

**Article XIV.**—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS.

By J. A. ALLEN.

***Rangifer terrænovæ*, sp. nov.**

PLATES X AND XI.

*Rangifer tarandus terrænovæ* ALLEN, on labels attached, in May, 1896, to mounted specimens on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History.

During the last few years the Museum has accumulated a considerable series of Caribou, from Maine, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Greenland, numbering altogether about twenty-five specimens. A comparison of these shows that the form occurring in Newfoundland is very distinct from that of the mainland, commonly known as *Rangifer tarandus caribou* (Gmelin), and also from the Greenland form, *Rangifer tarandus grænlædicus* (Gmelin). It may be characterized as follows :

*Adult Male, Autumn Pelage.*—Body above grayish brown, becoming lighter on the flanks, and passing into nearly pure white on the ventral surface ; neck all round soiled white, rather purer white in front ; a broad, not sharply defined eye-ring, and the whole nose and lower portion of face, including terminal portion of lower jaw, grayish white ; rest of the head like the back ; edges and lower surface of tail and buttocks white ; front and outer surface of limbs brownish gray ; feet and apical third of carpal and tarsal segments white, passing gradually into the general color of the limbs.

*Adult Female.*—Similar to the male in general coloration, but with rather less white.

*Young of the Year.*—Darker even than the adult female, with a prominent dusky lateral line and a blackish dorsal band, broadening over the shoulders.

*Type*, No. 11775, male ad. (mounted), Grand Lake, Newfoundland, Nov. 4, 1895 ; Dr. C. B. Parker.

In this form the size is large, and the antlers are especially massive, with numerous points, as shown in the accompanying illustrations (Plates X and XI).

In New Brunswick specimens, strictly comparable as to season, the body and limbs are much darker, the dark portion extending below over the anterior half of the ventral surface. The muzzle is dark, like the face, except the front of the upper lip. The white on the distal portion of the limbs is confined to a sharply-defined narrow band, about half an inch in width, bordering the hoofs, rising behind to enclose the accessory hoofs. The white eye-ring is absent. The antlers are thick and heavy for their length.

In the Greenland form there is a broad, sharply-defined white eye-ring, the front of the muzzle is white, and the hoofs are bordered by a broad, sharply-defined white line. In this form the antlers are slender, very variable in size and form, and with few points.

In three specimens of the Lapland Reindeer the white bordering the hoofs spreads indefinitely upward without sharp definition, and the upper surface of the tail is but little darker than the edges and lower surface. The antlers are large and heavy. This form has the appearance in other respects of being a quite different animal.

From the geographical isolation of the Greenland and Newfoundland forms, coupled with well-marked differences in color and other features, they may perhaps better take the rank of species than of subspecies.

I have at hand no examples of the Barren-Ground Caribou, but writers of authority, notably Baird and Caton, have contended for its specific distinctness from the Woodland Caribou, as well as the specific distinctness of both from the Reindeer of the Old World. If this view be correct, as seems to me probable, the American forms of *Rangifer* will stand as follows :

*Rangifer caribou* (Gmelin). Woodland Caribou.

*Rangifer terrænovæ* Allen. Newfoundland Caribou.

*Rangifer grænländicus* (Gmelin). Greenland Caribou.

*Rangifer arcticus* (Rich). Barren-Ground Caribou.

*R. terrænovæ* is based on a series of 6 specimens, collected at Grand Lake, Newfoundland, the first week in November, 1895, by Dr. C. B. Parker. Three of the specimens, an adult male, an

adult female and young male of the year, presented by Dr. Parker, are mounted in the collection of North American Mammals, and for the last six months have been exhibited in the Museum under the name "*Rangifer tarandus terrænove* Allen."<sup>1</sup>

### **Reithrodontomys laceyi**, sp. nov.

#### LACEY'S HARVEST MOUSE.

*Reithrodontomys mexicanus intermedius* ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. VII, 1895, p. 136 (in part); *ibid.* VIII, 1896, p. 66.

Above yellowish brown, strongly mixed with blackish, the black-tipped hairs increasing in abundance toward the median line, without, however, forming a distinct dorsal area; generally an indistinct fulvous lateral line, varying in distinctness according to the season. Below grayish white, the fur plumbeous at base and tipped broadly with whitish. Feet dull soiled white; ears large, thinly haired, brown externally, yellowish brown internally. Tail long, distinctly bicolor, the upper third dull brown, the rest soiled grayish white, covered with fine short hairs, which form a slight pencil at the tip.

*Type*, No.  $\frac{12212}{10584}$ , ♀ ad., Watson's Ranch, 15 miles south of San Antonio, Texas, March 6, 1896; H. P. Attwater.

The young adults are darker, with less fulvous.

In the new full coat the fulvous tint is stronger, the lateral line broader and brighter, and the lower surface whiter. In worn breeding pelage the tints are all paler.

*Measurements*.—Type specimen, ♂ ad.: total length, 156; tail vertebræ, 89; hind foot, 19; ear (from skin), 12.

Eleven adults range as follows:

	Length.	Tail Vertebræ.	Hind Foot.
6 ♂♂.....	158 (142-165)	90 (84-100)	19 (18-19.5)
5 ♀♀.....	152 (140-156)	85 (79-89)	18.5 (16?-19)

This species is based on a series of 13 specimens, all practically adult, taken as follows: San Antonio, Texas, 4 males and 3 females, Feb. 28, March 19, May 12, 15 and 30, and Aug. 21, H. P. Attwater; Turtle Creek, Kerr Co., Texas, 2 males and 4 females, Jan. 16, 17 and 28, Feb. 5 and 21, and May 30, Howard Lacey. Two of these specimens (one immature, the other in bad condition, and both without measurements) were formerly referred

<sup>1</sup> Since this paper was put in type, Mr. O. Bangs has described this form under the name *Rangifer terrænove*, in a leaflet inscribed as follows: "Actual date of distribution, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1896, at 5 o'clock P. M."!

(l. c.) to *R. mexicanus intermedius*. The present fine series shows the impropriety of such a reference, *R. laceyi* being much smaller than either *R. m. intermedius* or *R. m. aurantius*. In coloration it resembles neither very closely.

The species is named for Mr. Howard Lacey, of Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas, who has materially assisted Mr. Attwater in his mammalogical work.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Attwater has kindly furnished the following field notes.

"These Harvest Mice are found in all parts of this (Bexar) county, except the river lowlands, where I have not yet seen them. I have seen them in the same field with *Reithrodontomys dychei*. They are generally found in the chaparral and brush regions, and in cultivated fields and orchards on the ranches. They make their nests in old woodpecker holes in fence-posts, and also in old birds' nests, such as Orchard Orioles, Verdin, etc. An Orchard Oriole's nest is sent with the nest of one of these Harvest Mice inside of it. It was taken from a peach tree in Mr. Watson's orchard on the Medina River, fifteen miles southwest of San Antonio. The mouse was seen to escape from the oriole's nest, so there can be no doubt about the species. They also construct nests of their own, a small round ball of grasses, etc., which is placed in a low thorn bush, or on the lower limb of a mesquit or huisatch tree, but more frequently among the broad leaves of the *Opuntia*, where they are well protected by thorns. You have some of these nests, which I sent in a previous lot. One belonged to a male, and was taken Aug. 21, 1895; the other to a female, with three young, taken Aug. 23, 1896. I have found only one full-grown mouse in each nest. Mr. Lacey has found mice-nests on cornstalks, made from corn silk, which he thinks were made by this species.

"These mice seem to be fond of peaches, eating the peach and leaving the stone hanging on the tree. Samples of the peach stones are sent which were found on the peach tree from which the oriole's nest was taken; they were on the same limb, within a few inches of the nest. They also eat weed seeds and grain, and have been caught in traps baited with oatmeal. They are not very numerous, being only occasionally met with."

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<sup>1</sup> See this Bulletin, VIII, 1896, p. 49, and pp. 51-80, *passim*.

***Perognathus mearnsi*, sp. nov.**

*Perognathus flavus* ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. VIII, 1896, p. 58 (not of Baird).

Above intense ochraceous, conspicuously varied with black over the greater part of the dorsal area, the black diminishing on the sides, leaving a broad lateral line nearly pure ochraceous; broad ochraceous eye-ring; whole lower parts white; spot behind the ear buff; ears dusky; tail light grayish brown, a little darker above than below.

*Suckling Young*.—Grayish brown varied with black; ear-spot light buff; eye-ring bright buff; a narrow bright ochraceous lateral line; below pure white; tail darker than in adults.

Two-thirds grown young are similar, but lighter and more grayish above.

*Measurements*.—*Male* (type). Total length, 109; tail vertebræ, 52; hind foot, 14; ear (from skin), 4.5.

A series of 9 adult males and 7 adult females measures as follows: *Males*. Total length, 104.5 (100–109); tail vertebræ, 49.5 (45–53); hind foot, 13.7 (13–14). *Females*. Total length, 101 (95–109); tail vertebræ, 47 (41–53); hind foot, 13.8 (13–15). The ear in the dried skin ranges from 4 to 5 mm.

*Skull*, greatest length, 18.5; greatest breadth, 11.

*Type*, No.  $\frac{11857}{10856}$ , ♂ ad., Watson's Ranch, 15 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas; H. P. Attwater.

This form differs from true *P. flavus* in much brighter coloration, being much the most intensely colored of the *P. flavus* group, with smaller and darker ears. The mastoid area of the skull is much less expanded, and the interparietal is larger and more quadrate.

Represented by 11 adult males, 9 adult females, and 5 young of various ages. Nearly all were taken at Watson's Ranch by Mr. Attwater, at the following dates: Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 1, 6, 7, 15, April 4, 10, 18, 20, May 18, 20, June 29, July 31, Aug. 19, Sept. 15, Oct. 11, and Nov. 20. There seems to be practically no seasonal variation in color. The young, however, are markedly different from the adults, as is the rule in the present genus.

Named for Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A., who first called my attention to the great differences between the present species and true *P. flavus*.

***Peromyscus michiganensis pallescens*, subsp. nov.**

*Peromyscus texanus* ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. VIII, 1896, p. 64 (not of Waterhouse).

*Adult*.—Above grayish brown, with a slight yellowish wash, mostly confined to the sides, strongly varied with dull blackish brown, especially along the median line, often forming a distinct broad blackish dorsal band; below clear grayish white, the tips of the hairs being white and the basal portion plumbeous; ears blackish brown, narrowly edged with white; tail sharply bicolor, upper third of its circumference blackish brown, rest white; feet white, with a faint buffy tinge.

*Young*.—Dull gray brown (dark 'mouse-gray') above, with a darker (blackish) median band; otherwise like the adult.

*Measurements*.—*Male* (type). Total length, 127; tail vertebræ, 52; hind foot, 16; ear (from dry skin), 11.

Nine adult males measure as follows: Total length, 126 (121–130); tail vertebræ, 51 (50–52); hind foot, 16 (15–17).

A single adult female is larger than the largest male of the series

*Type*, No.  $\frac{1}{10}\frac{2}{11}\frac{3}{12}$ , ♂ ad., San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 7, 1896; H. P. Attwater.

This subspecies is based on a series of 10 adults and 7 two-thirds grown young, all winter specimens (Dec. 14–March 19), taken mostly in January and February.

They are so different in color and size from a large series of *Peromyscus michiganensis* from Fort Snelling, Minn., collected by Dr. Mearns, that they would seem to be specifically distinct, were it not that a large series of winter specimens from Lawrence, Kansas, collected by Prof. L. L. Dyche, are so nearly intermediate, in both size and coloration, as to render it probable that *P. m. pallescens* is merely a pale, depauperate form of *P. michiganensis*.

The measurements of a series of adults from each locality compare as follows:

	Total Length.	Tail Vertebræ.	Hind Foot.
Fort Snelling. . . . .	3 ♂ ♂, 143 (144–146)	56 (55–59)	17.3 (17–18)
“ . . . . .	5 ♀ ♀, 149 (144–153)	57 (54–63)	18.1 (18–18.5)
Lawrence. . . . .	10 ♂ ♂, 137 (130–149)	51 (43–58)	17.9 (16–19)
“ . . . . .	5 ♀ ♀, 146 (137–153)	57 (55–63)	18 (16–19)
San Antonio . . . . .	9 ♂ ♂, 126 (121–135)	51 (50–52)	16 (14–17)

The Kansas specimens are thus good intergrades, and are almost distinct enough to merit recognition in nomenclature;

they are rather nearer the Fort Snelling series than the San Antonio series.

In coloration *P. m. pallescens* bears a close general resemblance to *Peromyscus canus* Mearns, from the same locality, but can be readily distinguished by its relatively shorter tail and hind foot and much smaller size.

### ***Vespertilio incautus*, sp. nov.**

*Vespertilio* sp. ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. VIII, 1896, p. 71.

*Adult in Autumn.*—Above dull hair brown with a faint shade of olive, the fur becoming somewhat darker towards the base; below grayish with a faint tinge of buff, the basal half or two-thirds of the fur abruptly darker. Ears and membranes very dark or blackish brown, the posterior edge of the wing membranes distinctly lighter, especially the inner half.

*Adult in Spring* (March).—Lighter, both above and below, with a slight yellowish cast above.

*Measurements.*—*Male*: Expanse of wings, 282; total length, 95; tail, 45. *Female*: Expanse of wings, 275; total length, 91; tail, 38 (?). (Collector's measurements from fresh specimen.)

*Male*: Fore arm, 42; 1st digit, to end of claw, 7; 2d metacarpal, 35; 3d metacarp. 40, its 1st phal. 13, its 2d phal. 20; 4th metacarp. 39, its 1st phal. 12, 2d phal. 11; 5th metacarp. 39, its 1st phal. 10, 2d phal. 8; tibia, 21; foot, 15; height of ear, 13; length of tragus, 8.

The female is slightly smaller.

*Skull.*—Male, length, 17; greatest width of brain-case, 9.

*Type*, No.  $\frac{12214}{10666}$ , ♂ ad., San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 10, 1896; H. P. Attwater.

This species is easily distinguished by its large size and peculiar coloration, being as large or larger than *V. velifer* of Mexico, but differing from it markedly in coloration, lacking wholly the reddish brown tint of the latter.

Compared with *V. lucifugus* from Hickman, Kentucky, and Raleigh, North Carolina, it is very much larger, the average difference in the length of the fore arm, in corresponding sexes, being from 5 to 7 mm., while the skull is fully one-third more massive.

This species is based on a series of 5 specimens taken at San Antonio, Texas, by Mr. Attwater, March 12 and Oct. 10. It is a

'house' bat, all of the specimens having been taken in the house, except one, which was caught in a barn.

### **Vespertilio chrysonotus**, sp. nov.

Ears large, black, in size and form similar to the ear in *Vespertilio evotis*. Wing membranes dark brown. Whole upper parts golden buff, the fur blackish at base, and the extreme tips lighter than the subapical zone; below pale buffy white, the fur blackish brown basally. Nose and edge of upper lip blackish, this color continued posteriorly, forming a dark line beneath the eye. Humerus, forearm, femur and tibia, whitish. The hair extends over the base of the interfemoral membrane about as in *V. evotis*.

*Measurements*.—Spread of wings, 230; total length, 72; length of tail, 26; hind foot, 10 (collector's measurements from the fresh specimen). Length of ear, 17; length of tragus, 10; forearm, 40; 1st digit to end of claw, 7; 2d metacarpal, 31; 3d metacarpal, 34, its 1st phalanx, 12, its 2d phal. 16; 4th metacarpal, 32, its 1st phal. 9, 2d phal. 9; 5th metacarpal, 33, its 1st phal. 9, 2d phal. 7; tibia, 18; foot, 9.

*Type*, No. 11645, ♀ ad., Kinney Ranch, Wyoming, July 21, 1895; W. W. Granger.

This species is based on a single specimen, which unfortunately lacks the skull. It differs from *Dulzura* (California) specimens of *V. evotis* in its golden-buff color, much longer fore arm, and much shorter tail. It evidently belongs to the *V. evotis* group, of which further material may show it to be merely a well-marked sub-species.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE X.—Head of *Rangifer terrænovæ*, ♂ ad., from photograph of a mounted specimen, owned by Dr. C. B. Parker.

PLATE XI.—Fig. 1, antler of *R. terrænovæ*, ♂ ad.; Fig. 2, antler of *R. terrænovæ*, ♀ ad.

Fig. 3.—Antler of *Rangifer grænlandicus*, ♂ ad.; Fig. 4, antler of *R. grænlandicus*, ♀ ad.

FIG. 6.—Antler of *Rangifer tarandus*, ♂ ad.

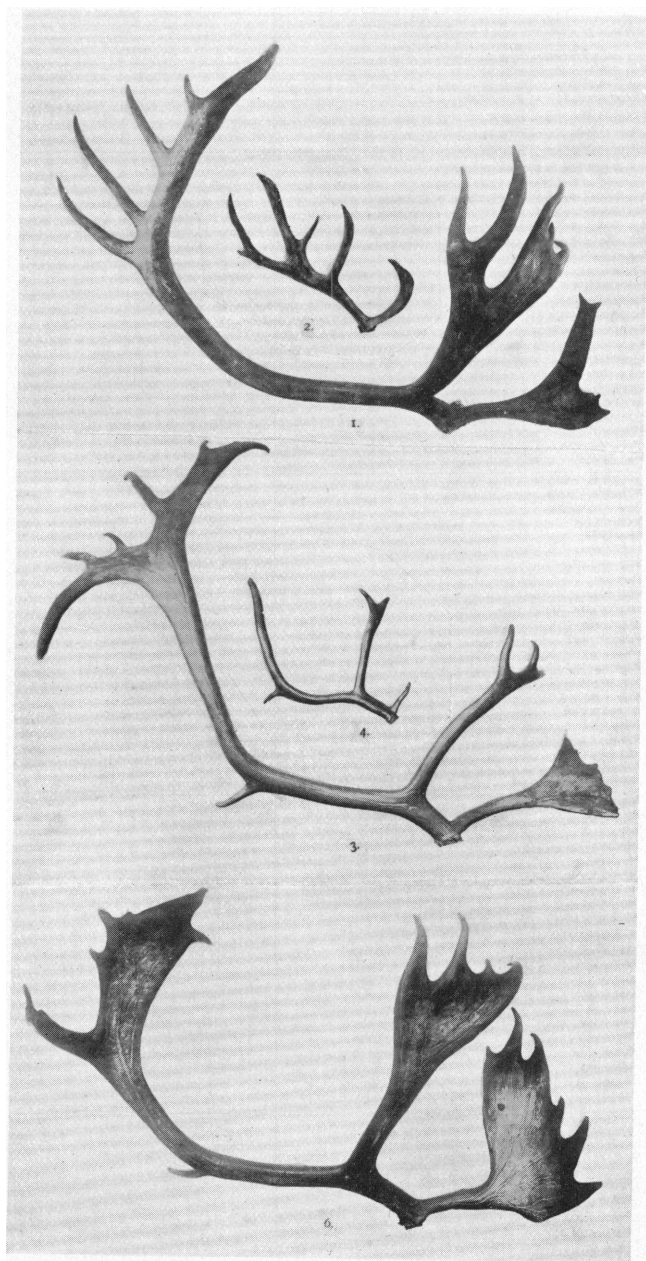
The antlers are all photographed to the same scale, and are all from specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.





RANGIFER TERRÆNOVÆ.





ANTLERS OF CARIBOU.

- Figs. 1, 2. *Rangifer terrænovæ*, ♂, ♀.  
 " 3, 4. " *groenlandicus*, ♂, ♀.  
 " 6. " *tarandus*, ♂.

