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TWO NEW POCKET-MICE FROM WESTERN TEXAS

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Two series of *Perognathus* collected by the University of Michigan—Gustavus D. Pope expedition in the Davis Mountains and Big Bend region of western Texas represent an undescribed species and subspecies related to the *Perognathus nelsoni* group of central and northern Mexico. For the loan of comparative material I am indebted to H. H. T. Jackson of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. Specimens also were loaned by C. C. Sperry.

Perognathus collis, n. sp.

TYPE.—Female, adult, skeleton and skin; U.M.M.Z. No. 79299; from Limpia Canyon, about one mile northwest of Fort Davis, Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas, altitude, 4800 feet; May 12, 1937; collected by W. Frank Blair; original number 1007.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.—Interparietal distinctly pentagonal rather than rounded as in *nelsoni*, larger; tubercle of the mandible formed by proximal end of lower incisor, weaker; hairs on the hind legs coarser, flattened, and heavily grooved; rump spines coarser; annulations on the tail coarser.

Interparietal larger and more angular than in *P. intermedius*, in which the interparietal generally is quadrangular.

Rump spines decidedly coarser than in *intermedius*. Shaft of baculum (of a topotype of *P. c. popei*) straighter than in a specimen of *intermedius* from Fresnal, Arizona. The hook on the distal end of the baculum is smaller and forms a more acute angle with the shaft than in *intermedius*.

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE (in mm.).—Total length, 184; tail vertebrae, 101; hind foot, 21.9; ear from notch, 9.0. Skeleton: Basilar length of Hensel, 18.0; zygomatic breadth, 13.1; mastoid breadth, 13.5; length of nasals, 9.6; depth of rostrum in front of premolars, 5.9; interorbital constriction, 6.4; diastema, 6.0; greatest length of interparietal, 4.5; greatest width of interparietal, 7.9; length of left femur, 15.2; greatest length of pelvis, 17.5; greatest anterior width of pelvis, 9.2; greatest width of pelvis across acetabula, 8.4; length of obturator foramen, 4.7; depth of obturator foramen, 2.4.

SKULL.—Broader and heavier than in *nelsoni*, rostrum more slender, mastoids larger, dorsal margin of mastoids with a distinct angle rather than evenly rounded as in *nelsoni*. Lower premolar slightly larger than last molar.

COLOR OF TYPE.—General effect of upper parts Tawny-Olive,¹ heavily washed with black. A distinct, Ochraceous-Buff lateral line present. Ears dusky. Underparts and feet white. Tail bicolor, blackish above, white below.

REMARKS.—This species apparently is related to *Perognathus nelsoni*, but since the diagnostic characters do not overlap those of *nelsoni* it is considered to be distinct. The species *collis*, which occupies isolated mountain ranges in western Texas, is separated by the valley of the Rio Grande from *nelsoni*, which occupies similar areas in Mexico.

The name *collis* is given because of the restriction of the species to high land, and is derived from the Latin word *collis* meaning hill or high land.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*P. collis*, 3, from the type locality. *P. nelsoni nelsoni*, Hacienda la Parada, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 6. *P. n. canescens*, Jaral, Coahuila, Mexico, 2.

¹ Capitalized color terms are after R. Ridgway, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature* (Washington, D. C., 1912), 44 pp., 53 pls.

Perognathus collis popei, n. subsp.

TYPE.—Male, adult, skeleton and skin; U.M.M.Z. No. 79303; from Pinnacle Spring, Johnson's Ranch, Big Bend of the Rio Grande, Brewster County, Texas, altitude, 2600 feet; April 20, 1937; collected by W. Frank Blair; original number 858.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *collis*, but characterized by somewhat longer nasals, by paler coloration, and by less distinctly bicolor and more heavily crested tail. Darker in coloration than *P. n. canescens*.

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE (in mm.).—Total length, 191; tail vertebrae, 108; hind foot, 22.6; ear from notch, 9.1. Skeleton: Basilar length of Hensel, 18.2; zygomatic breadth, 13.0; mastoid breadth, 13.8; length of nasals, 9.9; depth of rostrum in front of premolars, 6.0; interorbital constriction, 6.4; diastema, 6.3; greatest length of interparietal, 4.6; greatest width of interparietal, 7.3; length of left femur, 16.3; greatest length of pelvis, 17.9; greatest anterior width of pelvis, 8.9; greatest width of pelvis across acetabula, 8.4; length of obturator foramen, 4.7; depth of obturator foramen, 2.3.

SKULL.—Similar to that of *collis*, but nasals averaging somewhat longer (average of 9.7, compared to 9.2 in *collis*).

COLOR OF TYPE.—Above, Pinkish Cinnamon, lightly washed with black. Ears dusky, with white hairs. A Light Ochraceous—Buff lateral line present. Feet and underparts white. Tail indistinctly bicolor; dusky above, white below.

REMARKS.—The close relationship of this form to *collis* is indicated by the large, pentagonal interparietal, by the weak tubercle on the mandible, by the characteristic rump spines and hind-leg hairs, and by the coarse tail annulations. It is considered a subspecies of *collis* since all of the diagnostic characters overlap those of *collis*, even though it is not certain that the ranges of the two forms are continuous. Both forms apparently are confined to isolated mountain ranges.

It is a pleasure to name this form for Gustavus D. Pope, sponsor of the University of Michigan expedition to western Texas in 1937.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Six, from the type locality.

