



Fauna of India Checklist

A CHECKLIST OF MAMMALS OF INDIA

M. Kamalakannan and C. Venkatraman

(Updated: October 2017)



Elephas maximus Linnaeus, 1758

Zoological Survey of India

Prani Vigyan Bhawan, M-Block, New Alipore, Kolkata- 700 053

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The first complete systematic review of all mammals of the world was produced by Trouessart (1897-1905), followed this many taxonomical researches have been conducted on mammal species of the world (Simpson and Gaylord, 1945; Walker, 1964; Nowak, 1991, 1999; Sokolov 1973-79, Corbett and Hill, 1980; McKenna and Bell, 1997, etc.). In India, the classification of mammals was dealt by many authors such as *fauna of British India- Mammalia* (Pocock, 1939, 1941), *checklist of Indian and Palaearctic mammals* (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951), *book of Indian animals* (Prater, 1971), *Indo-malayan region mammals* (Corbet and Hill, 1992), *checklist of mammals of India* (Alfred *et al.*, 2002; Nameer, 2008; Srinivasalu and Srinivasalu, 2012; Sharma *et al.*, 2015), *mammals of South Asia* (Johnsingh and Manjrekar, 2013 & 2015), *Indian mammals* (Menon, 2003 & 2014), etc. However, the exact number of mammalian species is uncertain due to new discoveries, taxonomic revisions and molecular phylogeny studies. The present work attempts to provide the complete and updated checklist of mammalian species of India along with the distribution and current conservation status.

Global mammal accounts for more than 5,500 species placed in 154 families and 29 orders, of which India accounts for 422 species placed in 48 families and 13 orders (Wilson and Reeder, 2005). Out of 422 Indian mammalian species, 391 species are terrestrial and 31 species are marine form. A total of 422 species and 305 subspecies of mammals belonging to 13 orders and 48 families have been listed in the present checklist (Table). The nomenclature and taxonomic arrangement of the species was compiled primarily based on Wilson and Reeder (2005). The distribution of species in India and other countries, and the current conservation status of the Indian mammals as per the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2017-1), Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and CITES (2017) were also provided in the checklist. Of the 422 species, the chiropterans represent maximum number of species (121) followed by rodents (100) and these two taxa jointly constituting 52 % of the total Indian mammal species. Indian

carnivores are also diverse having 58 species followed by artiodactyls (35), eulipotyphla (33), cetaceans (31), primates (23), lagomorphs (11), perissodactyls (3), scandents (3), pholidots (2), proboscideans (1) and sirenians (1). A total of 45 species of mammals are considered as endemic to India. Of which, three genera such as *Anathana*, *Latidens* and *Nilgiritragus* are monotypic and found only in the Western Ghats of India.

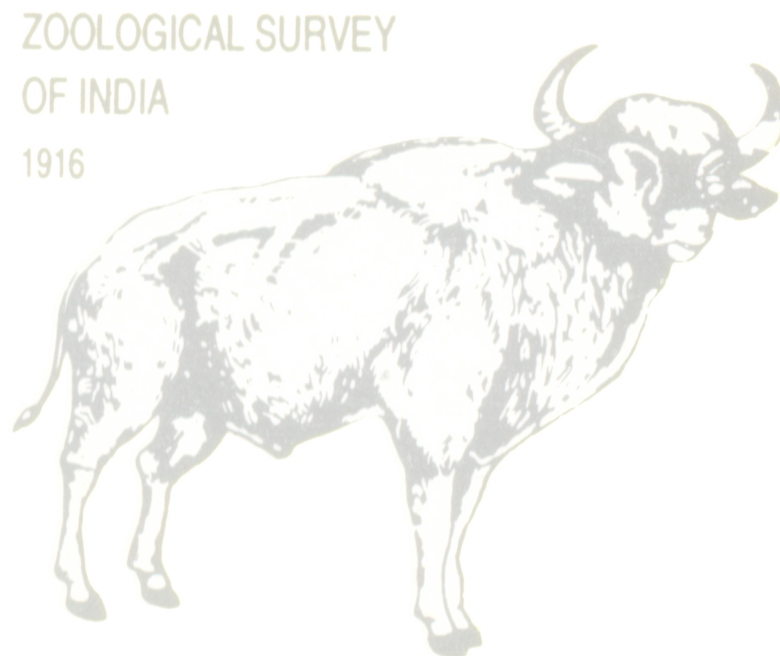


Table. Mammals of India with their distribution and conservation status.

S. No	Name of the species and subspecies	Distribution		Conservation status		
		Within India	Outside India	IUCN	IWPA	CITES
Order: PROBOSCIDEA						
Family: Elephantidae (Elephants)						
1.	Asiatic Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	North-eastern and southern India, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam	EN	I	I
1a.	<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i> (Cuvier), 1798	North-eastern and southern India, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Sri Lanka and mainland of - Southeast Asia	-	-	-
Order: SIRENIA						
Family: Dugongidae (Dugongs)						
2.	Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i> (Muller, 1776)	Recorded from Andaman & Nicobar Is., Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay and Gulf of Kachchh	Tropical coastal waters of north and west Pacific Oceans and Coastal and Island waters between East Africa and Vanuatu	VU	I	I
Order: SCANDENTIA						
Family: Tupaiidae (Tree Shrews)						
3.	Madras Treeshrew <i>Anathana ellioti</i> (Waterhouse, 1850)	South of Ganges river, eastern, central, south-western and southern parts of peninsular India	Endemic to India	LC	-	II
4.	Northern Treeshrew <i>Tupaia belangeri</i> (Wagner, 1841)	North-eastern India, Sikkim and West Bengal	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and associated coastal Is.	LC	-	II
5.	Nicobar Treeshrew <i>Tupaia nicobarica</i> (Zelevor, 1869)	Andaman & Nicobar Is. (Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar Is.)	Endemic to India	EN	-	II

			south to about 35°N			
349a.	<i>Mustela erminea ferghanae</i> Thomas, 1895	Jammu & Kashmir	Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and China, in Kashgar and Xinjiang	-	-	-
350.	Yellow-bellied Weasel <i>Mustela kathiah</i> Hodgson, 1835	Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh to Jammu & Kashmir to North-eastern India	Bhutan, China, Japan, Korea, , Korea, Loas, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Thailand and Viet Nam	LC	II	III
350a.	<i>Mustela kathiah kathiah</i> Hodgson, 1835	North-eastern India, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal	Nepal and Bhutan	-	-	-
350b.	<i>Mustela kathiah caporiaccoi</i> de Beaux, 1935	Jammu & Kashmir		-	-	-
351.	Siberian Weasel <i>Mustela sibirica</i> Pallas, 1773	Himalayas from Jammu & Kashmir to North-eastern India	Bhutan, China, Japan, Korea, , Korea, Republic of, Loas, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Thailand and Viet Nam	LC	II	III
351a.	<i>Mustela sibirica hodgsoni</i> Gray, 1843	Uttarakhand		-	-	-
351b.	<i>Mustela sibirica canigula</i> Hodgson, 1842	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir		-	-	-
351c.	<i>Mustela sibirica subhemachalana</i> Hodgson, 1837	Sikkim and North-eastern India		-	-	-
352.	Back-striped Weasel <i>Mustela strigidorsa</i> Gray, 1853	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim and West Bengal	China, Loas, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam	LC	-	-
Family: Ailuridae (Red Pandas)						
353.	Red Panda <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> F.G. Cuvier, 1825	Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal	Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Nepal	EN	I	I
353a.	<i>Ailurus fulgens fulgens</i> Hodgson, 1847	Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal	Bhutan, China and Nepal	-	-	-
Order: PERISSODACTYLA						
Family: Equidae (Asses)						

354.	Asiatic Wild Ass <i>Equus hemionus</i> Pallas, 1775	Rann of Kachchh (Gujarat)	Pakistan	NT	-	-
354a.	<i>Equus hemionus khur</i> Lesson, 1827	Rann of Kachchh (Gujarat)	Pakistan		I	I
355.	Kiang <i>Equus kiang</i> Moorcroft, 1841	Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim	China, Nepal and Pakistan	LC	I	II
355a.	<i>Equus kiang kiang</i> Matschie, 1911	Jammu & Kashmir	China and Nepal	-	-	-
355b.	<i>Equus kiang polyodon</i> Hodgson, 1847	Sikkim	China	-	-	-
Family: Rhinocerotidae (Rhinoceroses)						
356.	Greater One-horned Rhinoceros <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal	VU	I	I
Order: ARTIODACTYLA						
Family: Suidae (Pigs)						
357.	Pygmy Hog <i>Porcula salvania</i> Hodgson, 1847	North-western Assam (Manas and Bornadi National Parks)	Bangladesh and Nepal	CR	I	I
358.	Wild Pig <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Throughout India except the high Himalayas and desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan	All continents except Antarctica, and on many oceanic Is.	LC	III	-
358a.	<i>Sus scrofa cristatus</i> Wagner, 1839	Throughout India excluding west and north-western parts	Nepal, Myanmar and western Thailand to Isthmus of Kra	-	-	-
358b.	<i>Sus scrofa davidi</i> Groves, 1981	West and north-western India	Iran and Pakistan	-	-	-
Family: Tragulidae (Mouse Deer)						
359.	Indian Chevrotain <i>Moschiola indica</i> Gray, 1852	From Tamil Nadu to Madhya Pradesh	Nepal	LC	I	-
Family: Moschidae (Musk Deer)						
360.	Alpine Musk Deer <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> (Hodgson, 1839)	Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim	Bhutan, China and Nepal	EN	I	I
360a.	<i>Moschus chrysogaster chrysogaster</i> (Hodgson, 1839)	Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim	China	-	-	-
361.	Kashmir Musk Deer <i>Moschus cupreus</i> Grubb, 1982	Jammu & Kashmir	Afghanistan and Pakistan	EN	-	I

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