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A NEW RACE OF POCKET GOPHER OF THE SPECIES
GEOMYS LUTESCENS FROM COLORADO

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EXAMINATION of the specimens of *Geomys lutescens* in the Museum of Zoology for the purpose of possibly allocating some of them with the geographic races recently described by Swenk¹ has disclosed two specimens which apparently belong to an undescribed race. For that race the following name is proposed:

Geomys lutescens jugossicularis, new subspecies

TYPE.—Mature male, skin and skull, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology No. 56951; Colorado, Prowers County, Lamar; collected August 28, 1925, by Dora L. Dice; collector's number, 399.

DISTRIBUTION.—Southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas, south of the divide of the Platte and Arkansas rivers; possibly also ranging into the panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas.

DIAGNOSIS AND COMPARISONS.—A race of *Geomys lutescens* characterized by medium size, yellowish cinnamon coloration,

¹ Myron H. Swenk, "A Study of Subspecific Variation in the Yellow Pocket-gopher (*Geomys lutescens*) in Nebraska, and of the Geographical and Ecological Distribution of the Variants," *Missouri Valley Fauna*, No. 2 (1940): 1-12.

short jugal bone, deep zygomatic plate of maxilla, and slight mastoid process of mastoid bulla. Similar to *Geomys lutescens lutescens* and *G. l. vinaceus*, but with brighter, more reddish (less buffy or vinaceous) coloration in the summer pelage, deeper zygomatic plate of maxilla (well seen when viewed from the front of the skull), much shorter jugal (in ten specimens, its length not over 84 per cent and averaging 73 per cent of the length of the zygomatic arch anterior to the jugal, usually over 80 per cent and averaging 90 per cent in the *lutescens* and *vinaceus* examined), more of inner face of jugal exposed in the temporal fossa, and a weakly developed mastoid process of the mastoid bulla. In addition, its size averages slightly smaller than either *lutescens* or *vinaceus*.

COLOR² (August-taken specimens).—Hairs of dorsal surface with bases Neutral Gray and terminal portions Vinaceous-Cinnamon. Hairs of ventral surface Neutral Gray basally and white or Pale Pinkish Buff distally. Hairs of proximal half of tail, colored like those of the dorsal surface of the body; those of distal half, white.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—The first measurement is of the type and the second of a female paratype. Total length, 241, 236; tail vertebrae, 68, 67; hind foot, 31, 31; ear, from notch (fresh skin), 4, 3. Greatest length of skull, 44.7, 40.3; basilar length of Hensel, 37.1, 33.9; zygomatic breadth, 27.2, 25.0; length of nasal, 15.5, 13.1; greatest breadth of rostrum, 10.9, 10.3; interorbital breadth, 5.7, 6.2; mastoid breadth (measured between mastoid processes of mastoid bullae), 23.4, 22.0; length of jugal, 8.4, 8.8; alveolar length of molar row, 8.3, 8.5; length of zygomatic arch anterior to jugal (measured on upper surface of arch from anterior border of jugal to the point of junction of the premaxilla, maxilla, and frontal), 13.3, 12.1.

REMARKS.—The specimen at hand from Meade County, Kansas, a skin only, is included with *G. l. jugossicularis* only on the basis of pelage coloration; skulls from there may show the characteristics of *jugossicularis* or of some other geographic race.

² Capitalized color terms are from Robert Ridgway, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature* (Washington, D. C.: Published by the Author, 1912), 44 pp., 53 pls.

The relatively short jugal, exposed in the temporal fossa for much of its length, is expressed uniformly in the specimens from Prowers County, Colorado, and Morton County, Kansas. The medium size, reddish coloration, deep zygomatic plate of the maxilla, and weakly developed mastoid process of the mastoid bulla vary somewhat, but still characterize the specimens seen from those two counties. The specimens from Scott County, Kansas, and localities to the north show a relatively longer jugal, its inner face almost covered by the squamosal and maxilla, and, on the average, larger size, more buffy or grayish coloration, shallower zygomatic plate, and a more prominent mastoid process, all of these are characteristics of *lutescens* or *vinaceus*. A specimen in juvenile pelage from Akron, Colorado, is too young to be satisfactorily identified; it is tentatively referred to *vinaceus*.

All the specimens examined from localities in Kansas are contained in the Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas. My thanks are due C. D. Bunker for the loan of those specimens.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Geomys lutescens lutescens*.

South Dakota.—Tripp Co.: Dog Ear Lake, 2.

Nebraska.—Cherry Co.: Hackberry Lake, 1; Valentine, 2. Custer Co.: Victoria Springs, 3. Sheridan Co.: 4 miles north of Antioch, 11; 16 miles northeast of Alliance, 2; Mirage Township, 3. Sioux Co.: Agate, 3.

Kansas.—Cheyenne Co.: 23 miles northwest of St. Francis, 1. Rawlins Co.: 2 miles northeast of Ludell, 4. Trego Co.: Wakeeney, 3; 12 miles south of Collyer, 2; Trego Co., 4. Scott Co.: 4 miles south of Scott City, 2. Logan Co.: 5 miles south of Elkador, 2; Logan Co., 1.

Geomys lutescens vinaceus.

Wyoming.—Laramie Co.: Meriden, 1.

Colorado.—Washington Co.: Akron, 1.

Geomys lutescens jugossicularis.

Colorado.—Prowers Co.: 2.

Kansas.—Morton Co.: 9. Meade Co.: Meade County State Park, 1.

