main text.

Figures must be original and submitted as individual TIFF or EPS files. Resolution for art files must be at least 300 dpi for grayscale and color images and at least 1200 dpi for line art. Electronic images should measure no more than 100% and no less than 75% of final size when published. JPG files will not be accepted. Color images significantly increase costs so should be included only if required. Funding for color art is subject to approval by SISP and the Publications Oversight Board.

TAXONOMIC KEYS in natural history papers should use the aligned-couplet form for zoology. If cross referencing is required between key and text, do not include page references within the key but number the keyed-out taxa, using the same numbers with their corresponding heads in the text.

SYNONYMY IN ZOOLOGY must use the short form (taxon, author, year:page), with full reference at the end of the paper under “References.”

IN-TEXT REFERENCES should be used rather than bibliographic notes and should follow the author-date system in the following format: “(author last name, year)” or “. . . author (year)”; “(author, year:page used within the text)” or “. . . author (year:page).” A full citation should be included in a “References” section.

ENDNOTES are to be used in lieu of footnotes and should be keyed manually into a separate MS Word file, in a section titled “Notes”. Notes should not contain bibliographic information. Manually type superscript numerals in text and use full-sized numerals at the beginning of each note in the “Notes” section. SISP will determine the best placement of the notes section, either at the end of each chapter or at the end of the main text.

REFERENCES should be in alphabetical order, and in chronological order for same-author entries. Each reference should be cited at least once in main text. Complete bibliographic information must be included in all citations (e.g., author/editor, title, subtitle, edition, volume, issue, pages, figures). For books, place of publication and publisher are required. For journals, use the parentheses system for volume(number):pagination [e.g., “10(2):5–9”]. Do not use “et al.”; all authors/editors should be included in reference citations. In titles, capitalize first word, last word, first word after colon, and all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. Examples of the most common types of citations are provided in the SISP Manuscript Preparation and Author Style Guide.

For questions regarding the guidelines, please email SISP at schol.press@si.edu.