

cesses, behind which they are even more abruptly decurved than in *S. mexicana*; the supraorbital foramina are completely inclosed in the superciliary shelf. Molars heavy, their crowns very broad antero-posteriorly; first upper premolar relatively large. In many respects the skull of *S. perotensis* resembles that of *S. mexicana*.

Geographic Distribution and Faunal Position.—The range of this species, according to Mr. Nelson, is "the extreme eastern border of the Mexican table-land at Perote, Vera Cruz, at an altitude of 7,800 or 7,900 feet." Its faunal position is along the upper border of the Upper Sonoran zone.

General Remarks.—Sixteen specimens of this new *Spermophile* are before me, all collected at Perote by Mr. Nelson. They vary but little, except in the degree of visibility of the obsolescent spots and the tint of the upper parts—differences resulting from the wearing off of the tips of the hairs.

***Spermophilus spilosoma annectens* sp. nov.**

PADRE ISLAND *SPERMOPHILE*.

Type from PADRE ISLAND, TEXAS. No. 4213♂, ♀ y. ad. United States National Museum, Department of Agriculture collection. Collected August 24, 1891, by William Lloyd (original number, 691).

Measurements (taken in flesh).—Total length, 220; tail vertebrae, 60; hind foot, 36. In 8 adults from the type locality the tail vertebrae vary from 55 to 75 mm. and the hind foot from 35 to 38 mm.

General Characters.—*S. annectens* is about the size of *S. spilosoma major*, which it resembles in coloration and markings, though the pelage has a grayish cast suggesting *S. obsoletus*. Ear a mere rim, about 3 mm. high at highest point.

Color.—Upper parts dull grayish brown; back beset with ill-defined buffy spots, margined posteriorly with dusky in unworn pelage; under parts soiled white. Eyelids white. Tail concolor with back or a little more fulvous, its distal half or two-thirds bordered with a subapical black band beyond which the tips of the hairs are buffy-ochraceous. Immature specimens and young of the year are more brownish than the adults and show the spots much more distinctly, as usual in the *spilosoma* group.

Cranial and Dental Characters.—Compared with *S. spilosoma major*, the skull of *S. annectens* is longer, but is actually as well as relatively narrower across the zygomatic arches, particularly anteriorly, where the anterior roots are pinched in as in *Idiomyys*; frontals broader interorbitally; fronto-nasal region more

convex; supraorbital foramina usually completely inclosed; postorbital processes more strongly decurved; audital bullae smaller; postzygomatic notch almost obsolete; rostrum broader across the base, with the lateral angle less marked. Under jaw larger and heavier, with posterior edge of inflected angular process broader, shorter, and less transverse. The cranium as a whole is narrower and higher than in any known member of the subgenus *Xerospermophilus*.

The dentition is unusually heavy for the subgenus, and the crown of the last upper molar is about as long antero-posteriorly as transversely. The first upper premolar is about one-third the size of the second. In all of these respects, except the character of the angular process of the mandible, the cranial peculiarities of *S. annectens* depart from the *S. spilosoma* type and resemble the *S. mexicana* type.

General Remarks.—Fourteen specimens of this animal are in the Department collection, 13 from Padre Island, Texas, and 1 from the mainland at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Padre Island is a long spit of sand in the Gulf of Mexico just north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

***Spermophilus beecheyi fisheri* subsp. nov.**

FISHER'S GROUND SQUIRREL.

Type from KERN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA (25 miles above Kernville). No. 4345♂, ♀ ad. United States National Museum, Department of Agriculture collection. Collected July 6, 1891, by Dr. A. K. Fisher (original number, 741).

Measurements of Type Specimen (taken in flesh).—Total length, 415; tail vertebrae, 175; hind foot, 58.

General Characters.—Similar to *S. beecheyi*, but everywhere much paler; sides of neck and shoulder-stripes clear silvery white, in striking contrast with the color of the body; sides of body thickly beset with indistinct whitish spots, narrowly bordered with dusky posteriorly. (In true *beecheyi* the spots are much less numerous, less distinct, and tend to run together so as to form irregular transverse bands.) Ear stripe not sharply defined and not so pure black as in *beecheyi*; eyelids and lower part of face whitish; under parts and feet buffy.

General Remarks.—This large ground squirrel is by far the most striking and handsome of the subgenus *Otospermophilus*, and I take pleasure in naming it in honor of one of the naturalists of the Death Valley Expedition, Dr. A. K. Fisher, who col-