

Non-Flying Mammals of Mindanao Island, Philippines

WEB VERSION

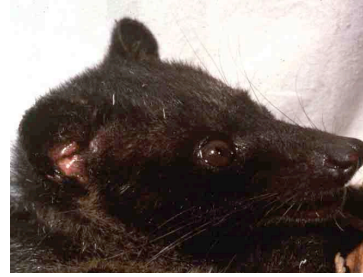
Lawrence R. Heaney, Nina R. Ingle, Jodi L. Sedlock, Blas R. Tabaranza Jr., Zoology Dept., The Field Museum, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, USA
 Illustrations by J.L. Sedlock. Photos by: L.R. Heaney, N.R. Ingle, P.D. Heideman, M. Dagosto. Produced by: R.B. Foster, N.R. Ingle, M.R. Metz, with support from the Andrew Mellon Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Brown Fund of The Field Museum. © L. Heaney, N. Ingle, J. Sedlock, B. Tabaranza Jr.; Environ. & Conservation Programs, The Field Museum, Chicago, IL 60605, USA. [RRC@fmnh.org] Rapid Color Guide #50 version 1.1



Macaca fascicularis
CERCOPITHECIDAE



Tarsius syrichta
TARSIIDAE



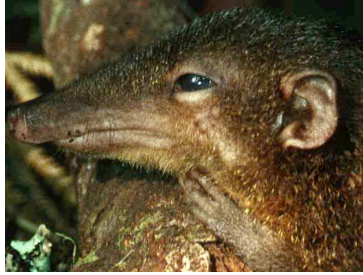
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus
VIVERRIDAE



Viverra zangalla
VIVERRIDAE



Cynocephalus volans
CYNOCEPHALIDAE



Urogale everetti
TUPAIIDAE



Crocidura beatus
SORICIDAE



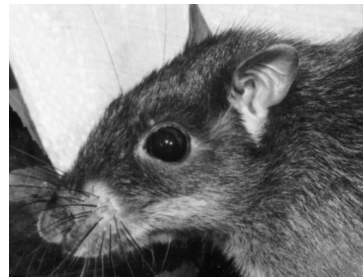
Suncus murinus
SORICIDAE



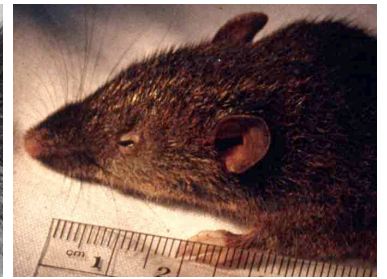
Podogymnura truei
ERICINACEIDAE



Batomys salomonseni
MURIDAE



Bullimus bagobus
MURIDAE



Crunomys suncoides
MURIDAE



Limnomys sibuanus
MURIDAE



Rattus everetti
MURIDAE



Rattus tanezumi
MURIDAE



Tarsomys apoensis
MURIDAE



Apomys insignis (Top) *Rattus exulans* (Bottom)
MURIDAE



Tarsomys apoensis, *Tarsomys* sp., *Apomys hylcoetes*
(Left to Right) MURIDAE



(Top to Bottom)



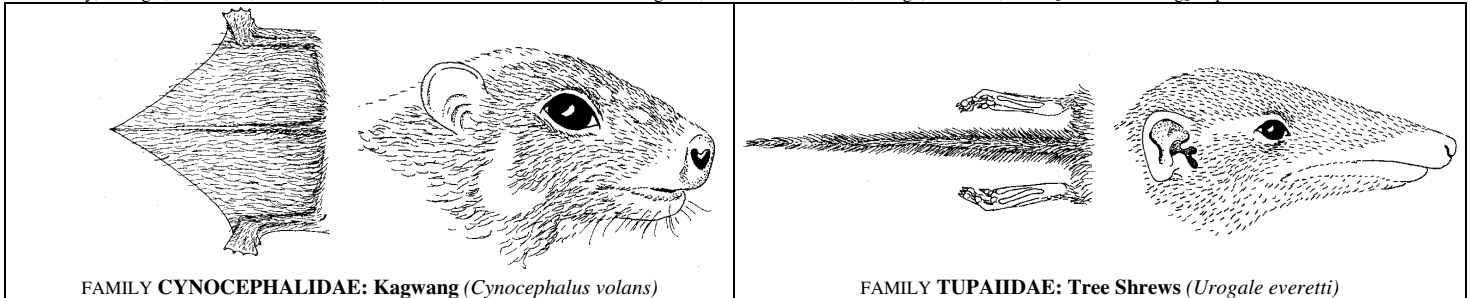
Exilisciurus concinnus
SCIURIDAE

These photos show most genera of non-flying mammals known from Mindanao. Not pictured here but easily identified are the Philippine Wild Pig (*Sus philippensis*, Suidae) and the Philippine Deer (*Cervus mariannus*, Cervidae). Rats and mice of the family Muridae are represented by 15 species, some very hard to tell apart. Many characters should be examined, such as body measurements and the structure of the feet, including the shape and size of pads and the fur on them; fur texture and color; and the number and location of nipples (on females). White tips to the tail are found in several species.

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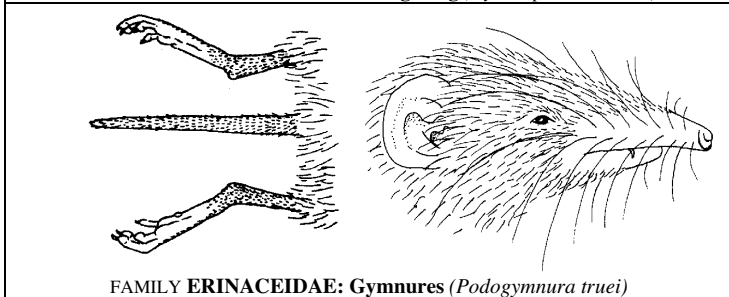
WEB VERSION

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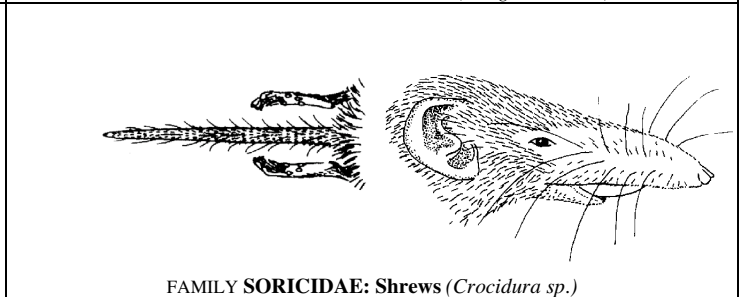


FAMILY CYNOCEPHALIDAE: Kagwang (*Cynocephalus volans*)

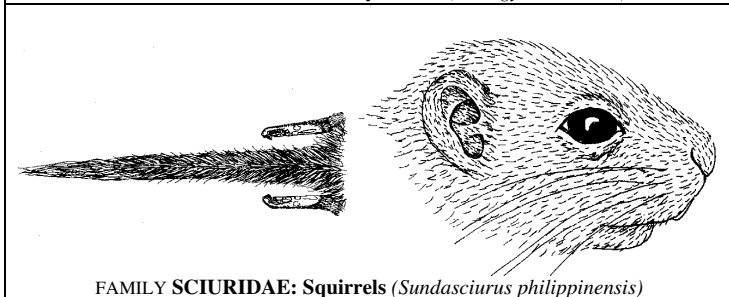
FAMILY TUPAIIDAE: Tree Shrews (*Urogale everetti*)



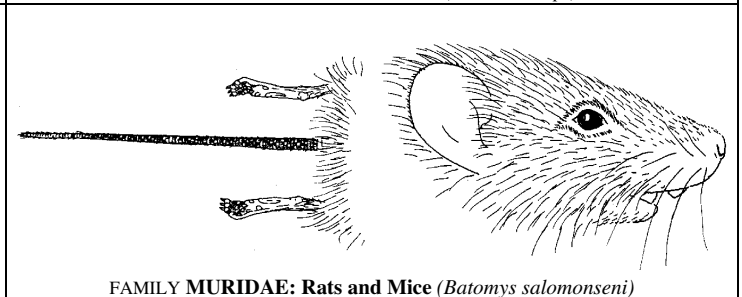
FAMILY ERINACEIDAE: Gymnures (*Podogymnura truei*)



FAMILY SORICIDAE: Shrews (*Crocidura sp.*)



FAMILY SCIURIDAE: Squirrels (*Sundasciurus philippinensis*)



FAMILY MURIDAE: Rats and Mice (*Batomys salomonseni*)

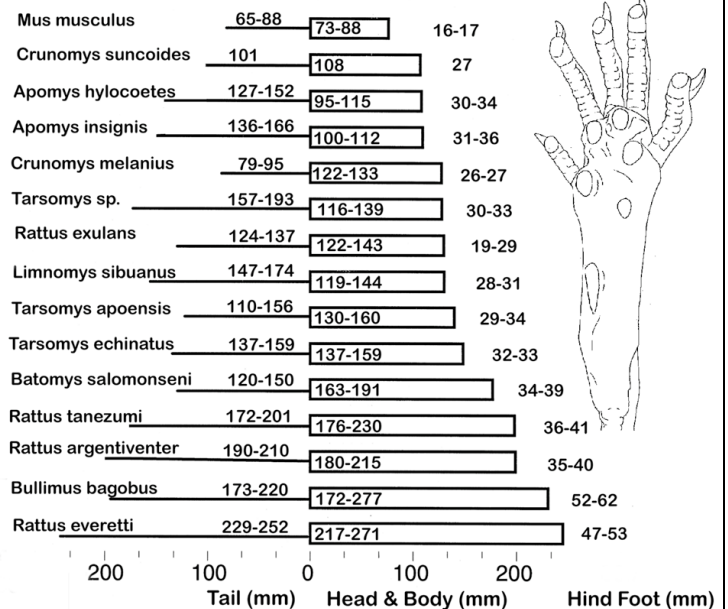
A total of 30 species of non-flying mammals are known from Mindanao. The larger mammals are relatively easy to identify:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CERVIDAE (Deer) | <i>Cervus mariannus</i> |
| SUIDAE (Pigs) | <i>Sus philippensis</i> |
| VIVERRIDAE (Civet Cats) | <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> |
| (see photographs on side 2) | <i>Viverra tangalunga</i> |
| CYNOCEPHALIDAE (Kagwang) | <i>Cynocephalus volans</i> |
| CERCOPITHECIDAE (Monkeys) | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> |
| TARSIIDAE (Tarsiers) | <i>Tarsius syrichta</i> |

The smaller ones can be difficult, particularly rats and mice. External measurements, especially lengths of Head & Body, Tail, and Hind Foot are useful for identification, but often other characters such as the color and texture of the fur, the position of the pads on the soles of the feet, and even skull structure and measurements are necessary.

MURIDAE (Rats and Mice)

Tail, Head & Body, and Hind Foot Lengths



| All measurements in mm | Tail | Head & Body | Hind Foot |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| TUPAIIDAE (Tree Shrews) | | | |
| <i>Urogale everetti</i> | 119-137 | 185-199 | 45-50 |
| ERINACEIDAE (Gymnures) | | | |
| <i>Podogymnura truei</i> | 45-65 | 130-152 | 31-37 |
| SORICIDAE (Shrews) | | | |
| <i>Crocidura beatus</i> | 55-63 | 75-85 | 11-17 |
| <i>Crocidura grandis</i> | 58 | 99 | 19 |
| <i>Suncus murinus</i> | 54-69 | 99-131 | 17-22 |
| SCIURIDAE (Squirrels) | | | |
| <i>Exilisciurus concinnus</i> | 53-76 | 77-102 | 24-29 |
| <i>Petinomys crinitus</i> | 280-295 | 290-305 | 55-60 |
| <i>Sundasciurus philippinensis</i> | 130-205 | 174-210 | 37-52 |