



## **Endemic animals infographic**

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# ANIMALS ENDEMIC

## TOTOABA

Scientific name: *Totoaba macdonaldi*  
Species: *T. macdonaldi*; (Gilbert, 1890)  
Class: Actinopterygii  
Animalia Kingdom  
Order: Perciformes  
Family: Sciaenidae  
Edge: Chordata



The totoaba, which is only found in the Gulf of California, is the largest fish in the croaker family, named for the sound they make when air enters and leaves their swim bladder. They can live until their mid-20s, weigh up to 136 kilos and grow almost 2 meters

Scientific name: *Phocoena sinus*  
Length: 1.2 – 1.5 m (Adult)  
Family: Phocoenidae  
Trophic level: Carnivore  
Species: *P. sinus*; Norris & McFarland, 1958  
Body Mass: 43 kg (Adult)



## VAQUITA MARINA

It lives in warm, shallow waters between 11 to 50 m, with visibility of 0.9 to 12 m and at a distance from the coast of 11 to 25 km. It prefers seabeds composed of clay and silt, rather than sandy ones. Vaquitas feed on squid, crabs, and small bottom-dwelling fish. They are believed to feed non-selectively.

## SARDINILLA YUCATECA

Sardines live in a tidal lagoon in Río Lagartos, in the north of Yucatán. They feed on plankton, small fish, crustaceans and eggs of other species.



Species: *F. persimilis*; (Miller, 1955)

Family: Fundulidae  
Animalia Kingdom  
Genus: Fundulus  
Class: Actinopterygii



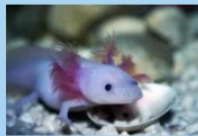
Scientific name: *Ara*  
Class: Birds  
Family: Psittacidae  
Edge: Chordata  
Order: Psittaciformes  
Animalia Kingdom

## GUACAMAYA

**Alimentación**  
Aunque en Centroamérica se ha registrado a estos ejemplares alimentándose hasta de 15 especies de árboles, el componente principal de la dieta de la guacamaya roja son las semillas y los frutos (Renton, 1998), tallos de hojas nuevas y las bromelias.  
**Reproducción**  
Generalmente pone entre uno y tres huevos por temporada de anidación. Las crías abandonan el nido entre los 57 y 65 días de edad, permaneciendo varios meses con sus progenitores (Iñigo-Ellas, 1999).

## AJOLOTE

Axolotls suck their prey, which includes crustaceans, mollusks, insect eggs, and small fish. Located exclusively in Xochimilco, near Mexico City, axolotls differ from most other salamanders in that they live permanently in water.



Conservation status: Critically endangered (Reduction)

Scientific name: *Ambystoma mexicanum*  
Length: 23cm  
Species: *A. mexicanum*; (Shaw & Nodder, 1798)  
Class: Amphibia  
Family: Ambystomatidae  
Edge: Chordata



Conservation Status: Least Concern (Stable)  
Encyclopedia of Life  
Scientific name: *Sistrurus ravus*  
Species: *C. ravus*  
Family: Viperidae

## VÍBORA PIGMEA

It has terrestrial habits, its activity takes place in the morning or at dusk and can occasionally be seen sunning itself on rocks or logs in the mornings. It feeds on insects such as crickets, small mammals and lizards.

Scientific name: *Romerolagus diazi*  
Species: *R. diazi*; (Ferrari-Perez, 1893)  
Edge: Chordata  
Class: Mammalia  
Animalia Kingdom  
Family: Leporidae  
Order: Lagomorpha



## TEPORINGO

The volcano rabbit feeds mainly on herbaceous plants such as grasses and mainly consumes their tender leaves. Because it largely eats grass, it was given the name zacatuche. It also consumes crops that are planted in the region, such as oats.

## PEZ CON FLECOS

It lives in soft bottoms, penetrates brackish waters. Depth range: 20-187 m, usually 55-90 m. The Gulf of Mexico and the northwest Caribbean feed on plankton, which can also come into contact with oil. The maturing larvae are carried towards the coast by currents and tides.

