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MEASUREMENTS (IN MM.).—Fetal length, 330; tail vertebrae, 90; hind foot, 45.5. Skull.—Condyle-basal length, 60.0; length of nasals, 23.0; zygomatic breadth, 40.5; mastoid breadth, 37.9; interorbital constriction, 10.3; alveolar length of upper molar tooth row, 13.0. Averages of type and three other males from near El Cayo: skin, 325, 87, 46; skull, 62.1, 24.3, 44.0, 39.7, 11.3, 13.5. Averages of three females from near El Cayo: skin, 305, 81, 44; skull, 56.8, 21.8, 36.9, 35.4, 10.8, 13.1.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the Mountain Pine Ridge and El Cayo, British Honduras.

CHARACTERS.—As compared with the nearest geographic race, *Heterogeomys hispidus yucatanensis* Nelson and Goldman, *cayoensis* differs in its larger size and relatively shorter tail, larger skull with more widely spreading zygomatic arches (in four males of *cayoensis* the zygomatic breadth averages 70.8 per cent of the condylo-basal length, and in two males of *yucatanensis* it is 66.1 per cent; in three females of *cayoensis* and six females of *yucatanensis* they average 64.9 per cent and 63.1 per cent, respectively), flatter rostrum (not convex dorsally in transverse section), broader wings of pterygoids as viewed from ventral surface, and more pronounced sagittal crest in males. The coloration is also slightly darker. *H. h. cayoensis* is close to *H. h. chiapensis* Nelson and Goldman in coloration, but differs in its smaller size, more hispid pelage, flatter rostrum, lighter dentition, and less angular skull. There is a local tendency toward white spotting, especially on the rump region, in *cayoensis*, five of the nine specimens display the white markings.

SPECIMENS.—British Honduras: Mountain Pine Ridge, twelve miles south of El Cayo, three; El Cayo, six.

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DESCRIPTION OF A RACE OF CHIPMUNK FROM  
SOUTH CENTRAL IDAHO

By PHILIP M. BLOSSOM

While engaged in an ecological survey of the mammals of the Craters of the Moon lavas, Snake River plains, Idaho, during the late summer and early fall of 1936 and the summer of 1937, I discovered an undescribed race of *Eutamias amoenus*. This race of chipmunk, because it lives chiefly on the extinct volcanic crater slopes of the region, may be known by the name

*Eutamias amoenus cratericus*, n. subsp.

Crater Chipmunk

TYPE.—Adult female, skin and skull, No. 78001, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; from Grassy Cone, Craters of the Moon National Monument, elevation 6000 feet, 26 miles southwest of Arco, Butte County, Idaho; collected October 3, 1936, by P. M. Blossom; original number 1262.

CHARACTERS.—A dull grayish race of the *Eutamias amoenus* group, averaging in body and in skull measurements between *E. a. amoenus* and *E. a. luteiventris*.

COLOR.—Type: top of head Drab, washed with Cinnamon; two upper dark facial stripes Chaetura Drab, lower one, Fuscous.  
<sup>1</sup> Capitalized color terms after R. Ridgway, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature* (Washington, D. C., 1912), pp. 1-44, 53 pls.

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cous; three dark median dorsal stripes black, lightly washed with Cinnamon, outer pair Fuscous Black, heavily overlaid with Sayal Brown; median pair of light dorsal stripes Smoke Gray, outer pair Light Smoke Gray; sides between Cinnamon and Pinkish Cinnamon; rump and thighs Smoke Gray, lightly washed with Cinnamon; tail above Chaetura Black, lightly mixed with Light Pinkish Cinnamon, and edged with Warm-Buff; tail beneath Cinnamon, margined with Chaetura Black and edged with Cinnamon-Buff; feet Vinaceous-Buff; underparts Pale Gull Gray.

COMPARISONS.—The general color tone of *cratericus*, compared with that of the subspecies *amoenus*, is duller and darker throughout; underparts less buffy (duller and more grayish), especially pronounced on the head and rump; light dorsal stripes grayer; sides less tawny (duller); dark facial stripes less tawny; tail above blackish, with fewer light-tipped hairs in median portion; tail below averaging lighter tawny; feet less buffy (grayer); underparts grayer. The skull of *cratericus*, compared with that of *amoenus*, is longer, the zygomatic breadth is wider, and the nasals are longer. Compared with *lateiventris*, *cratericus* differs in color in essentially the same way that it differs from *amoenus*, except that the postauricular patches are more pronounced in *cratericus* and the color of the median portion of the underside of the tail averages slightly darker. The skull of *cratericus* is shorter, and the zygomatic breadth narrower than in *lateiventris*.

MEASUREMENTS (in millimeters).—Type (fresh specimen): total length, 220; tail vertebrae, 97; hind foot, 31; ear from notch, 18. Skull: greatest length, 33.7; zygomatic breadth, 18.4; cranial breadth, 16.0; interorbital breadth, 7.4; length of nasals, 11.1. Average body measurements of 16 adult specimens, including type (fresh specimens): 210 (203–220), 90.7 (85–97), 30.9 (29.0–32.6), 17.5 (16.6–18.0). Average skull measurements of 15 adult specimens, including type: 33.5 (33.0–34.2), 18.4 (18.0–19.4), 16.3 (15.8–16.6), 7.4 (7.0–8.4), 10.6 (10.2–11.2).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Compare with measurements of *E. a. amoenus* and *E. a. lateiventris*. A. H. Howell, "Revision of the American Chipmunks (Genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*)," *N. Amer. Fauna*, 52 (1929): 1–157, 9 figs., 10 pls.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from lava beds in and near the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Snake River plains, south central Idaho.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. (summer and early fall).—Craters of the Moon National Monument, Butte County, Idaho: Grassy Cone (type locality), 13; Sunset Cone, 1; Broken Top, 1; Public Camp Grounds, 2. Other localities in Idaho: 27 miles southwest of Arco, in Butte County, 1; 29 miles southwest of Arco, in Blaine County, 1; 30 miles southwest of Arco, southern base of White Knob Mountains, in Blaine County, 1.

DISCUSSION.—The race *Eutamias amoenus cratericus* is most nearly related to *E. a. amoenus*. Intergradation between the two races is shown by three rather brightly colored specimens taken on the lavas, and one at the base of the White Knob Mountains, which adjoin the lavas at their northwest limit.

Three widely separated genera of small mammals, *Eutamias*, *Perognathus*, and *Ochotona*, are now known to have developed dark-colored races on the dark lavas of the Craters of the Moon.