

larged and terminating in a short fingerlike process curved downward; in ventral view distal portion angularly bent on inner margin and curved on outer margin to sharply pointed apex directed mesad. Dorsal spine stout, tapering to a sharp point, curved cephalad. Aedeagus broad distally. Sternal apodemes medium sized, bluntly rounded distally, with apices more widely separated than in *ruficeps*.

Holotype male, allotype female, and numerous paratypes of both sexes from Delta, Calif., June 28, 1935, P. W. Oman, collector. Types, U.S.N.M. no. 53288. Twelve paratypes deposited in collection of the entomological laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Arlington Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va.

***Empoasca mexicana* Gillette**

Empoasca mexicana Gillette, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **20**(1138): 737-738. 1898. *Empoasca bitubera* DeLong, Ohio Journ. Sci. **32**(4): 395. 1932. (New synonymy.)

As previously mentioned, *mexicana*, because of the more rounded crown and the pale nervures of the fore wing, belongs in the *alboneura* group, but the writer treats it here in order to establish the synonymy indicated.

The original description of *mexicana* by Gillette was based on 5 females collected near Veracruz, Mexico, type no. 3430, U. S. National Museum. Later DeLong⁹ redescribed specimens "as apparently this species" and illustrated the male genitalia from a series in the U. S. National Museum collection consisting of 5 females and 3 males collected at Marfa, Tex., June 5, 1908, by Mitchell and Cushman, stating that Gillette's type could not be located in the National Museum. From an examination of this series now extant, consisting of 1 male (dissected), 3 females, and 2 specimens with abdomens missing, the external markings and internal structures of the male were found to be identical with those described and figured later by DeLong for *bitubera*. *Empoasca bitubera* is therefore placed as a synonym of *E. mexicana* Gillette.

⁹ U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. **231**: 56-57. 1931.

MAMMALOGY.—*A new badger from Sonora.*¹ E. A. GOLDMAN,
U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

The badgers of the widely dispersed species, *Taxidea taxus*, are divisible into several closely allied geographic races. One of these, hitherto unrecognized, from near the southern known limit of the species along the eastern side of the Gulf of California is described as follows:

Taxidea taxus sonoriensis, subsp. nov.

Type.—From Camoa, Rio Mayo (about 15 miles above Navojoa), Sonora, Mexico. No. 96211, ♂ young adult (frontoparietal sutures fused), U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection); collected by E. A. Goldman, November 29, 1898. Original number 13263.

¹ Received June 1, 1939.

Distribution.—Lowland plains region of southern Sonora; limits of range undetermined.

General characters.—A rather small, dark-colored subspecies with conspicuously blackish chin; white median dorsal stripe ending near shoulders, or extending as a very narrow, more or less interrupted line to lower part of back, but not normally reaching over rump; nasals narrowing abruptly posteriorly at point of contact between maxillae and frontals. Closely allied to *Taxidea taxus berlandieri* of western Texas, but general color slightly darker, more extensively mixed with black; chin usually distinctly blacker; nasals narrowing more abruptly at point of contact between maxillae and frontals. Very similar to *Taxidea taxus infusca* of southern Lower California, but white median dorsal stripe less continuous posteriorly (extending over rump in *infusca*); chin usually distinctly blacker; cranium flatter and differing in detail.

Color.—*Type*: Facial area, including eyes, and forehead (except median line), and patches on sides of head in front of ears black as usual in the species; irregular white markings under and behind eyes confluent with white of under parts; white median line extending from middle of face to near shoulders; general dorsal area and sides of body a coarse mixture of buff, black, and white, the individual hairs pinkish buff at base, becoming black subterminally and white at tip; general abdominal area light buff thinly streaked with black, becoming pure white along a narrow median line; under side of neck pure white; chin and spot at base of median tuft of vibrissae on throat blackish; ears blackish, edged with white; fore and hind limbs black; upper side of tail similar to back, but basal color of hairs more cinnamon-buff, under side of tail more predominantly cinnamon-buff.

Skull.—Very similar in size and general form to that of *berlandieri*, but nasals narrowing more abruptly at point of contact between maxillae and frontals (in *berlandieri* the nasals are more evenly V-shaped, tapering gradually to a point posteriorly); mastoids more rounded and fully inflated, dentition about the same. Compared with that of *infusca* the skull is somewhat broader and flatter, the brain case less highly arched, basioccipital broader; nasals broader, less evenly tapering posteriorly (differing to about the same extent as from *berlandieri*); auditory bullae less bulging below level of basioccipital, dentition similar.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 662 mm; tail vertebrae, 122; hind foot, 100. An adult female topotype: 625; 110; 107. *Skull* (type and an adult female topotype, respectively): Condylbasal length, 114.7, 113; zygomatic breadth, 69.8, 70.9; breadth of braincase (across mastoid processes), 70.7, 69.5; height of braincase (over auditory bullae), 48.5, 48.4; interorbital breadth, 24.2, 25.2; postorbital constriction, 27.4, 28.6; palatal constriction, 14.1, 13.5; maxillary tooth row (alveoli), 35.8, 38.5; crown length (outer side) of upper carnassial, 11.4, 12.5; crown width of upper carnassial, 8.8, 9.8.

Remarks.—*Taxidea taxus sonoriensis* appears to be most closely allied to *T. t. berlandieri*, with which it doubtless intergrades on the north. One of the most distinctive cranial details noted is the abruptly narrowing outline of the nasals, which is quite uniform in the series of topotypes.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 6, all from Sonora, as follows: Camoa (type locality), 5; Costa Rica Ranch (about 40 miles southwest of Hermosillo), 1 (skull only).



Goldman, Edward Alphonso. 1939. "A new badger from Sonora." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 29, 300–301.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122706>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/101340>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Permission to digitize granted by the rights holder

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.