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A New Subspecies of an Oriental Squirrel, *Dremomys lokriah*

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In revising the oriental, generally long-nosed squirrel genus *Dremomys*, the writer finds it necessary to recognize as new a population of the orange-bellied, short-nosed, montane forest species *D. lokriah*. Recognition of this population contributes a southern extension of the known range of the species, which lies along the southern face of the Himalayas from Nepal eastward through northernmost Burma to the Yunnan border and south through the "hill" ranges of Assam, India, now into the Chin Hills and Lushai Hills of westernmost Burma.

Dremomys lokriah pagus, new subspecies

TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 163479, adult male, from 1400 meters elevation on Mt. Victoria in the Pakokku Chin Hills of western Burma, latitude $21^{\circ} 17' N.$, longitude $93^{\circ} 53' E.$, collected March 23, 1938, by Gerd Heinrich.

PARATYPES: Eighteen specimens, A.M.N.H. Nos. 163473–163478 and 163480–163491, all collected between March 10 and May 6, 1938, by Gerd Heinrich on Mt. Victoria, Burma, 14 at 1400 meters elevation, one at 2500 meters, and three at 2600 meters.

RANGE: The forests of the Pakokku Chin Hills, the Chin Hills, the Lushai Hills, and probably the Arakan Yoma. It is the southernmost geographical race of the species *D. lokriah*. It probably intergrades with *D. l. macmillani* north of the Chin Hills, and that race separates it from other races of the species. The name *pagus*, which means peak or hill,

seems appropriate for a hill animal the type locality of which is a prominent peak.

DESCRIPTION: Dorsally from rostrum to tail the pelage is about Brownish Olive.¹ All the dorsal pelage is agouti and virtually concolorous, except the very small postauricular patches which appear to be Cream Buff when undisturbed but white when opened. An eye ring is present but not prominent, and the muzzle shows some infusion of the warm ventral color. Ventrally the pelage has basal color Slate Gray and tips Ochraceous-Buff. On the throat the bright color occupies three-quarters of the length of the hair and prevents any gray from showing through. On the remainder of the ventral pelage the proportion is about half and half, and the gray shows through. On the insides of the thighs and about the anus the hair tips are Apricot Buff. (In the series of 18 skins of topotypes, two differ from this by having Apricot Buff hair tips the entire length of the venter.) The ventral aspect of the tail pelage is about Isabella Color. The dorsal tail hairs have two black bands, the ventral ones three. The tail hairs are white tipped, and their most prominent black band is subapical.

DIAGNOSIS: *Dremomys lokriah pagus* is distinguished from the typical subspecies by much paler and more yellowish ventral pelage color, from its nearest conspecific neighbor *macmillani* by lack of a black middorsal stripe on the back and lack of a distinct anal color patch, and from *garonum* by paler, more yellowish ventral pelage color.

MATERIAL: Magwe [Division], Mt. Victoria, Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, 19, in the American Museum of Natural History; Sangau, Lushai Hills, Assam, six, in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

The following measurements are of all 19 of the type series, unless otherwise indicated, and are in millimeters. Means and extremes of body measurements, by the collector: head and body length, 186 (170–200); tail, 126 (95–146); hind foot, 43 (41–45); ear, 19 (18–20). Means and extremes of skull measurements, by the present writer: greatest length, for 12 specimens, 49.9 (48.4–51.3); right maxillary tooth row without pm³, 8.2 (7.7–8.5); mastoid breadth, for 12 specimens, 19.3 (18.6–20.0).

“Magwe, Mt. Victoria, Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma” is the locality given on the labels of the type material. Magwe was an administrative division of Burma which included the Pakokku Chin Hills at the time the material was collected. Its headquarters was a town of the same name 105 miles southwest of Mt. Victoria and on the Irrawaddy River.

¹ Capitalized color terms are from Ridgway, “Color standards and color nomenclature,” Washington, D. C., 1912.