GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Felis catus***

Felis catus 简体中文 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae

Common name cat (English), domestic cat (English), pusiniveikau (English, Fiji), house cat (English), Hauskatze (German), poti (Maori), feral cat (English)

Synonym

Similar species

Summary Felis catus was domesticated in the eastern Mediterranean c. 3000 years ago. Considering the extent to which cats are valued as pets, it is not surprising that they have since been translocated by humans to almost all parts of the world. Notable predators, cats threaten native birdlife and other fauna, especially on islands where native species have evolved in relative isolation from predators.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description
Felis catus is a small animal in the wild (up to 5kg, but more commonly 1.5 -3.0kg) but may be considerably heavier when domesticated. Colour is extremely variable in domesticated varieties and feral cats commonly revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell with varying extents of white starting from the belly and breast.

Lifecycle Stages
Gestation: 65 days. Weaning: 35-40 days. Sexual maturity: 9 months.

Habitat Description
Feral cats adapt to a variety of habitat types and circumstances. On the Australian continent they inhabit forests and woodland habitats in eastern, western and northern parts of the country (Dickman 1996). On Hahajima Island, Japan, feral cats have been observed widely in various kinds of habitats, including primary forests (Kawakami and Higuchi 2002). On Macquarie Island, (a sub-Antarctic Australian island) most cats live in herb-field or tussock grassland (Brothers Skira and Copson 1985), showing an ability to adapt to difficult terrain. A study of the habitat use and diet of feral cats in a Mediterranean habitat in a riparian reserve in central California (Hall *et al*. 2000, in Brickner 2003) can probably reflect on the situation in other areas with similar climatic areas. Cats in the reserve seemed to strongly prefer staying in riparian habitat. Hall and collegues (2000) suggest that this habitat provides ample cover and perhaps a variety of prey, especially birds. Cats in the study foraged mostly in the adjacent fields and annual grasslands and, to a lesser extent, in the riparian habitat (in Brickner 2003).

Reproduction
Domestic cats are intensive breeders, maybe due to the seasonal estrous cycle of the females, during which each female comes into heat several times until pregnancy or end of cycle (Gunther and Terkel 2002, in Brickner 2003). A female cat reaches reproductive maturity between 7 to 12 months of age can be in estrous as many as five times a year (Ogan and Jurek 1997, in Brickner 2003). The gestation period lasts 63 to 65 days (Nowak 1991, in Brickner 2003) and the average litter is four to six kittens (O'Donnell 2001, in Brickner 2003). Cats can reproduce any month of the year, where food and habitat is sufficient. An adult female may produce three litters per year (Fitzwater 1994, in Brickner 2003).

Nutrition
Male and female feral cat home ranges overlap (Say and Pontier 2004). The mean home range for feral cats in Hawaiian forests was 5.74km2 for males and 2.23km2 for females (Smucker *et al*. 2000). Australian studies have given mean home ranges of 7 to 28 hectares for domestic cats and up to 249.7 hectares for feral cats; while a New Zealand study posted home ranges of between 75 hectares and 985 hectares. Prey availability is a primary factor in determining home range size for feral cats (Edwards *et al*. 2001; Barratt 1997). Cat activity is bimodal, with peaks near dawn and dusk (Konecny 1987).
\r\n
The diet of feral cats on islands may vary significantly to that of feral cats on the mainland, with cats often taking advantage of alternative food sources. On the tiny 28 hectare Herekopare Island, New Zealand, for example, there are no introduced or native species of mammals. Prior to elimination of feral cats there in 1970, fairy prion (see *Pachyptila turtur* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) comprised the bulk of the diet with other sea birds and occasional land birds making up most of the remainder (Fitzgerald and Veitch 1985, in Dickman 1996). The weta (a native insect in the order Orthoptera) also appeared to be important to individual cats; two cats' stomachs were found to contain over 100 insects each. Similarly, in the Galapagos Islands, birds are an important component of the feral cat's diet, with cats sometimes taking birds of similar mass to themselves, such as frigate birds (*Fregata* spp.), pelicans (*Pelecanus* spp.) and flightless cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.) (Konecny 1987, in Dickman 1996). On Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles, hatchlings of the green turtle (see *Chelonia mydas* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) are seasonally predominant in the diet of feral cats (Seabrook, 1989). On Christmas Island, the introduced black rat (*Rattus rattus*) comprises almost one third of the diet of feral cats by weight, however, 21% of the diet is comprised of the large flying-fox (see *Pteropus melanotus* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) and 28% of the imperial pigeon (see *Ducula whartoni* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (Tidemann *et al*. 1994, in Dickman 1996).
\r\nClick here to see Major prey of feral cats in Australia (source: Dickman 1996).

General Impacts
The most obvious impact of feral cats is the predatory impact they exert on native prey populations; this has resulted in the probable local or regional decline or extinction of many species (Dickman 1996). However, unambiguous evidence of cats causing a decline in a prey species is difficult to find as other factors, such as other predator species, may also be involved in the decline (Dickman 1996). One exception to this is a study by Saunders (1991) which showed that cats killed 7% of nestlings of red-tailed cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus magnificus*) over 11 breeding seasons in Western Australia. Several reintroduction programmes in Australia have failed, due to the predation pressure exerted by feral cats, often in conjunction with foxes. For example, the success of the reintroductions of the golden bandicoot (*Isoodon auratus*) and the burrowing bettong (*Bettongia lesueur*) in the Gibson Desert, Western Australia was hindered primarily by feral cat predation. In general, the predatory impact of cats primarily affects birds and small to medium-sized mammals (Dickman 1996). Endangered species around the world are threatened by the presence of cats, including the black stilt (see *Himantopus novaezelandiae* in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (New Zealand), the Okinawa woodpecker (see *Sapheopipo noguchii* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (Japan) and the Cayman Island ground iguana (see *Cyclura lewisi* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), to list just some of the many species effected.\r\n
Changes in island fauna after the introduction of cats can provide compelling evidence of their predatory impact. Cats have been introduced to 40 islands off the coast of Australia; seven off the coast of New Zealand and several dozen islands elsewhere in the Pacific (Dickman 1992a, Veitch 1985, King 1973 1984, in Dickman 1996). Feral cats have been implicated in the decline of at least six species of island endemic birds in New Zealand, including the Stephens Island wren, the sooty shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) and the kakapo (*Strigops habroptilus*), as well as 70 local populations of insular birds (King 1984, in Dickman 1996). The elimination of cats often leads to an increase in the population size of prey species. For example, following removal of cats from Little Barrier Island, New Zealand, the stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*) increased from less than 500 individuals to 3000 individuals in just a few years (Griffin *et al*. 1988, in Dickman 1996).

Management Info
Cats were first domesticated in Egypt around 2000 BC (Serpell 1988, in Coleman *et al*. 1997, in Brickner 2003) and brought to Britain by 300AD by the Romans. European colonists introduced them around the globe (Coleman *et al*. 1997, in Brickner 2003). As cats are often revered as pets in our society this raises the moral dilemma of how to handle them when they have become a threat to native wildlife. Brickner (2003) suggests that animal rights organisations that condemn cat control via killing are over-looking the approximately 275 million animals killed by 9 million cats in Britain alone (Woods *et al*. in press). Obviously there are two quite different situations for management of the species, depending on the status of the cat: one is where a cat is a domesticated household pet and the other is when a cat has gone wild or feral and has no owner to protect and feed it.\r\n
When a cat is a pet, there are a number of ways in which to help prevent damage caused to wildlife. Brickner (2003) suggests keeping a cat in at night, fitting it with a bell, neutering the animal when it is young and giving it toys. However, the divided results of several investigations shows that the positive outcome of such actions is uncertain. Barrette (1998) found that fitting cats with bells has no significant effect on the amount of prey caught, whereas Ruxton *et al*. (2002) found that equipping cats with bells reduced prey delivery rates by about 50% (in Brickner 2003). Woods, McDonald and Harris (2003) found that the number of birds and herpetofauna brought home by cats was significantly lower in households that feed birds (but the number of actual different types of bird species killed was greater in households that feed birds). The number of mammals brought home per cat was lower when cats were equipped with bells or kept indoors at night, however, the number of herpetofauna brought home was greater when cats were kept in at night. The outcome of this is that there appears to be a subjective choice to be made as to whether it is more important to protect herpetofauna or mammals. Obviously, if the mammals being caught are introduced species, such as rats and mice, this raises another dilemma. \r\n
In the second situation, when a cat is feral and threatening wildlife, a more severe means of controlling cats appears justified. In 1992 the Australian Parliament passed the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992, which obligates the commonwealth to provide a Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) for each listed threatening process, including one for feral cats (Brickner 2003). The key objectives of the feral cat TAP are: eradicate feral cats from islands where they threaten vulnerable native animals; prevent feral cats from occupying new islands where they may be a threat to native communities; promote the recovery of species threatened by feral cats; improve the effectiveness and humaneness of cat control methods and improve the understanding of the impacts of feral cats on native animals. The use of visual lures (such as feathers and cotton wool) and attractants (such as tuna oil) are currently being tested in an effort to attract greater numbers of feral cats to traps and baits. The impact of feral cats on native wildlife is being studied in various parts of Australia in order to have it quantified (Brickner 2003).
Predation by feral cats was listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Federal Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. A Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats was produced in 1999 and amended in 2008 to promote the recovery of vulnerable and endangered native species and threatened ecological communities (Environment Australia 1999 and DEWHA 2008). A recently published review (Denny and Dickman (2010) assesses the efficacy of the methods used to estimate relative abundance of cats; describes currently used cat control methodologies; and discusses possible future directions for the control of cats in Australia. It also includes details of the current legislative framework that exists for cat control in Australia; describes the ecology of feral and stray cats exploiting various habitats. Please follow this link to view Denny E. A & C. R. Dickman 2010. Review of cat ecology and management strategies in Australia

Pathway
Many ships of the 18th and 19th centuries were infested with rats and so carried cats to control them.Taken by humans as pets then left behind or the young dispersed.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)
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Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-09-15

ALIEN RANGE

[1] AMERICAN SAMOA
[1] ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
[2] BAHAMAS
[1] BERMUDA
[2] BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
[5] CAYMAN ISLANDS
[2] COOK ISLANDS
[1] DJIBOUTI
[5] ECUADOR
[7] FIJI
[6] FRENCH POLYNESIA
[1] GUADELOUPE
[1] HAITI
[1] ISRAEL
[4] JAPAN
[1] MADAGASCAR
[1] MAYOTTE
[4] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
[1] NAMIBIA
[28] NEW ZEALAND
[4] NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
[1] PAPUA NEW GUINEA
[1] PITCAIRN
[1] REUNION
[1] SAINT LUCIA
[1] SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
[2] SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
[2] SOLOMON ISLANDS
[4] SPAIN
[1] TAIWAN
[1] TONGA
[3] UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
[11] UNITED STATES
[2] VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH
[1] ANGUILLA
[25] AUSTRALIA
[1] BARBADOS
[1] BRAZIL
[1] CANADA
[1] CHRISTMAS ISLAND
[1] CURACAO
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
[1] FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
[3] FRANCE
[5] FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES
[1] GUAM
[1] HUNGARY
[1] JAMAICA
[8] KIRIBATI
[3] MAURITIUS
[22] MEXICO
[1] MONTSERRAT
[3] NEW CALEDONIA
[1] NORFOLK ISLAND
[3] PALAU
[1] PERU
[1] PUERTO RICO
[3] SAINT HELENA
[1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)
[2] SAMOA
[6] SEYCHELLES
[3] SOUTH AFRICA
[1] SWITZERLAND
[1] TOKELAU
[2] TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
[2] UNITED KINGDOM
[3] UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS
[1] VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.

Red List assessed species 587: EX = 44; EW = 3; CR = 104; EN = 135; VU = 132; NT = 82; DD = 16; LC = 71;

Acanthophis rugosus **LC**
Acrocephalus aequinoctialis **EN**
Acrocephalus luscinius **CR**
Acrocephalus rodericanus **EN**
Acrocephalus taiti **VU**
Actenoides bougainvillei **VU**
Aceros narcondami **EN**
Acrocephalus kerearako **NT**
Acrocephalus rimatarae **VU**
Acrocephalus sechellensis **VU**
Acrocephalus vaughani **EN**
Aegotheles savesi **CR**

Alauda razae **CR**
Amblysomus corriae **NT**
Anarhynchus frontalis **VU**
Anas chlorotis **EN**
Anas wyvilliana **EN**
Antechinomys laniger **LC**
Anthus novaeseelandiae **LC**
Aphelocoma coerulescens **VU**
Aplonis santovestris **VU**
Apteryx haastii **VU**
Apteryx owenii **NT**
Arvicola sapidus **VU**
Atelopus guanujo **CR**
Bavayia cyclura **DD**
Bavayia geitaina **NT**
Bavayia madjo **NT**
Bavayia ornata **EN**
Bavayia robusta **NT**
Bavayia septuiclavis **NT**
Bettongia penicillata **CR**
Brachylophus vitiensis **CR**
Bulweria bulwerii **LC**
Burhinus grallarius **NT**
Buteo galapagoensis **VU**
Caledoniscincus aquilonius **NT**
Caledoniscincus auratus **EN**
Caledoniscincus bodoi **LC**
Caledoniscincus cryptos **DD**
Caledoniscincus haplorhinus **LC**
Caledoniscincus renevieri **EN**
Callaeas cinereus **EN**
Calonectris edwardsii **NT**
Camarhynchus heliobates **CR**
Caprimulgus noctitherus **EN**
Celatiscincus similis **EN**
Celestus warreni **CR**
Chaeropus ecaudatus **EX**
Chalcides viridanus **LC**
Charadrius melodus **NT**
Charadrius obscurus **EN**
Chaunoproctus ferreorostris **EX**
Chlamydosaurus kingii **LC**
Chrysococcyx basalis **LC**
Cnemaspis kandiana **LC**
Coenocorypha aucklandica **NT**
Coleura seychellensis **CR**
Columba argentina **CR**
Columba jouyi **EX**
Columba versicolor **EX**
Conolophus subcristatus **VU**
Coracina newtoni **CR**
Corvus kubaryi **CR**
Crex crex **LC**
Crocidura trichura **CR**
Algyroides marchi **EN**
Anairetes fernandezianus **NT**
Anas aucklandica **VU**
Anas eatoni **VU**
Anolis longiceps **VU**
Anthornis melanocephala **EX**
Apalopteron familiare **VU**
Aphrastura masafuerae **CR**
Apteryx australis **VU**
Apteryx mantelli **EN**
Aratinga brevipes **EN**
Aspidoscelis catalinensis **VU**
Bavayia crassicollis **DD**
Bavayia exsuccida **EN**
Bavayia goroensis **EN**
Bavayia montana **DD**
Bavayia pulchella **NT**
Bavayia sauvagii **DD**
Bettongia lesueur **NT**
Bowdleria rufescens **EX**
Branta sandvicensis **VU**
Bulweria fallax **NT**
Burramys parvus **CR**
Cabalus modestus **EX**
Caledoniscincus atropunctatus **LC**
Caledoniscincus austrocaledonicus **LC**
Caledoniscincus chazeaui **EN**
Caledoniscincus festivus **LC**
Caledoniscincus orestes **EN**
Caledoniscincus terma **VU**
Caloenas nicobarica **NT**
Caloprymnus campestris **EX**
Camarhynchus pauper **CR**
Celatiscincus euryotis **EN**
Celestus anelpistus **CR**
Cettia haddeni **NT**
Chalcides simonyi **EN**
Chalinolobus tuberculatus **VU**
Charadrius mongolus **LC**
Charadrius sanctaehelenae **CR**
Chelonia mydas **EN**
Chlamyphorus truncatus **DD**
Chthonicola sagittatus **LC**
Coccyzus ferrugineus **VU**
Coenocorypha pusilla **VU**
Collocalia elaphra **VU**
Columba duboisi **EX**
Columba junoniae **NT**
Conilurus penicillatus **NT**
Copsychus sechellarum **EN**
Corvus hawaiiensis **EW**
Coturnix novaezelandiae **EX**
Crocidura canariensis **EN**
Crotalus catalinensis **CR**

Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus **LC**
Ctenosaura palearis **EN**
Cyanoramphus cookii **EN**
Cyclura carinata **CR**
Cyclura cornuta **VU**
Cyclura onchiopsis **EX**
Cyclura ricordii **CR**
Dasycercus cristicauda **LC**
Dasyornis broadbenti **LC**
Dasyurus geoffroii **NT**
Dasyurus maculatus **NT**
Dasyurus viverrinus **NT**
Dierogekko insularis **NT**
Dierogekko koniambo **CR**
Dierogekko poumensis **CR**
Dierogekko validiclavis **EN**
Diomedea antipodensis **VU**
Diomedea exulans **VU**
Diplothrix legata **EN**
Dipodomys margaritae **CR**
Ducula aurorae **EN**
Dysmorodrepanis munroi **EX**
Elaenia ridleyana **VU**
Eleutherodactylus barlagnei **EN**
Eleutherodactylus pinchoni **EN**
Emballonura semicaudata **EN**
Emoia adspersa **EN**
Emoia loyaltiensis **VU**
Epicrates monensis **EN**
Eremiornis carteri **LC**
Euastacus armatus **DD**
Euastacus balanesis **EN**
Euastacus bindal **CR**
Euastacus brachythorax **EN**
Euastacus claytoni **EN**
Euastacus dalagarbe **CR**
Euastacus diversus **EN**
Euastacus fleckeri **EN**
Euastacus girurmulayn **CR**
Euastacus guruhgi **CR**
Euastacus hirsutus **EN**
Euastacus jagabar **CR**
Euastacus maccai **EN**
Euastacus mirangudjin **CR**
Euastacus pilosus **EN**
Euastacus rieki **EN**
Euastacus setosus **CR**
Euastacus spinichelatus **EN**
Euastacus suttoni **VU**
Euastacus valentulus **LC**
Euastacus yanga **LC**
Euastacus yigara **CR**
Eudyptes pachyrhynchus **VU**
Euleptes europaea **NT**
Ctenosaura bakeri **CR**
Cyanoramphus auriceps **NT**
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae **VU**
Cyclura collei **CR**
Cyclura lewisi **CR**
Cyclura pinguis **CR**
Cyclura stejnegeri **EN**
Dasyornis brachypterus **EN**
Dasyurus albopunctatus **NT**
Dasyurus hallucatus **EN**
Dasyurus spartacus **NT**
Dierogekko inexpectatus **CR**
Dierogekko kaalaensis **CR**
Dierogekko nehoueensis **CR**
Dierogekko thomaswhitei **CR**
Diomedea amsterdamensis **CR**
Diomedea epomophora **VU**
Diomedea sanfordi **EN**
Dipodomys insularis **CR**
Dipodomys stephensi **EN**
Ducula pickeringii **VU**
Dysmoropelia dekarchiskos **EX**
Elanus scriptus **NT**
Eleutherodactylus martinicensis **NT**
Eliurus myoxinus **LC**
Emberiza socotrana **VU**
Emoia lawesi **EN**
Emoia nigra **LC**
Epthianura tricolor **LC**
Eretmochelys imbricata **CR**
Euastacus australasiensis **LC**
Euastacus bidawalis **EN**
Euastacus bispinosus **VU**
Euastacus clarkae **CR**
Euastacus crassus **EN**
Euastacus dharawalus **CR**
Euastacus eungella **CR**
Euastacus gamilaroi **CR**
Euastacus gumar **EN**
Euastacus guwinus **CR**
Euastacus hystricosus **EN**
Euastacus jagara **CR**
Euastacus maidae **CR**
Euastacus monteithorum **CR**
Euastacus polysetosus **EN**
Euastacus robertsi **CR**
Euastacus simplex **VU**
Euastacus sulcatus **VU**
Euastacus urospinosus **EN**
Euastacus wiowuru **NT**
Euastacus yarreansis **VU**
Eudyptes chrysocome **VU**
Eudyptula minor **LC**
Eupleres goudotii **NT**

Eurydactylodes agricolae **NT**
Eurydactylodes occidentalis **CR**
Eurydactylodes symmetricus **EN**
Eurydactylodes vieillardi **NT**
Falco araea **VU**
Falco punctatus **VU**
Felis margarita **NT**
Felis silvestris **LC**
Fossa fossana **NT**
Foudia flavicans **VU**
Foudia sechellarum **NT**
Fregata aquila **VU**
Fulica alai **VU**
Fulica caribaea **NT**
Galidia elegans **LC**
Galidictis fasciata **NT**
Gallicolumba erythroptera **CR**
Gallicolumba kubaryi **VU**
Gallicolumba norfolciensis **EX**
Gallicolumba rubescens **VU**
Gallicolumba salamonis **EX**
Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis **EN**
Gallinula nesiotis **VU**
Gallinula pacifica **CR**
Gallirallus australis **VU**
Gallirallus calayanensis **VU**
Gallirallus dieffenbachii **EX**
Gallirallus lafresnayanus **CR**
Gallirallus okinawae **EN**
Gallirallus owstoni **EW**
Gallirallus pacificus **EX**
Gallirallus philippensis **LC**
Gallirallus sylvestris **EN**
Gallotia auaritae **CR**
Gallotia bravoana **CR**
Gallotia intermedia **CR**
Gallotia simonyi **CR**
Gallotia stehlini **LC**
Geocapromys ingrahami **VU**
Geocapromys thoracatus **EX**
Geomalia heinrichi **NT**
Geophaps smithii **NT**
Geoscincus haraldmeieri **CR**
Geotrygon caniceps **VU**
Gerygone modesta **VU**
Goniurosaurus kuroiwae **EN**
Graciliscincus shonae **VU**
Gymnomyza aubryana **CR**
Haematopus chathamensis **EN**
Haematopus meadewaldoi **EX**
Heleioporus australiacus **VU**
Hemignathus kauaiensis **VU**
Hemignathus munroi **EN**
Hemignathus parvus **VU**
Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae **NT**
Henicophaps foersteri **VU**
Himantopus novaezelandiae **CR**
Hydromys chrysogaster **LC**
Hypogeomys antimena **EN**
Hypsiprymnodon moschatus **LC**
Icterus northropi **CR**
Iguana delicatissima **EN**
Isoodon auratus **VU**
Isoodon obesulus **LC**
Kanakysaurus viviparus **EN**
Kanakysaurus zebratus **EN**
Lacertoides pardalis **VU**
Lagorchestes asomatus **EX**
Lagorchestes conspicillatus **LC**
Lagorchestes hirsutus **VU**
Lagostrophus fasciatus **EN**
Lampropeltis catalinensis **DD**
Larosterna inca **NT**
Larus bulleri **EN**
Larus fuliginosus **VU**
Larus hartlaubii **LC**
Laterallus spilonotus **VU**
Leporillus apicalis **CR**
Leporillus conditor **VU**
Leptotila wellsi **CR**
Lewinia muelleri **VU**
Lioscincus maruia **EN**
Lioscincus nigrofasciolatum **LC**
Lioscincus novaecaledoniae **LC**
Lioscincus steindachneri **EN**
Lioscincus tillieri **NT**
Lioscincus vivae **CR**
Litoria caerulea **LC**
Loxioides bailleui **CR**
Loxops coccineus **EN**
Macroderma gigas **VU**
Macropus eugenii **LC**
Macrotarsomys ingens **EN**
Macrotis lagotis **VU**
Macrotis leucura **EX**
Malurus leucopterus **LC**
Marmorosphax boulinda **VU**
Marmorosphax kaala **CR**
Marmorosphax montana **VU**
Marmorosphax taom **CR**
Marmorosphax tricolor **LC**
Mastacomys fuscus **NT**
Mayrornis versicolor **VU**
Megadyptes antipodes **EN**
Megalurulus llaneae **NT**
Megalurulus mariei **LC**
Megalurulus whitneyi **NT**
Megapodius bernsteinii **VU**

Megapodius laperouse **EN**
Megapodius pritchardii **EN**
Mergus australis **EX**
Mesembriomys macrurus **LC**
Mimus graysoni **CR**
Moho bishopi **EX**
Myotis vivesi **VU**
Myzomela chermesina **VU**
Naultinus manukanus **DD**
Neophema chrysogaster **CR**
Neotoma bryanti **EN**
Neotoma martinensis **EX**
Nesoclopeus woodfordi **NT**
Nesofregetta fuliginosa **EN**
Nesospiza questi **VU**
Nesotriccus ridgwayi **VU**
Notoryctes caurinus **DD**
Numenius tahitiensis **VU**
Oceanodroma tristrami **NT**
Oligosoma acrinasum **NT**
Oligosoma oliveri **NT**
Onychogalea fraenata **EN**
Otus insularis **EN**
Papagomys armandvillei **NT**
Pelecanoides garnotii **EN**
Perameles bougainville **EN**
Peromyscus caniceps **CR**
Peromyscus guardia **CR**
Peromyscus pseudocrinitus **CR**
Petrogale concinna **DD**
Petroica traversi **EN**
Pezoporus occidentalis **CR**
Phalacrocorax chalconotus **VU**
Phalacrocorax featherstoni **EN**
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis **VU**
Phascogale calura **NT**
Phascogale tapoatafa **NT**
Philoria frosti **CR**
Phoebastria nigripes **EN**
Phoebetria palpebrata **NT**
Phyllodactylus leei **VU**
Pinaroloxias inornata **VU**
Pitta superba **VU**
Platymantis vitianus **EN**
Podarcis levendis **VU**
Podarcis pityusensis **NT**
Pomarea fluxa **EX**
Pomarea whitneyi **CR**
Porzana astrictocarpus **EX**
Potorous gilbertii **CR**
Prionailurus bengalensis **LC**
Procellaria aequinoctialis **VU**
Procellaria parkinsoni **VU**
Prosobonia cancellata **EN**
Megapodius nicobariensis **VU**
Melamprosops phaeosoma **CR**
Mesembriomys gouldii **NT**
Microgoura meeki **EX**
Mimus melanotis **EN**
Mundia elpenor **EX**
Myrmecobius fasciatus **EN**
Naultinus gemmeus **NT**
Neodon sikimensis **LC**
Neotoma anthonyi **EX**
Neotoma bunkeri **EX**
Nesoclopeus poecilopterus **EX**
Nesoenas mayeri **EN**
Nesospiza acunhae **VU**
Nesospiza wilkinsi **EN**
Nestor notabilis **VU**
Notoryctes typhlops **DD**
Oceanodroma macrodactyla **CR**
Oedodera marmorata **CR**
Oligosoma notosaurus **DD**
Oligosoma otagense **EN**
Onychogalea lunata **EX**
Palmeria dolei **CR**
Parantechinus apicalis **EN**
Pentalagus furnessi **EN**
Perameles eremiana **EX**
Peromyscus dickeyi **CR**
Peromyscus interparietalis **CR**
Peromyscus sejugis **EN**
Petrogale penicillata **NT**
Pezophaps solitaria **EX**
Phalacrocorax campbelli **VU**
Phalacrocorax colensoi **VU**
Phalacrocorax harrisi **VU**
Phalacrocorax onslowi **CR**
Phascogale pirata **VU**
Philesturnus carunculatus **NT**
Phoebastria irrorata **CR**
Phoebetria fusca **EN**
Phoniscus papuensis **LC**
Phyllomys thomasi **EN**
Pitta anerythra **VU**
Plagiodontia aedium **EN**
Pluvianellus socialis **NT**
Podarcis lilfordi **EN**
Polytelis alexandrae **NT**
Pomarea mendozae **EN**
Porphyrio kukwiedei **EX**
Porzana sandwichensis **EX**
Potorous tridactylus **LC**
Prionailurus rubiginosus **VU**
Procellaria cinerea **NT**
Procellaria westlandica **VU**
Psephotus pulcherrimus **EX**

Pseudantechinus mimulus **EN**
Pseudobulweria becki **CR**
Pseudobulweria rostrata **NT**
Pseudomys fumeus **EN**
Pseudomys oralis **VU**
Psittirostra psittacea **CR**
Pterodroma arminjoniana **VU**
Pterodroma axillaris **EN**
Pterodroma brevipes **VU**
Pterodroma cookii **VU**
Pterodroma externa **VU**
Pterodroma hasitata **EN**
Pterodroma longirostris **VU**
Pterodroma madeira **EN**
Pterodroma phaeopygia **CR**
Pterodroma sandwichensis **VU**
Pteropus melanotus **VU**
Ptilinopus huttoni **VU**
Ptychoramphus aleuticus **LC**
Puffinus creatopus **VU**
Puffinus heinrothi **VU**
Puffinus mauretanicus **CR**
Puffinus opisthomelas **NT**
Puffinus yelkouan **NT**
Rallina canningi **NT**
Rattus tunneyi **LC**
Reithrodontomys spectabilis **CR**
Rhacodactylus leachianus **LC**
Rhacodactylus trachyrhynchus **EN**
Rhionaeschna galapagoensis **EN**
Sarothrura elegans **LC**
Scelarcis perspicillata **LC**
Scolopax celebensis **NT**
Sephanoides fernandensis **CR**
Sigaloseps deplanchei **NT**
Siphonorhis brewsteri **NT**
Sminthopsis butleri **VU**
Sminthopsis douglasi **NT**
Solenodon cubanus **EN**
Sorex pribilofensis **EN**
Spheniscus humboldti **VU**
Spheniscus mendiculus **EN**
Stercorarius antarcticus **LC**
Sterna fuscata **LC**
Strigops habroptila **CR**
Suta flagellum **LC**
Sylvilagus mansuetus **NT**
Synthliboramphus craveri **VU**
Syrmaticus soemmerringii **NT**
Tarsius dentatus **VU**
Tarsius pelengensis **EN**
Terpsiphone corvina **CR**
Thalassarche steadi **NT**
Theba geminata **DD**
Pseudobulweria aterrima **CR**
Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi **CR**
Pseudocheirus occidentalis **VU**
Pseudomys occidentalis **LC**
Pseudomys pilligaensis **DD**
Pterodroma alba **EN**
Pterodroma atrata **EN**
Pterodroma baraui **EN**
Pterodroma cervicalis **VU**
Pterodroma defilippiana **VU**
Pterodroma feae **NT**
Pterodroma leucoptera **VU**
Pterodroma macroptera **LC**
Pterodroma magentae **CR**
Pterodroma rupinarum **EX**
Pterodroma solandri **VU**
Pteropus pselaphon **CR**
Ptilinopus mercierii **EX**
Puffinus auricularis **CR**
Puffinus gravis **LC**
Puffinus huttoni **EN**
Puffinus newelli **EN**
Puffinus pacificus **LC**
Pyrrhula murina **EN**
Rallus semiplumbeus **EN**
Reithrodontomys raviventris **EN**
Rhacodactylus auriculatus **LC**
Rhacodactylus sarasinorum **VU**
Rhinophis oxyrhynchus **LC**
Rhynochetos jubatus **EN**
Saxicola dacotiae **NT**
Sciurus griseus **LC**
Scolopax mira **VU**
Setonix brachyurus **VU**
Sigaloseps ruficauda **VU**
Sminthopsis aitkeni **CR**
Sminthopsis dolichura **LC**
Sminthopsis psammophila **EN**
Solenodon paradoxus **EN**
Spheniscus demersus **EN**
Spheniscus magellanicus **NT**
Spilogale pygmaea **VU**
Sterna bergii **LC**
Sterna virgata **NT**
Strophurus taenicauda **NT**
Sylvilagus bachmani **LC**
Sylvilagus palustris **LC**
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus **VU**
Tamias palmeri **EN**
Tarsius lariang **DD**
Tarsius tarsier **VU**
Thalassarche melanophrys **EN**
Thamnophis gigas **VU**
Thinornis novaeseelandiae **EN**

Thinornis rubricollis **NT**
Todiramphus ruficollaris **VU**
Tokudaia osimensis **EN**
Toxostoma guttatum **CR**
Troglodytes cobbi **VU**
Tropidoscincus aubrianus **VU**
Tropidoscincus variabilis **LC**
Turdus celaenops **VU**
Turnagra tanagra **EX**
Typhlops biminiensis **NT**
Upupa antaios **EX**
Vermivora crissalis **NT**
Vini kuhlii **EN**
Xantusia riversiana **LC**
Xenosaurus platyceps **EN**
Zoothera guttata **EN**
Zoothera turipavae **VU**
Zyzomys palatalis **CR**

Thomomys mazama **LC**
Tokudaia muenninki **CR**
Tokudaia tokunoshimensis **EN**
Traversia lyalli **EX**
Troglodytes tanneri **VU**
Tropidoscincus boreus **LC**
Tupaia nicobarica **EN**
Turdus lherminieri **VU**
Turnix melanogaster **VU**
Tyto manusi **VU**
Urosaurus auriculatus **EN**
Vestiaria coccinea **VU**
Vini peruviana **VU**
Xenicus longipes **EX**
Zenaida graysoni **EW**
Zoothera terrestris **EX**
Zosterops tenuirostris **EN**

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Invasive species - mammals is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]
Spanish:
La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras de méxico cuenta actualmente con información aceca de nombre cientéfico, familia, grupo y nombre comón, así como hébitat, estado de la invasión en México, rutas de introducción y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la pégina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualización, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la sección novedades, para conocer los cambios.
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