



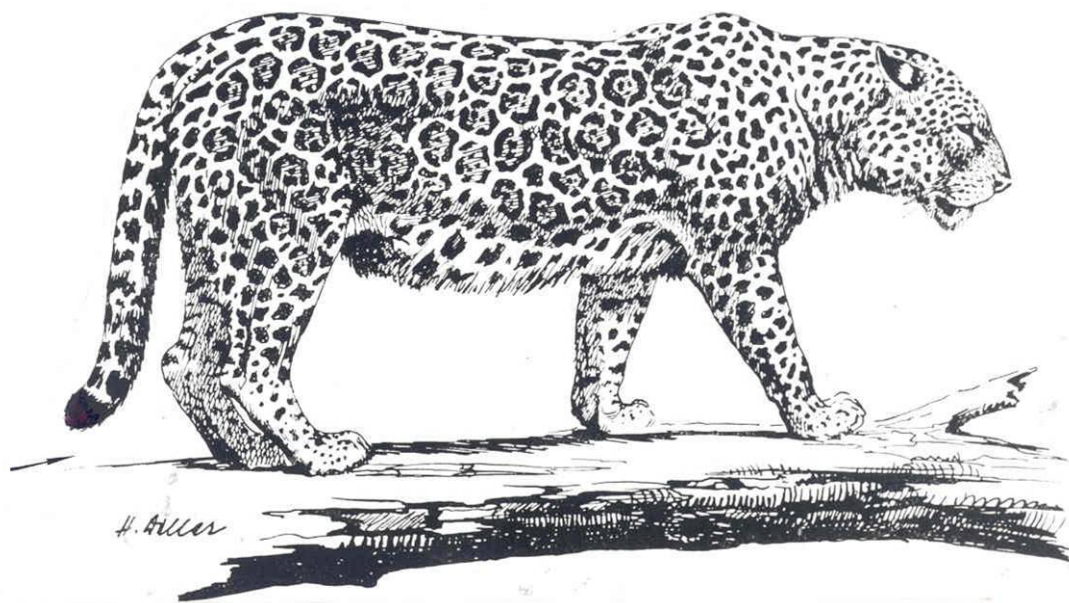
Panthera onca

(Linné, 1758)

Common names:

- engl.: Jaguar
- esp.: Jaguar, Otorongo, Tigre americano, Tigre real, Yaguar
- fr.: Jaguar
- de.: Jaguar
- ital.: Giaguaro
- guaraní: Yaguareté

Scientific synonyms: *Felis onca*



Characteristics:

Adult:

General appearance: Large spotted cat, heavily built, with big head and a rather short tail.

Measurements: Head-body-length: 110-170 cm, tail: 50-80 cm, hind foot: c. 22 cm, height at shoulder: 67 -80 cm.

Body-weight: 45-113 kg.

Head: Heavy, with a broad muzzle.

Eyes: Iris mostly golden-yellow. Pupils round.

Ears: Relatively small, short and rounded. Backside black with a small whitish or buffish central spot.

Legs: Stout and rather short, with large-padded feet.

Tail: Relatively short, barely reaching to the ground. The tail is entirely spotted, the last spots forming rings. Tip black.

Coat: Short and stiff, marked with numerous black spots in the form of large "rosettes", mostly with one or more central dots. Ground colour golden or cinnamon-buff. Underparts and inner sides of the limbs white with (solid) black spots.

Sexual dimorphism: No marked sexual dimorphism. Scrotum evident. Females are somewhat smaller and lighter than the males.

Juvenile: Weight at weaning (c. 4 months): 13-14 kg.

Distribution:

North America:

Mexico,
SW USA.

Central and
South America:

All countries on
the mainland,
except Uruguay
where the
species was
exterminated in
19th century, and Chile.



Population:

Wild population:

Vulnerable. Exterminated in many
developed areas, and reduced in
numbers elsewhere. No precise data
available.

Captive population:

83 Jaguars were born in 40 collections
contributing to the International Zoo
Yearbook during 1989.

Trade:

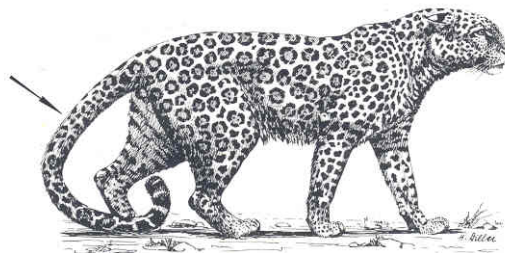
Today mainly exchange of live captive
bred specimens between zoos and
circuses. Formerly also important fur
trade. 15 live specimens and 30
furskins recorded by CITES Parties in
1990.

Intraspecific variation:

8 subspecies are recognized by some authors. Their validity is doubtful, and their identification in practice not possible.

Similar species:

Panthera pardus (sheet A-112.007.002.004): Very similar in size, ground colour and pattern. Distinguishable by its longer tail. In most cases, the rosettes of leopards do not have black central spots.



Panthera pardus

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