SPECIES LISTS

NORTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA - 46 SPECIES

Family	Species	SonoChiro code
Emballonuridae	*Balantiopteryx io*	Balio.
	Centronycteris centralis	Cencen
	Diclidurus albus	Dicalb
	Peropteryx kappleri	Perkap
	Peropteryx macrotis	Permac
	Rhynchonycteris naso	Rhynas
	Saccopteryx bilineata	Sacbil
	Saccopteryx leptura	Saclep
Molossidae	*Cynomops spp.*[1]	Cynspp
	Eumops auripendulus	Eumaur
	Eumops glaucinus	Eumgla
	Eumops hansae	Eumhan
	Eumops underwoodi	Eumund
	Molossus molossus	Molmol
	Molossus rufus	Molruf
	Molossus sinaloae	Molsin
	Nyctinomops laticaudatus	Nyclat
	Promops centralis	Procen
	Tadarida brasiliensis	Tadbra
Mormoopidae	*Mormoops megalophylla*	Mormeg
	Pteronotus davyi	Ptedav
	Pteronotus gymnonotus	Ptegym
	Pteronotus personatus '80 kHz' type[2]	Ptep80
	Pteronotus parnellii[3]	Ptepar
Natalidae	*Natalus mexicanus*	Natmex
Noctilionidae	*Noctilio albiventris*	Nocalb
	Noctilio leporinus	Noclep
Phyllostomidae[4]	*Centurio senex*	Censen
	Glossophaginae spp.	Glospp
	Lonchorhina aurita	Lonaur
	Macrophyllum macrophyllum	Macmac
	other *Phyllostomidae* species[4]	Phydsp
	Phyllostomus spp.	Phylsp
Thyropteridae	*Thyropterus spp.*[5]	Thyspp
Vespertilionidae	*Eptesicus furinalis*	Eptfur
	Eptesicus fuscus	Eptfus
	Lasiurus blossevillii	Lasblo
	Lasirurus cinereus	Lascin
	Lasiurus ega	Lasega
	Lasiurus intermedius	Lasint
	Myotis albescens	Myoalb
	Myotis elegans	Myoele
	Myotis keaysi	Myokea
	Myotis nigricans	Myonig
	Myotis velifer	Myovel
	Rhogeessa spp.[6]	Rhospp

SOUTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA – 50 SPECIES

Family	Species	SonoChiro code
Emballonuridae	*Centronycteris centralis*	Cencen
	Cormura brevirostris	Corbre
	Diclidurus albus	Dicalb
	Peropteryx kappleri	Perkap
	Peropteryx macrotis	Permac
	Rhynchonycteris naso	Rhynas
	Saccopteryx bilineata	Sacbil
	Saccopteryx leptura	Saclep
Furipteridae	*Furipterus horrens*	Furhor
Molossidae	*Cynomops planirostris*	Cynpla
	Cynomops spp.[1]	Cynspp
	Eumops auripendulus	Eumaur
	Eumops glaucinus	Eumgla
	Eumops hansae	Eumhan
	Eumops underwoodi	Eumund
	Molossus molossus	Molmol
	Molossus rufus	Molruf
	Molossus sinaloae	Molsin
	Nyctinomops laticaudatus	Nyclat
	Promops centralis	Procen
	Tadarida brasiliensis	Tadbra
Mormoopidae	*Mormoops megalophylla*	Mormeg
	Pteronotus davyi	Ptedav
	Pteronotus gymnonotus	Ptegym
	Pteronotus personatus '80 kHz' type[2]	Ptep80
	Pteronotus parnellii[3]	Ptepar
Natalidae	*Natalus mexicanus*	Natmex
Noctilionidae	*Noctilio albiventris*	Nocalb
	Noctilio leporinus	Noclep
Phyllostomidae[4]	*Centurio senex*	Censen
	Glossophaginae spp.	Glospp
	Lonchorhina aurita	Lonaur
	Macrophyllum macrophyllum	Macmac
	other *Phyllostomidae* species[4]	Phydsp
	Phyllostomus spp.	Phylsp
Thyropteridae	*Thyropterus spp.*[5]	Thyspp
Vespertilionidae	*Eptesicus chiriquinus*	Eptchi
	Eptesicus furinalis	Eptfur
	Eptesicus fuscus	Eptfus
	Lasiurus blossevillii	Lasblo
	Lasirurus cinereus	Lascin
	Lasiurus ega	Lasega
	Lasiurus egregius	Lasegr
	Lasiurus intermedius	Lasint
	Myotis albescens	Myoalb
	Myotis elegans	Myoele
	Myotis keaysi	Myokea
	Myotis nigricans	Myonig
	Myotis riparius	Myorip
	Rhogeessa spp.	Rhospp

AMAZONIAN BASIN – 60 SPECIES

Family	Species	SonoChiro code
Emballonuridae	*Centronycteris centralis*	Cencen
	Centronycteris maximiliani	Cenmax
	Cormura brevirostris	Corbre
	Diclidurus albus	Dicalb
	Diclidurus ingens	Dicing
	Diclidurus scutatus	Dicscu
	Peropteryx kappleri	Perkap
	Peropteryx macrotis	Permac
	Peropteryx trinitatis	Pertri
	Rhynchonycteris naso	Rhynas
	Saccopteryx bilineata	Sacbil
	Saccopteryx canescens	Saccan
	Saccopteryx gymnura	Sacgym
	Saccopteryx leptura	Saclep
Furipteridae	*Furipterus horrens*	Furhor
Molossidae	*Cynomops abrasus*	Cynabr
	Cynomops paranus	Cynpar
	Cynomops planirostris	Cynpla
	Eumops auripendulus	Eumaur
	Eumops glaucinus	Eumgla
	Eumops hansae	Eumhan
	Molossus barnesi	Molbar
	Molossus molossus	Molmol
	Molossus rufus	Molruf
	Molossus sinaloae	Molsin
	Nyctinomops laticaudatus	Nyclat
	Promops centralis	Procen
	Tadarida brasiliensis	Tadbra
Mormoopidae	*Mormoops megalophylla*	Mormeg
	Pteronotus davyi	Ptedav
	Pteronotus gymnonotus	Ptegym
	Pteronotus personatus '70 kHz' type[2]	Ptep70
	Pteronotus personatus '80 kHz' type[2]	Ptep80
	Pteronotus rubiginosa '53 kHz' type[7]	Pter53
	Pteronotus rubiginosa '59 kHz' type[7]	Pter59
Natalidae	*Natalus spp.*[8]	Natspp
Noctilionidae	*Noctilio albiventris*	Nocalb
	Noctilio leporinus	Noclep
Phyllostomidae[4]	*Centurio senex*	Censen
	Glossophaginae spp.	Glospp
	Lonchorhina aurita	Lonaur
	Lonchorhina inusitata	Loninu
	Macrophyllum macrophyllum	Macmac
	other *Phyllostomidae* species[4]	Phydsp
	Phyllostomus spp.	Phylsp
Thyropteridae	*Thyropterus spp.*[5]	Thyspp
Vespertilionidae	*Eptesicus chiriquinus*	Eptchi
	Eptesicus furinalis	Eptfur
	Eptesicus fuscus	Eptfus
	Lasiurus blossevillii	Lasblo
	Lasirurus cinereus	Lascin
	Lasiurus ega	Lasega
	Lasiurus egregius	Lasegr
	Myotis albescens	Myoalb
	Myotis elegans	Myoele
	Myotis keaysi	Myokea
	Myotis nigricans	Myonig
	Myotis riparius	Myorip
	Myotis simus	Myovel
	Rhogeessa spp.	Rhospp

LESSER INDIES – 21 SPECIES

Family	Species	SonoChiro code
Emballonuridae	*Peropteryx trinitatis*	Pertri
Molossidae	*Molossus molossus*	Molmol
	Tadarida brasiliensis	Tadbra
Mormoopidae	*Pteronotus davyi*	Ptedav
	Pteronotus parnellii[3, 9]	Ptepar
	Pteronotus rubiginosa '53 kHz' type[7, 9]	Pter53
	Pteronotus rubiginosa '59 kHz' type[7, 9]	Pter59
Natalidae	*Natalus stramineus*	Natstr
Noctilionidae	*Noctilio leporinus*	Noclep
Phyllostomidae[10]	*Ardops nicholsi*	Ardnic
	Artibeus jamaicensis	Artjam
	Artibeus lituratus	Artlit
	Brachyphylla cavernarum	Bracav
	Carollia perspicillata	Carper
	Chiroderma improvisum	Chiimp
	Glossophaginae spp.	Glospp
	Monophyllus plethodon	Monple
	Sturnira lilium	Stulil
	Sturnira thomasi	Stutho
Vespertilionidae	*Eptesicus fuscus/guadeloupensis*[11]	Eptspp
	Myotis dominicensis/martiniquensis/nigricans[12]	Myospp

NOTES

[1] – We haven't collected any recordings of *Cynomops mexicanus* yet, thus we constructed Central American classifiers on the basis of the recordings of 3 others species of *Cynomops* from Guyana. These species calls share specific features of their genus, so we have good hope that calls of *Cynomops mexicanus* will fall within this class.

[2]- *Pteronotus personatus* have been splitted in two classes, Ptep70 and Ptep80, on the basis of two divergent sonotypes recorded in Guyana with respectively initial frequency around 70 and 80 kHz, seeming to belong to two different cryptic species. Only the latter sonotype have been recorded in Central America, thus we included only this class in Central American classifiers.

[3]–*Pteronotus parnellii* is refered here as the '63 kHz' taxon from continental Central America which might become *Pteronotus mesoamericanus.*

[4]- On the contrary to other families, only a minority species of Phyllostomidae can be confidently identified. Moreover, most of species emit very faint echolocation calls and are seldom recorded. Thus, we choose to group most of the species in one class (Phydsp) and to create classes only for species, genus and subfamilies which show very distinctive features in their calls.

[5]- Since *Thyropterus discolor and T. tricolor* showed no significant difference in their call features on our recordings, we grouped these 2 species in one class.

[6]- Both Rhogeessa aeneus and R. tumida were recorded extensively and they showed no significant differences in their call features. Thus, we grouped these two species and constructed the "Rhospp" class on an even mix of these species recordings.

[7]- *Pteronotus (cf. parnellii) rubiginosa* have been splitted in two classes, Pter53 and Pter59, on the basis of two divergent sonotypes recorded in Guyana with respectively constant frequency around 53 and 59 kHz, seeming to belong to two different cryptic species.

[8]- We recorded only a few calls of South America *Natalus tumidirostris.* Since these few calls were extremely similar with both *Natalus mexicanus* from Mexico and *Natalus stramineus* from Lesser Indies, we pooled all our *Natalus* calls recordings to build the class "Natspp" in which should be identified every South American *Natalus*.

[9]- *Pteronotus cf. parnellii* is known from the Lesser Indies but to our knowledge, the precise identity of the taxa is still unknown, thus we include the three potential sonotypes in the "Lesser Indies" classifier.

[10]- The low number of *Phyllostomidae* species in Lesser Indies allows a much better capacity of identification than on the continent. Thus, unlike for other classifiers, we give each species one class, except for the *Glossophaginae* subfamily for which important overlaps in call features still exist.

[11]- Since *Eptesicus fuscus* and *E. guadeloupensis* share very similar call features and are not sympatric, we pooled them in one class (Eptspp) for the "Lesser Indies" classifier.

12- Since *Myotis dominicensis*, *M. martiniquensis* and *M. nigricans* share very similar call features and are not sympatric, we pooled them in one class (Myospp) for the "Lesser Indies" classifier.