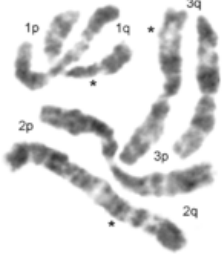
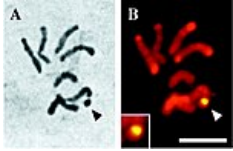
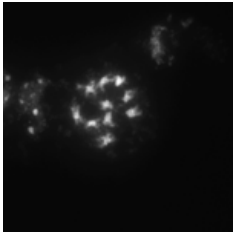
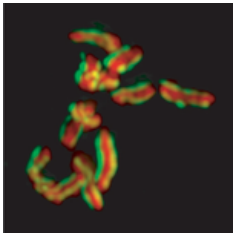
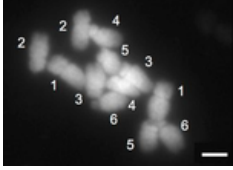
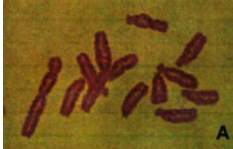
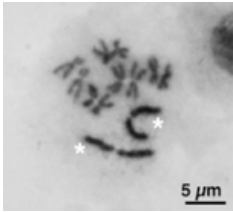
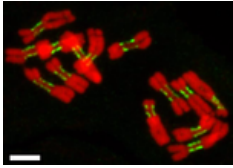
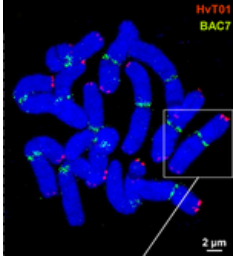
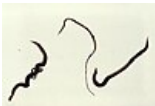
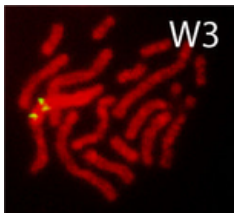
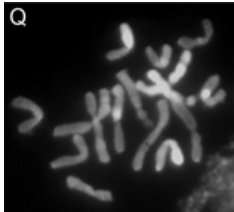
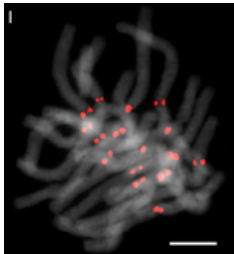
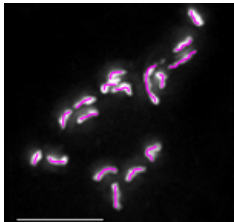
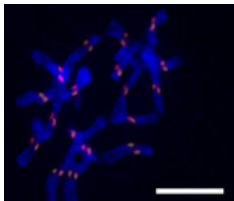
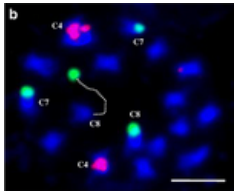
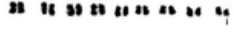
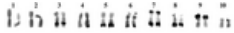
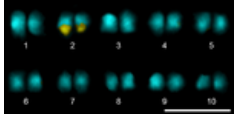


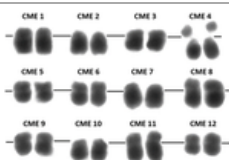
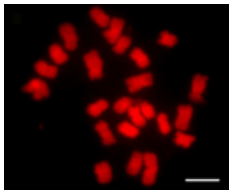
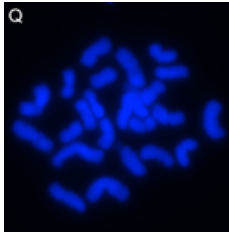
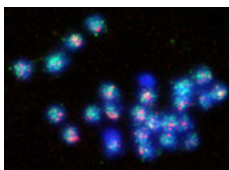
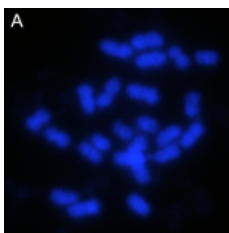
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
1	Jack jumper ant (<i>Myrmecia pilosula</i>)	2/1			2 for females, males are haploid and thus have 1; smallest number possible. Other ant species have more chromosomes. ^[5]	[5]
2	Spider mite (Tetranychidae)	4–14			Spider mites (family Tetranychidae) are typically haplodiploid (males are haploid, while females are diploid) ^[6]	[6]
3	<i>Cricotopus sylvestris</i>	4				[7]
4	<i>Oikopleura dioica</i>	6				[8]
5	Yellow fever mosquito (<i>Aedes aegypti</i>)	6			The 2n=6 chromosome number is conserved in the entire family Culicidae, except in <i>Chagasia bathana</i> , which has 2n=8. ^[9]	[9]
6	Indian muntjac (<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>)	6/7			2n = 6 for females and 7 for males. The lowest diploid chromosomal number in mammals. ^[10]	[11]
7	<i>Hieracium</i>	8				
8	Fruit fly (<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>)	8			6 autosomal and 2 allosomic (sex)	[12]
9	<i>Macrostomum lignano</i>	8			[13]	

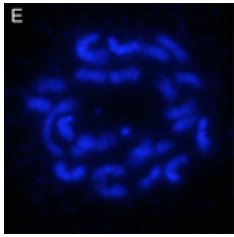
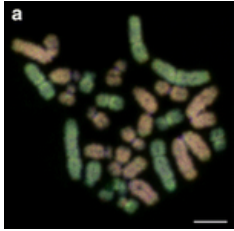
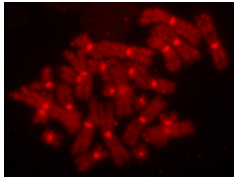
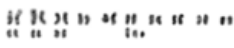
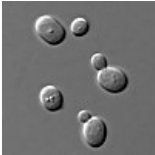
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
10	<u>Marchantia polymorpha</u>	9			Typically haploid with dominant gametophyte stage. 8 autosomes and 1 allosome (sex chromosome). The sex-determination system used by this species and most other bryophytes is called UV. Spores can carry either the U chromosome, which results in female gametophytes, or the V chromosome, which results in males. The chromosome number $n = 9$ is the basic number in many species of <u>Marchantiales</u> . In some species of <u>Marchantiales</u> , plants with various ploidy levels (having 18 or 27 chromosomes) were reported, but this is rare in nature.	[14]
11	Thale cress (<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>)	10				
12	Swamp wallaby (<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>)	10/11			11 for male, 10 for female	[15]
13	Australian daisy (<i>Brachyscome dichromosomatica</i>)	12			This species can have more B chromosomes than A chromosomes at times, but $2n=4$.	[16]
14	Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>)	12/11			12 for hermaphrodites, 11 for males	
15	Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	12				[17]
16	Broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	12				[18]
17	Yellow dung fly (<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>)	12			10 autosomal and 2 allosomic (sex) chromosomes. Males have XY sex chromosomes and females have XX sex chromosomes. The sex chromosomes are the largest chromosomes and constitute 30% of the total	[19]

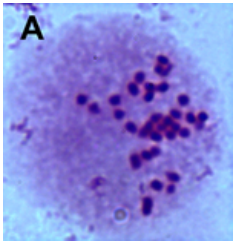
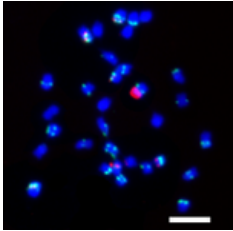
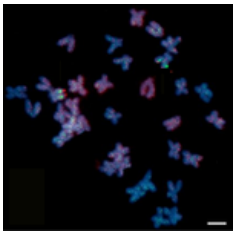
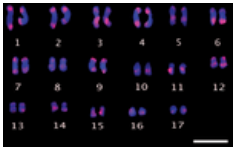
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
					length of the diploid set in females and about 25% in males. ^[19]	
18	Slime mold (<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>)	12				[20]
19	Cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>)	14				[21]
20	Tasmanian devil (<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>)	14				
21	Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	14				[22]
22	Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	14				[22]
23	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	14				[23]
24	<i>Aloe vera</i>	14			The diploid chromosome number is $2n = 14$ with four pair of long acrocentric chromosomes ranging from 14.4 μm to 17.9 μm and three pair of short sub metacentric chromosomes ranging from 4.6 μm to 5.4 μm . ^[24]	[24]
25	Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	16				
26	Kangaroo	16			This includes several members of genus <i>Macropus</i> , but not the red kangaroo (<i>M. rufus</i> , 20)	[25]
27	<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	16				[26]

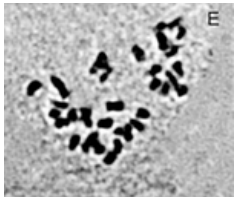
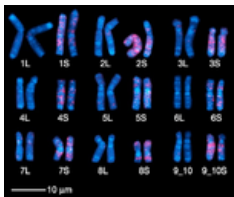
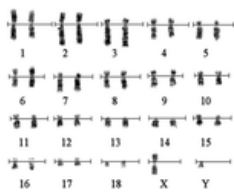
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
28	<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	16			2n=16. 7 autosomal pairs and ZW sex-determination pair. ^[27]	[27]
29	Welsh onion (<i>Allium fistulosum</i>)	16				[28]
30	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	16				[28]
31	Itch mite (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>)	17/18			According to the observation of embryonic cells of egg, chromosome number of the itch mite is either 17 or 18. While the cause for the disparate numbers is unknown, it may arise because of an XO sex determination mechanism, where males (2n=17) lack the sex chromosome and therefore have one less chromosome than the female (2n=18). ^[29]	[29]
32	Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>)	18				[22]
33	Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	18			The genus <i>Daucus</i> includes around 25 species. <i>D. carota</i> has nine chromosome pairs (2n = 2x = 18). <i>D. capillifolius</i> , <i>D. sahariensis</i> and <i>D. syrticus</i> are the other members of the genus with 2n = 18, whereas <i>D. muricatus</i> (2n = 20) and <i>D. pusillus</i> (2n = 22) have a slightly higher chromosome number. A few polyploid species as for example <i>D. glochidiatus</i> (2n = 4x = 44) and <i>D. montanus</i> (2n = 6x = 66) also exist. ^[30]	[30]
34	Cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>)	18			Broccoli, cabbage, kale, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, and cauliflower are all the same species and have the same chromosome number. ^[22]	[22]

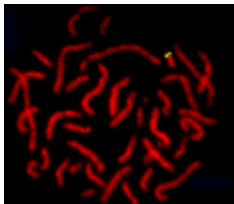
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
35	Citrus (<i>Citrus</i>)	18			Chromosome number of the genus <i>Citrus</i> , which including lemons, oranges, grapefruit, pomelo and limes, is $2n = 18$. ^[31]	[32]
36	Passion fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>)	18				[33]
37	Setaria viridis (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	18				[34]
38	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	20				[22]
39	Cannabis (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	20				
40	Western clawed frog (<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>)	20				[35]
41	Australian pitcher plant (<i>Cephalotus follicularis</i>)	20				[36]
42	Cacao (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>)	20				[37]
43	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i>)	22			Although some contradictory cases have been reported, the large homogeneity of the chromosome number $2n = 22$ is now known for 135 (33.5%) distinct species among genus <i>Eucalyptus</i> . ^[38]	[39]
44	Virginia opossum (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>)	22				[40]

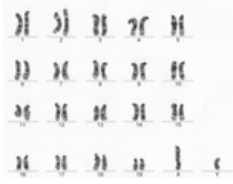
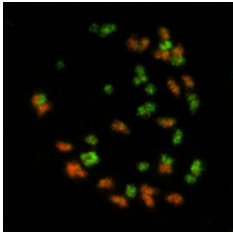
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
45	Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> sp.)	22			All species in the genus <i>Phaseolus</i> have the same chromosome number, including common bean (<i>P. vulgaris</i>), runner bean (<i>P. coccineus</i>), tepary bean (<i>P. acutifolius</i>) and lima bean (<i>P. lunatus</i>). ^[22]	[22]
46	Snail	24				
47	Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)	24				[41]
48	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	24				[22]
49	Silverleaf nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	24				[42]
50	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	24				[43]
51	Tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>)	24				[44]
52	European beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	24				[45]
53	Bittersweet nightshade (<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>)	24				[46][47]

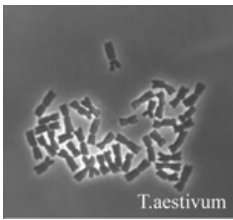
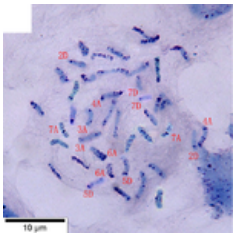
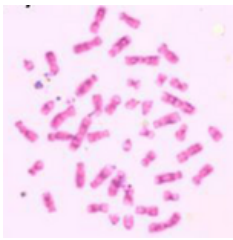
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
54	Cork oak (<i>Quercus suber</i>)	24				[48]
55	Edible frog (<i>Pelophylax kl. esculentus</i>)	26			Edible frog is the fertile hybrid of the pool frog and the marsh frog. ^[49]	[50]
56	Axolotl (<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>)	28				[51]
57	Bed bug (<i>Cimex lectularius</i>)	29–47			26 autosomes and varying number of the sex chromosomes from three (X_1X_2Y) to 21 (X_1X_2Y+18 extra Xs). ^[52]	[52]
58	Pill millipede (<i>Arthrosphaera magna attems</i>)	30				[53]
59	Giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>)	30				[54]
60	American mink (<i>Neogale vison</i>)	30				
61	Pistachio (<i>Pistacia vera</i>)	30				[55]
62	Japanese oak silkmoth (<i>Antheraea yamamai</i>)	31				[56]
63	Baker's yeast (<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>)	32				

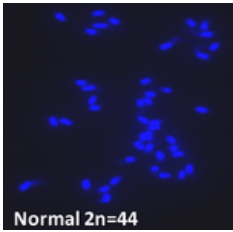
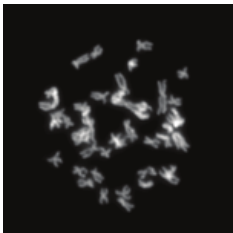
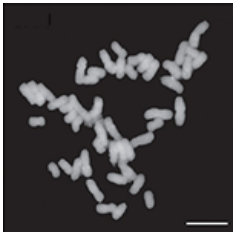
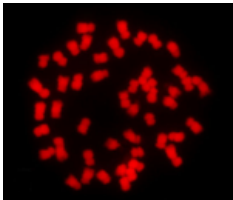
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
64	<u>European honey bee</u> (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	32/16			32 for females ($2n = 32$), males are haploid and thus have 16 ($1n = 16$). ^[57]	[57]
65	<u>American badger</u> (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	32				
66	<u>Alfalfa</u> (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	32			Cultivated alfalfa is tetraploid, with $2n=4x=32$. Wild relatives have $2n=16$. ^{[22]:165}	[22]
67	<u>Red fox</u> (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	34			Plus 0-8 <u>B chromosomes</u> .	[58]
68	<u>Sunflower</u> (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	34				[59]
69	<u>Porcupine</u> (<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>)	34				[60]
70	<u>Globe artichoke</u> (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> var. <i>scolymus</i>)	34				[61]
71	<u>Yellow mongoose</u> (<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>)	36				
72	<u>Tibetan sand fox</u> (<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>)	36				
73	<u>Starfish</u> (<i>Asteroidea</i>)	36				

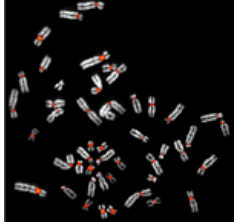
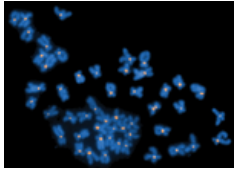
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
74	Red panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>)	36				
75	Meerkat (<i>Suricata suricatta</i>)	36				
76	Cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	36				[62]
77	Long-nosed cusimanse (<i>Crossarchus obscurus</i>)	36				
78	Earthworm (<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>)	36				
79	African clawed frog (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>)	36				[35]
80	Waterwheel plant (<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>)	38				[36]
81	Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>)	38				
82	Sea otter (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>)	38				
83	Sable (<i>Martes zibellina</i>)	38				

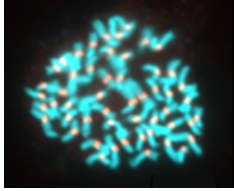
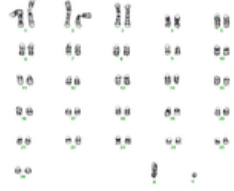
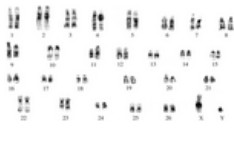
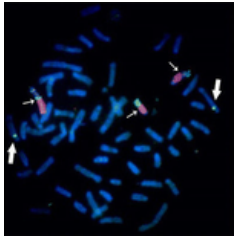
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
84	Raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>)	38				[63]
85	Pine marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	38				
86	Pig (<i>Sus</i>)	38				
87	Oriental small-clawed otter (<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>)	38				
88	Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	38				
89	Fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>)	38			a type of <u>marten</u>	
90	European mink (<i>Mustela lutreola</i>)	38				
91	Coatimundi	38				
92	Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	38				
93	Beech marten (<i>Martes foina</i>)	38				
94	Baja California rat snake (<i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>)	38				[64]

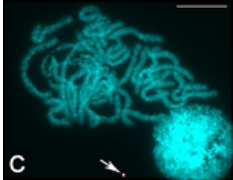
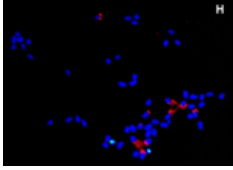
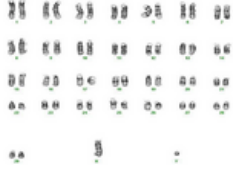
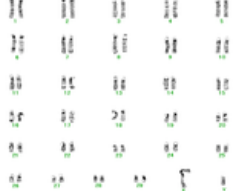
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
95	American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)	38				
96	Trans-Pecos ratsnake (<i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>)	40				[65]
97	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	40				[66]
98	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	40				[22]
99	Hyena (<i>Hyaenidae</i>)	40				
100	Ferret (<i>Mustela furo</i>)	40				
101	European polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i>)	40				
102	American beaver (<i>Castor canadensis</i>)	40				
103	Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	40			Cultivated peanut is an allotetraploid ($2n = 4x = 40$). Its closest relatives are the diploid ($2n = 2x = 20$). ^[67]	[67]
104	Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	42				

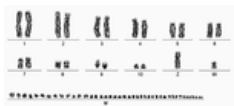
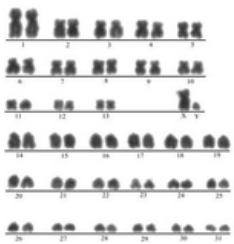
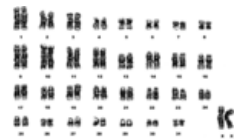
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
105	Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	42		 T.aestivum	This is a hexaploid with $2n=6x=42$. Durum wheat is <i>Triticum turgidum</i> var. <i>durum</i> , and is a tetraploid with $2n=4x=28$. ^[22]	[22]
106	Rhesus monkey (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>)	42				[68]
107	Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	42				[69]
108	Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)	42		 10 µm	This is a hexaploid with $2n=6x=42$. Diploid and tetraploid cultivated species also exist. ^[22]	[22]
109	Giant panda (<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>)	42				
110	Fossa (<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>)	42				
111	European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	44				
112	Eurasian badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	44				
113	Moon jellyfish (<i>Aurelia aurita</i>)	44				[70]
114	Dolphin (Delphinidae)	44				

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
115	Arabian coffee (<i>Coffea arabica</i>)	44			Out of the 103 species in the genus <i>Coffea</i> , arabica coffee is the only tetraploid species ($2n = 4x = 44$), the remaining species being diploid with $2n = 2x = 22$. ^[71]	
116	Reeves's muntjac (<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>)	46				
117	Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>)	46			44 autosomal, and 2 allosomic (sex)	[72]
118	Olive (<i>Olea Europaea</i>)	46				
119	Nilgai (<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>)	46				[73]
120	<i>Parhyale hawaiiensis</i>	46				[74]
121	Water buffalo (swamp type) (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	48				
122	Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>)	48			Cultivated species <i>N. tabacum</i> is an amphidiploid ($2n=4x=48$) evolved through the interspecific hybridization of the ancestors of <i>N. sylvestris</i> ($2n=2x=24$, maternal donor) and <i>N. tomentosiformis</i> ($2n=2x=24$, paternal donor) about 200,000 years ago. ^[75]	[75]
123	Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	48			This is for common potato <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (tetraploid, $2n = 4x = 48$). Other cultivated potato species may be diploid ($2n = 2x = 24$), triploid ($2n = 3x = 36$), tetraploid ($2n = 4x = 48$), or pentaploid ($2n = 5x = 60$). ^[76] Wild relatives mostly have $2n=24$. ^[22]	[76]

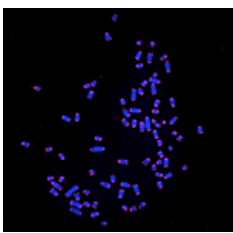
S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
124	<u>Orangutan</u> (<i>Pongo</i>)	48				
125	<u>Hare</u> (<i>Lepus</i>)	48				[77][78]
126	<u>Gorilla</u> (<i>Gorilla</i>)	48				
127	<u>Deer mouse</u> (<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>)	48				
128	<u>Chimpanzee</u> (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>)	48				[79]
129	<u>Eurasian beaver</u> (<i>Castor fiber</i>)	48				
130	<u>Zebrafish</u> (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	50				[80]
131	<u>Woodland hedgehogs</u> <i>Erinaceus</i>	48				[81]
132	<u>African hedgehogs</u> <i>Atelerix</i>	48				[82]
133	<u>Water buffalo (Riverine type)</u> (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	50				
134	<u>Striped skunk</u> (<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>)	50				

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
135	Pineapple (<i>Ananas comosus</i>)	50				[22]
136	Kit fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>)	50				
137	Spectacled bear (<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>)	52				
138	Platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>)	52			Ten sex chromosomes. Males have $X_1Y_1X_2Y_2X_3Y_3X_4Y_4X_5Y_5$, females have $X_1X_1X_2X_2X_3X_3X_4X_4X_5X_5$. ^[83]	[84]
139	Upland cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	52			This is for the cultivated species <i>G. hirsutum</i> (allotetraploid, $2n=4x=52$). This species accounts for 90% of the world cotton production. Among 50 species in the genus <i>Gossypium</i> , 45 are diploid ($2n = 2x = 26$) and 5 are allotetraploid ($2n = 4x = 52$). ^[85]	[85]
140	Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	54				
141	Hyrax (<i>Hyracoidea</i>)	54			Hyraxes were considered to be the closest living relatives of elephants, ^[86] but sirenians have been found to be more closely related to elephants.	[87]
142	Raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides procyonoides</i>)	54			This number is for common raccoon dog (<i>N. p. procyonoides</i>), $2n=54+B(0-4)$. On the other hand, Japanese raccoon dog (<i>N. p. viverrinus</i>) with $2n=38+B(0-8)$. Here, B represents B chromosome and its variation in the number between individuals. ^{[88][89]}	[88]
143	Capuchin monkey (Cebinae)	54				[90]

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
144	Silkworm (<i>Bombyx mori</i>)	56			This is for the species mulberry silkworm, <i>B. mori</i> (2n=56). Probably more than 99% of the world's commercial silk today come from this species. ^[91] Other silk producing moths, called non-mulberry silkworms, have various chromosome numbers. (e.g. <i>Samia cynthia</i> with 2n=25–28, ^[92] <i>Antheraea pernyi</i> with 2n=98. ^[93])	[94]
145	Strawberry (<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i>)	56			This number is octoploid, main cultivated species <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> (2n = 8x = 56). In genus <i>Fragaria</i> , basic chromosome number is seven (x = 7) and multiple levels of ploidy, ranging from diploid (2n = 2x = 14) to decaploid (<i>F. iturupensis</i> , 2n = 10x = 70), are known. ^[95]	[95]
146	Gaur (<i>Bos gaurus</i>)	56				
147	Elephant (<i>Elephantidae</i>)	56				
148	†Woolly mammoth (<i>Mammuthus primigenius</i>)	58			extinct; tissue from a frozen carcass	
149	Domestic yak (<i>Bos grunniens</i>)	60				
150	Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	60				
151	Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	60				
152	American bison (<i>Bison bison</i>)	60				
153	Sable antelope (<i>Hippotragus niger</i>)	60				[96]

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
154	Bengal fox (<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>)	60				
155	Gypsy moth (<i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i>)	62				
156	Donkey (<i>Equus asinus</i>)	62				
157	Scarlet macaw (<i>Ara macao</i>)	62–64				[97]
158	Mule	63			semi-infertile (odd number of chromosomes – between donkey (62) and horse (64) makes meiosis much more difficult)	
159	Guinea pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)	64				
160	Spotted skunk (<i>Spilogale x</i>)	64				
161	Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	64				
162	Fennec fox (<i>Vulpes zerda</i>)	64				[98]
163	Echidna (<i>Tachyglossidae</i>)	63/64			63 ($X_1Y_1X_2Y_2X_3Y_3X_4Y_4X_5$, male) and 64 ($X_1X_1X_2X_2X_3X_3X_4X_4X_5X_5$, female) ^[99]	
164	Chinchilla (<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>)	64				[60]
165	Nine-banded armadillo (<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>)	64				[100]

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
166	Gray fox (<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>)	66				[98]
167	Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	68				
168	Elk (wapiti) (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>)	68				
169	Roadside hawk (<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>)	68				[101]
170	White-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)	70				
171	Black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	72				[102]
172	Tropical blue bamboo (<i>Bambusa chungii</i>)	64-72				[103]
173	Bat-eared fox (<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>)	72				[98]
174	Sun bear (<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>)	74				
175	Sloth bear (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>)	74				
176	Polar bear (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>)	74				

S. No.	Organism (Scientific name)	Chromosome number	Picture	Karyotype	Notes	Source
177	Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	74				
178	Asian black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	74				
179	American black bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>)	74				
180	Bush dog (<i>Speothos venaticus</i>)	74				
181	Maned wolf (<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>)	76				
182	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	78				
183	Golden jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	78				[98]
184	Dove (<i>Columbidae</i>)	78			Based on African collared dove	[104]
185	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	78			Normal dog karyotype is composed of 38 pairs of acrocentric autosomes and two metacentric sex chromosomes. ^{[105][106]}	[107]
186	Dingo (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	78				[98]
187	Dhole (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>)	78				
188	Coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>)	78				[98]