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

BY WILLIAM HENRY BURT

In their treatment of the pocket gophers of the Mexican mainland Nelson and Goldman 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.

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 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.

2 Op. cit.: 123.