

## DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON ARIZONA MAMMALS

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Specimens in the collections of the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, and certain ones recently examined by us in other collections, provide some new or corrected records of mammals for Arizona and are worthy of recording.

*Dipodomys spectabilis clarenci*: This species and subspecies definitely occurs in the northeastern part of Arizona. Specimen no. 262999, ♀, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Coll., collected by Luther Goldman at 8 miles south of Chin Lee (= Chinle), Apache County, is referable to this subspecies. Cockrum (1960 [= 1961]) and Hall and Kelson (1959) give no indication of any *D. spectabilis* from northeastern Arizona but Miller and Kellogg (1955, p. 390) correctly ascribe this subspecies to this area.

*Dipodomys spectabilis perblandus*: This subspecies occurs as far north in Arizona as Florence, Pinal County. Two specimens (145387, 145390) in the American Museum from this locality are referable to this subspecies. At Florence, and only here as far as we know, both species of large kangaroo rats, *Dipodomys spectabilis* and *D. deserti*, occur together. Specimens recorded as *D. spectabilis* from more northern localities by Clothier (1960, p. 517) are referable to another species, *Dipodomys deserti arizonae*.

*Perognathus penicillatus sobrinus*:

There is considerable question that this species has previously been taken in the northwest corner of Arizona (see beyond). Thirteen specimens (13448-13454, 19419-19424) from Beaver (Dam) Lodge, 1900 feet, Mohave County, are in the collection of the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois.

The type locality for this subspecies is given as "sand flat along Virgin River, 7 miles above Bunkerville", in Nevada. The type specimen of *P. s. sobrinus* (U. S. Nat. Mus., 27598/39697) is labeled "Bunkerville, Nevada, May 9, 1891. Death Valley Expedition", and it is so entered in the museum catalogue. Bailey's catalogue has for the type specimen (his number 2743) "Virgin River Valley, Nevada, 7 miles above Bunkerville, May 9, 1891. Sand Flat along river." This information has been checked by Dr. Richard H. Manville, to whom we are grateful. Seven miles in a straight line would put the collecting site in Arizona although by a circuitous route, it might very well have been in Nevada. Hardy (1949) regarded the type locality as being in Arizona. Since Bailey indicated Nevada on his label and in his catalogue, and since it is so entered in the Museum catalogue, one must assume for now that the type locality is in Clark County, Nevada, but near the Nevada-Arizona line. Nevertheless, it

is evident that this subspecies does occur in extreme northwestern Arizona.

*Perognathus parvus trumbullensis*: The species *P. parvus* has not been recorded south of Mt. Trumbull in Mohave County, Arizona. Five specimens (19641-19645, Univ. Ill.) are now available from as far south as the slopes of Mt. Dellenbaugh, Mohave County.

*Eutamias quadri vittatus quadri vittatus*: This subspecies is represented from the northeast part of Arizona by specimens from the following localities: *Apache County*: 4 mi. S, 3 mi. W Sawmill, 6 (U.I.); 6 mi. S. 3 mi. W Sawmill, 1 (U.I.); Sawmill 4 (U.S.B.S.); summit Lukachukai Mts., 8,000 ft., 15 mi. E. Lukachukai Navajo School, 8 (U.S.B.S.); Wheatfield Creek, W slope Tunitcha Mts., 7,000 ft., 2 (U.S.B.S.); summit Tunitcha Mts., 8,000 ft., 1 (U.S.B.S.); near head Spruce Creek, 9,000 ft., Tunitcha Mts., 3 (U.S.B.S.); Spruce Creek, 8,000 ft., Tunitcha Mts., 1 (U.S.B.S.).

The bright-colored subspecies *Eutamias quadri vittatus hopiensis* probably does not occur east of the type locality (Keams Canyon, Navajo County). Actually, topotypes of *E. q. hopiensis* are intergrades with *E. q. quadri vittatus* (see also White, 1953, p. 570).

*Sciurus aberti*: Abert's squirrels are present in the Hualpai Mountains. They were introduced there, according to William Musgrove, about 1933. In 1955, they were holding their own and we collected a specimen (8791) from the north side of Hualpai Peak at 8700 feet elevation. It is not known to us if these squirrels ever lived there naturally.

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