

OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE MUSEUM OF  
ZOOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS

A NEW POCKET GOPHER (*THOMOMYS*) FROM  
SOUTHERN SONORA, MEXICO

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IN their treatment of the pocket gophers of the Mexican mainland Nelson and Goldman<sup>1</sup> placed the gophers of the coastal plains of southern Sonora in the race *Thomomys bottae sinaloae* Merriam. After examining specimens of *Thomomys* from Tésia, Camoa, and San José de Guaymas, Sonora, I was convinced that a distinct race occupies at least the lowlands of southern Sonora from the Yaqui River Valley southward. Recently, through the courtesy of Dr. H. H. T. Jackson of the United States Biological Survey, I was able to examine the five topotypes of *T. b. sinaloae* in his charge. It was at once apparent that the southern Sonora gophers differed sufficiently from *sinaloae* to warrant the designation of a new race for the area. I propose for this race the name

***Thomomys bottae camoae*, n. subsp.**

Southern Sonora Valley Gopher

TYPE.—Female adult, skull and skin; No. 75263, Division of Mammals, Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.; Camoa, [Río Mayo], Sonora, Mexico; October 19, 1934; collected by J. T. Wright; original No. 8225.

<sup>1</sup> "Pocket Gophers of the Genus *Thomomys* of Mexican Mainland and Bordering Territory," *Journ. Mammalogy*, 15 (1934): 105-124.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—Total length 229, tail vertebrae 75, hind foot 30. Skull.—Basilar length of Hensel 34.9, length of nasals 14.2, zygomatic breadth 27.3, mastoid breadth 22.5, interorbital constriction 6.9, alveolar length of molar tooth row 9.0. Averages of type and two females from Tésia: skin 234.3, 74, 30.3; skull 36.3, 14, 27.5, 22.2, 6.9, 9.0. Averages of seven males, four from Camoa and three from Tésia: skin 251.3, 89.9, 33.2; skull 37.4, 15, 27.4, 22.3, 6.7, 9.1.

DISTRIBUTION.—Coastal plains of southern Sonora from the Yaqui River Valley south probably to Sinaloa.

CHARACTERS.—Slightly larger than *sinaloae*, and smaller than *winthropi*. Rostrum narrow, with narrow premaxillary tongues. Measurements taken across the rostrum, at the plane of the slight constriction immediately anterior to the zygomatic processes of the maxillae, show that the width of the nasals at this plane in females is 45.3 per cent of the width of the rostrum in *camoae* and 34.4 per cent in *sinaloae*. In males it is 42 per cent in *camoae* and 31.5 per cent in *sinaloae*. The premaxillary tongues are thus relatively, as well as actually, much narrower in *camoae* than in *sinaloae*. The pterygoids, as viewed ventrally, are distinctly more slender in *camoae* than in *sinaloae*. In coloration *camoae* is rather pale fulvous both above and below, with blackish around the mouth. Specimens of *camoae* are more fulvous (less grayish) than *winthropi* and paler, less richly colored, both above and below than *sinaloae*. In addition the dark areas around the mouth are blackish in *camoae* as contrasted with the brownish coloration in *sinaloae*.

Comparisons have not been made with *T. b. convergens* Nelson and Goldman, but in the original description of that form they state<sup>2</sup> that it is much paler than *winthropi*, which in turn is paler than *camoae*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*T. b. camoae*, Camoa, Sonora, 5; Tésia, Sonora, 6; San José de Guaymas, Sonora, 13. *T. b. sinaloae*; Altata, Sinaloa, 5. *T. b. winthropi*, Hermosillo, Sonora, 28; Ures, Sonora, 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*: 123.



