**Non-flying small mammal dataset of the Gongga, Baima Snow and Sejila Mountains in the Mountainous Region of Southwest China**

Table 1. Numbers of individuals and endemicity for each non-flying small mammal species sampled at eight elevation sites (elevation, m) on the Gongga Mountain, Sichuan Province, 2010. Each elevation site was sampled for 3600 trap nights during the whole wet season. Endemic species are defined as those distributed only in the Mountainous Region of Southwest China and adjacent areas.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species** | **Orders** | **Endemicity** | **1200** | **1600** | **2000** | **2400** | **2800** | **3200** | **3600** | **4000** |
| *Sorex cylindricauda* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| *Sorex bedfordiae* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| *Episoriculus leucops* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Blarinella quadraticauda* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Uropsilus soricipes* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Uropsilus gracilis* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Scaptonyx fusicaudus* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| *Scapanulus oweni* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ochotona thibetana* | Lagomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| *Apodemus draco* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 2 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 1 |
| *Apodemus latronum* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 1 | 34 | 53 | 46 | 48 | 16 | 1 |
| *Apodemus peninsulae* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Apodemus chevrieri* | Rodentia | endemic | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer fulvescens* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 7 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer andersoni* | Rodentia | endemic | 5 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer confucianus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 3 | 7 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer excelsior* | Rodentia | endemic | 9 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus nitidus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus losea* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus norvegicus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Leopoldamys edwardsi* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Neodon irene* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| *Eothenomys miletus* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. Numbers of individuals and endemicity for each non-flying small mammal species sampled at six elevation sites (elevation, m) on the Baima Snow Mountain, Yunnan Province, 2012. Each elevation site was sampled for 3000 trap nights during the whole wet season. Endemic species are defined as those distributed only in the Mountainous Region of Southwest China and adjacent areas.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species** | **Orders** | **Endemicity** | **2500** | **2800** | **3100** | **3400** | **3700** | **3970** |
| *Neotetracus sinensis* | Erinaceomorpha | endemic | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sorex cylindricauda* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Sorex bedfordiae* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 2 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| *Blarinella quadraticauda* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chodsigoa hypsibia* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chodsigoa parca* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| *Crocidura horsfieldii* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Anourosorex squamipes* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Uropsilus gracilis* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Scaptonyx fusicaudus* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Ochotona thibetana* | Lagomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 15 |
| *Apodemus draco* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 4 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| *Apodemus latronum* | Rodentia | endemic | 67 | 69 | 53 | 40 | 60 | 12 |
| *Apodemus peninsulae* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| *Apodemus chevrieri* | Rodentia | endemic | 40 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| *Niviventer andersoni* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer confucianus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 7 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer excelsior* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *Micromys minutus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus tanezumi* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Neodon irene* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 34 |
| *Eothenomys miletus* | Rodentia | endemic | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Eothenomys custos* | Rodentia | endemic | 1 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 31 | 27 |

Table 3. Numbers of individuals and endemicity for each non-flying small mammal species sampled at nine elevation sites (elevation, m) on the Sejila Mountain, Tibet Autonomous Region, 2014. Each elevation site was sampled for 3000 trap nights during the whole wet season. Endemic species are defined as those distributed only in the Mountainous Region of Southwest China and adjacent areas.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species** | **Orders** | **Endemicity** | **2000** | **2300** | **2600** | **2900** | **3200** | **3500** | **3800** | **4100** | **4400** |
| *Sorex sinalis* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| *Soriculus nigrescens* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| *Episoriculus leucops* | Soricomorpha | endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chodsigoa smithii* | Soricomorpha | non-endemic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ochotona roylei* | Lagomorpha | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 13 |
| *Apodemus draco* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Apodemus latronum* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Apodemus chevrieri* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 30 | 92 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer eha* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| *Niviventer andersoni* | Rodentia | endemic | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer confucianus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Niviventer excelsior* | Rodentia | endemic | 12 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Micromys minutus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus tanezumi* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rattus nitidus* | Rodentia | non-endemic | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lasiopodomys fuscus* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Neodon sikimensis* | Rodentia | endemic | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 27 |