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The Distribution and Taxonomy of
Kangaroo Rats (Genus *DIPODOMYS*)
of Utah

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INTRODUCTION

The first comprehensive work on the mammals of Utah was published by Barnes in 1922. In this work (Barnes 1922:86-87) only two kangaroo rats were known from the confines of the state. They were known at that time as *Perodipus montanus utahensis* and *Perodipus longipes*. In Barnes revised edition (1927:107-108) these same two forms were still the only ones recognized for the state. They were now named *Dipodomys ordii utahensis* and *Dipodomys ordii longipes*. Grinnell (1919:203) had synonymized *Perodipus* under the older name *Dipodomys*. Goldman (1917:109) placed these two Utah forms under *Dipodomys ordii*.

There were no extensive collections of mammals made, in Utah, prior to the early 1920's. Previous to that time, however, collections were made by biologists attached to Army Survey parties, the U. S. Biological Survey, and the American Museum of Natural History. From the 1920's to the present the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Brigham Young University, Utah State Agricultural College, University of Utah, Carnegie Museum, U. S. Biological Survey (now the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and others have made quite extensive collections throughout the state.

As a result of this latter work many new mammals have been added to the known fauna of Utah. Instead of only two races of kangaroo rats as listed by Barnes (loc. cit.) this paper treats twenty-three geographic races of four species. *Dipodomys deserti* which is represented by only one race; *Dipodomys merriami* by two races; *Dipodomys microps* by six races; and *Dipodomys ordii* by fourteen races of which four are herein described as new.

There are no discernible differences between males and females as to size, pelage color, or skull characters. However, all comparisons were made between animals of like age and sex. The primary characters for determining animals of like age was the configuration and amount of wear of the cheek teeth. Young animals usually have a tri-rooted deciduous upper PM4 tooth. The full adult condition can be recognized by the smooth oval shape and peg-like appearance of this PM4. Only animals which showed this latter condition were used for purposes of comparison.

All measurements are given in millimeters. The measurements of the bullae were taken in the following manner: The length of the bulla is measured from the union between the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the bulla, to the apex of the invagination of the supraoccipital bone of the same side as seen from the dorsal surface of the skull. The width of the bulla is measured across the bulla ventrally from the superior border of the external auditory meatus to the point adjacent to the border of the bulla at the side of the basioccipital bone, (translated from the French), Durrant and Hall (1939:11).

All comparisons unless otherwise indicated, were made between type series, types, topotypes, and near topotypes.

Records of occurrence are listed by counties from north to south and west to east within the state.

Specimens used in this study from the Colorado Museum of Natural History are marked CMNH, from U. S. National Museum USNM, from Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California MVZ, from Carnegie Museum CM, from Utah State Agricultural College USAC, from Brigham Young University BYU, from Dixie Junior College DJC, from the personal collection of Dr. Ross Hardy RH, those that have no other designation are in the collection of the Museum of Zoology, University of Utah.

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THE DISTRIBUTION AND TAXONOMY OF THE KANGAROO RATS (Genus *DIPODOMYS*) OF UTAH

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Key to the Species

- Four toes on hind foot..... 1
 - 1. Extremely large light colored animals, adults averaging in total length more than 300 millimeters.....*deserti*
 - 1a. Medium sized rather dark animals, averaging, in total length, never more than 250 millimeters.....*merriami*
- Five toes on hind foot..... 2
 - 2. Lower incisors awl-shaped.....*ordii*
 - 2a. Lower incisors chisel-shaped.....*microps*

***Dipodomys deserti deserti* Stephens**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1887. *Dipodomys deserti* Stephens, Amer. Nat., vol. 21, p. 42. January 1887.

TYPE.—Female, no. 314; U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mojave River, San Bernardino County, California; June 29, 1886; collected by F. Stephens.

RANGE.—Limited in Utah to Beaver Dam Wash, in extreme southwestern Washington County; from whence it extends westward to California and southwestward into Mexico.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Largest of Utah *Dipodomys* (see measurements). Color: Pale, one of the palest of the genus. Tail brush brown, tipped with a white "flag"; dorsal tail stripe pale brown, ventral tail stripe nearly obliterated, being noticeable only in three of the seventeen skins examined. Mid-dorsal skin gland very marked; entire ventral surface, muzzle, sides of face, supraorbital and postauricular patches, and hip stripes, white. Skull: Extremely large.

REMARKS.—This rat is known only from the extreme southwestern part of Washington County. The sole known reference to its occurrence is that of Durrant (1943:404). The distribution is of interest in that it has never been taken above the narrows of the Virgin River, where the river traverses the Beaver Dam Mountains. This was suspected by Durrant (loc. cit.) and substantiated by subsequent trapping by Dr. Ross Hardy of Dixie Junior College. According to Durrant it seems to be limited to the bottoms of the washes in areas of loose shifting sands.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 17; 9 skins and skulls, 6 skins only, and 2 skulls only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: Beaver Dam Wash, 5 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 2600 ft., 5; Beaver Dam Wash, 8 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 2800 ft., 1; Beaver Dam Wash, 4 (RH); Near Terry's Ranch on Beaver Dam Wash, 5 (RH).

Explanation of Figures



FIG. 1. Lower jaws, showing difference in shape of lower incisor teeth in two species of *Dipodomys*. A. *Dipodomys microps bonnevillei*, female adult, no. 45286, Mus. Vert. Zool., Kelton, Box Elder County, Utah. B. *Dipodomys ordii celeripes*, female adult, no. 68062, Mus. Vert. Zool., Tecoma, Elko County, Nevada. Note the flat-faced, chisel-like incisors of *microps* as contrasted with the rounded, awl-like incisors of *ordii*. X 2. (Redrawn from Hall and Dale, 1939:49).

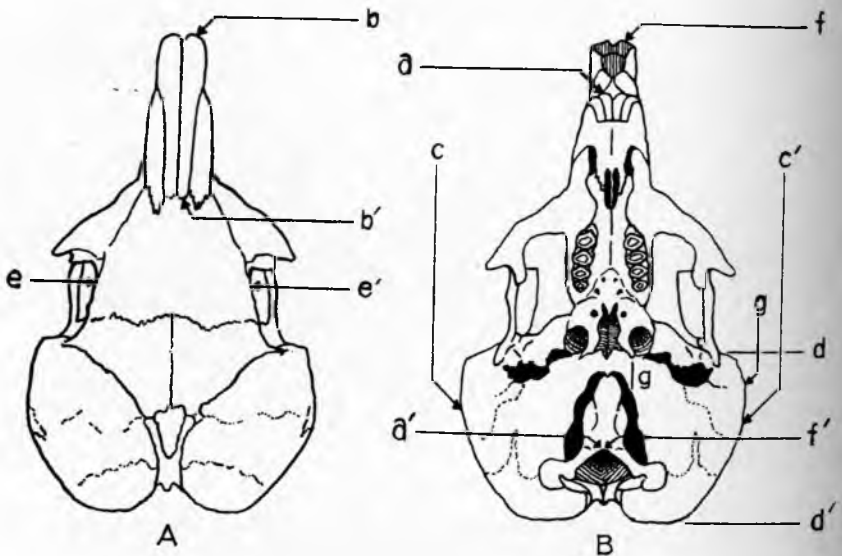
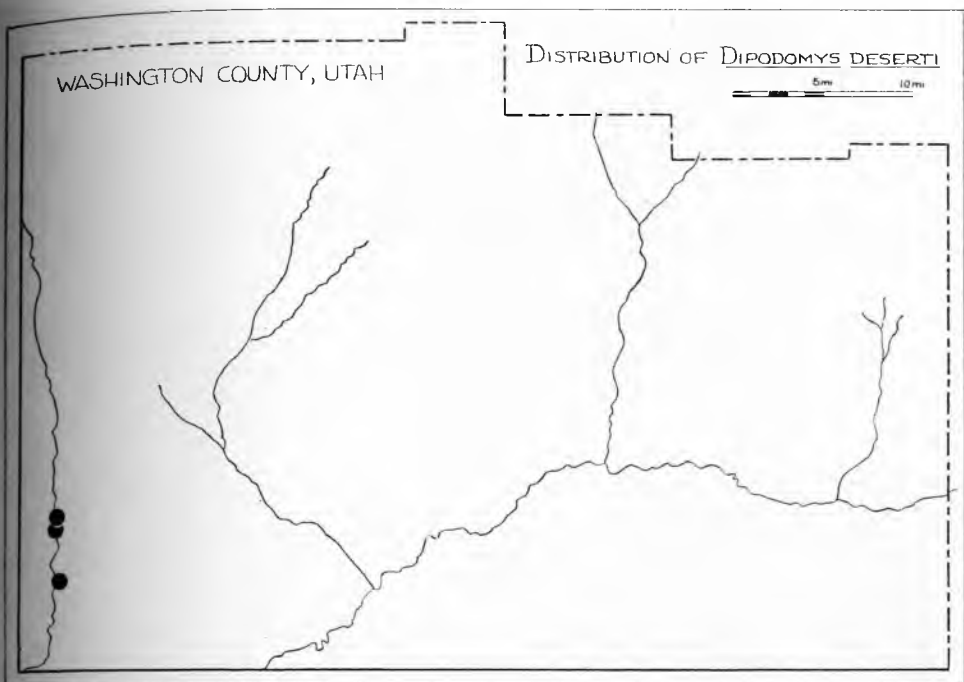


FIG. 2. A. Dorsal view and, B. ventral view, of the skull of *Dipodomys microps alfredi*, male adult, no. 3002, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist., from Gunnison Island, Box Elder County, Utah, to show points between which cranial measurements were taken. X $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Basal length,	a-a'	Interorbital breadth,	e-e'
Length of nasal,	b-b'	Occipitonasal length,	f-f'
Greatest breadth,	c-c'	Width of bulla,	g-g'
Length of bulla	d-d'		

(Redrawn with some modifications of measurements from Hall and Dale, 1939:50).



MICROPS Group***Dipodomys microps alfredi* Goldman**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1937. *Dipodomys microps alfredi* Goldman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 50, p. 221. December 28, 1937.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 262846, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Gunnison Island, Great Salt Lake, Box Elder County, about 4300 ft., Utah; June 1, 1937; collected by Alfred M. Bailey and Robert J. Niedrach, original no. 2994 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Known only from Gunnison Island, Great Salt Lake.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Pale for the species, dorsal and ventral tail stripes brownish with an admixture of white hairs, cheek pouches lined anteriorly with blackish hairs. Skull: Large.

REMARKS.—This race is lighter in color than any other race of *microps* found in Utah. This is further evidence that animals that have been or appear to have been isolated on these islands tend toward a pale pelage. Marshall (1940:144-159) mentions repeatedly that mammals isolated on the islands tend toward a pale pelage. It is probable that Gunnison Island is one of the few islands in the lake that has not been periodically connected with the mainland or another island. However, at some time this island was evidently connected with the mainland but a sufficient length of time has elapsed since to allow *alfredi* to become differentiated. Marshall (loc. cit.) states that the only other mammal found on the island, *Peromyscus maniculatus gunnisoni*, is closely related to the mainland form *P. m. sonoriensis*, and that this may be due to the fact that this rodent has crossed to the island more recently than did *D. m. alfredi*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 11.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—Box Elder County: Gunnison Island, Great Salt Lake, about 4300 ft., 11 (1, USNM) (10, CMNH).

***Dipodomys microps bonnevilliei* Goldman**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1937. *Dipodomys microps bonnevilliei* Goldman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 50, p. 222. December 28, 1937.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 31894/43755, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Kelton, about 4300 ft., Box Elder County, Utah; November 7, 1891; collected by Vernon Bailey, original no. 3490 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Western Utah from the Idaho-Utah line, south to northern Iron County; from the western border of Utah east as far as the western edge of Sevier County.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements). Color: Pale, less black in upper parts than *celsus*; arietiform markings distinct, external surface of ears white except anterior margin which is brownish black, inside of ear towards tip thinly covered with brownish black hairs, postauricular patches white and very distinct, hip stripes white but narrow, tail brush not large, with the hairs having white bases and black tips; dorsal tail stripe pronounced with an admixture of brown and black hairs, ventral tail stripe as pronounced as the dorsal tail stripe, plantar surfaces of hind feet have well defined brownish black markings. Skull: Large, orbit small.

REMARKS.—Specimens from Fish Springs, Juab County, the Old Lincoln Highway, Tooele County, and the area east of Clear Lake, Millard County (around the margins of the range) show some characters that are not consistent with typical *bonnevillei*. These specimens are all lighter in color and show great variance in the shape and length of the nasals. It is possible that the lighter color is the result of the action of the highly alkaline soils, on and in which they live, on the hairs. A few specimens approach *subtenuis* in the narrowness and straightness of the nasals, while others, far in the majority, show the wide flared nasals of *bonnevillei*. In the sum total of the characters, they more closely approach *bonnevillei* than any other form, and it seems advisable at this time to so place all these specimens. Since statistically these forms show no significant differences and as this genus is highly variable, any minor differences may be attributed to individual variation. This race shows the greatest range of variation of any Utah race of *microps*.

This race is primarily an inhabitant of sandy soils in the desert valleys of western Utah and seems to be closely associated with typical saline desert vegetation characterized by shadscale (*Atriplex*), greasewood (*Sarcobatus*), inkweed (*Sueda*), and others as well as with the non-saline sagebrush (*Artemesia*).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 119; 116 skins and skulls, 3 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Box Elder County*: Utah-Nevada line, east side Ta (=e) coma Range, 4300 ft., 2; Hardup, 1 (USAC); Kelton, 4225 ft., 10 (3, USNM) (7, MVZ); *Tooele County*: Ibapah, 5000 ft., 21; Parrish Ranch, 5 mi. N Ibapah, 5175 ft., 1; Clifton Flat, 7 mi. SW Gold Hill, 6149 ft., 2; Old Lincoln Highway, 18 mi. SW Orr's Ranch in Skull Valley, 4400 ft., 10; *Juab County*: 7 mi. S Fish Springs, 4400 ft., 3; Fish Springs, 4400 ft., 3; *Millard County*: Desert Range Experiment Station, Sec. 9, T. 25S, R. 17W, Salt Lake B. M., 37 (4, BYU); Pine Valley, Sec. 33, T. 25S, R. 17W, Salt Lake B. M., 50 mi. W Milford, 5500 ft., 8; 2 mi. E Clear Lake, 4600 ft., 1; White Valley, 60 mi. W Delta, 2; 1 mi. SE Gandy, 5000 ft., 2 (MVZ); 4 mi. S Gandy, 5000 ft., 2 (MVZ); Smith Creek, 5400 ft., 6 mi. S Gandy, 7 (MVZ); 5 mi. S Garrison, 5400 ft., 1 (MVZ); Warm Cove, 55 mi. W Milford, 5500 ft., 5; *Sevier County*: Aurora, 1 (BYU).

Dipodomys microps celsus Goldman

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1924. *Dipodomys microps celsus* Goldman, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 14, p. 372. September 19, 1924.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 243101, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; 6 mi. N Wolf Hole, 3500 ft., Mohave County, Arizona; October 16, 1922; collected by E. A. Goldman; original no. 23411 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—From Washington County, in extreme southwestern Utah in the Virgin River Valley; also possibly in southern Kane County, and in Mohave County, Arizona.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Dark dorsal hairs black tipped; underparts, muzzle, postauricular patches, hip stripes, dorsal surface of hind foot, front feet, and lateral tail stripes, white; arietiform markings, dorsal tail stripes, and ventral surfaces of shank of hind leg

blackish; ventral tail stripe and plantar surface of hind feet brownish black. Skull: Large.

REMARKS.—This rat occurs in southwestern Utah in the Virgin River Valley and east as far as Hurricane, Washington County. It is a large dark race of *microps* with a long tail and hind foot, larger than any other race except *alfredi*. It seems to intergrade, on the Beaver Dam Slope, with *woodburyi* as is indicated by a series of five skins taken by Hardy. It appears that the route of migration onto the Beaver Dam Slope is around the north end of the Beaver Dam Mountains as is indicated by a single specimen taken by Hardy 1½ mi. NW Diamond Valley. Hall and Dale (1939:60) state that this form was sought in Nevada in the Meadow Valley Wash and the Valley of the Virgin River but was never taken.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 29.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: 1 mi. W St. George, 2800 ft., 5; W side Black Hill, about ½ mi. W St. George, 3300 ft., 1; Santa Clara Creek, 3 mi. SW St. George, 2800 ft., 13; 5 mi. NW St. George, 2 (1, RH) (1, DJC); 3 mi. S St. George, 1 (RH); St. George, 5 (RH); Goulds Ranch, Hurricane, 1 (BYU); 1½ mi. NW Diamond Valley, 1 (RH).

***Dipodomys microps russeolus* Goldman**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1939. *Dipodomys microps russeolus* Goldman, Jour. Mamm., vol. 20, p. 353. August 14, 1939.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 263895, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., Box Elder County, Utah; June 5, 1938; collected by William H. Marshall, original no. 65 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, Box Elder County, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Among the named races of *microps*, and from the description of Goldman, this race seems most closely allied to *D. m. bonnevillei*. Size: About the same. Color: "Upper parts more rufescent." Skull: "More elongated, with the rostrum and nasals longer, and the auditory bullae less fully inflated."

REMARKS.—The type is the only known existing specimen, and since types from the National Museum are not available for study because of the war, the following remarks are drawn from the literature.

Goldman states that Dolphin Island is joined with the mainland by a low bar not likely to be attractive to kangaroo rats. However, *D. o. marshalli* ranges between Stansbury, Carrington, Badger and Bird Islands by means of bars of this same description.

Durrant and Hall (1939:12) point out that a roseaceous color of the pelage is often due to the action of alkaline salts on the hairs. It is possible that the "more rufescent" upper parts mentioned by Goldman, can be explained on the same basis, because of the soils of Dolphin Island which are salty and alkaline in reaction, with some spots probably being very strongly alkaline.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—None.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Box Elder County*: Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 1 (USNM).

Dipodomys microps subtenuis Goldman

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1939. *Dipodomys microps subtenuis* Goldman, Jour. Mamm., vol. 20, p. 354. August 14, 1939.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 263917, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Carrington Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., Tooele County, Utah; June 30, 1938; collected by William H. Marshall, original no. 182 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Badger, Carrington, and Stansbury Islands, Great Salt Lake and probably south through Rush Valley to Cedar Valley west of Utah Lake, Utah County, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Similar to *D. m. bonnevillei* (see measurements). Color: Paler than *bonnevillei*. Goldman (1939:354) refers to the upper parts as “near ‘pinkish buff’ moderately mixed with black.” Under parts, fore legs, postauricular patches, supraorbital patches, hip stripe, sides of tail, dorsal surface of hind feet, and base of the tail white; dorsal and ventral tail stripes, arietiform markings, plantar surfaces of hind feet to base of toes blackish; toes of hind feet white. Skull: Goldman (loc. cit.) describes the skull as “similar to *bonnevillei*, but longer; rostrum and nasals longer, more slender; maxillary arches more extended antero-posteriorly, the external angles less rounded and more hook like.”

REMARKS.—This race is found on three of the islands in Great Salt Lake, namely: Badger, Carrington, and Stansbury. These islands are periodically interconnected by bars when the lake level is low, and Stansbury Island has been connected with the mainland for many years. The latter land bridge may serve as a “highway” allowing this form to leave the island or for other forms to enter its range. It appears that this form is not truly insular. A single specimen from Chimney Rock Pass, Utah County, Utah, is here referred to *subtenuis*. This specimen is sub-adult but shows the long narrow skull with the thin long nasals which appear to be typical of *subtenuis*. The color, however, is slightly darker than that of typical *subtenuis*, but this may be due to juvenile pelage. In all other characters it closely resembles *subtenuis* and can safely be referred to this race. It appears from this record and other information, such as the work of Hall and Hoffmeister (1942:51-65) on the form *Peromyscus crinitus pergracilis*, that the forms on these islands are not truly insular. It is interesting to note, however, that no specimens of *Dipodomys microps* have ever been taken on the east and southern shores of the lake. During past years students from the University of Utah have collected hundreds of kangaroo rats in this area, inevitably they have always been of the species *Dipodomys ordii*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Two.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Tooele County*: Carrington Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 1 (USNM); Stansbury Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 1 (USNM); Badger Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 1 (USNM); *Utah County*: Chimney Rock Pass, 40° 04' N Lat. 111° 56' W Long., Cedar Valley, 1 (BYU).

Dipodomys microps woodburyi Hardy

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1942. *Dipodomys microps woodburyi* Hardy, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 55, p. 89. June 25, 1942.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 4376, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; in *Clistoyucca* area on Beaver Dam Slope west of Beaver Dam Mountains, about 3500 ft., Washington County, Utah; October 19, 1940; collected by Ross Hardy, original no. 2169.

RANGE.—Known only from the west slope of the Beaver Dam Mountains, in the southwestern part of Washington County, Utah.

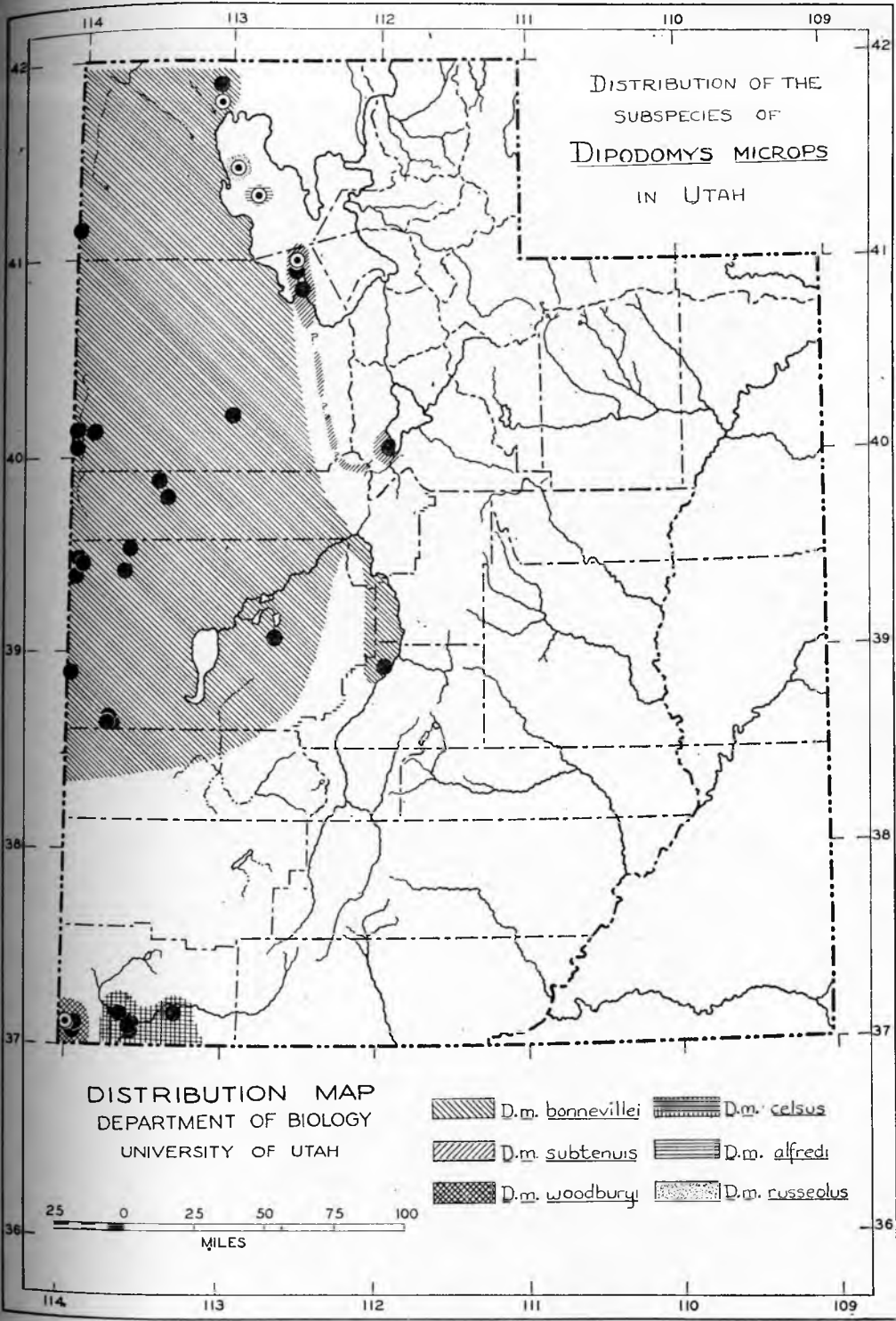
DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Slightly paler than *celsus*, with less black in the pelage and less extensive black markings. The dorsal and ventral tail stripes in typical *woodburyi* are light brownish as contrasted to dark black in typical *celsus*, there seems to be intergradation in this character in some specimens. Skull: Slightly smaller than *celsus* except for the width of the cutting edge of the upper incisors, which is wider in *woodburyi*.

REMARKS.—Hardy (loc. cit.) mentions the fact that the skulls of the two races (*woodburyi* and *celsus*) are much alike, but that the tail length is longer in *woodburyi*. Available specimens of *woodburyi*, which include the type and type series, may be separated from topotypes of *celsus* on the basis of pelage color. The skulls, however, are so much alike that it is difficult to separate the two races on that basis alone. The skulls of *woodburyi* average slightly smaller, but the cutting edge of the upper incisors is wider. When first studied, this race was extremely difficult to differentiate from *celsus* collected in nearby localities. Inasmuch as members of the genus *Dipodomys* are extremely variable and difficult to differentiate on the basis of slight cranial differences, these skull differences together with other minor differences in other characters may have far greater phylogenetic significance than in other mammalian forms. Topotypical specimens of *woodburyi* are not clearly differentiated, but show intergrading characters with *celsus* their nearest neighbor to the east. In view of the above it seems likely that here is encountered a race which is apparently still in the process of differentiation. This study points out that it has gone far enough to be separable, and therefore, is accorded subspecific status. Further collection and study of additional specimens from surrounding localities will clarify the problem.

This rat is found in the Joshua Tree (*Clistoyucca*) area of extreme southwestern Utah. The flora is dominated in this region by creosote (*Larrea*), blackbrush (*Coleogyne*), and mesquite (*Prosopis*) and represents the northern limit of the Lower Sonoran Life Zone. It is the only place in Utah where the Lower Sonoran is found. The mounds of this animal are usually built at the base of blackbrush and creosote bushes. They are about a foot high and appear to be composed of the dirt excavated from the burrows, rather than being a wind-blown deposition. This trait is also characteristic of *celsus*. The vegetation around the mound is usually trimmed closely while the bushes, under which these mounds are built are practically stripped of their leaves and new shoots.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 16; 15 skins and skulls, 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: Beaver Dam Slope, 10 (RH); 1½ mi. E Beaver Dam Wash, 8 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 3200 ft., 3; W Slope Beaver Dam Mountains, 3300 ft., 5 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 1; near Ed Terry's Ranch, Beaver Dam Wash, 2 (RH).



ORDII Group

Dipodomys ordii celeripes Durrant and Hall

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1939. *Dipodomys ordii celeripes* Durrant and Hall, Mammalia, Tome III, no. 1, p. 10. March 1939.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 1956, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; Trout Creek, 4600 ft., Juab County, Utah; May 5, 1937; collected by S. D. Durrant, original no. 1168.

RANGE.—Western Utah, from Utah-Idaho border south to southern Millard County.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Small (see measurements). Color: Palest of the species, approaching *D. deserti*. Skull: Medium, large upper incisors, nasals long and dilated anteriorly, external auditory meatus small and elliptical in shape, styloid processes project anteriorly on the bullae beyond the middle of the external auditory meatus.

REMARKS.—This race from the western portion of the state appears to be a resident of the foothills of desert mountains as contrasted to its near neighbor *D. o. pallidus* which inhabits the valley floors of the Old Lake Bonneville. The range of this race as formerly understood extended east to include Lynndyl and Hinkley, Millard County, Utah, but additional material now places the specimens from the aforementioned localities as intergrades referable by the sum total of characters to *pallidus* rather than *celeripes*. Two specimens from 20 mi. SW Nephi, Juab County, Utah and 10 specimens from U. B. (Yuba) Dam, Sevier River, Juab County, Utah show intergrading characters with *utahensis* but in the sum total of the characters they more closely resemble *celeripes*. One specimen from 35 mi. and another from 60 mi. W Delta, Millard County show intergrading characters with *pallidus* but in the majority of characters are nearer to *celeripes*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 69; 67 skins and skulls, 2 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Tooele County*: Ibabah, 5000 ft., 23; Parish Ranch, 5 mi. N Ibabah, 5175 ft., 1; Clifton Flat, 7 mi. SW Gold Hill, 6149 ft., 4; *Juab County*: 20 mi. SW Nephi, 2; Trout Creek, 4600 ft., 20 (1, USAC); U. B. (Yuba Dam, Sevier River, 5000 ft., 10; *Millard County*: 35 mi. W Delta, 1; White Valley, 60 mi. W Delta, 1; Oak City, 5000 ft., 1; East side Clear Lake, 4600 ft., 4 (1, USAC); 2 mi. E Clear Lake, 4600 ft., 2.

Dipodomys ordii cinderensis Hardy

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1944. *Dipodomys ordii cinderensis* Hardy, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 57, p. 53. October 31, 1944.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 4611, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; Diamond Valley, Washington County, Utah; February 13, 1944; collected by Ross Hardy, original no. 2690.

RANGE.—From Diamond Valley, Washington County, Utah, north through Mountain Meadows, thence east as far as Cedar City, Iron County, Utah, north through the Escalante Desert to Lund, Iron County, and west to near the Utah-Nevada state line.

Diagnosis.—Size: Small (see measurements). Color: Dark, approaching *utahensis* and *panguitchensis* but slightly lighter. Skull: Small.

REMARKS.—This race inhabits the deserts in northern Washington County and most of Iron County. It is found intergrading with *D. o. fetosus* near Lund, Iron County, Utah. This race appears to be closer phylogenetically, to *utahensis* than any of its near neighbors. It can readily be distinguished from *celeripes*, *fetosus*, *pallidus*, and *cupidineus* on the basis of color alone. However, it is difficult to separate it from *panguitchensis* and *utahensis* by color. There are skull and body differences which separate *cinderensis* from the two latter races. These differences are as follows: The tail length in *cinderensis* is greater in proportion to body length than in *utahensis* or *panguitchensis*, the bullae are longer, wider and deeper than *panguitchensis* and slightly more so than *utahensis*, maxillary tooth row is longer, foramen magnum is nearly round as compared to elongate in *panguitchensis* and ovoid in *utahensis*, narrower across paroccipitals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 74; 73 skins and skulls, 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Iron County*: 4½ m. NW Summit and 6 mi. W Parowan, 9 (RH); Escalante Desert, 11 mi. SE Lund, 50 (RH); Cedar City, 2 (BYU); 5 mi. W Cedar City, 1 (USAC); 10 mi. W Cedar City, 1 (USAC); *Washington County*: Diamond Valley, 9 (RH); N end Mountain Meadows, 2 (RH).

Dipodomys ordii cineraceus Goldman

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1939. *Dipodomys ordii cineraceus* Goldman, Jour. Mamm., vol. 20, p. 352. August 14, 1939.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 263890, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., Box Elder County, Utah; June 4, 1938; collected by William H. Marshall, original no. 57 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, Box Elder County, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements). Color: Pale, much lighter than *utahensis*, about the same color as *marshalli*, but with more reddish suffusion. Skull: Medium, nasals longer, bullae larger, total length greater than *utahensis*; slightly larger than *marshalli*.

REMARKS.—This race is found on Dolphin Island in Great Salt Lake associated with *D. microps russeolus*. Specimens from Kelton, Box Elder County, while closer geographically to *cineraceus*, are referred by the sum total of characters to *marshalli*. No available mainland specimens are referable to *cineraceus*, although the island as mentioned by Goldman (1939: 353), is connected to the mainland by a bar which may be a means of communication with the nearby shore. The paucity of material, however, may be significant. Subsequent trapping is necessary before the true insularity of this form can be definitely established. For the present, it is tentatively limited in range, to the type locality.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Two.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Box Elder County*: Dolphin Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 2 (USNM).

***Dipodomys ordii cupidineus* Goldman**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1924. *Dipodomys ordii cupidineus* Goldman, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 14, no. 15, p. 372. September 19, 1924.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 243093, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Kanab Wash at southern boundary of Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; October 12, 1922; collected by E. A. Goldman, original no. 23384 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—From northern Arizona, north into southeastern Washington, most of Kane and southern Garfield Counties, Utah. Eastern limit appears to be the Colorado River.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Fairly dark, darker than *D. o. longipes*, ears brown, dorsal tail stripe with an admixture of black and brown tipped hairs, ventral tail stripe light brown. Skull: Large.

REMARKS.—This large, rather reddish race inhabits the sandy areas of south central Utah. Specimens from near Kanab, Kane County, Utah are typical *cupidineus* but the animals from the region of Escalante, Garfield County, Utah show intergrading characters with *sanrafaeli*, the race to the north. These specimens are here placed with *cupidineus* since the majority of characters show them to be more nearly like the race to the south.

The Colorado River apparently serves as a barrier to the east separating *cupidineus* from *longipes*. The river in this region where it forms the boundary between Kane and San Juan Counties, Utah has deep precipitous canyons, at the bottom of which the river flows. The Colorado also serves to prevent *nexilis* and *cupidineus* from intergrading in the northeastern portion of the latter's range.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 50; 48 skins and skulls, 2 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: Near Short Creek Road, south of town of Virgin, 18 (RH); *Garfield County*: Mouth of Calf Creek, Escalante River, 3 (BYU); Ten Mile Spring, 3 (BYU); Escalante, 5 (BYU); *Kane County*: Near Sand Dunes, 7 (RH); Kanab, 3 (2, BYU); 1 mi. S Kanab, 4400 ft., 2; Cottonwood Canyon, 8 mi. NW Kanab, 4800 ft., 1; Near Paria, 1; Willow Tank Springs, 7 (BYU).

***Dipodomys ordii fetusus* Durrant and Hall**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1939. *Dipodomys ordii fetusus* Durrant and Hall, Mammalia, Tome III, no. 1, p. 14. March, 1939.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 48451, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California; 2 mi. N Panaca, 4800 ft., Lincoln County, Nevada; June 24, 1931; collected by Ward C. Russell, original no. 1658 (after Durrant and Hall, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Southwestern Millard and western Beaver Counties, Utah, thence southwestward into Lincoln County, Nevada.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Small (see measurements). Color: Darker than *celeripes*, but lighter than *utahensis*. Skull: Upper incisors small, external auditory meatus small, round and with an evagination on the dorsal border.

REMARKS.—This form ranges from south central Lincoln County, Nevada northeast into Utah. As indicated by this study it is limited to west central Utah in Millard and Beaver Counties. Apparently this is a form limited to the low desert regions. The specimens from Utah are not typical but have their affinities definitely with this race. The animals from Warm Cove, Sec. 34, T. 25S, R. 18W, and Pine Valley, Sec. 33, T. 25S, R. 17W, Salt Lake B. M., are intergrades between *fetosus* and *celeripes*. As stated above the preponderance of characters are referable to *fetosus*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 28; 27 skins and skulls, 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Millard County*: Pine Valley, Sec. 33, T. 25S, R. 17W, 5000 ft., 16; Warm Cove, Sec. 34, T. 25S, R. 18W, 5500 ft., 2; Desert Range Experiment Station, 50 mi. W Milford, 5252 ft., 10 (1, BYU).

Dipodomys ordii fremonti subsp. nov.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 15661, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Torrey, 7000 ft., Wayne County, Utah; July 19, 1938; collected by W. F. and F. H. Wood, original no. 1562.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Small (see measurements). Color: Dark, general over all color, as determined by Dr. D. F. Hoffmeister, is near 16" Tawny Olive whereas the ochraceous part of the pelage, as determined by Dr. E. R. Hall is Cinnamon Buff, faintly overlaid with blackish (capitalized color terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912), paler on sides with slight suffusion of white, entire ventral surface, dorsal surface of hind foot, postauricular and supraorbital spots, and lateral tail stripes, white; dorsal and ventral tail stripes brownish. Skull: Small with long upper incisors, deep rostrum, temporal process of zygomatic arch bowed laterally, diastema long, and alveolar length of upper molar series long.

COMPARISONS.—From the type and type series of *D. o. panguitchensis*, *fremonti* differs as follows: Size about the same. Color: Lighter in all respects, particularly the ears which are light brown in *fremonti* as compared to black in *panguitchensis*. Skull: Larger in all measurements, upper incisors longer, rostrum deeper, depth of bullae greater, temporal process of zygomatic arch bowed laterally rather than straight, alveolar length of upper molar series longer, diastema longer.

From the type series and topotypes of *D. o. utahensis*, *fremonti* differs as follows: Size: Body longer, tail shorter. Color: Lighter in all respects, especially the ears which are light brown as contrasted to black. Skull: Foramen magnum larger and with a deeper dorsal evagination, width across condyles greater, temporal process of zygomatic arch bowed laterally rather than straight, generally deeper rostrum, upper incisors longer, diastema longer, and anterior palatine foramina longer.

From the type and type series of *D. o. cinderensis*, *fremonti* differs as follows: Size: About the same. Color: Lighter in all respects, with the ears brown rather than black. Skull: Smaller, bullae smaller, supraoccipital wider and foramen magnum larger.

From topotypes of *D. o. cupidineus*, *D. o. longipes*, *D. o. nexilis*, the type and type series of *D. o. uintensis*, and *D. o. sanrafaeli*; this form can readily be distinguished by its smaller size and generally darker color.

REMARKS.—This hitherto unnamed race of *ordii* apparently inhabits the upper reaches of the Fremont River in west-central Wayne County, Utah. Although only two specimens are available at this time, these are so distinctly different from any of the named forms, it is apparent that here is an isolated race probably branching from the dark colored stock characterized by *utahensis*.

The nearest geographic form of *Dipodomys ordii*, to *fremonti*, is *cupidineus*, whose range lies just to the east. Further collecting will be needed to accurately determine the range of this new race.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Two.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Wayne County*: Torrey, 7000 ft., 2 (CM).

Dipodomys ordii longipes (Merriam)

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1890. *Dipodops longipes* Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna, no. 3, p. 72. September 11, 1890.

TYPE.—Male, young adult, no. 17703/24639, U. S. Nat. Mus. (Dept. of Agr. Coll.); Foot of Echo Cliffs, Painted Desert, Arizona; September 22, 1889; collected by C. Hart Merriam, original no. 512 (after Merriam, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—From the Echo Cliffs in northern Arizona, north into southern San Juan County, Utah, west to the Colorado River, east to western New Mexico.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Dark cinnamon, very much like *cupidineus* but lighter in all respects. Skull: Large.

REMARKS.—This large rather reddish race described from northern Arizona and ranging into Utah does not show any truly typical specimens within the confines of the state of Utah. All of the specimens examined were from the north side of the San Juan River, San Juan County, Utah, and showed intergrading characters with *D. o. nexilis* its nearest neighbor to the north and east. However, in the majority of characters studied these animals most closely resemble *longipes*. It is possible that the San Juan River near its confluence with the Colorado River may be a barrier, but it is quite definitely not a barrier farther to the east. This area to the east may be the route by which *longipes* crosses into Utah and thus intergrades with *nexilis*. There were no known available specimens from the south side of the San Juan River for this study. It is quite possible that the forms from this latter region will be typical *longipes*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 12; 10 skins and skulls, 2 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*San Juan County*: Bluff, 2; ½ mi. N Bluff, 3300 ft., 7; 1 mi. N Bluff, 3500 ft., 1; Johns Canyon, San Juan River, 5150 ft., 2.

Dipodomys ordii marshalli Goldman

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1937. *Dipodomys ordii marshalli* Goldman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 50, p. 223. December 28, 1937.

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 262655, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Bird Island, Great Salt Lake, 4300 ft., Tooele County, Utah; June 22, 1937; collected by W. H. Marshall, X-catalog no. 27969 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—Bird, Carrington, Badger, and Stansbury Islands, Great Salt Lake; probably around the western edge of Great Salt Lake north to Kelton, around southern and southeastern edge of lake to the mouth of the Jordan River.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements). Color: Pale, approaching *pallidus*. Skull: Medium, about the same size as *utahensis*, but cutting edge of upper incisors narrower; smaller than *pallidus*, its nearest neighbor to the southwest.

REMARKS.—This race described from Bird Island, Great Salt Lake, and termed by Marshall (1940:144-159) a representative of isolation has been taken on the nearby mainland. Animals were taken over a number of years from various points on the eastern and southeastern shores of the lake by students from the University of Utah. While no typical specimens were taken, available material does show intergradation between *marshalli* and *utahensis*. The majority of studied characters places these animals in the subspecies *marshalli*. One specimen from Kelton, Box Elder County, Utah, was studied and also referred to this race. These studies lead to the conclusion that here once again is evidence that the Great Salt Lake has not exerted complete isolation as was heretofore believed. This is further corroborated by the work of Hall and Hoffmeister (1942:51-65) on the *Peromyscus crinitus* group. It seems highly improbable that all the islands are centers of distribution for the races that have been named from them; it appears to be mere good fortune that the animals on the islands were collected and studied before a comprehensive study was made of the animals from the surrounding mainland. Some of these forms that have been named from the islands and which have since been found on the mainland are: *Dipodomys ordii marshalli*, *Dipodomys microps subtenius*, and *Peromyscus crinitus pergracilis*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 41; 34 skins and skulls, 7 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Box Elder County*: Kelton, 4300 ft., 2; *Tooele County*: Bird Island, Great Salt Lake, 4300 ft., 1 (USNM); Carrington Island, Great Salt Lake, 4300 ft., 1 (USNM); Stansbury Island, Great Salt Lake, 4300 ft., 10 (4, USNM); *Salt Lake County*: 18 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4260 ft., 16; 17 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4320 ft., 7; 16 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4300 ft., 3; 14 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4300 ft., 1.

Dipodomys ordii nexilis Goldman

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1933. *Dipodomys ordii nexilis* Goldman, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 23, no. 10, p. 470. October 15, 1933.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 149938, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; 5 mi. W Naturita, Montrose County, Colorado; July 20, 1907; collected by Merritt Cary, original no. 1068 (after Goldman, original description, type not seen.)

RANGE.—From Naturita, Montrose County, Colorado, southwest into San Juan County, Utah, north of the San Juan River; northwest into Grand County, Utah, to the Grand River; westward probably as far as the Colorado River in Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Dark, darker than either *longipes* or *cupidineus*, that is, there is more dark tipped hair in the pelage. Skull: Large.

REMARKS.—Goldman remarked in the original description that this race probably intergraded with *longipes* in Utah. This conjecture is substantiated by this study. Specimens from near Bluff, San Juan County, Utah, show characters intermediate between *longipes* and *nexilis*. However, these specimens are more referable to *longipes*. Specimens from near Moab, Grand County, Utah, show intergrading characters with *sanrafaeli* but more closely approach *nexilis* and are referred to this race.

In this dry desert section of Utah, rivers apparently are not good barriers to the distribution of kangaroo rats. The rivers in this section are periodically dry in the late summer months, thus allowing the animals to easily cross them. Davis (1939:58) states that kangaroo rats cannot swim and concludes that streams of sufficient width which flow constantly are excellent barriers to the further distribution of these animals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 6; 5 skins and skulls; 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Grand County*: Cisco, 4 (CM); 18 mi. NE Moab, 6000 ft., 1; *San Juan County*: Blanding, 1.

Dipodomys ordii pallidus subsp. nov.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 3526, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; Old Lincoln Highway, 18 mi. SW Orr's Ranch in Skull Valley, 4400 ft., Tooele County, Utah; June 6, 1940; collected by S. D. Durrant, original no. 1905.

RANGE.—Low valleys of west central Utah in Tooele, Juab, and Millard Counties.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements); hind feet long. Color: Light, entire dorsal surface Light Pinkish Cinnamon (capitalized color terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912), paler on sides with great suffusion of white, entire ventral surface, dorsal surface of hind foot, postauricular and supraorbital spots. white; hairs of dorsal tail stripe tipped with brown. Skull: Large, auditory bullae long, wide, and well inflated; external auditory meatus long and with an evagination on the dorsal border; nasals long and flared anteriorly

COMPARISONS.—From the type and type series of *D. o. celeripes*, *pallidus* differs as follows: Body measurements greater, slightly darker, although some specimens are lighter, hairs of dorsal tail stripe tipped with brown instead of black. Skull: Larger, particularly in the length of the nasals which are longer and more flared anteriorly, interorbital width greater, auditory bullae larger, external auditory meatus larger.

From the type series of *D. o. fetusus*, *pallidus* differs as follows: Size: About the same. Color: Much lighter, plantar surface of hind feet show only indistinct marks, hip stripe wider and more prominent, ventral tail stripe indistinct. Skull: Larger, nasals longer and more flared anteriorly, auditory bullae larger, external auditory meatus larger, palate shorter and broader.

From the type series and topotypes of *D. o. marshalli*, *pallidus* differs as follows: Size: About the same, except hind foot which is longer. Color: Lighter, arietiform markings less conspicuous, dorsal and ventral tail stripes less pronounced, the hairs being brown tipped. Skull: Slightly larger, palate longer and narrower, jugal processes heavier, external auditory meatus larger and more deeply evaginated on the anterior border, cutting edge of upper incisors wider, nasals but slightly longer and more flared distally.

From the type series and topotypes of *D. o. utahensis*, *pallidus* differs in the following characters: Size: Slightly smaller, hind foot longer. Color: Much lighter in all respects. Skull: Larger, wider across bullae, bullae more inflated ventrally, external auditory meatus more ovoid, nasals longer, palate shorter and wider.

REMARKS.—*D. o. pallidus* is a fairly large sized, light colored race which inhabits the dry low desert valleys of west central Utah.

Among the named races, *pallidus* most closely approaches *marshalli*, its nearest neighbor to the north and east. Intergradation with *utahensis* is encountered in specimens from Clover Creek, Onaqui Mountains, Tooele County, Utah, but the sum total of characters refer these latter animals to *utahensis*. Specimens taken at Lynndyl and Hinckley, Millard County, show intergrading characters with *celeripes* but more closely approach *pallidus*. Another area of intergradation is west of Delta, Millard County, where four specimens from 35 and 60 mi. W Delta show intermediate characters between *celeripes* and *pallidus* but more nearly resemble *celeripes*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number, 34; 33 skins and skulls, 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Tooele County*: Old Lincoln Highway, 18 mi. SW Orr's Ranch in Skull Valley, 4400 ft., 9; *Juab County*: Fish Springs, 4400 ft., 4; 7 mi. S Fish Springs, 4400 ft., 4; *Millard County*: 1 mi. N Lynndyl, 4768 ft., 5; Lynndyl, 4768 ft., 1; Hinckley, 4600 ft., 11.

Dipodomys ordii panguitchensis Hardy

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1942. *Dipodomys ordii panguitchensis* Hardy, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 50, p. 90. June 25, 1942.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 4375, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; one mile south of Panguitch, 6666 ft., Garfield County, Utah; August 31, 1940; collected by Ross Hardy, original no. 2151.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Small (see measurements). Color: Dark, slightly darker than *utahensis*. Skull: Small, averaging slightly larger in most measurements than *utahensis*.

REMARKS.—This dark colored race of *ordii* is closely allied to *D. o. utahensis*. The pelage, however, presents a grayer appearance. The tail vertebrae average slightly shorter in proportion to the body length than in *utahensis*. The skull shows several characters which quite readily set this race off from *utahensis*. They are as follows: Supraoccipital region is wider, the foramen magnum is elongated dorso-ventrally, and the pterygoid fossae are ovoid as opposed to nearly round in *utahensis*.

D. o. panguitchensis can be told from *D. o. cinderensis* by a slightly darker color, shorter tail in proportion to the body, bullae smaller, shorter maxillary tooth row, and the foramen magnum elongate as compared to nearly round.

This race can readily be distinguished from *D. o. fetusus*, *D. o. cupidinus*, and *D. o. celeripes* on the basis of color, *panguitchensis* being much darker than any of the above.

The upper reaches of the Sevier River Valley, appear to be the range of this form. Natural barriers such as the Cedar Mountains, to the west, high plateau country to the south, and the Paunsaugunt Plateau to the east, and narrow canyons to the north apparently prevent this race from extending its range.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Three.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Garfield County*: 1 mi. S Panguitch, 6666 ft., 3 (2, RH).

***Dipodomys ordii sanrafaeli* subsp. nov.**

TYPE.—Female, adult, no. 4612, Museum of Zoology, University of Utah; 1½ mi. N Price, 5567 ft., Carbon County, Utah; June 5, 1940; collected by Ross Hardy and H. Higgins, original no. 1901.

RANGE.—Within the confines of the San Rafael Desert in Carbon, Emery, northern Wayne, western Grand, and southwestern Uintah Counties, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Entire dorsal surface Cinnamon Buff (capitalized color terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912), lighter on sides and flanks; entire ventral surface, dorsal surface of hind foot, postauricular and supraorbital spots, hip stripes and lateral tail stripes, white; hairs of dorsal tail stripe mixed brown and black tipped. Skull: Large, bullae large, diastema short, lachrymal processes rather small.

COMPARISONS.—From topotypes of *D. o. longipes*, *sanrafaeli* differs as follows: Size: Smaller. Color: More cinnamon, presenting a lighter color, ears lighter. Skull: Smaller, bullae smaller, pterygoid fossae oval rather than round, width across condyles greater, narrower across zygomatic processes of maxillae.

From topotypes of *D. o. uintensis*, *sanrafaeli* differs as follows: Size: About the same but hind foot longer. Color: Lighter, ears lighter, arieti-form marks absent, dorsal and ventral tail stripes lighter, plantar surfaces of hind foot show only indistinct markings. Skull: Larger in all measurements, the bullae being noticeably larger, and the lachrymal processes smaller.

From the type series of *D. o. priscus*, *sanrafaeli* differs as follows: Size: About the same. Color: Lighter in all respects; the ventral tail stripe being continuous to the tip of the pencil. Skull: Nasals shorter, bullae longer, wider, and deeper, diastema shorter, alveolar length of upper maxillary tooth row shorter, width across paroccipital processes greater.

From topotypes of *D. o. cupidineus*, *sanrafaeli* differs as follows: Size: Larger. Color: Lighter in all respects. Skull: Larger in all measurements.

From one topotype and several near topotypes of *D. o. nexilis*, *sanrafaeli* differs as follows: Size: About the same. Color: Lighter in all respects. Skull: Larger in all measurements. The bullae being noticeably larger and the width of the zygomatic processes of the maxillae greater.

REMARKS.—This large, comparatively light colored race intergrades with *D. o. cupidineus* in the extreme southern portion of its range, and in the eastern portion with *D. o. nexilis*. Although these specimens do show intergrading characters they are more referable to *sanrafaeli*.

The Green River transects the range of this race and theoretically should serve as a barrier. However, specimens from 16 mi. NW Moab, Grand County, Utah, are referable to this race even though showing intergrading characters with *nexilis*. It is possible that in this region, the Green

River would not serve as a complete barrier since it does occasionally freeze over, thus allowing the animals to cross. It is known that kangaroo rats do not hibernate but remain more or less active throughout the colder winter months. Man-made conveniences such as bridges may also serve as a means of allowing these animals to cross streams which might otherwise be a barrier to them. Huey (1941:383) cites examples of pocket gophers (*Thomomys*) extending their range by means of borrow pits along surfaced roads. It may be that bridges would serve in much the same manner. Farther south on the Green River, near the confluence of the Colorado, no bridges are present and the river serves as an excellent barrier.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 15; 11 skins and skulls, 4 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Carbon County*: 1½ mi. N Price, 5567 ft., 2 (1, RH); 3 mi. NE Price, 1 (RH); 12 mi. NE Price 2 (CM); Wellington, 1 (RH); *Emery County*: San Rafael, 21 mi. out, 1 (USAC); 12 mi. SW Green River, 2 (CM); *Grand County*: 16 mi. NW Moab, 2 (CM); *Wayne County*: Notom, 1 (BYU); *Garfield County*: Kings Ranch, 4800 ft., 3 (1, USAC).

Dipodomys ordii uintensis subsp. nov.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 11634, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Red Creek, 6700 ft., 2 mi. N Fruitland, Duchesne County, Utah; Aug. 15, 1936; collected by J. K. and M. T. Douitt, original no. 3433.

RANGE.—Uinta basin of the White, Green and Duchesne River drainage in Uintah, Duchesne, and eastern Wasatch Counties, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Large (see measurements), hind foot short. Color: General over all color as determined by Dr. D. F. Hoffmeister, is near (16''a) Clay Color whereas the ochraceous part of the pelage, as determined by Dr. E. R. Hall, is near (c) Cinnamon Buff, faintly overlaid with dusky (capitalized color terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912), paler on sides with a great suffusion of white. Entire ventral surface, dorsal surface of hind feet, postauricular and supraorbital spots, hip stripes, and lateral tail stripes, white; dorsal and ventral tail stripes brownish. Skull: Large, with the fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad, lachrymal processes large, styloid processes project on the ventral surface of the bullae, beyond the middle of the external auditory meatus, nasals flared anteriorly.

COMPARISONS.—From the type series of *D. o. priscus*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: About the same, hind foot shorter. Color: More cinnamon in upper parts, arietiform markings more distinct and extending on to the nose pad, dorsal tail stripe wider and darker and extending to the tip of the pencil rather than being absent for the distal third, plantar surface of hind feet much darker, postauricular and supraorbital patches less pronounced. Skull: Styloid processes project on the ventral part of the tympanic bullae well anterior of the middle of the external auditory meatus, depth of foramen magnum, expressed in percentage of width across posterior margin of occipital condyles, greater (86% in *uintensis* as compared to 81% in *priscus*); fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad as opposed to nearly straight; lachrymal processes larger, nasals slightly more flared anteriorly.

From topotypes and near topotypes of *D. o. luteolus*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: Slightly larger, hind foot shorter. Color: About the same, dorsal and ventral tail stripes wider and darker, ventral tail stripe continuous to end of pencil, plantar surface of hind feet darker. Skull: Nasals

shorter, fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad as opposed to nearly straight, greatest breadth across bullae less, foramen magnum smaller and rounder, external auditory meatus more ovoid, width across zygomatic processes of maxillae less, width across posterior margin of occipital condyles less (averaging 6.1 mm. in *uintensis* as opposed to 6.8 mm. in *luteolus*), width across paroccipitals less.

From one topotype and several near topotypes of *D. o. nexilis*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: About the same, hind foot shorter. Color: Lighter in all respects. Skull: Interorbital breadth greater, fronto-maxillary sutures convex mediad as opposed to concave, lachrymal processes larger, nasals slightly more flared distally, narrower across bullae, basal length greater, zygomatic arches bowed laterad as opposed to relatively straight.

From near topotypes of *D. o. cupidineus*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: Larger, except hind foot which is about the same length. Color: Lighter in all respects. Skull: Interorbital breadth greater, nasals longer, basal length longer, fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad as opposed to straight.

From topotypes and near topotypes of *D. o. longipes*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: About the same except hind foot which is shorter. Color: More admixture of black in the upper parts, giving a general dusker tone, ears darker, dorsal tail stripe generally darker, ventral tail stripe lighter, arietiform markings complete. Skull: Auditory bullae wider, longer and deeper, fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad as opposed to nearly straight, narrower across bullae.

From the type and type series of *D. o. sanrafaeli*, *uintensis* differs as follows: Size: About the same. Color: Darker in all respects, that is, there is more admixture of black and less cinnamon. Skull: Bullae shorter, narrower, and less inflated, fronto-maxillary suture convex mediad as opposed to concave, zygomatic arches bowed laterad as opposed to nearly straight, foramen magnum nearly round as opposed to very elongate.

REMARKS.—This large, rather dark race inhabits the desert valleys of the White, Green, and Duchesne Rivers in northeastern Utah. The nearest race geographically as well as morphologically appears to be *D. o. priscus* with which it is found intergrading in the northeastern part of its range. It can readily be told from the near neighbor to the south, *sanrafaeli*, on the basis of color alone. Some of the specimens from the eastern portion of the range were found intergrading with *nexilis* but were more referable to *uintensis*.

Inasmuch as there is evidence of intergradation with *D. o. priscus* it is assumed that *priscus* is present in the state of Utah although there are no available specimens to bear out this conjecture. Tentatively *priscus* is considered to be present only in the extreme northeastern corner of Utah but subsequent collecting may show this race to extend even farther into the state.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 35; 34 skins and skulls, 1 skin only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Duchesne County*: 10 mi. S Myton, 1; 20 mi. S Myton, 1 (RH); Vernal, 1 (BYU); Red Creek, 6700 ft., 2 mi. N Fruitland, 4 (CM); *Uintah County*: Junction Green and White Rivers, 4800 ft., 2 mi. S Ouray, 5 (CM); Pariette Bench, 5000 ft., 8 mi. S Ouray, 8 (CM); Desert Springs, 10 mi. S Ouray, 4 (CM); Pariette Bench, 12 mi. S Ouray, 2 (CM); Jensen, 5 (BYU); E side Green River, 3 mi. S Jensen, 4 (CM).

Dipodomys ordii utahensis (Merriam)

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1904. *Perodipus montanus utahensis* Merriam, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. XVII, p. 143. July 14, 1904.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 55115, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biol. Surv. Coll.; Ogden, Weber County, Utah; July 15, 1893; collected by Vernon Bailey, original no. 4085 (after Merriam, original description, type not seen).

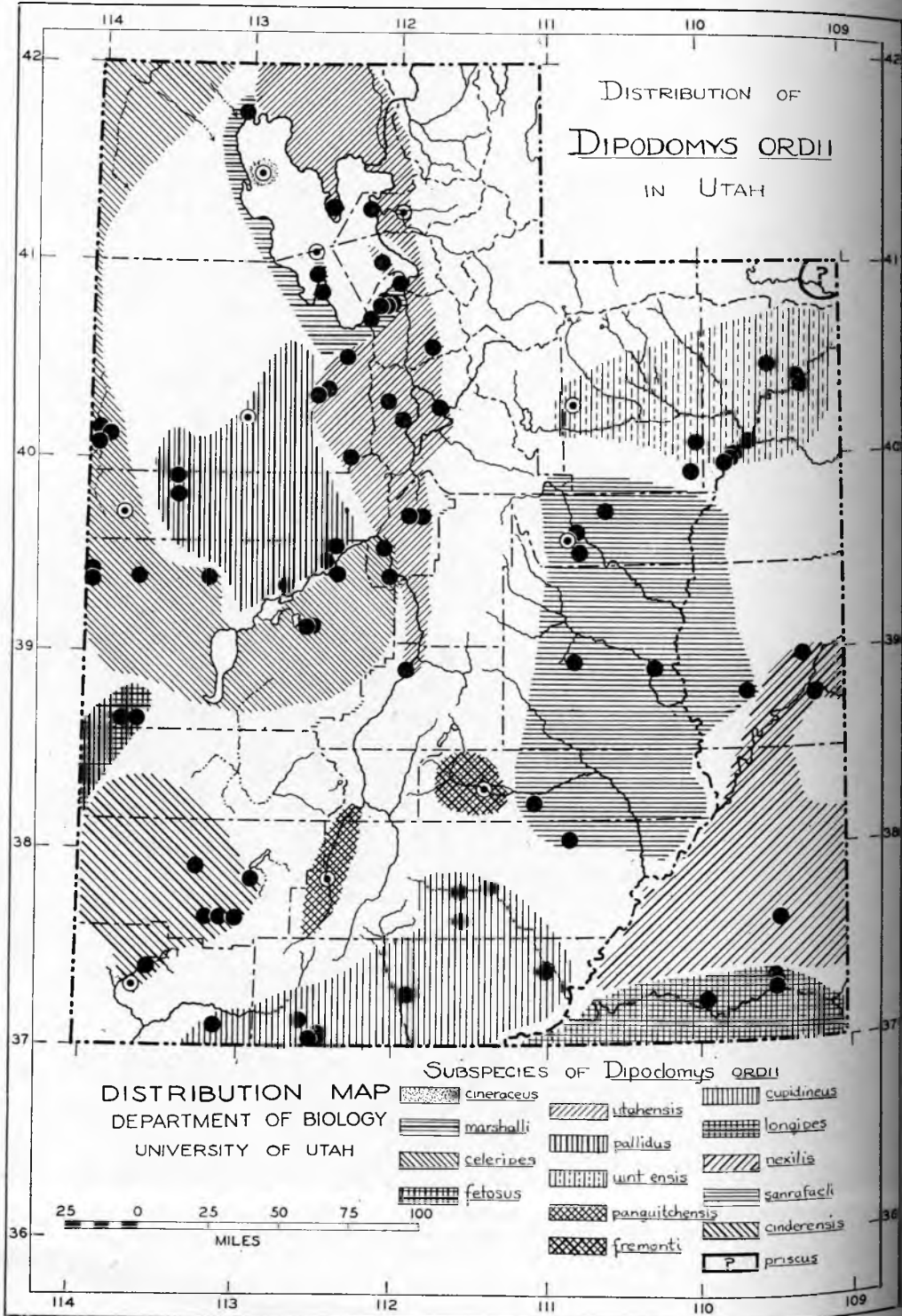
RANGE.—North of Great Salt Lake to southern Idaho, south along east margin of old Lake Bonneville to northern Sevier County, west to east side Onaqui Mountains, Tooele County, Utah.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements). Color: The darkest *ordii* in Utah. Skull: Medium, cutting edge of upper incisors wide, interparietal large, wide, and very rounded anteriorly, lachrymal processes large.

REMARKS.—Hall (1931:5) and Durrant and Hall (1939:13), both remarked that with the material then available, they were unable to separate *D. o. utahensis* from *D. o. columbianus*. This resulted in all specimens from the range ascribed originally to *utahensis* being placed in synonymy with *columbianus*. Various other workers, Marshall (1940:156), Goldman (1939:352), and Hayward (1936:139) have retained *utahensis* in full validity, referring to it as such in their publications. This naturally has led to considerable dispute as well as misunderstanding. At present with the type series, several topotypical series, and much additional material from elsewhere in the range, plus a good topotypical series of *columbianus*, at hand, it is felt this dilemma can be clarified. According to the findings of this study *utahensis* while not superficially different can be set off from *columbianus* by generally darker color, with more admixture of black hairs, much darker and wider dorsal and ventral tail stripes, arietiform marks extend markedly to the nose pad, ears darker, cutting edge of upper incisors wider, lachrymal processes larger, interparietal larger, wider and rounded anteriorly as opposed to small, narrow, and truncate anteriorly in *columbianus*. Therefore, *utahensis* is hereby accorded subspecific status. It is not the purpose of this paper to determine the range or the limits of the range of *columbianus*, but it must be at least restricted to include the Oregon and Idaho specimens with possibly a small part of the range extending into the extreme northwestern corner of Utah. All specimens from the range of *utahensis*, some of which heretofore have been classified as *columbianus*, are all being relegated to the former race. *D. o. columbianus* is not considered to be represented in the kangaroo rat fauna of Utah as now known.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 76.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Box Elder County*: Promontory Point, 1 (USNM); *Tooele County*: Bauer, 4500 ft., 6; St. John, 4300 ft., 4; Little Valley, Sheeprock Mountains, 5500 ft., 1; Clover Creek, Onaqui Mountains, 5500 ft., 1; *Juab County*: Nephi, 1 (USNM); 4 mi. W Nephi, 1 (RH); *Weber County*: Ogden, 4293 ft., 20 (7, BYU) (7, MVZ) (4, USNM); Little Mountain, 1 (USNM); *Davis County*: Antelope Island, Great Salt Lake, 4250 ft., 5 (USNM); *Salt Lake County*: Plain, 4 mi. N Draper, 4500 ft., 1; *Utah County*: Fairfield, Cedar Valley, 4800 ft., 15 (9, BYU); Sand Dunes W Curtis Station, 4 (BYU); W Lake Mountains, 9 (BYU); *Sevier County*: 1 mi. W Aurora, 5190 ft., 6 (1, USNM).



Dipodomys merriami merriami Mearns

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1890. *Dipodomys merriami* Mearns, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 290. February 21, 1890.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 2394, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; New River, Maricopa County, Arizona; May 16, 1885; collected by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns (after Mearns, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—From western Texas west to the Mohave Desert, north into the southwestern corner of Washington County, Utah, west of the Beaver Dam Mountains.

DIAGNOSIS.—Size: Medium (see measurements). Color: Lighter than *D. m. vulcani*. Skull: Supraoccipital narrower, pterygoid fossae more flared, and the width across paroccipitals is greater than in *vulcani*.

REMARKS.—These animals now ascribed to *merriami* were formerly of the race *nevadensis* described by Merriam (1894:111) from Pyramid Lake, Nevada. Grinnell (1922:73-77) synonymized the latter race with *merriami*. This race is tentatively limited in Utah to the west of the Beaver Dam Mountains, while its near geographic neighbor *vulcani*, inhabits the area east of the mountains.

The two races *merriami* and *vulcani* can be separated from each other by means of color. The former race being generally lighter than *vulcani*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 53; 44 skins and skulls, 9 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: Near Ed Terry Ranch, Beaver Dam Wash, 7 (RH); Beaver Dam Wash, W side Beaver Dam Mountain, 11 (6, RH) (5, DJC); 1½ mi. E Beaver Dam Wash, 8 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 2800 ft., 13; 1½ mi. E Beaver Dam Wash, 5 mi. N Utah-Arizona border, 2600 ft., 22.

Dipodomys merriami vulcani Benson

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.—1934. *Dipodomys merriami vulcani* Benson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 47, p. 181. October 2, 1934.

TYPE.—Male, adult, no. 56002, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California; from the lower end of Toroweap Valley (about ½ mi. E of Vulcan's Throne), Mohave County, Arizona; November 11, 1932; collected by Annie M. Alexander, original no. 2063 (after Benson, original description, type not seen).

RANGE.—From Vulcan's Throne, Mohave County, Arizona, north into southern Washington County, Utah, east of the Beaver Dam Mountains.

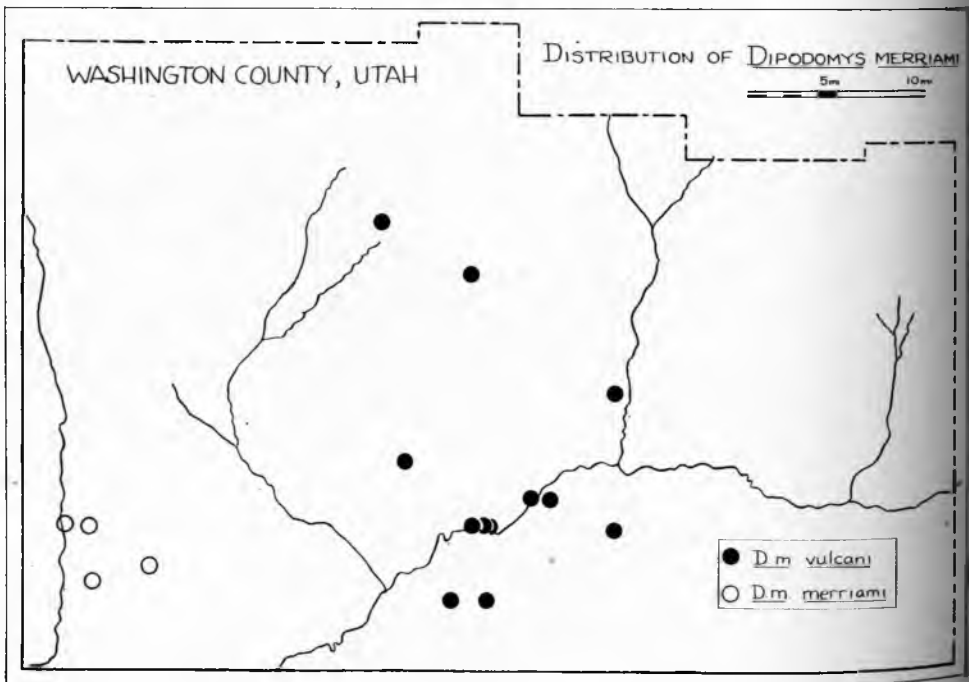
DIAGNOSIS.—Size: About the same as *merriami* (see measurements). Color: Dark. Darker than *merriami*, that is, there is more admixture of black tipped hairs in the pelage. Skull: About the same as *merriami* (see under diagnosis of *merriami*).

REMARKS.—This race of kangaroo rats apparently ranges north into southern Utah in Washington County. Bole (1936:1-2) named *D. m. frenatus* from Toquerville, Washington County, Utah, but failed to compare his material with the already named *vulcani* of Benson. Comparisons of topotypical and near topotypical specimens prove these two forms to be indistinguishable from one another.

Since the name *vulcani* of Benson has priority over *frenatus* of Bole, all Utah specimens east of the Beaver Dam Mountains are here referred to that race. The form *frenatus* is hereby synonymized under *vulcani*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Total number 63; 60 skins and skulls, 3 skins only.

RECORDS OF OCCURRENCE.—*Washington County*: Diamond Valley, 1 (RH); 5 mi. NW St. George, 1 (DJC); near Bloomington, 1 (RH); 3 mi. S St. George, 18 (2, RH); Veyo, 1 (DJC); St. George, 23 (16, RH) (3, DJC) 3, (BYU); Washington, 1 (BYU); ¼ mi. W St. George, 2; 1 mi. W St. George, 2800 ft., 3; 7 mi. E St. George, 2; 4 mi. W Hurricane, 9; Toquerville, 1.



DIPODOMYS DESERTI DESERTI

Beaver Dam Wash, Washington County, Utah

	4 males	2 females
Total length	331.0 (328-332)	312.5 (307-318)
Tail length	196.0 (193-201)	174.0 (166-182)
Hind foot	55.0 (53-57)	54.5 (51-58)
Condylbasal	28.9 (28.7-29.0)	28.5 (28.1-28.9)
Occipitonasal	38.9 (36.8-41.0)	37.15 (37.1-37.2)
Nasal length	16.5 (16.3-17.0)	16.1 (15.8-16.4)
Interorbital	13.5 (12.7-14.1)	14.2 (13.9-14.5)
Bulla length	18.9 (18.1-19.5)	19.45 (19.4-19.5)
Bulla width	13.9 (13.2-14.0)	13.7 (13.6-13.9)
Bulla depth	14.5 (14.2-14.9)	14.85 (14.7-15.0)

DIPODOMYS MERRIAMI*merriami**vulcani*

Beaver Dam Slope 3 mi. SW St. George

6 males

6 males

Total length	253.5 (240-266)	243.0 (232-256)
Tail length	152.5 (145-161)	138.0 (130-148)
Hind foot	38.0 (36-40)	38.0 (32-40)
Condylbasal	22.6 (22.4-22.9)	22.5 (22.0-23.0)
Occipitonasal	29.7 (29.4-29.9)	29.5 (29.0-30.1)
Nasal length	13.2 (12.9-13.6)	13.3 (12.6-13.9)
Interorbital	13.2 (13.0-13.9)	13.05 (12.6-14.0)
Bulla length	15.2 (14.8-15.8)	15.05 (14.6-15.4)
Bulla width	10.1 (9.9-10.2)	10.0 (9.6-10.4)
Bulla depth	11.8 (11.5-12.0)	11.8 (11.8)

2 females

3 females

Total length	259.0 (255-263)	248.0 (240-255)
Tail length	153.0 (147-159)	139.0 (134-145)
Hind foot	38.0 (38)	37.5 (36-39)
Condylbasal	22.2 (21.5-22.9)	22.4 (22.4)
Occipitonasal	29.45 (29.0-29.9)	29.6 (29.6)
Nasal length	13.1 (12.7-13.5)	13.6 (13.4-13.9)
Interorbital	13.05 (12.7-13.4)	13.3 (13.0-13.8)
Bulla length	15.4 (15.2-15.6)	15.3 (14.7-16.1)
Bulla width	10.25 (10.2-10.3)	9.9 (9.6-10.2)
Bulla depth	11.95 (11.9-12.0)	11.6 (11.0-12.0)

DIPODOMYS ORDII

	<i>vintensis</i>	<i>sanrafaeli</i>	<i>cupidineus</i>	<i>nerilis</i>	<i>longipes</i>
	2 mi. N Fruitland	12 mi. SW Green River	1 mi. S. Kanab	Naturida, Colo.	John's Canyon
	3 males	1 male	1 male	1 male	2 males
Total length	257.0 (253-260)	265.0	227.0	261.0	251.0 (250-252)
Tail length	145.0 (140-150)	144.0	136.0	156.0	142.0 (136-148)
Hind foot	40.5 (40-41)	41.0	40.0	44.0	42.5 (42-43)
Condylbasal	24.3 (24.0-24.7)	25.1	23.6	24.5	24.4 (24.4)
Occipitonasal	31.5 (31.2-32.1)	33.0	31.2	31.6	32.1 (32.1)
Nasal length	13.7 (13.2-14.1)	14.1	12.7	13.9	13.85 (13.8-13.9)
Interorbital	12.9 (12.9)		12.0	11.4	12.1 (12.1)
Bulla length	15.5 (15.1-15.9)	16.4	15.4	16.0	16.55 (16.0-17.1)
Bulla width	10.0 (9.9-10.1)	10.7	10.0	10.6	10.5 (10.4-10.6)
Bulla depth	12.3 (12.2-12.5)	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.1 (12.6-13.6)
	No females	1 female	2 females	No females	5 females
Total length		253.0	239.0 (239)		241.8 (227-251)
Tail length		138.0	129.5 (121-138)		130.0 (113-136)
Hind foot		42.0	39.5 (38-41)		40.4 (38-42)
Condylbasal		25.1	23.7 (23.5-24.2)		23.9 (23.4-24.5)
Occipitonasal		32.2	30.95 (30.4-31.5)		31.3 (31.0-31.7)
Nasal length		13.5	13.35 (13.1-13.6)		13.9 (13.2-15.0)
Interorbital			12.15 (12.0-12.3)		12.84 (12.5-13.4)
Bulla length		16.9	15.85 (15.7-16.0)		16.46 (16.1-16.8)
Bulla width		10.5	10.3 (10.2-10.4)		10.22 (10.0-10.6)
Bulla depth		13.1	12.5 (12.3-12.7)		12.9 (12.8-13.0)

DIPODOMYS ORDII

	<i>marshalli</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	<i>fetusus</i>	<i>celeripes</i>	<i>cineraceus</i>
	Stansbury Island	Old Lincoln Hiway	Panaca, Nev.	Trout Creek	Dolphin Island
	2 males	7 males	6 males	4 males	No males
Total length	239.5 (238-241)	231.0 (208-240)	237.0 (220-249)	210.0 (203-225)	
Tail length	132.0 (128-136)	125.0 (104-138)	133.0 (126-140)	111.25 (100-121)	
Hind foot	40.0 (40)	41.0 (40-43)	42.0 (40-43)	40.0 (39-41)	
Condylbasal	23.2 (23.0-23.4)	23.1 (22.6-23.4)	23.8 (23.5-24.0)	24.5 (24.5)	
Occipitonasal	30.3 (30.1-30.5)	30.4 (29.4-31.0)	30.9 (30.6-31.1)	31.5 (31.5)	
Nasal length	13.05 (13.0-13.1)	13.5 (12.8-13.9)	13.6 (12.8-14.3)	12.65 (11.0-14.1)	
Interorbital	12.0 (12.0)	11.9 (11.7-12.0)	11.8 (11.6-12.2)	11.45 (10.7-12.4)	
Bulla length	14.75 (14.6-14.9)	15.2 (14.8-15.7)	15.2 (14.9-15.7)	14.1 (14.0-15.4)	
Bulla width	9.6 (9.0-10.2)	9.7 (9.0-10.1)	10.2 (10.0-10.5)	9.6 (9.2-10.0)	
Bulla depth	12.1 (12.0-12.2)	12.1 (11.9-12.3)	12.3 (12.1-12.4)	11.9 (11.5-12.5)	
	2 females	2 females	10 females	3 females	2 females
Total length	245.0 (245)	240.0 (229-251)	229.6 (224-237)	224.0 (219-230)	229.0 (228-230)
Tail length	135.0 (135)	136.0 (132-141)	126.5 (122-134)	115.0 (110-120)	130.5 (129-132)
Hind foot	40.0 (40)	42.5 (40-45)	40.5 (39-41.5)	40.3 (39-42)	38.5 (38-39)
Condylbasal	22.95 (22.8-23.1)	23.5 (23.5)	22.5 (21.6-23.4)	23.3 (22.3-24.0)	23.3 (23.0-23.6)
Occipitonasal	30.2 (30.2)	30.7 (30.7)	29.4 (28.3-30.3)	30.23 (29.0-30.9)	30.7 (30.6-30.8)
Nasal length	13.4 (13.2-13.6)	12.8 (12.6-13.0)	12.9 (12.2-13.5)	12.73 (12.0-13.2)	13.6 (13.5-13.7)
Interorbital	11.9 (11.9)	11.8 (11.5-12.1)	11.6 (10.9-12.8)	11.96 (11.8-12.3)	11.75 (11.5-12.0)
Bulla length	15.1 (15.1)	14.95 (14.8-15.1)	14.67 (14.1-15.4)	15.15 (15.0-15.3)	14.8 (14.6-15.0)
Bulla width	9.9 (9.9)	9.8 (9.6-10.0)	9.9 (9.3-10.6)	10.05 (9.8-10.3)	10.2 (10.2)
Bulla depth	12.2 (12.2)	12.1 (12.0-12.2)	12.0 (11.2-12.3)	12.0 (12.0)	11.9 (11.8-12.0)

DIPODOMYS ORDII

	<i>cinderensis</i>	<i>panguitchensis</i>	<i>utahensis</i>	<i>fremonti</i>
	Diamond Valley	Panguitch	Ogden	Torrey
	8 males	2 males	3 males	No males
Total length	237.8 (227-250)	254.5 (252-257)	245.0 (235-255)	
Tail length	128.5 (120-138)	140.0 (135-145)	141.0 (135-150)	
Hind foot	40.0 (38-43)	40.5 (40-41)	38.8 (37.8-39.8)	
Condylbasal	22.9 (22.0-23.4)	23.0 (23.0)	23.6 (22.7-24.5)	
Occipitonasal	30.0 (29.0-31.3)	30.3 (30.2-30.4)	31.1 (30.0-32.2)	
Nasal length	13.2 (12.6-14.0)	13.4 (13.3-13.5)	13.7 (13.1-14.1)	
Interorbital	11.5 (11.3-11.7)	11.95 (11.9-12.0)	11.7 (11.0-12.1)	
Bulla length	15.0 (14.3-15.5)	14.35 (14.3-14.4)	14.5 (14.3-15.0)	
Bulla width	9.8 (9.0-10.2)	9.6 (9.5- 9.7)	9.6 (9.3-10.1)	
Bulla depth	12.2 (11.6-12.7)	12.1 (12.0-12.2)	11.8 (11.7-12.0)	
	2 females	1 female	2 females	2 females
Total length	231.0 (222-240)	240.0	241.0 (238-245)	249.0 (246-253)
Tail length	126.0 (118-134)	132.0	138.5 (137-140)	137.0 (132-142)
Hind foot	40.5 (40-41)	38.0	38.8 (37.8-39.8)	38.0 (38.0)
Condylbasal	22.0 (22.0)	22.8	22.9 (22.8-23.0)	23.3 (23.1-23.5)
Occipitonasal	28.9 (28.9)	29.6	29.8 (29.8)	30.4 (30.3-30.6)
Nasal length	12.7 (12.6-12.8)	12.7	12.8 (12.8)	13.6 (13.4-13.8)
Interorbital		11.3	11.3 (11.2-11.4)	12.1 (12.1)
Bulla length	14.6 (14.5-14.7)	14.0	14.2 (13.9-14.5)	14.85 (14.7-15.0)
Bulla width	9.15 (9.1- 9.2)	9.0	9.65 (9.4- 9.9)	9.7 (9.6- 9.8)
Bulla depth	11.85 (11.7-12.0)	11.9	11.8 (11.7-11.9)	12.1 (12.1)

DIPODOMYS MICROPS

	<i>celsus</i> 1 mi. W St. George	<i>woodburyi</i> Beaver Dam Slope	<i>bonnevillei</i> Desert Range Exp. Sta.	<i>alfredi</i> Gunnison Island
	3 males	4 males	17 males	2 males
Total length	270.0 (263-280)	288.0 (282-302)	252.0 (222-275)	278.0 (250-299)
Tail length	154.0 (150-156)	166.5 (164-177)	146.0 (110-160)	162.5 (150-175)
Hind foot	41.3 (40-42)	43.25 (43-44)	41.5 (40-43)	44.5 (42-47)
Condylbasal	24.46 (23.8-25.6)	25.4 (25.1-26.1)	24.05 (22.3-25.3)	25.85 (24.0-27.5)
Occipitonasal	30.4 (29.9-31.4)	31.7 (31.1-32.3)	29.6 (27.7-31.1)	31.6 (29.6-33.6)
Nasal length	12.7 (11.9-13.4)	13.45 (13.0-14.4)	12.05 (10.8-13.1)	12.85 (11.8-13.9)
Interorbital	11.4 (10.6-12.2)	12.05 (11.5-12.6)	11.6 (10.6-12.3)	12.15 (11.5-12.8)
Bulla length	15.2 (15.0-15.6)	15.35 (15.2-15.5)	14.6 (13.4-15.7)	15.75 (14.8-16.7)
Bulla width	10.13 (10.0-10.2)	10.4 (10.1-10.7)	9.9 (9.2-10.5)	10.5 (10.0-11.0)
Bulla depth	12.23 (12.0-12.5)	12.45 (12.0-12.8)	12.15 (11.5-12.8)	12.65 (12.3-13.0)
	3 females	1 female	15 females	2 females
Total length	275.0 (268-281)		253.0 (236-283)	273.5 (270-277)
Tail length	156.6 (150-160)		147.5 (135-170)	152.5 (150-155)
Hind foot	41.0 (40-42)	45.0	41.0 (40-43)	46.5 (45-48)
Condylbasal	24.5 (24.1-24.9)	26.4	24.05 (23.2-25.0)	25.7 (25.7)
Occipitonasal	30.45 (30.1-30.8)	32.5	29.7 (28.7-30.5)	32.0 (32.0)
Nasal length	12.66 (12.4-13.0)	13.5	12.0 (11.3-12.8)	12.9 (12.8-13.0)
Interorbital	11.33 (11.0-11.6)	13.0	11.4 (10.8-12.3)	12.45 (12.0-12.9)
Bulla length	15.03 (14.5-15.4)	16.1	14.7 (13.5-15.6)	15.9 (15.7-16.1)
Bulla width	9.9 (9.7-10.2)	11.1	9.8 (9.2-10.1)	10.6 (10.5-10.7)
Bulla depth	12.3 (11.9-12.6)	13.1	12.25 (11.6-12.9)	12.55 (12.5-12.6)

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