

**Staurogyne brachiata** (Hiern) Leonard, comb. nov.

*Ebermaiera brachiata* Hiern in Nat. For. Kjöbenhavn Vid. Medd. 1877: 69. 1877.

Type collected at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Glaziou (no. 3070).

**Staurogyne wawrana** Leonard, nom. nov.

*Ebermaiera gracilis* Wawra, Itin. Princ. Coburgi 1: 94. pl. 10. 1883; not *Ebermaiera gracilis* T. Anders. (1867).

Type collected in "Wälder von Alto d'Imperador," Petropolis, Brazil (Coll. II. 55).

**Staurogyne itatiaiae** (Wawra) Leonard, comb. nov.

*Ebermaiera Itatiaiae* Wawra, Itin. Princ. Coburgi 1: 93. pl. 11. 1883.

Type collected in "Hochwälder des Itatiaia," Brazil (Coll. II. 434).

**Staurogyne warmingiana** (Hiern) Leonard, comb. nov.

*Ebermaiera Warmingiana* Hiern in Nat. For. Kjöbenhavn Vid. Medd. 1877: 68. 1877.

Type collected "in marginibus silvarum ad Serra da Piedade," Brazil, by Warming.

**STAUROGYNE VAUTHIERIANA** (Nees) Kuntze, Rev.

Gen. Pl. 2: 497. 1891.

*Ebermaiera Vauthieriana* Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. 9: 15. 1847.

*Staurogyne macrantha* Lindau in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 5: 643. 1897.

Type collected at Villa Rica, Prov. Minas Geraes, Brazil, by Vauthier (no. 182). The type of *Staurogyne macrantha* was collected near Itacolumy, Prov. Minas Geraes, Brazil, by Schwacke (no. 10495).

ZOOLOGY.—A new pocket gopher of the genus *Cratogeomys* from Mexico.<sup>1</sup> E. A. GOLDMAN, Bureau of Biological Survey.

In a revision of the pocket gophers of the genus *Cratogeomys* by E. W. Nelson and the writer,<sup>2</sup> 25 geographic races assigned to four species were recognized. Since the revision was published I have had occasion to examine three specimens from near timber line on Mount Orizaba, Vera Cruz, the highest mountain in North America south of Alaska. The specimens were referred by Elliot<sup>3</sup> to typical

<sup>1</sup> Received May 24, 1937.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 47: 135-154. 1934.

<sup>3</sup> Cat. Coll. of Mammals in Field Columbian Mus., Pub. 115, Zool. ser. 8: 310. 1907.



*Cratogeomys perotensis* but are now found to exhibit characters that are distinctive.

For the opportunity to describe this new subspecies I am indebted to Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood of the Field Museum of Natural History

***Cratogeomys perotensis peraltus*, subsp. nov.**

Timber-line Pocket Gopher

*Type*.—From near timber line on Mount Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico (altitude about 12,500 feet). No 13831, ♂ adult, skin and skull, Field Museum of Natural History, collected by Edmund Heller, July 5, 1904.

*Distribution*.—Known only from the type locality on the upper slope of Mount Orizaba, western Vera Cruz, Mexico.

*General characters*.—Similar in size and color to *Cratogeomys perotensis perotensis* of the higher slopes of the Cofre de Perote, and to *Cratogeomys perotensis estor* of Las Vigas, at a lower elevation on the eastern edge of the interior plateau in western Vera Cruz. Differing notably from both *perotensis* and *estor* in cranial details, especially the peculiar form of the nasals and adjoining bony elements.

*Color*.—*Type* (acquiring fresh pelage): Upper parts from top of head over back to rump near "sayal brown" (Ridgway, 1912) moderately mixed with black, becoming lighter and near "cinnamon" along sides, forearms, and thighs; under parts thinly overlaid with dull buff, the light plumbeous basal color showing through; middle of face and muzzle blackish; auricular patches deep black; a white patch at upper base of tail; fore feet brownish; hind feet white; tail thinly haired, dark brownish above, somewhat paler below.

*Skull*.—Very similar to that of *perotensis* in general form, but nasals shorter, barely reaching anterior plane of zygomata, less tapering and wedge-shaped, the posterior ends decidedly broader, more rounded; premaxillae narrower, less extended posteriorly, ending in plane of lachrymals (usually reaching slightly beyond this plane in *perotensis*); frontals broader between premaxillae and reaching farther forward along median line to meet correspondingly broad ends of nasals; squamosal portion of lambdoid crest lower, less trenchant, rising more nearly vertically over mastoid process, instead of strongly bent forward as in *perotensis*; jugal broader anteriorly, inserted farther forward in maxilla; lateral margins of palate more excised behind posterior molars; pterygoids rather broad, with more prominent lateral wings; molariform teeth slightly narrower; crown of last upper molar somewhat more quadrate, less triangular, the posterior lobe broader, and the outer side less oblique. Compared with that of *estor* the skull is similar in size, but departs in detail as follows: Nasals broader, less tapering and wedge-shaped posteriorly; premaxillae narrower, about equaling nasals in transverse plane near posterior ends of latter (premaxillae wider than nasals near posterior ends in *estor*); braincase broader anteriorly, tending to develop more prominent postorbital processes at fronto-parietal suture; zygomata lighter, slightly more squarely, spreading anteriorly, the upper surface of maxillary roots narrower; frontals broader anteriorly between premaxillae; palatal grooves shorter, ending at posterior palatine foramina which are placed farther forward near transverse plane between first and second upper molars (grooves longer and ending at palatine foramina near plane between second and third upper molars in *estor*); crown of last upper molar somewhat more quadrate, less triangular, the outer reëntrant angle little developed; tubercle over root of lower incisor less prominent.



*Measurements.*—*Type*: Total length, 315 mm; tail vertebrae, 90; hind foot, 42.5. Two adult male topotypes, respectively: 300, 305; 92, 82; 41, 41. *Skull* (type): Greatest length (median line), 57.6; zygomatic breadth, 41.3; width across squamosals (over mastoids), 36; interorbital constriction, 8; length of nasals, 21.3; maxillary toothrow (alveoli), 10.7; upper incisors (width of cutting edge), 8.2.

*Remarks.*—*Cratogeomys p. peraltus* is apparently restricted to the upper slopes near timber line (about 12,500 feet) on Mount Orizaba. Its range may be interrupted below by that of the much smaller pocket gopher, *Thomomys umbrinus orizabae*, which is very numerous, at least on the west slope, at 9,500 feet.

*Specimens examined.*—Total number four, three skins and skulls and one additional skull, all in the Field Museum of Natural History.



Goldman, Edward Alphonso. 1937. "A new Pocket Gopher of the genus *Cratogeomys* from Mexico." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 27, 402–404.

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