

MAMMAL SPECIES OF THE WORLD



*A Taxonomic and
Geographic Reference*



THIRD EDITION

Volume 1

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Marmota Blumenbach, 1779. Hand. Hilfsb. Nat., 1:79.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus marmota* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780; *Glis* Erxleben, 1777; *Lagomys* Storr, 1780; *Lipura* Storr, 1780; *Marmotops* Pocock, 1922; *Petromarmota* Steppan et al., 1999.

COMMENTS: Tribe Marmotini (Moore, 1959). North American species reviewed by A. H. Howell (1915); Eurasian species revised by Gromov et al. (1965); amphiberian species reviewed by Hoffmann et al. (1979); phylogeny tested by Steppan et al. (1999). Frase and Hoffmann (1980) provided a key to North American species.

Marmota baibacina Kastschenko, 1899. Rezul't. Altaisk. Zool. Exp. 1898, p. 62.

COMMON NAME: Gray Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "... Multa River, near Nizhne-Uimon in the Altai Mountains" [Altai Krai, Russia] (Ognev, 1963a:252). Alternatively, Aktol' River near Cherga, Gorno-Altai A.O. (Kuznetsov, in Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951:514).

DISTRIBUTION: Altai and Tien Shan Mtns, SW Siberia (Russia), SE Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Xinjiang (China). Introduced into Caucasus Mtns (Dagestan, Russia; Gromov et al., 1965:360).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aphanasievi* Kuznetsov, 1965; *lewisi* (Audubon and Bachman, 1854) [*nomen oblitum*]; *ognevi* Scalon, 1950; *centralis* (Thomas, 1909); *kastschenkoi* Stroganov and Yudin, 1956.

COMMENTS: Subgenus **Marmota** (Steppan et al., 1999). Placed by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:514) in **marmota**, and by Corbet (1978c:81) in *bobak*; Kapitonov (1966) analyzed purported hybridization between *baibacina* and *bobak*, while Nikol'skii (1974) and Nikol'skii et al. (1983) found species-specific vocalizations. Most Russian authors retain both as distinct species (Gromov et al., 1965:337-387; Zholnerovskaya et al., 1990; Zimina, 1978) and include *centralis* in this species. Steppan et al. (1999) found that *bobak* and *baibacina* are sister species. Kapitonov (1966) indicated that the population called *aphanasievi* is included in this species; but also see Corbet (1978c:81). Includes *lewisi*, a *nomen oblitum* (Hoffmann, 1977); *baibacina* (Brandt, 1843) is a *nomen nudum*. See also *bobak*, *sibirica*.

Marmota bobak (Müller, 1776). Linné's Vollstand. Natursyst. Suppl., p. 40.

COMMON NAME: Bobak Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Poland." Restricted by Ognev (1963a:221) to "right [W] bank of the Dnepr [River]", Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION: Steppes of E Europe, east through Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia to N and C Kazakhstan.

STATUS: Regaining parts of former range (Bibikov, 1991). IUCN – Lower Risk (conservation dependent).

SYNONYMS: *bobac* (Schreber, 1780); *arctomys* (Pallas, 1779); *baibac* (Pallas, 1811);

tschaganensis Bazhanov, 1930; *kozlovi* Fokanov, 1966.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). See comments under *baibacina*, *himalayana*, and *sibirica*. Includes *kozlovi* (Fokanov, 1966) and *tschaganensis* (Gromov et al., 1965).

Marmota broweri Hall and Gilmore, 1934. Canadian Field Nat., 48:57.

COMMON NAME: Alaska Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, "Point Lay, Arctic Coast of Alaska" Restricted by Rausch (1953:117) to head of Kukpowruk River, Alaska.

DISTRIBUTION: Brooks Range of N Alaska (USA) from near coast of Chukchi Sea to Alaska-Yukon border; perhaps also N Yukon (Canada).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Regarded as a synonym of *caligata* (Hall, 1981) but Rausch and Rausch (1965, 1971) and Hoffmann et al. (1979) considered *broweri* a distinct species. Steppan et al. (1999) found that *broweri* is more closely related to the Old World *caudata* than to Nearctic marmots.

Marmota caligata (Eschscholtz, 1829). Zool. Atlas, Part 2, p. 1, pl. 6.

COMMON NAME: Hoary Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not specified (?). Restricted by J. A. Allen (1877:927) to near Bristol Bay, Alaska, USA.

DISTRIBUTION: C Alaska (USA), Yukon and Northwest Territories (Canada) south to W and NE Washington, C Idaho, and W Montana (USA).

STATUS: IUCN – Data Deficient as *M. c. sheldoni* and *M. c. vigilis*; otherwise – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *sheldoni* A. H. Howell, 1914; *vigilis* Heller, 1909; *cascadensis* A. H. Howell, 1914; *raceyi* Anderson, 1932; *okanagana* (King, 1836); *nivaria* A. H. Howell, 1914; *oxytona* Hollister, 1914; *sibila* Hollister, 1912.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Petromarmota* (Steppan et al., 1999).

Marmota camtschatica (Pallas, 1811). Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., p. 156.

COMMON NAME: Black-capped Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Kamchatka" [Kamchatsk. Obl., Russia].

DISTRIBUTION: E Siberia from Transbaikalia to Chukotka and Kamchatka (Russia), in several geographically isolated populations (Nikol'skii et al., 1991).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bungei* (Kastschenko, 1901); *cliftoni* (Thomas, 1902); *doppelmayri* Birula, 1922.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Regarded as a synonym of *marmota* (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951; Rausch, 1953). Hoffmann et al. (1979) reviewed this and related species, and affirmed its specific status. Kapitonov (1978) concluded that morphological differences justified independent specific status for *doppelmayeri*, but Nikol'skii et al. (1991) showed similarity of vocalization between it and *bungei*, while the nominate form differed, and recommended that *doppelmayeri* be retained provisionally in this species. Boyeskorov et al. (1999) then showed that *camtschatica* and *doppelmayeri* were most divergent morphologically and immunologically, but the geographically intermediate Yakutian subspecies was also intermediate in these characters, and referred to the group as a whole as a superspecies. Steppan et al. (1999) found *himalayana* and *sibirica* to be sister species, and in the same clade as *camtschatica*. Lyapunova et al. (1992) regarded *camtschatica* as closely related to Nearctic marmots based on pattern of chromosome evolution, as had Hoffmann et al. (1979) based on morphology, but molecular data do not support this interpretation.

Marmota caudata (Geoffroy, 1844). In Jacquemont, Voy. dans l'Inde, 4, Zool., p. 66.

COMMON NAME: Long-tailed Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Hombur [Ghombur] area, upper reaches of the Indus in Kashmir [India]" (Ognev, 1963a:284).

DISTRIBUTION: W Tien Shan through the Pamirs (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) to Hindu Kush (Afghanistan), Pakistan, Kashmir (India), and mountains of extreme W Xinjiang and Xizang (China).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix III (India); IUCN – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *aurea* (Blanford, 1875); *flavina* (Thomas, 1909); *littledalei* (Thomas, 1909); *dichrous* (Anderson, 1875); *stirlingi* Thomas, 1916.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Includes *dichrous* (Corbet, 1978c:82); but also see Gromov et al. (1965:440) who listed it as a distinct species.

Marmota flaviventris (Audubon and Bachman, 1841). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1:99.

COMMON NAME: Yellow-bellied Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Mountains between Texas and California" Restricted by A. H. Howell (1915) to Mt. Hood (Oregon, USA).

DISTRIBUTION: SC British Columbia and S Alberta (Canada) south to N New Mexico, S Utah, Nevada, and California (USA).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fortirostris* Grinnell, 1921; *sierrae* A. H. Howell, 1915; *avara* (Bangs, 1899); *parvula* A. H. Howell, 1915; *dacota* (Merriam, 1889); *luteola* A. H. Howell, 1914; *campioni* Figgins, 1915; *warreni* A. H. Howell, 1914; *nosophora* A. H. Howell, 1914; *engelhardti* J. A. Allen, 1905; *notioros* Warren, 1934; *obscura* A. H. Howell, 1914.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Petromarmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Reviewed by Frase and Hoffmann (1980, Mammalian Species No. 135).

Marmota himalayana (Hodgson, 1841). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 10:777.

COMMON NAME: Himalayan Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Himalaya . . . and sandy plains of Tibet"; "potius Tibetensis" (Hodgson, 1843). Restricted by Blanford (1875a) to "the Kachar of Nepal."

DISTRIBUTION: Montane regions of W China, Nepal, and N India to Ladak.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix III (India); IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hemachalana* (Hodgson, 1843); *hodgsoni* (Blanford, 1879); *tataricus* (Jameson, 1847); *tibetanus* (Gray, 1847); *robusta* (Milne-Edwards, 1872).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Placed in *bobak* (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951:515; Corbet, 1978c:81), but geographically separated from that species; evidence for specific status in Gromov et al. (1965); sister species of *sibirica*; see also comment under *baibacina* and *sibirica*.

Marmota marmota (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:60.

COMMON NAME: Alpine Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "in alpihus Helveticis" Restricted by Thomas (1911a:147) to Swiss Alps.

DISTRIBUTION: Swiss, Italian, and French Alps; W Austria; S Germany; Carpathian (Romania) and Tatra Mtns (Czech Republic, Poland); introduced into French Pyrenees, E Austria and N Serbia and Montenegro.

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *alba* (Bechstein, 1801); *alpina* Blumenbach, 1779; *marmotta* Trouessart, 1904; *nigra* (Bechstein, 1801); *tigrina* (Bechstein, 1801); *latirostris* Kratochvil, 1961.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Formerly included *baibacina*, *broweri*, *caligata*, *camtschatica*, and *menzbieri* (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951; Rausch, 1953).

Marmota menzbieri (Kashkarov, 1925). Trans. Turk. Sci. Soc., 2:47.

COMMON NAME: Menzbier's Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Chigyr-Tash, in the headwaters of the Ugam River, Talass Ala Tau" [Yuzhno-Kazakhstansk. Obl., Kazakhstan].

DISTRIBUTION: W Tien Shan Mtns, in S Kazakhstan and NW Kirgizia.

STATUS: IUCN – Vulnerable.

SYNONYMS: *zachidovi* Petrov, 1963.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Regarded by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:514) as a probable synonym of *marmota*; but see Corbet (1978c:81). Steppan et al. (1999) found *menzbieri* to be the sister species to *caudata*.

Marmota monax (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:60.

COMMON NAME: Woodchuck.

TYPE LOCALITY: "in America septentrionalis." Restricted by Thomas (1911a:147) to Maryland (USA).

DISTRIBUTION: Alaska (USA) through S Canada to S Labrador to NE and SC USA; south in Rocky Mtns, possibly to N Idaho.

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bunker* Black, 1935; *canadensis* (Erxleben, 1777); *empetra* (Pallas, 1778); *johnsoni* Anderson, 1943; *melanopus* (Kuhl, 1820); *ochracea* Swarth, 1911; *petrensis* A. H. Howell, 1915; *sibila* (Wolf, 1808); *ignava* (Bangs, 1899); *rufescens* A. H. Howell, 1914; *preblorum* A. H. Howell, 1914.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Reviewed by Kwiecinski (1998, Mammalian Species No. 591).

Marmota olympus (Merriam, 1898). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 50:352.

COMMON NAME: Olympic Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "From Timberline at head of Soleduc River, Olympic Mountains, [Olympic Nat. Park] Washington [USA]."

DISTRIBUTION: Olympic Mtns of W Washington (USA).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Petromarmota*; basal to the *caligata-vancouverensis* clade (Steppan et al., 1999). Considered a subspecies of *marmota* by Rausch (1953), but reviewed by Hoffmann et al. (1979) who confirmed its specific status. Also see Edelman (2003, Mammalian Species No. 736).

Marmota sibirica (Radde, 1862). Reise in den Suden von Ost-Sibirien, p. 159.

COMMON NAME: Tarbagan Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Kulusutai, near Lake Torei-Nor, southeast Transbaikalia" [Chitinsk Obl., Russia].

DISTRIBUTION: SW Siberia, Tuva, Transbaikalia (Russia); N and W Mongolia; Heilungjiang and Inner Mongolia (China).

STATUS: IUCN – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *dahurica* (Dybowski, 1922); *caliginosus* Bannikov and Skalon, 1949.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Marmota* (Steppan et al., 1999). Placed (with *baibacina*) in *bobak* (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951:515; Corbet, 1978c:81). Gromov et al. (1965) and Zimina (1978) provided evidence of specific distinctness and included *caliginosus* in this species; see comment under *baibacina* and *sibirica*. Steppan et al. (1999) found *sibirica* and *himalayana* to be sister species. Nikol'skii (1974) and Smirin et al. (1985) analyzed contact between *baibacina* and *sibirica* in Tuva and the Mongolian Altai;

Marmota vancouverensis Swarth, 1911. Univ. California Publ. Zool., 7:201.

COMMON NAME: Vancouver Island Marmot.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Mt. Douglas (altitude 4,200 feet [1280 m]), twenty miles [32 km] south of Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia" [Canada].

DISTRIBUTION: Mountains of Vancouver Isl (British Columbia, Canada).

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN – Endangered.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Petromarmota*; sister species to *M. caligata* (Steppan et al., 1999). Considered a subspecies of *marmota* by Rausch (1953). Reviewed by Hoffmann et al. (1979) who confirmed its specific status, and by Nagorsen (1987, Mammalian Species No. 270).