

Appendix

Lagomorph Species: Geographical Distribution and Conservation Status

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Lagomorph taxonomy is traditionally controversial, and as a consequence the number of species varies according to different publications. Although this can be due to the conservative characteristic of some morphological and genetic traits, like general shape and number of chromosomes, the scarce knowledge on several species is probably the main reason for this controversy. Also, some species have been discovered only recently, and from others we miss any information since they have been first described (mainly in pikas). We struggled with this difficulty during the work on this book, and decide to include a list of lagomorph species (Table 1). As a reference, we used the recent list published by Hoffmann and Smith (2005) in the “Mammals of the world” (Wilson and Reeder, 2005). However, to make an updated list, we include some significant published data (Friedmann and Daly 2004) and the contributions and comments of some lagomorph specialist, namely Andrew Smith, John Litvaitis, Terrence Robinson, Andrew Smith, Franz Suchentrunk, and from the Mexican lagomorph association, AMCELA. We also include summary information about the geographical range of all species and the current IUCN conservation status. Inevitably, this list still contains some incorrect information. However, a permanently updated lagomorph list will be provided via the *World Lagomorph Society* (www.worldlagomorphsociety.org).

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Table 1 List of Lagomorph species with the scientific and common name as well as geographical range and IUCN conservation status. The information was based on Hoffmann and Smith (2005), Friedmann and Daly (2004), and unpublished data. Conservation status is based on the information available in the “2004 IUCN red list of threatened species” (IUCN 2004).

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Ochotona alpina</i>	Alpine pika	Asia: Sayan and Altai Mountains; Khangai, Kentei; upper Amur drainage (NW Kazakhstan, S Russia, NW Mongolia); N Xinjiang (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona argentata</i>	Silver pika	Asia: Restricted the Helan Shan range, Ningxia (China).	CR
<i>Ochotona cansus</i>	Gansu pika	Asia: C China (Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan); isolated populations in Shaanxi and Shanxi.	LC
<i>Ochotona collaris</i>	Collared pika	North America: WC Mackenzie, S Yukon, NW British Columbia (Canada); SE Alaska (USA).	LC
<i>Ochotona curzoniae</i>	Plateau pika	Asia: Tibetan plateau; adjacent Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan (China), Sikkim (India) and E Nepal.	LC
<i>Ochotona daurica</i>	Daurian pika	Asia: Steppes from Altai, Tuva and Transbaikalia (Russia) through N China and Mongolia, south to Qinghai province (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona erythrotis</i>	Chinese red pika	Asia: E Qinghai, W Gansu, S Xinjiang, Tibet, and possibly N Sichuan (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona forresti</i>	Forrest’s pika	Asia: NW Yunnan, SE Tibet (China); N Burma, Assam, Sikkim (India); Bhutan.	NT
<i>Ochotona gaoligongensis</i>	Gaoligong pika	Asia: only known from type locality – Dongsao-fang, Yunnan (China).	DD
<i>Ochotona gloveri</i>	Glover’s pika	Asia: W Sichuan, NW Yunnan, NE Tibet, SW Qinghai (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona himalayana</i>	Himalayan pika	Asia: Mountain Jolmolungma (Everest), S Xizang (China); probably adjacent to Nepal.	LC
<i>Ochotona hoffmanni</i>	Hoffmann’s pika	Asia: Restricted to the subalpine zone of Hentiyn Nuruu ridge, Bayan-Ulan Mountains (Mongolia); Erman range (Russia).	VU
<i>Ochotona huangensis</i> ¹	Tsing-Ling pika	Asia: Mountains of C China, including Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan provinces.	EN
<i>Ochotona hyperborea</i>	Northern pika	Asia: Ural, Putorana, Sayan Mountains, E of Lena river to Chukotka, Koryatsk and Kamchatka, upper Yenesei, Transbaikalia and Amur regions, Sakhalin Island (Russia); NC Mongolia; NE China; N Korea; Hokkaido (Japan).	LC

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Ochotona iliensis</i>	Ili pika	Asia: only known in type locality – Tien Shan Mountain, Xinjiang (China).	VU
<i>Ochotona koslowi</i>	Kozlov's pika	Asia: Arkatag range, Kunlun Mountains, S shore of Aru-Tso lake, E of Lungdo, Ngari, Xizang (China).	EN
<i>Ochotona ladacensis</i>	Ladak pika	Asia: SW Xinjiang, Qinghai, E Tibet (China); Kashmir (India); Pakistan.	LC
<i>Ochotona macrotis</i>	Large-eared pika	Asia: Mountain regions including the Himalayas (Nepal, India) from Bhutan through Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Sichuan and Yunnan (China), Karakorum (Pakistan), Hindu Kush (Afghanistan), Pamir, and W Tien Shan Mountains (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, SE Kazakhstan).	LC
<i>Ochotona muliensis</i>	Muli pika	Asia: only known from type locality Ting-Tung-Niu-Chang, Sichuan (China).	DD
<i>Ochotona nigritia</i>	Black pika	Asia: only known from type locality Piyanma, Yunnan (China).	NE
<i>Ochotona nubrica</i>	Nubra pika	Asia: Southern edge of Tibetan plateau from Ladak (India, China) through Nepal to E Tibet (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona pallasii</i>	Pallas's pika	Asia: Discontinuous in arid areas (mountains and high steppes) in Kazakhstan; Altai mountains, Tuva (Russia); Mongolia to Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia (China). With some isolated subspecies that are endangered: <i>O. p. hamica</i> and <i>O. p. sunidica</i> .	LC
<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	American pika	North America: Mountains of W North America from British Columbia (Canada) to N New Mexico, Utah, C Nevada and EC California (USA).	LC
<i>Ochotona pusilla</i>	Steppe pika	Asia: Steppes from middle Volga (Russia), through N Kazakhstan to upper Irtysh River and Chinese border. Not yet recorded in China.	VU
<i>Ochotona roylei</i>	Royle's pika	Asia: Himalayan mountains in NW Pakistan and India to Nepal; adjacent Tibet (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>	Afghan pika	Asia: Afghanistan, Baluchistan (Pakistan), Iran, Armenia and SW Turkmenistan.	LC

(Continued)

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Ochotona rutila</i>	Turkestan red pika	Asia: Isolated ranges from the Parnis (Tajikistan) to Tien Shan (SE Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, SE Kazakhstan); perhaps N Afghanistan and E Xinjiang (China).	LC
<i>Ochotona thibetana</i>	Moupin pika	Asia: Shanxi, Shaanxi, W Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, S Tibet (China); N Burma; Sikkim (India); perhaps adjacent Bhutan.	LC
<i>Ochotona thomasi</i>	Thomas's pika	Asia: NE Qinghai, Gansu, and Sichuan (China).	NT
<i>Ochotona turuchanensis</i>	Turuchan pika	Asia: From middle to lower Yenesei river eastward to middle Lena river and lake Baikal; the middle Siberian plateau and adjacent Lena river basin (Russia).	NE
Prolagidae			
<i>Prolagus</i>			
<i>Prolagus sardus</i>	Sardinian pika	Europe: Mediterranean isles of Corsica (France) and Sardinia (Italy).	EX
Leporidae			
<i>Brachylagus</i>			
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Pygmy rabbit	North America: SW Oregon to EC California, SW Utah, N to SW Montana (USA). Isolated population in WC Washington (USA).	NT
<i>Bunolagus</i>			
<i>Bunolagus monticularis</i>	Riverine rabbit	Africa: C Karoo, Cape colony (South Africa).	CR
<i>Caprolagus</i>			
<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Hispid hare	Asia: S Himalaya foothills from Uttar Pradesh (India) through Nepal and West Bengal to Assam (India), and south through NW Bangladesh.	EN; CITES (I)
<i>Lepus</i>			
<i>Lepus alleni</i>	Antelope jackrabbit	North and Central America: SC Arizona (USA) to Nayarit and Tiburon Island (Mexico).	LC

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe hare	North America: S and C Alaska (USA), from Hudson Bay to Newfoundland (Canada); Appalachians, S Michigan, North Dakota, MC New Mexico, SC Utah and EC California (USA); introduced in some islands, e.g. Anacosti (Canada).	LC
<i>Lepus arcticus</i> ²	Arctic hare	North America: Greenland and Canadian arctic islands southward in open tundra to shore of Hudson Bay, thence northwest of Fort Anderson on coast of Arctic Ocean. Isolated populations in tundra of North Quebec and Labrador, and on Newfoundland (Canada).	LC
<i>Lepus brachyurus</i>	Japanese hare	Asia: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Oki and Sado Islands (Japan).	LC
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jackrabbit	North and Central America: Hidalgo and S Queretaro to N Sonora and Baja California (Mexico); north to SW Oregon and C Washington, S Idaho, E Colorado, S South Dakota, W Missouri, and NW Arkansas (USA). Apparently isolated population in SW Montana (USA).	LC
<i>Lepus callotis</i>	White-sided jackrabbit	North and Central America: C Oaxaca (Mexico), north discontinuously to SW New Mexico (USA). Range allopatric with <i>L. alleni</i> , to which it is probably related.	NT
<i>Lepus capensis</i> ³	Cape hare	Africa and Asia: South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, S Angola, S Zambia, Mozambique; Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, countries of the Sahel and Sahara and N Africa; thence eastward through the Sinai to the Arabian Peninsula, Jordan, S Syria, S Israel and W and S Iraq, W of the Euphrates River.	LC
<i>Lepus castroviejoi</i>	Broom hare	SW Europe - Iberian Peninsula: Restricted to the Cantabrian Mountains in N Spain.	VU
<i>Lepus comus</i>	Yunnan hare	Asia: Yunnan, W Guizhou (China).	LC
<i>Lepus coreanus</i>	Korean hare	Asia: Korea; K Kirin, S Liaoning, E Heilungjiang (China).	LC

(Continued)

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Lepus corsicanus</i>	Corsican hare	Europe: S Italy, from the Abruzzo mountains southwards; Sicily (Italy); introduced in Corsica. (Formerly included in <i>L. capensis</i> and <i>L. europaeus</i>)	NE
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European hare	Europe and Asia: throughout Europe, from Sweden and Finland to Britain, and from N Iberian Peninsula to W Siberian lowlands (Russia); South to N Israel, N Syria, the Tigris-Euphrates valley and W Iran. SE border of range (Iran) from S Caspian Sea south to Persian Gulf. Introduced in several regions, like South America, Australia, New Zealand and several islands including Barbados, Reunion and Falklands.	LC
<i>Lepus fagani</i>	Ethiopian hare	Africa: N and W Ethiopia, and adjacent SE Sudan, south to extreme NW Kenya.	DD
<i>Lepus flavigularis</i>	Tehuantepec jackrabbit	North America: Coastal plains and bordering foothills on south end of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca (Mexico), along Pacific coast to Chiapas (Mexico). (Now restricted to small area between Salina Cruz, Oaxaca and extreme W Chiapas).	EN
<i>Lepus granatensis</i>	Granada hare	SW Europe: Iberian Peninsula, except NE Spain; Mallorca (Balearic Islands, Spain).	NE
<i>Lepus habessinicus</i>	Abyssinian hare	Africa: Djibouti, E Ethiopia, Somalia, perhaps NE Kenya.	LC
<i>Lepus hainanus</i>	Hainan hare	Asia: lowlands of Hainan Island (China).	VU
<i>Lepus insularis</i>	Black jackrabbit	North America: Restricted to type locality – Espiritu Santo Island, Gulf of California - Mexico.	NT
<i>Lepus mandshuricus</i>	Manchurian hare	Asia: Ussuri region (Russia); NE China; extreme NE Korea.	LC
<i>Lepus microtis</i> ⁴	African Savanna hare	Africa: from Atlantic coast of NW Africa (Senegal, south to Guinea and Sierra Leone) eastwards across Sahel to Sudan and extreme W Ethiopia; southward through E Africa (E Republic of Congo, W Kenya) to NE Namibia, Botswana and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa).	LC

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Indian hare	Asia: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, except Sunderbands; Sri Lanka; introduced into Java and Mauritius, Gunnera Quoin, Anskya, Reunion and Coisin Islands in the Indian Ocean. (Considered native to Java by some authors).	LC
<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>	Woolly hare	Asia: Tibetan plateau, from Ladak to Sikkim (India), Nepal, and eastwards through Xizang (Tibet) and Qinghai, Gansu and Sichuan (China).	LC
<i>Lepus othus</i> ²	Alaskan hare	North America and Asia: W and SW Alaska (USA); E Chukotsk – Russia.	LC
<i>Lepus peguensis</i>	Burmese hare	Asia: C, S Burma from Chindwin River valley east to through Thailand; Cambodia; S Laos; S Vietnam; south in upper Malay Peninsula (Burma, Thailand).	LC
<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Scrub hare	South Africa: South Africa and S Namibia.	LC
<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	Chinese hare	Asia: SE China from Yangtze river southward; Taiwan; disjunct in NE Vietnam.	LC
<i>Lepus starcki</i>	Ethiopian Highland hare	Africa: central highlands of Ethiopia.	LC
<i>Lepus tibetanus</i>	Desert hare	Asia: Afghanistan and Baluchistan eastwards through N Pakistan and Kashmir to the E Pamir, NW Xinjiang and Altai Mountains, then eastward across S Mongolia to Gansu and Ningxia (China). Some populations are sympatric to <i>L. tolai</i> .	NE
<i>Lepus timidus</i>	Mountain hare	Europe and Asia: Palaearctic from Scandinavia to E Siberia, except E Chukotsk (Russia), south to Sakhalin and Sikhote-Alin Mountains (Russia); Hokkaido (Japan); Heilungjiang, N Xinjiang (China); N Mongolia, Altai, N Tien Shan mountains; N Ukraine; E Poland and Baltics; isolated populations in the Alps, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.	LC
<i>Lepus tolai</i>	Tolai hare	Asia: Steppes north of Caspian Sea southwards along eastern shore of Caspian to E Iran: eastwards through Afghanistan; Kazakhstan and S Siberia, middle Asian republics to Mongolia; W, C and NE China.	NE

(Continued)

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	White-tailed jackrabbit	North America: C Alberta and Saskatchewan east to extreme SW Ontario (Canada), S to SW Wisconsin, Iowa, NW Missouri, west through C Kansas to NC New Mexico, west to C Nevada, EC California (USA) and north to SC British Columbia (Canada).	LC
<i>Lepus yarkandensis</i>	Yarkand hare	Asia: Steppes of Tarim basin, S Xinjiang (China), around edge of Takla Makan Desert.	NT
<i>Nesolagus</i>			
<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i>	Sumatran rabbit	Asia: Sumatra (Indonesia).	CR
<i>Nesolagus timminsi</i>	Annamite striped rabbit	Asia: Known only in the type locality – Vietnam, Ha Tinh province, Huong Son District.	DD
<i>Oryctolagus</i>			
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	Europe: Originally from the Iberian peninsula, but introduced in all continents and in more than 800 islands, from desert (North Africa) to cold and arctic areas (like Macquarie Islands in the Arctic Ocean). Considered a pest in several regions where it has been introduced (e.g., Australia and New Zealand).	LC
<i>Pentalagus</i>			
<i>Pentalagus furnessi</i>	Amami rabbit	Asia: Amami Island (Amami-Oshima, Ryukyu Island) - S Japan.	EN
<i>Poelagus</i>			
<i>Poelagus marjorita</i>	Bunyoro rabbit	Africa: S Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, NE Dem. Rep. Congo, Central African Republic, S Chad, disjunct population in Angola.	LC
<i>Pronolagus</i>			
<i>Pronolagus crassicaudatus</i>	Natal red rockhare	Africa: SE South Africa; extreme S Mozambique.	LC
<i>Pronolagus randensis</i>	Jameson's red rockhare	Africa: two disjunct areas: NE South Africa; E Botswana to extreme W Mozambique; Zimbabwe; and W Namibia, perhaps SW Angola.	
<i>Pronolagus rupestris</i>	Smith's red rockhare	Africa: two disjunct areas: S and C South Africa, S Namibia; and Africa, from N Malawi and E Zambia north to C Tanzania to SW Kenya.	LC

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Pronolagus saundersiae</i> ⁵	Hewitt's red rock rabbit	Africa: South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.	LC
<i>Romerolagus</i>			
<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Volcano rabbit	North America: S Distrito Federal, E Estado de Mexico, W Puebla, and NE Morelos (Mexico).	EN; CITES (I)
<i>Sylvilagus</i>			
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp rabbit	North America: S Illinois and SW Indiana, SW Missouri to SE Kansas southward through extreme W Kentucky and W Tennessee to E Oklahoma, E Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and NW South Carolina (USA).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail	North and Central America: NE Puebla and W Veracruz (Mexico) to NC Montana and SW North Dakota, NC Utah, C Nevada, and NC California (USA), south to Baja California and C Sinaloa (Mexico).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush rabbit	North and Central America: W Oregon (USA) S of Columbia River to Baja California (Mexico), E to Cascade-Sierra Nevada range (USA).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>	Tapeti	North to South America: S Tamaulipas (Mexico) southward as far as Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina and S Brazil.	LC
<i>Sylvilagus cognatus</i>	Manzano Mountain cottontail	North America: restricted to the Manzano Mountains, New Mexico (USA).	NE
<i>Sylvilagus cunicularius</i>	Mexican cottontail	North America: S Sinaloa to E Oaxaca and Veracruz (Mexico).	NT
<i>Sylvilagus dicei</i>	Dice's cottontail	Central America: SE Costa Rica, NW Panama.	EN
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail	Central and North America: N, C and W Venezuela and adjacent to Columbia through USA; to NE Mexico, Arizona, north and east to North Dakota, Minnesota, N Michigan, New York and Massachusetts, Atlantic Coast south and Florida Gulf Coast (USA) west to Mexico, also S Saskatchewan, S Ontario and SC Quebec (C Canada).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus graysoni</i>	Tres Marias cottontail	North America: Tres Marias Islands, Nayarit (Mexico).	EN

(Continued)

Table 1—Continued

Species	Common name	Local	IUCN status
<i>Sylvilagus insonus</i>	Omiteme cottontail	North America: Appears restricted to Sierra Madre del Sur, C Guerrero (Mexico).	CR
<i>Sylvilagus mansuetus</i>	San Jose Brush rabbit	North America: Know only from the type locality – San Jose Island, Gulf of California (Mexico). (An insular allospecies closely related to <i>S. bachmani</i>).	NT
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain cottontail	North America: Intermountain area in North America from S British Columbia to S Saskatchewan (Canada), south to E California, Nevada, C Arizona, and NW New Mexico (USA).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus obscurus</i>	Appalachian cottontail	North America: N Pennsylvania south and west the Appalachian mountains to N Alabama (USA).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Marsh rabbit	Northern America: Florida to SE Virginia (USA).	LC
<i>Sylvilagus robustus</i>	Robust cottontail	North America: Chisos, Davis and Guadalupe Mountains of Texas and New Mexico (USA), and C Sierra de la Madera and Sierra del Carmen of adjacent Coahuila (Mexico).	NE
<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	New England cottontail	North America: regenerating forests and native scrublands from southwestern Maine to southeastern New York, east of Hudson River (USA).	VU
<i>Sylvilagus varynaensis</i>	Venezuelan Lowland rabbit	Central America: Presently known only from the states of Barinas, Guarico and Portuguesa (Venezuela).	NE

EX – Extinct; CR – Critically endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; NT – Near threatened; LC – Least concern; DD – Data deficient; NE – Not evaluated. CITES I – in the appendix I of CITES

¹Recent molecular data clearly indicate independent species from *O. thibetana*

²Accordingly to some authors *L. arcticus* and *L. othus* are might be *L. timidus* subspecies.

³Polytypic species with a great controversy in its taxonomy and geographical distribution. Might include *L. europaeus*

⁴Some authors consider as *L. victoriae*

⁵Recently distinguished from *Pronolagus rupestris* based on morphological and genetic differences

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