

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

SOME UNRECOGNIZED AND MISAPPLIED NAMES OF
AMERICAN MAMMALS.

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The type specimens of most of the mammals discussed below are preserved in European institutions where few American mammalogists have had opportunity to examine them. Mainly for this reason, their names, although mostly well known, have long been of doubtful status and are not generally accepted by recent authors. During the months of September and October, 1906, I visited several of the more important zoological museums of Europe and examined such American types as could be found in the limited time at my disposal. For the cordial reception and willing co-operation accorded me by the officers of these institutions, I am extremely grateful. I desire to thank especially Mr. Oldfield Thomas of the British Museum of Natural History; Dr. Paul Matschie of the Berlin Museum; Dr. E. L. Trouessart and M. Menegaux of the Paris Museum; Prof. Hertwig of Munich; Prof. Lang of Zurich, and Dr. Römer of Frankfurt. During the investigation of names based upon European types, certain others requiring consideration were encountered in literature. Discussion of these also is therefore included.

***Sciurus hudsonicus lanuginosus* Bachman.**

Sciurus lanuginosus Bachman, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pp. 101-103, 1838; Townsend, Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains, Appendix, pp. 320-321, 1839; Aud. and Bach., Quad. N. Am., I, pp. 199-201, pl. XXV, 1851.

?? *Sciurus hudsonicus vancouverensis* Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, p. 165, 1890.

? *Sciurus douglasii cascadiensis* Allen, loc. cit., X, pp. 277-278, 1898.

Although based upon an albinistic specimen, the name *lanuginosus* is apparently valid for one of the various forms of northwest coast chickarees. Bachman, in the original description, quotes from a letter from Townsend

regarding the specimen, as follows: "Of this animal I have no further knowledge than that it was killed on the North-west coast, near Sitka, where it is said to be common; it was given to me by my friend W. F. Tolmie, Esq., surgeon of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company." A more exact statement of locality is made by Townsend himself in a signed note in the appendix to his narrative (*supra cit.*), thus: "It was presented to me by William Frasee Tolmie, Esq., surgeon of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was captured near Fort McLaughlin, on the N. W. coast of America." As the distribution of the two forms of red squirrel occurring in the general region of Fort McLaughlin* is peculiar, the proper application of the name *lanuginosus* can not be determined without specimens from the exact type locality. River Inlet, B. C. is the locality nearest the site of Fort McLaughlin from which specimens are at hand and these have been referred by Dr. Allen (*l. c.*) to *S. h. cascadenis*. The type itself (No. 295, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phila.), being albinistic, is not subspecifically identifiable, but the general color of the upperparts seems to indicate at least one of the western forms of the group. The underparts are entirely white and the anterior part of the head and the tail have white or whitish predominating. Dr. Allen in his Revision of the Chickarees (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, p. 283, 1898) mentions the "marked tendency to albinism on the ventral surface in the whole *S. douglasii* group." A specimen from the range of *S. d. cascadenis* (No. 92,755, Trout Lake, Wash.), showing almost the same degree of albinism as the type of *lanuginosus*, is in the Biological Survey Collection.

***Sciurus niger rufiventer* Geoffroy.**

Sciurus rufiventer Geoff., Cat. Mus. d'Hist. Nat., p. 176, 1803.

Sciurus ludovicianus Custis, Barton's Med. and Phys. Jour., II, p. 47, 1806—Red River, Louisiana.

Sciurus ruber Rafinesque, Annals of Nature, p. 4, 1820—"Missouri Territory."

Sciurus macroura Say, Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts., I, p. 115, 1823—northeastern Kansas—not *Sciurus macrourus* Erxleben 1777.

Sciurus magnicaudatus Harlan, Fauna Americana, p. 178, 1825—new name for *S. macroura* Say, preoccupied.

? *Sciurus subauratus* Bachman, *supra cit.*, pp. 87-88, 1838—New Orleans market.

? *Sciurus auduboni* Bachman, *supra cit.*, p. 97, 1838—New Orleans market.

Sciurus occidentalis Aud. and Bach., Proc., Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., pp. 102-103, 1841.

Sciurus rubicaudatus Aud. and Bach., Quad. N. Am., II, pp. 30-31, pl. LV, 1851—Illinois.

Sciurus sayii Aud. and Bach., Quad. N. Am., II, pp. 274-276, pl. LXXXIX, 1851—new name for *S. macroura* Say.

*Fort McLaughlin is shown on a map published with the "History of California, Oregon, and the other countries on the Northwest Coast of America, by Robert Greenhow, 2d ed., Boston, 1845." On this map, it is situated on the north end of an unnamed island corresponding in position to Hunter Island of modern maps, being the second island of importance on the coast of British Columbia north of Vancouver Island.

Sciurus ludovicianus var. *atroventris* Engelm., Trans. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, I, p. 329, 1859—near St. Louis, Mo.

Sciurus ludovicianus ludovicianus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., X, p. 149, 1896.

Sciurus rufiventer Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, p. 167, 1902.

A mounted squirrel now in the Paris Museum (No. 556) appears to be the one used by Geoffroy as the basis of the name *Sciurus rufiventer*. The display label accompanying this specimen reads: "*Sciurus rufiventer* (Desm.). Type, Amerique N." On the under side of the stand is written in ink: "De l'Amerique septentrionale. *Sciurus rufiventer* Geoff. St. H. type des especes." The specimen is fairly well preserved and unquestionably represents the species recognized in recent years under the name *Sciurus ludovicianus*. The pelage is somewhat dingy and in color differs slightly from others of the same species with which it was compared. The difference however is one of degree only, the type being of a somewhat deeper shade of ferruginous. The entire underparts are rich ferruginous and the upperparts are of the same shade modified by a mixture of blackish; the nose and ears are not appreciably paler than the surrounding parts; the annulations of the hairs, tail, and all general markings are not peculiar. Owing to the posture of the mounted specimen, few measurements of value could be secured. The length of the hind foot to end of longest claw is 63 mm.

In endeavoring to determine the proper application of the name *rufiventer* and numerous others proposed for members of the same group, especially *S. texianus*, it has been necessary to review much of the history of the entire group and to investigate somewhat carefully the number and geographic distribution of the recognizable forms. The group appears to contain at least five recognizable forms, including *S. niger*, which intergrades with both *neglectus* and *texianus*. *S. niger* occupies Florida and the southeastern States; *S. n. neglectus* ranges from central Virginia and West Virginia to Pennsylvania; *S. n. texianus* is confined to the coast region of Louisiana and Mississippi; *S. n. limitis* occurs in western Texas and northeastern Mexico; while *S. n. rufiventer*, with the widest range of all, covers the greater part of the Mississippi Valley from northern Louisiana to southern Wisconsin.

The type of *rufiventer* was, according to Geoffroy, "donne et rapporte par Michaux." Either Andre Michaux or his son F. A. Michaux may have collected the specimen, since both traversed country inhabited by the species. The son, however, arrived in France, after his American travels, on March 26, 1803,* the same year that Geoffroy's Catalogue was published. The elder Michaux on one of his journeys traveled from Pittsburg west through parts of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois to St. Louis, returning via Kentucky and Tennessee to Charleston, S. C.† During the greater part of this trip, he was within the range of the Mississippi Valley fox squirrel.

* F. A. Michaux, Travels to the Westward of the Allegany Mountains, Translation, London, p. 350, 1805.

† Thwaites, Early Western Travels, III, 1904.

In general terms, it may be said, therefore, that it is probable that the type of *S. rufiventer* came from some locality between southern Illinois and central Tennessee. In any event, the type of *S. rufiventer* agrees so closely with the Mississippi Valley form of fox squirrel as to justify the application of the name to it.

Sciurus niger texianus Bachman.

Sciurus texianus Bachman, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, pp. 86-87, 1838.

The essential part of the original description of this form is as follows :
“*Sciurus texianus*. Texian Squirrel. This name is proposed by Dr. Bachman for an apparently undescribed species which he saw in the museum at Paris. It is said to have been received from Mexico. In the museums of Berlin and Zurich, he also found what he conceives to be the same species ; and in the British Museum there is a specimen obtained at Texas by Mr. Douglas, agreeing with the others in almost every particular. * * * The Texian Squirrel is about the size of the Fox Squirrel. On the upper surface there is a mixture of black and yellow, and on the under parts deep yellow. The under sides of the limbs, and also the parts of the body contiguous, are whitish. Fore-legs, externally, and the feet, rich yellow : ears, on both surfaces, yellow, with interspersed white hairs : nose and lips brownish white : hairs of tail, rich rusty-yellow at base, with a broad, black space near the extremity, and finally tipped with yellow.

DIMENSIONS.

	in.	lines.
“Length of body	13	6
Tail to end of hair	15	0
Tarsus	3	0
Height of ears to end of fur	0	6½”

This description is published with the report of the meeting of the Zoological Society of London for August 14, 1838, which opens with the following paragraph : “A series of skins, belonging to species of the genus *Sciurus*, including, with one or two exceptions, all which are known to inhabit North America, were upon the table ; and the Rev. Dr. Bachman, of S. Carolina, brought them severally before the notice of the members.

“Five of the species exhibited were new, and for these he proposed the specific names of *texianus*, *lanuginosus*, *fuliginosus*, *subauratus*, *auduboni*, and *richardsoni*.”

Dr. Allen (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, pp. 166-167, 1902) has called attention to the name *texianus* and proposes to adopt it for the small, pale fox squirrel (*limitis*) of west-central Texas. But, as noted by Bailey (N. Am. Fauna, No. 25, p. 77, footnote, 1905), Bachman’s description is not applicable to this form. Of the specimens mentioned by Bachman, I have lately examined the one in the Paris Museum and the one in the British Museum and am convinced the latter should be considered the type. It agrees perfectly with the description, which was doubtless prepared as well as published in London, and, moreover, it must be the specimen exhibited at the meeting of the Zoological Society in the report of which the name was proposed.

It represents a form which seems worthy of recognition though somewhat intermediate in characters between *niger* and *rufiventer*. It is slightly larger than *rufiventer*, but has the same ferruginous general coloration, while the nose and ears are white but less extensively so than in *niger*. Specimens showing these characters are in the Biological Survey Collection from Pontchatoula and Rayne in the coast region of Louisiana, and from Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

My own notes of importance on the type specimen are as follows:

"It is a richly colored specimen and agrees most nearly with a British Museum specimen from Louisiana received from Audubon. The top of the head has black predominating though there is considerable ochraceous. The forehead and nose are bare of hair except a little patch on the nose which is soiled white and from this I should judge that the nose was *extensively whitish*. The ears are ochraceous, of a paler shade than the surrounding parts, even inclining to *whitish* in places. Length, nose to base of tail over body, 345 mm.; tail vertebrae, 280; hind foot, 74.1." The specimen is No. 204a and is labeled and entered in the British Museum register as "*Sciurus texianus* Bachm. Texas."

The specimen in the Paris Museum is No. 452 and labeled "*Sciurus texianus* (Back.) Type. M. Price. Texas." On the bottom of the wooden stand on which it is mounted is some illegible writing and the following: "du Texas. *Sciurus texianus* (Bach.). Bachman—probl.' le type." The pelage is rather worn, the upperparts are chiefly grayish, and the underparts are *practically white*. It measures: Head and body, 300 mm.; tail vertebrae, 280; hind foot, 70. This specimen should perhaps be referred to *S. n. limitis*, but it is not improbable that it is an example of *S. n. neglectus* wrongly attributed to Texas. Its completely white underparts are absolutely incompatible with Bachman's description of *texianus*, in which these parts are said to be deep yellow. Therefore, it can not justifiably be taken as the type of *texianus*.

The locality "Texas" assigned to the British Museum specimen is doubtless erroneous since Douglas did not collect in that State or within the range of this squirrel. The only recently collected specimens agreeing with it are from the coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, representing a hitherto unrecognized form, which, therefore, takes the name *Sciurus niger texianus*.

***Castor canadensis leucodontus* Gray.**

Castor canadensis leucodonta Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, IV, p. 293, 1869.

Castor canadensis pacificus Rhoads, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., n. s. XIX, pp. 422-423, pl. XXI, fig. 1, pl. XXII, fig. 1, Sept., 1898—Lake Kichelos, Washington.

It appears necessary to use the above name for the beaver of the Northwest coast lately called *pacificus*. The original description is limited but its basis is readily determinable. Three specimens are mentioned, collected by Robert Brown on the Northwest coast of America and doubtless still preserved in the British Museum. The exact locality is not stated but it

is extremely probable that the specimens came from some part of Vancouver Island. In a paper* on the beaver by Dr. Brown published at about the same time as Gray's name *leucodonta*, the notes relate almost entirely to Vancouver Island. The most important in this connection are the following:

"Near Victoria, in Mr. Yale's Swamp, and in one near Dr. Tolmie's, are several beavers; and on the road to Cadborough Bay there are * * * the remains of an old dam. In the interior they are almost everywhere abundant and on the increase. In a swampy lake near the mouth of the Cowichan Lake we found many; and an extensive swamp near the entrance of the Puntledge Lake was a great stronghold. On Young's Creek, flowing into the same lake, were many dams. In the spring of 1866, when crossing the island from Fort Rupert to the head of Quatseeno Sound with some Indians, a great portion of our route lay among these beaver ponds and dams. All through this district beavers swarm."

***Microtus ochrogaster* Wagner.**

Hypudaeus ochrogaster Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugeth., III, p. 592, 1842.

Arvicola austerus Le Conte, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., VI, pp. 405-406, 1853—Racine, Wisconsin.

Arvicola (Pedomys) cinnamomea Baird, Mamm. N. Am., p. 541, 1857—? Pembina, N. Dakota.

Microtus (Pedomys) ochrogaster Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, p. 459, 1898.

In the original description of *H. ochrogaster*, Wagner mentions two specimens. Both are preserved in good condition in the zoological collection of the University of Munich (Konigl. Bayr. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität). They are evidently conspecific, but the larger one, of which Wagner published measurements, may be considered the type. It appears to be a normal example of the species currently called *Microtus austerus*. The hind foot, which is slightly curved, measures 19 mm.; the tail, 31.5 mm. The skull is imperfect, lacking the audital bullæ, end of nasals, right zygoma, and under part of braincase. The following measurements, however, were taken: Gnathion to posterior border of interparietal, 27.4; gnathion to posterior edge of last molar, 17.4; interorbital constriction, 4.2; width across last molars, 5.6; width across first molars, 5; maxillary tooththrow, 6.4; mandibular tooththrow, 6.3.

Unfortunately, the two specimens bear no exact data, having been received from a dealer with the information that they came from America. Considering the early date, it is probable that their original source was some point along the commercial highways of the time, the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, all of which traverse country inhabited by the species.

The paler western subspecies should be called *Microtus ochrogaster haydeni*.

* Journ. Linnaean Soc., Lond., X, pp. 361-372, 1869.

Synaptomys borealis (Richardson).

Arvicola borealis Richardson, Zool. Journ., III, p. 517, 1828; Fauna Boreali-Americana, p. 127, 1829; Aud. and Bach., Quad. N. Am., III, p. 134, pl. CXXIX, 1854.

Richardson's descriptions of *Arvicola borealis* are very complete and even accompanied by the significant statements: "It may, however, be considered as an intermediate link between the two subdivisions of the genus *arvicola*, and may without inconvenience be ranked either as a true meadow-mouse or as a lemming"; and, "the thumb of the forefeet consists merely of a small strap-shaped nail." Later Audubon and Bachman published further descriptions and a colored figure based upon an examination of Richardson's original material. Yet recent authors have been unable to assign the name satisfactorily. It has usually been supposed to refer to the genus *Microtus*,† but the type, No. 42. 10. 7. 10 British Museum, is a characteristic example of the genus *Synaptomys*, subgenus *Mictomys*. It bears an early label with the following data: "*Arvicola borealis*. Mouse A. 42. 10. 7. 10. See p. 12. Note book. Awinnak, Dog-ribs. 4½ inches long exclus. tail. Fort Franklin. Dr. R." The skin is in fair condition and shows a well developed pair of the characteristic whitish rump patches. The fragments of the skull which were removed from the skin for my examination include the nasals and grooved upper incisors, some of the lower molars, and the upper molars of the right side. Measurements of these fragments are: Length of nasals, 7.5; palatine slits, 5.1; alveolar length maxillary tooththrow, 7.7; crowns of maxillary tooththrow, 7.2.

Peromyscus polionotus (Wagner).

Mus polionotus Wagner, Archiv. f. Naturg. v. Wieg., II, p. 52, 1843.

Peromyscus subgriseus arenarius Bangs, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, pp. 202-293, 1898—not *P. eremicus arenarius* Mearns, 1896.

Peromyscus subgriseus baliolus Bangs, Science, N. S., VIII, pp. 214-215, Aug. 19, 1898—Hursman Lake, Georgia.

The type of this species is a fairly well preserved mounted specimen in the Natural History Museum (Universität Institute und Sammlungen) at Zurich, Switzerland. Its identity as a member of the group of small mice containing the forms well known under the names *subgriseus* and *niveiventris* is obvious. It is said to have come from Georgia and its color, which is not greatly changed by exposure, agrees well with recently collected specimens from that region.

Reithrodontomys humulis Bachman.

Mus humulis (Bachman) in Aud. and Bach., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., pp. 97-98, 1841.

?? *Mus carolinensis* Aud. and Bach., Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 306, 1842.

Mus lecontii Aud. and Bach., Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 307, 1842.

† Cf. Rhoads, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., pp. 285-286, 1894; Miller and Rehn, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, p. 116, 1901.

Mus humilis Aud. and Bach., Quad. N. Am., II, pp. 103-106, pl. LXV, 1854.
Reithrodontomys leontii Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 116, 1895.

Dr. Allen (supra cit.) has refused recognition to *Mus humilis* Bachman, 1841, for the eastern little harvest mouse and adopted in its stead the later *Mus leontii*. He says: "While in general the description of *Mus humilis* Aud. and Bach. applies satisfactorily to the species of *Reithrodontomys* occurring near the coast in South Carolina and Georgia, it is singular and noteworthy that these authors failed to mention the grooved incisors in any of the three descriptions given by them of this species; especially when they so particularly refer to the character of the molars, which they compare with those of *Mus* and *Arvicola*, remarking (Quad. N. Am., II, p. 106) 'that there are angular ridges in the enamel,' etc. Thus it seems (disregarding mere opinions expressed or indicated without stated reasons by LeConte and Baird) that the name *humilis* is rejected solely because its authors failed to mention the grooved incisors. This in spite of the facts that the original description is otherwise perfectly applicable to a *Reithrodontomys*, that the proper vernacular name "Little Harvest Mouse" is coupled with it, and that the accompanying extensive account of habits also indicates *Reithrodontomys*. Moreover, by exclusion, the description again indicates *Reithrodontomys* for it could not apply to *Mus* or to *Peromyscus*. The reference to the subsequent lack of mention of the grooved incisors in the Quadrupeds of North America as additional evidence that *Reithrodontomys* was not intended is absolutely negated by the accompanying colored plate (pl. LXV) which is an excellent representation of *Reithrodontomys*. The description with this plate is essentially like the original description and although the grooving of the incisors is not mentioned, there is no statement that they are not grooved. As regards other particulars, a better description of *Reithrodontomys* could not be desired. It seems, therefore, that *Reithrodontomys humilis* should be reinstated. *Mus carolinensis* is doubtfully referred by Dr. Allen (l. c.) to the synonymy of *Reithrodontomys leontii* with the opinion that it is "not determinable; probably a young *Peromyscus*." To this conclusion one may readily agree for here there are contradictions, the description of color and size indicating a young *Peromyscus*, while the mention of the slightly grooved incisors suggests *Reithrodontomys*. Had it been stated in the description of *M. humilis* that the incisors were not grooved the case would be more comparable to that of *M. carolinensis* and the name might well be rejected as indeterminate.

***Reithrodontomys cherriei* (Allen).**

Hesperomys (Vesperimus) cherriei Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, pp. 211-212, 1891.

Reithrodontomys costaricensis Allen, supra cit., VII, p. 139, 1895.

The specimens forming the basis of the name *cherriei* are indicated in the original description, as follows: "Six specimens, as follows: skin (♂? adult), San José, June 9, 1889, C. F. Underwood; five specimens in spirits (2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., and two half-grown young), La Carpintera (altitude about 6,000 feet), Oct.-Nov., 1890, George K. Cherrie." Through the good offices

of Dr. Allen, and in connection with work on the genus *Peromyscus*, these specimens, except the two half-grown young which are not extant, were examined. The skin without skull and all the spirit specimens, except one, unquestionably are examples of the species called *Reithrodontomys costaricensis*, as agreed by both Dr. Allen and myself. The remaining spirit specimen is the only one from which the skull has been removed. It does not essentially differ from the others externally but the skull supposed to belong with it is that of a species of *Peromyscus* and can readily be duplicated among skulls of several subspecies of *Peromyscus* of the *sonoriensis* type from the United States. No *Peromyscus* of this type has been found elsewhere south of Mexico, so the suspicion can scarcely be avoided that this case may be similar to that of "*Blarina costaricensis*,"* the type of which was included in the same collection with these mice. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that in the jar containing the specimens of *Reithrodontomys* was an undoubted *Peromyscus* (referred to *sonoriensis* by Dr. Allen) from which the skull had been removed. However, Dr. Allen assures me that the possibility of transposition of skulls is exceedingly remote. The case is unfortunate but may be settled by selecting one of the specimens as type† and confining the name to the species and genus represented by that specimen. The skin from San José therefore may be chosen, since it is mentioned first, since it is the basis of the color description, and since it is conspecific with a majority of the other specimens. Under no circumstances would it appear advisable to select the specimen to which the skull of a *Peromyscus* is attributed, while any doubt remains as to the association of skin and skull.

***Lepus cunicularius* Waterhouse.**

Lepus cunicularius Lichtenstein, Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mammalia, II, pp. 132-133, footnote, 1848.

Lepus veræcrucis Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., p. 74, pl. VI, 1890.

The name *Lepus cunicularius*, published by Waterhouse with a description based upon notes communicated to him by Bachman, was credited to Lichtenstein, and specimens in the Berlin Museum were mentioned. These, two in number, still exist, mounted and in excellent condition. Both were collected by Deppe and are accompanied by valuable data. One of them, which was received at the Museum earlier than the other, bears evidence of having been selected as the type. A label pasted on the bottom of the exhibition stand reads:

* Cf. Merriam, N. Am. Fauna No. 10, pp. 12-13, 1895.

† The right of an author to select as type of a species an individual not originally designated as such may be questioned. In this case no alternative appears unless it be to restrict the name to such majority of the original specimens as are conspecific. If this course is justifiable, no good reason appears why a definite type should not be selected. Since the original material is not only not conspecific but not congeneric, some selection and restriction is imperative or the name must be entirely rejected.

"*Lepus cunicularius* N.* (Conexo) Sacualpan July 26." It is numbered 1503 and its entry in the museum register is as follows:

"1503 *Lepus cunicularius* Lichtenstein* Waterhouse, Mammalia II, p. 132. Sacualpan July 26 Deppe, Conexo."

The second specimen is labeled "*Lepus cunicularius* (Canejo) ganz weisses sehr gutes fleisch. Xalapa. Febr.," all being in the handwriting of Deppe except the word *cunicularius* which is in that of Lichtenstein. Both specimens appear to represent the species later called *veræcrucis* by Thomas. A careful comparison of them with the description, measurements, and colored figure of *veræcrucis* finds essential agreement in all respects. The localities Sacualpan and Jalapa in Vera Cruz are but a short distance from Las Vigas, the type locality of *veræcrucis*.

***Scapanus latimanus* (Bachman).**

Scalops latimanus Bachman, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., IV, pp. 34-35, 1842.

Scalops californicus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., I, p. 54, 1855—San Francisco, California.

Scapanus townsendi Peters, Monatsber. K. Akad. Wissensch., Berlin, p. 656, 1863.

Scapanus dilatus True, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, p. 242, 1894.

Scapanus californicus True, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, p. 52, 1896.

The name *Scalops latimanus* has been referred to the synonymy of *Scapanus townsendi*, first by Peters and later by True. But its type, in the Berlin Museum, is without doubt an example of the species currently known as *Scapanus californicus*. As stated by Peters (l. c.), it was transmitted by Deppe from Monterey, California. It was collected in October, 1834, at Santa Clara, not a Mexican locality, as suggested by Peters, but doubtless the town of that name in California not very distant from Monterey. Only one species of mole is known to occur at this locality, and the specimen is typical of this species. The hind foot to end of claws measures 18.7 mm. The fragmentary skull, which Dr. Matschie caused to be removed from the mounted specimen, presents the following measurements, all decidedly smaller than *S. townsendi*: Length of upper toothrow from front of incisor to back of last molar, 15.4; of lower toothrow, 13.7; outside width at second upper molar, 10.2.

*The letter *N* following the name is intended as an abbreviation of *nobis* and the asterisk after the word Lichtenstein which is found in the museum register, indicates, as Dr. Matschie informs me, a type specimen. The entry was made by Peters in 1860.



Osgood, Wilfred Hudson. 1907. "Some unrecognized and misapplied names of American mammals." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 20, 43–52.

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