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**Descriptions of fourteen new species and one new genus
of North American Mammals**

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPERMOPHILE FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

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SPERMOPHILUS MOHAVENSIS sp. nov.

(MOJAVE DESERT SPERMOPHILE.)

Type $\frac{1}{4}$ ♂ ad. From Mojave River, California, June 29, 1886. Collected by F. Stephens.

Measurements (taken in flesh by collector).—Head and body, 162; tail vertebrae, 68; hairs, 16. Hind foot 38 (measured from the dry skin after soaking to straighten the toes).

General characters.—Size about equal to *S. mollis*; slightly larger than *S. tereticaudus*; tail with hairs about half the length of head and body, distichous; ears rudimentary; feet large; claws long and moderately curved; thumb with a large blunt claw; palms naked; soles densely hairy to claws; pelage rather harsh.

Color.—Above, uniform grizzled grayish brown or drab-brown; below, soiled white; eyelids white; tail above like the back, but with much black intermixed, particularly in the distal two-thirds where it is fully half black and bordered with creamy-white; below creamy-white, bordered all around by a subterminal black band.

Cranial and dental characters.—Compared with that of *S. tereticaudus* the skull is larger, thinner, and smoother; the nasals are broader posteriorly and also extend further backward, slightly overreaching the nasal branches of the premaxillaries, which latter are narrower posteriorly than in *S. tereticaudus*, though broader than in *S. mollis*; the shelf of the palate is produced backward in the median line in the form of a long, slender spine instead of the blunt point of *tereticaudus*. The length of the molar series is the same as in *tereticaudus*, though the skull is larger—consequently the ratio of this length to the length of the skull is less; the first upper premolar is smaller and shorter than in either *tereticaudus* or *mollis*—in fact it falls short of the level of the crowns of the molar series.

Habitat.—So far as known the present species is confined to the arid desert in which the Mojave River sinks. At all events enough is known

of the mammals of the surrounding region to justify the statement that it does not occur to the west, south, or east of the Mojave desert—hence the only direction in which it may yet be found is to the northward, in the desert region of southern Nevada.

General remarks.—The number of specimens examined is nine, including adults of both sexes and young. The characters are very constant, there being little variation either in size or color. The species is entirely distinct from any previously described.