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Mammalia of Minnesota

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Fam. Colymbidae.**GEN. COLYMBUS, Linn.**sp. *C. torquatus*, *Brem.* Loon.

Very common from 15th of April to 1st of November.

sp. *C. septentrionalis*, *Linn.* Red-throated Diver.

Rather rare. No nests obtained.

GEN. PODICEPS, Latham.sp. *P. cornutus*, *Latham.* Horned Grebe.

Rather common for its species, and a permanent resident.

GEN. PODILYMBUS, Lesson.sp. *P. podiceps*, *Law.* Pied-billed Grebe.

Common; breeds here, and a permanent resident.

MAMMALIA OF MINNESOTA.

BY. A. E. AMES, M. D.

[Read before the Academy, December 2d, 1878.]

This class of animals appeared on the earth at an early time. The fossil remains of the mole, hare, beaver, hyena, bear, martin, cat, dog, mastodon, elephant, hog, ox, horse, etc., are found in the Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Post-tertiary epochs. In the Cenozoic time, the edentates, herbivorous, and carnivorous animals exceeded in number and size of any other period.

As for the origin and early life of the Mammalia, that theme rightfully belongs to the department of Paleontology.

The culmination of the Mammalia class of animals took place in the Post-tertiary epoch. In the *domestication* of the horse, ox, sheep and dog, many *species* of the same *genera* have been produced, by changing in breeding. We have been led by economy in this, that we might supply our manufacturies with rare material, and that we might enjoy profitable labor and good food. Zoological nomenclature arranges animals into orders, sub-orders; families, and sub-families; genus and sub-genus. To this I have appended the English name.

It is not the intention of this report to present the outlines of zoological knowledge of the life-organism of this class of animals. Such a report would detail the anatomical and physiological character, the appearance, habits, etc., of each species. At this time, it would make a report too voluminous to print in the Bulletin of our Academy.

ORDER, FAMILY, GENERA, AND SPECIES OF THE MAMMALIA OF MINNESOTA.

ORDER II.
CHEIROPTERA.

Vespertilionidæ.	Vesper.	Nycticejus crepuscularis.	Allen.	Bat.
"	"	Vespertilio lucifugus.	Laconte.	Bat.

ORDER III.

RAPACIA.

1 SUB ORDER.

INSECTIVORA.

Soridæ.	Soricinæ.	Sorex pachyurus.	Baird.	Shrew mole.
"	"	S. cooperii.	Bach.	" "
"	"	Blarina talpoides.	Gray.	" "
Talpida.	Talpida.	Scalops aquaticus.	Cuv.	Common mole.
"	"	S. argentatus.	Aud and Bach.	Prairie "
"	"	Condilura cristata.	Ill.	Star-nosed "

2 SUB-ORDER.

CARNIVORA.

Felidæ.	Felidæ.	Lynx canadensis.	Raf.	Lynx.
"	"	L. rufus.	Raf.	Wild cat.
"	"	Catus domesticus.	Linn.	Common cat.
"	"	Felis concolor.	Linn.	Panther.
"	"	F. canis.	Linn.	Dog.
Canidæ.	Lupinæ.	Canis occidentalis.	Linn.	Gray wolf.
"	"	C. latrans.	Say.	Prairie wolf.
"	Vulpinæ.	Vulpes fulvus.	Baird.	Red fox.
"	"	V. decussatus.	Baird.	Cross fox.
"	"	V. argentatus	Baird.	Silver fox and Black "
"	"	V. macrourus.	Baird.	Prairie fox.
"	"	V. velox.	Aud. and Bach.	Kit fox.
"	"	V. virginianus.	Rich.	Gray fox.
Mustelidæ.	Martinæ.	Mustela americana.	Turton.	Sable.
"	"	M. pennantii.	Ernl.	Fisher.
"	"	M. martinus	Sabine.	Martin.
"	"	Putorius pusillus	Aud and Bach.	Weasel.
"	"	P. noveboracensis.	De Kay.	Common "
"	"	P. richardsonii.	Bp.	Ermine.
"	"	P. vison.	Rich.	Mink.
"	"	P. nigripes.	Aud and Bach.	Ferret.
"	Lutinæ.	Lutra canadensis.	Sabine.	American otter.
"	Melinæ.	Mephitis mephitica.	Cuvier.	Skunk.
"	"	Taxidea americana.	Waterh.	Badger.
Ursidæ.	Ursidæ.	Procyon lotor.	Storr.	Raccoon.
"	"	Ursus americanus.	Pallass.	Black bear.

Mammalia.

ORDER V.

RODENTIA.

Sciuridæ.	Sciurinae.	Sciurus ludovicianus.	<i>Curtis.</i>	Fox squirrel.
"	"	S. carolinensis.	<i>Gms.</i>	Gray "
"	"	S. hudsonius.	<i>Pallas.</i>	Red "
"	"	Petromys volucella.	<i>Cuv.</i>	Flying "
"	"	P. hudsonius.	<i>Cavileer.</i>	Flying "
"	"	Tamias striatus.	<i>Illiger.</i>	Chipmunk "
"	"	Spermophilus tridecem-	<i>Aud and Bach.</i>	} Striped prairie "
"	"	linealus.		
"	"	S. franklinii.	<i>Rich.</i>	Gray gopher.
"	"	Arctomys monax.	<i>Gmelin.</i>	Woodchuck.
"	Castorinae.	Castor canadensis.	<i>Kuhl.</i>	Beaver.
Saccomyidæ.	Geomyinae.	Geomys bursarius.	<i>Rich.</i>	Pouch gopher.
"	"	Thomomys rufescens.	<i>Maxm.</i>	Gopher.
Muridæ.	Dipodinae.	Jaculus hudsonius.	<i>Wagler.</i>	Jumping mouse.
"	Murinae.	Mus rattus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Black rat.
"	"	M. decumanus.	<i>Pallas.</i>	'Brown "
"	"	M. musculus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Common mouse.
"	"	M. " alba.	<i>Linn.</i>	White "
"	"	Hesperomys leucopus.	<i>Wagner.</i>	Deer "
"	"	H. michiganensis.	<i>Wagner.</i>	Prairie "
"	Arvicolinae.	Arvicola cinnamomea.	<i>Baird.</i>	Pembina "
"	"	A. gapperi.	<i>Vigors.</i>	Small "
"	"	A. austera.	<i>Leconte.</i>	Meadow "
"	"	Fiber zibethicus.	<i>Cuv.</i>	Musk rat.
Hystericidæ.	Hystericidæ.	Erethizon dorsatus.	<i>Cuv.</i>	Porcupine.
Laporidæ.	Laporidæ.	Lepus americanus.	<i>Ernl.</i>	White rabbit.
"	"	L. campestris.	<i>Bach.</i>	Prairie "
"	"	L. sylvaticus.	<i>Bach.</i>	Gray "

ORDER VII.

SOLIDUNGULA.

Ungulatae.	Ungulae.	Equus mixed.		Mule.
"	"	E. asinus	<i>Linn.</i>	Ass.
"	"	E. caballus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Horse.

ORDER VIII.

PACHYDERMATA.

Sciuridæ.	Sciuridæ.	Sus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Hog.
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ORDER IX.

RUMINATIA.

Cervidæ.	Cervinæ.	Alces americanus.	<i>Fardin.</i>	Moose.
"	"	Rangifer caribou.	<i>Aud and Bach.</i>	Rein deer.
"	"	Cervus canadensis.	<i>Ersk.</i>	Elk.
"	"	C. virginianus.	<i>Boddaert.</i>	Red deer.
"	"	C. leucurus.	<i>Douglass.</i>	White-tailed "
Cavicorniæ.	Antilopinæ.	Antilocapra americana.	<i>Ord.</i>	Antelope.
"	Ovinæ.	Capra domestica.	<i>Linn.</i>	Goat.
"	"	Ovis domesticus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Sheep.
"	Bovinæ (Bos).	Bison americanus.	<i>Gmelin.</i>	Buffalo.
"	"	Bos domesticus.	<i>Linn.</i>	Ox.

NOTE—The foregoing report was made up from the reports of explorations and surveys from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and from statements of hunters, fur traders, and personal knowledge of the writer.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

Mr. President: In submitting the following report on the museum of the Academy, I regret that it has been impossible to furnish as many details as the subject properly demands. The short time during which the collection has been made, and the fact that the collectors and donors have seldom furnished the specific or scientific names, have thrown a work on my hands which I have found neither the time nor the ability to perform. All that I shall attempt, in this report, will be, to give as comprehensively as may be, the present condition of our cabinet, endeavoring to give an idea of the extent to which the various departments are represented.

It will be remembered that our museum is only a year old, and while this explains its incompleteness, and renders apologies unnecessary, we are encouraged by the fact that it is deficient, only in a greater degree than institutions of an older growth, for it is a characteristic of all collections illustrating natural phenomena, that they are, and always will be, incomplete.

Since the Academy took possession of its present rooms, cases have been constructed for the accommodation of our geological and mineralogical specimens, copied from similar