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A NEW SPOTTED SKUNK (*SPILOGALE*)
FROM YUCATAN

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IN the spring of 1936, while on the Museum of Zoology-Carnegie Institution of Washington Expedition to Yucatán, Milton B. Trautman collected a specimen of little spotted skunk (*Spilogale*). The specimen, an adult female, was taken to Washington and, through the courtesy of the staff of the U. S. Biological Survey, compared with the three previously described races of *S. angustifrons* as well as with the small *S. pygmaea*. The Yucatán specimen, but slightly larger than *pygmaea*, is clearly a dwarf race of *angustifrons*. Formal description has been withheld until a second specimen, a skull of an old male, could be obtained. Thanks are due Señor Angel Chang of Chichen Itzá who obtained the second specimen and sent it to the Museum of Zoology. Both Alston (1880) and Gaumer (1917) mention that spotted skunks occur in Yucatán, but as far as I know these are the first specimens to reach an American museum. In his revision of the genus *Spilogale*, A. H. Howell (1906) records no specimens from the Yucatán Peninsula.

I wish to propose for this race the name

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Spilogale angustifrons yucatanensis, n. subsp.

Yucatán Spotted Skunk

TYPE.—Female adult, skull and skin; U.M.M.Z. No. 75780; Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico; March 2, 1936; collected by Milton B. Trautman.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—Type: total length, 270; tail vertebrae, 104; hind foot, 32. Skull.—Basilar length of Hensel, 37.6; condylo-basal length, 43.2; zygomatic breadth, 26.4; least interorbital breadth, 12.9; palatilar length, 14.8; foramen magnum to plane of last molars, 23.5; height of cranium, 13.9; upper tooth row, including canine and molar, 13.2; width across upper molars, 15.5; width across upper incisors, 5.4; width of M^1 , 4.8; length of heel of M^1 , 3.6. Measurements of paratype, broken skull, No. 80291: Palatilar length, 17.0; upper tooth row, including canine and molar, 14.9; width across upper molars, 16; width across upper incisors, 5.7; width of M^1 , 5.3; length of heel of M^1 , 3.8. The above measurements of the teeth were taken parallel to or at right angles to the axis of the skull.

DISTRIBUTION.—Probably ranges over most of the Yucatán Peninsula.

CHARACTERS.—In distribution of color pattern *yucatanensis* is similar to *elata*, but the one skin available has more white in proportion to black in the tail. Differs from *elata* and other races of *angustifrons* in much smaller size, smaller teeth, and narrower tooth row. In small size it approaches *Spilogale pygmaea* Thomas from Sinaloa and Guerrero. From this species, *yucatanensis* differs in color pattern, having black instead of white feet, and in more inflated mastoids and more triangular as well as larger skull. Like *pygmaea*, there is no sagittal crest on the skull.

The only specimens of *elata* available are males, and the one male specimen of *yucatanensis* is a badly broken skull. Measurements of the tooth rows, however, may be compared to show the difference in size. In the following measurements the first one is of *elata* (male No. 77916, U.S.B.S. coll.) and the

second is of *yucatanensis* (male No. 80291, U.M.M.Z. coll.):
Tooth row, 16.8, 14.9; width across molars, 19.7, 16.0.

SPECIMENS.—Two from Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico.

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