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Gliding Mammals

Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species

Stephen M. Jackson and
Richard W. Thorington Jr.

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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.

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† Denotes extinct taxa.

Gliding Mammals: Taxonomy of Living and Extinct Species

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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

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 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 Anthropoidea, 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 Volitantia (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 Volitantia 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 Anthropoidea, 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 Hoofer, 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, *Anomalurops 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 Hugueney 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 Compte 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 styliform 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.

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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 Salienta 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:xliii), 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:xliii) 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:xliii) 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:xliii) and McKenna and Bell (1997:58).

Semisuborder Diprotodontiformes Szalay, 1993:240.

Comments. The semisuborder Vombatomorphia 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:xliii) 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 Petaurusideae 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*] *novaehollandie* 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).

Voluccella 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, Japen (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, Japen 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 Petaurusideae 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*.

Voluccella 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).

Voluccella 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 *taguanoïdes*. 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*] *voluccella* 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.

Voluccella 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 "Hepoona 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, northeast 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 Phalangeroidea; 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 Passériformes, 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.

Placentaria 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.

Galeopitheci 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 Galeopithecia Cabrera, 1925:201.
COMMENTS. Synonymized within Dermoptera by McKenna and Bell (1997:326).

Order Galeopithecoidea 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 THYLACAELURINAE 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 Rupat 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 dermopteran, 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 Oxyclaenidae 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 patratus* 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 EKGMOWECHASHALINI 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 Cheiromydae (p. 309), which are primates that are now included in the family Daubentoniidae (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 Sciuromorphi 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 Arctomysideae 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. †*Sciuroides* 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 Sciuroidae 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 Spermophilinae 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 Steppan 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

Aëretes 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)

†*Sc.*[*iuropterus*] *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. Marktl, 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, Guizou, 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 kaleënsis 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).

Eoglaucomys Howell, 1915

Eoglaucomys 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 *Eoglaucomys* 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).

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

Eoglaucomys 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 *Eoglaucomys* by Ellerman (1940:297) and *Hylopetes* by Agrawal and Chakraborty (1979a:346) and Corbet and Hill (1992:317); however, it was transferred to *Eoglaucomys* 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).

Eoglaucomys 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).

Glaucomys Thomas, 1908

Glaucomys 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 *Glaucomys* by Howell (1918:11).

Sciurus Pallas, 1778 [part]:351.

Type Species. *Sciurus volucella* Pallas, 1778: 351.

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

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

Glaucomys 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 *Glaucomys*. Included in *Glaucomys* 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 *Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus columbiensis Howell, 1915

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus flaviventris Howell, 1915

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus Miller, 1936

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus goodwini Anderson, 1943

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus gouldi Anderson, 1943

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons Howell, 1934

Glaucomys 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).

Glaucomys sabrinus klamathensis (Merriam, 1897)

Sciuropterus alpinus klamathensis Merriam, 1897:225.

Type Locality. Fort Klamath, Klamath County, Oregon, USA.

Comments. Transferred to *Glaucomys* 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, Challam 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 Colombia, 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 *voluccella* by Fischer (1829:365) and Wagner (1843:216).

P.[*teromys*] *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, Chontecomatlén, District of Yautepec, 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 Yautepec, 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 turnbúllii 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 Pangrango, 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.[*iuropterus*] *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 Bunguran 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 horsfieldii 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, Herault, 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 debruijni* (Reumer and Hoek Ostende, 2003)

†*Hylopetes debruijni* 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 alborusus [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 Slamat, 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 (Mengtsze), 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 Rupat 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)

†*Petauria 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 *chrysothrix* 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 Pattani 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 Banjoewangi, 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 Gunnung 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, southeast 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 yunanensis (Anderson, 1875) (Yunnan giant flying squirrel)

Pteromys yunanensis 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 *yunanensis* 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 *yunanensis* 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 *yunanensis* 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 *Petinonys* 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 pliocenicus* 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 dehneli* 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 dehneli* (Sulimski, 1964)

†*Pliosciuropterus dehneli* 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 pliocenicus* 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 raui* Dahlmann, 2001

†*Pliopetaurista raui* 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 Funanouesan, Isai-Mura, Tohaku-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 Palaearctic 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*] *russicus* 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. Verkhne 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), Hsinglunghsien, 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 Gunnung 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, Yangtzekiang, 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 Anomaluroidea 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 Anomaluroidea 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 Verheyan, 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. Bitye, 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, Amboin, 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, Elfenbeinkuste, 150km vom Mere". Middle Cavalle 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, northeast 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).

†*Paranomalurus* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalurus* Lavocat, 1973:173.

Type Species. †*Paranomalurus bishopi* Lavocat, 1973:173.

Comments. Oligocene to mid-Miocene, Africa. Genus recognized within the subfamily Anomalurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997:186).

†*Paranomalurus bishopi* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalurus bishopi* Lavocat, 1973:173.

Type Locality. Napak, Uganda, Africa.

Comments. Oligocene to mid-Miocene.

†*Paranomalurus soniae* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalurus soniae* Lavocat, 1973:187.

Type Locality. Songhor, Kenya, Africa.

Comments. Oligocene to mid-Miocene.

†*Paranomalurus walkeri* Lavocat, 1973

†*Paranomalurus 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 (Rhone), 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 Douxami (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.

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Index of Common and Scientific Names

Page numbers in bold are those on which currently recognised taxa are described.

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