

CLASS MAMMALIA

Subclass PROTOTHERIA	Order MONOTREMATA
Subclass THERIA	
Infraclass METATHERIA	Order MARSUPIALIA
Infraclass EUTHERIA	
Cohort UNGUICULATA	[*Order INSECTIVORA Order DERMOPTERA *Order CHIROPTERA Order PRIMATES Order EDENTATA Order PHOLIDOTA
Cohort GLIRES	[*Order LAGOMORPHA *Order RODENTIA
Cohort MUTICA	*Order CETACEA
	[*Order CARNIVORA *Order PINNIPEDIA Order TUBULIDENTATA
Cohort FERUNGULATA	[Superorder PAENUNGULATA Order PROBOSCIDEA Order HYRACOIDEA *Order SIRENIA
	Superorder MESAXONIA *Order PERISSODACTYLA
	Superorder PARAXONIA *Order ARTIODACTYLA

Key for identifying Orders of Mammals

- 1 (2). Hind limbs absent. Body fishlike with large bilobate caudal fluke set horizontally CETACEA
- 2 (1). Hind limbs present. Body not fishlike; tail, if present, not in form of bilobate fluke.
- 3 (4). Forelimbs in form of leathery wings .. CHIROPTERA
- 4 (3). Forelimbs of different structure.

- 5 (6). Fore- and hind-limbs very short, paddle-shaped, and in the form of fins, i.e., all digits right up to very tips enclosed in a common skin PINNIPEDIA
- 6 (5). Fore- and hind-limbs of different structure, not in form of fins.
- 7 (10). Hooves on feet.
- 8 (9). Only one hoof on each limb PERISSODACTYLA
- 9 (8). Two large hooves and two small ones set above them occur on each limb ARTIODACTYLA¹
- 10 (7). Hooves absent on legs (claws present).
- 11 (14). Diastema occurs between large, chisel-like incisors and molars; its length not less than length of entire row of molars on corresponding jaw.
- 12 (13). Two incisors on upper jaw RODENTIA
- 13 (12). Four incisors on upper jaw; small blunt one occurs behind each of two large sharp ones LAGOMORPHA
- 14 (11). Diastema between incisors and molars absent or much smaller than length of molar row. Canines present.
- 15 (16). Anterior portion of snout extends into well-developed small proboscis. Anteriormost tooth on each jaw or only on upper jaw much larger than adjacent tooth.²... INSECTIVORA
- 16 (15). Anterior portion of snout does not form proboscis. Anteriormost tooth on each jaw not larger than adjacent one ...
..... CARNIVORA³

(V.H.)

¹Structure of limbs differs in camels. Each limb ends in two broad callused pads and true hooves absent; replaced with two very broad claws. Camels are not included in this key because they are domesticated animals.

²If tooth relation differs, proboscis always present and anteriormost tooth extremely short. Wrist very broad with huge claws and set on edge—inner surface backward (moles).

³Skulls of extinct Steller's cow, a representative of the order of sea cows or Sirenia, have been found on the coast of Commander Islands. They are distinguished by the absence of teeth on either the upper or lower jaw over a length of about 60 cm.