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The Identity of Bats (Genus *Myotis*) Collected in Arizona by Miller, Price, and Condit in 1894

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An important early paper on the mammals of southeastern Arizona is that of J. A. Allen (1895). Twelve species of bats are recorded, belonging to seven genera. Specimens of *Tadarida*, *Lasiurus*, *Pipistrellus*, *Eptesicus*, *Lasionycteris*, and *Antrozous* are referred to under valid names or generally recognized synonyms. Most specimens of *Myotis*, however, were misidentified, in terms of present nomenclature.

Allen reported four species of *Myotis*. His identifications are given below in parentheses after my identifications. The collection was divided between the American Museum of Natural History (A.M.N.H.) and the Chicago Natural History Museum (C.N.H.M.). Specimens at Chicago have been traced through Elliot (1907) and Miller and Allen (1928). I am indebted to Dr. Joseph C. Moore of the Division of Mammals, Chicago Natural History Museum, for information about these specimens and for the loan of some of them. Not all of the specimens mentioned by Allen have been found, but the following specimens can be associated with his accounts. Additional specimens of *Myotis* collected by Price or Miller in Arizona during 1894 also exist in both museums, but cannot be matched up with specimens mentioned by Allen. The synonymies presented here are based on a careful matching of specimens on the basis of data and

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original identifications on the labels. My synonymies do not in every case agree with those given by Cockrum (1961).

Myotis volans interior (*Vespertilio nitidus*): Two males from Cooley's Ranch, White Mountains, Navaho County (A.M.N.H. No. 9065/7360, C.N.H.M. No. 1064), and one female from Rock Creek, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County (C.N.H.M. No. 1063).

Myotis subulatus melanorhinus (*Vespertilio melanorhinus*, part): One male from 9000 feet in the White Mountains, Apache County (A.M.N.H. No. 9064/7359).

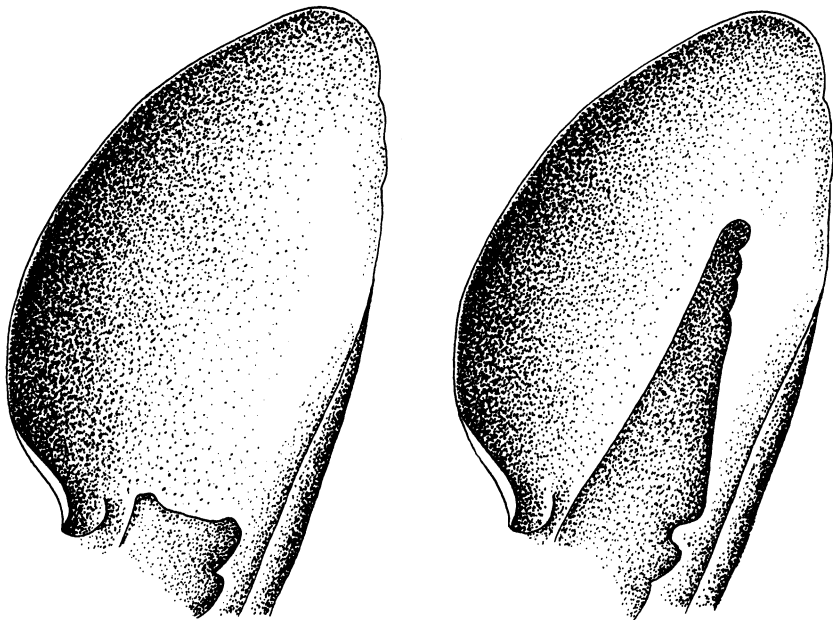


FIG. 1. *Left*: Left ear of *Myotis keenii apache* from Cooley's Ranch, White Mountains, Arizona (A.M.N.H. No. 8515/6741), showing peculiar truncated tragus of this individual. *Right*: Left ear of *Myotis keenii apache* from Los Masos, Jalisco, Mexico (A.M.N.H. No. 27347), showing the long, pointed tragus characteristic of the genus.

Myotis californicus californicus (*Vespertilio melanorhinus*, part): One male from San Bernardino Ranch, Cochise County (C.N.H.M. No. 1062). I have not seen this specimen, but it is clearly the one recorded as *Myotis californicus californicus* from "S. B. ranch" by Miller and Allen (1928).

Myotis keenii apache (*Vespertilio evotis*): Two males, from Cooley's Ranch, White Mountains (A.M.N.H. No. 8415/6741), and from the Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County (C.N.H.M. No. 1061).

Myotis evotis evotis (*Vespertilio lucifugus*): One male from Cooley's Ranch, White Mountains (A.M.N.H. No. 9066/7361).

These corrections are of particular interest because an additional locality of the sympatric occurrence of *Myotis keenii apache* and *M. e. evotis* is demonstrated. This contact, the first known for Arizona, confirms Findley's (1960) observation of sympatry at one locality in New Mexico. The two species appear to be perfectly distinct at Cooley's Ranch. Both localities lie near the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau (Fenneman, 1931).

Finally, as pointed out by Allen (1895), the specimen of *M. keenii apache* from Cooley's Ranch has a peculiar tragus as compared with that of a normal individual of the same subspecies (fig. 1). I have not seen this condition in any other specimen of *Myotis*. It seems unlikely that this condition was the result of an injury (Allen's suggestion), since it is present in essentially the same form on both ears. Whether the aberrant condition was the result of a genetic mutation or of a non-genetic teratism, however, is not clear.

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