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Mammalian Type Localities in New Mexico

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ABSTRACT

Eighty-nine mammalian taxa have been described from New Mexico. For each taxon, information concerning the literature citation and date of publication of the description, museum catalog number(s) of the type (syntypes), type locality, and current name usage are presented. Because of the importance of the type locality, additional information beyond that which was presented in the original description is provided as necessary to restrict the type locality to a specific geographic location.

"The information concerning the type-specimen is nomenclaturally the most important information given on the occasion of naming a new taxon" (Mayr 1969:371). The geographical place of collection of the name-bearing type of a species or subspecies is referred to as the type locality (Article 72[h] of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature; Ride et al. 1985) and has special significance. In accordance with the rules of the code, specimens from the type locality are called topotypes. Topotypes are important because they represent specimens which belong to the population from which the type specimen was selected. In addition, in cases where the name-bearing type is no longer in existence and a new type (neotype) must be designated, special preference should be given to selecting a neotype from topotypic specimens (Recommendation 75A; Ride et al. 1985). Finally, the type locality is important because it roots the taxon to a specific geographic locality which is particularly important for the application of names in the subspecific category (Mayr 1969). Subspe-

cies are geographical variants of a species and characteristics of a subspecies may overlap with those of other subspecies. Therefore, ". . . a single specimen can be the name-bearer ('type') for a subspecies only to the extent that it helps to identify the population from which it was sampled. Where it fails to do this, a knowledge of the type-locality becomes a necessity" (Mayr 1969:375).

Lists of mammalian type localities have been published in reviews of mammals inhabiting particular geographic regions, such as Arizona (Hoffmeister 1986). New Mexico has one of the most diverse mammalian faunas in North America, but only partial lists of mammalian type localities in New Mexico have been published (e.g., Poole and Schantz 1942, Miller and Kellogg 1955). No comprehensive review of mammalian type localities in the state has been published. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to list type localities of the 89 mammalian taxa described from New Mexico.

Orders and families are arranged in phylogenetic order (following Jones et al. 1992). Taxa

within each family are arranged alphabetically because many of the originally proposed names are not currently recognized. An asterisk (*) indicates a taxon which was not recognized by Hall (1981). For each taxon, the source, volume, page, and date of publication are listed. Current nomenclatural usage different from the name which was originally proposed is preceded by an equals (=) sign. Unless otherwise indicated, current nomenclatural usage follows Hall (1981). Citation of authors of taxon names follows the recommendations of Kelt and Palma (1992). The museum catalog number of the type is provided; museum acronyms follow Yates et al. (1987) and are as follows: American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (ANSP); Eastern New Mexico University Natural History Museum (ENMU); University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History (KU); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ); Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB); Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California–Berkeley (MVZ); University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology (UMMZ); National Museum of Natural History (USNM). Type localities are taken directly from the original description of the taxon; the citation for the quote is as recorded for the taxon unless otherwise indicated. Coan (1965) was utilized to track historical changes in county boundaries. A list of type localities and associated taxa is organized by county (Appendix) and shown graphically in Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITIES BY TAXON

ORDER INSECTIVORA

Family Soricidae

Sorex obscurus neomexicanus Bailey, 1913a
Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:133, 21 May 1913.

=*Sorex neomexicanus* Bailey, 1913a. See Alexander (1996).

Holotype: USNM 100440, "Cloudcroft, [Otero County,] New Mexico (alt. 9,000 feet), in the Sacramento Mountains."

ORDER CHIROPTERA

Family Vespertilionidae

**Myotis baileyi* Hollister, 1909

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 22:44, 10 March 1909.

=*Myotis occultus* Hollister, 1909. See Hoffmeister (1986).

Holotype: USNM 125787, "base of White Mountains (7,500 ft.) near Ruidoso, [Lincoln County,] New Mexico."

Myotis longicrus interior Miller, 1914

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 27:211, 31 October 1914.

=*Myotis volans interior* Miller, 1914.

Holotype: USNM 133426, "5 miles south of Twining, Taos County, New Mexico (altitude 11,300 feet)."

Remarks: Twining is a mining area on the north slope of Wheeler Peak on the southeast side of Taos Ski Valley, 15 km NE Valdez. Poole and Schantz (1942:153) reported the elevation as "11,400 feet."

Pipistrellus hesperus maximus Hatfield, 1936

Journal of Mammalogy 17:261, 14 August 1936.

Holotype: USNM 21344/36997, "Dog Spring, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico."

Remarks: Dog Spring is located on the east side of the Dog Mountains, Hidalgo County, near the Chihuahua–New Mexico border (T34S R15W west 1/2 sec. 13). Bailey (1928) reported Dog Spring as "Near Monument 59, Mexican Boundary Survey, 42 miles east of the Arizona line; 4,800 feet." Dog Spring is actually nearest to Mexican boundary monument 55.

**Pipistrellus hesperus santarosae* Hatfield, 1936

Journal of Mammalogy 17:261, 14 August 1936.

=*Pipistrellus hesperus maximus* Hatfield, 1936.

Holotype: USNM 118756, "Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, New Mexico."

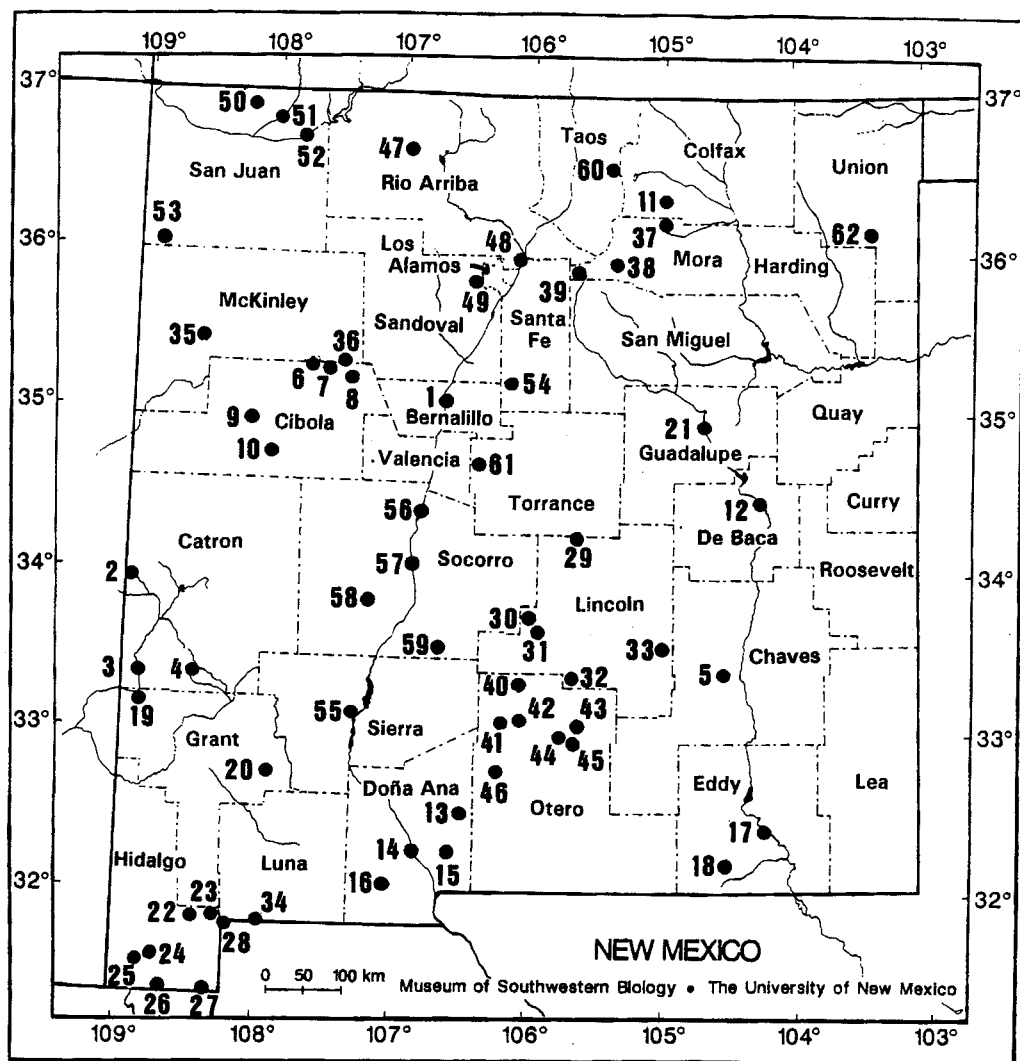


Fig. 1. Type localities (dots) of mammals in New Mexico. Numbers refer to localities listed in the Appendix; some dots may represent more than one type locality or more than one taxon.

**V[espertilio]. nitidus henshawii* H. Allen, 1894

Bulletin of the United States National Museum 43:103, 14 March 1894.

=*Myotis ciliolabrum melanorhinus* (Merriam, 1890). See van Zyll de Jonge (1984, 1985).

Syntypes: USNM 12450, USNM 102426, "near Wingate, [McKinley County,] N. Mex."

Remarks: Poole and Schantz (1942) reported the type locality as "Near Fort Wingate, McKinley county, N. Mex." Fort Wingate is 7 km S, 18 km E Gallup, McKinley County (T14N R16W).

ORDER LAGOMORPHA

Family Ochotonidae

Ochotona nigrescens Bailey, 1913a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:133, 21 May 1913.

=*Ochotona princeps nigrescens* Bailey, 1913a.

Holotype: USNM 147976, "the Jemez Mts., New Mexico (alt. 10,000 feet)."

Remarks: Exact locality unknown. Bailey (1931:67) reported the type locality as "in the Jemez Mountains, N. Mex., at 10,000 feet altitude on Goat Peak at the head of Santa Clara

Creek." It is unknown which particular peak is referred to as Goat Peak. However, Bailey (1931:68) described the distribution of this pika as "common on the three main peaks of the Jemez Mountains—Santa Clara Peak on the north of Santa Clara Creek, Goat Peak on the south, and Pelado Peak still farther south." Santa Clara Peak is 28 km W Espanola, Rio Arriba County (T21N R5E SE 1/4 sec. 34), and now called Chicoma or Tschicoma Mountain. Cerro Pelado is 12 km E Jemez Springs, Sandoval County (T18N R4E NE 1/4 sec. 19). Major peaks between these two with increasing distance from Santa Clara Creek include Caballo Mountain, Cerro Rubio, Pajarito Peak, and Redondo Peak, Sandoval County. Florence Bailey (1928) noted that she and her husband, Vernon, explored the Jemez Mountains by way of Santa Clara Creek. On 3 September 1906, they were camped 45 km west of Española via the creek at an elevation of 2,743 m "and [Vernon] Bailey collected thence to the top of Goat peak at 10,400 feet" (Bailey, 1928). The type locality is not in Bernalillo County as reported by Poole and Schantz (1942).

Ochotona saxatilis incana Howell, 1919

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 32:107, 20 May 1919.

=*Ochotona princeps incana* Howell, 1919.

Holotype: USNM 128914, "Pecos Baldy, New Mexico, altitude 12,000 feet."

Remarks: Pecos Baldy is located in southwestern Mora County, 9 km N Cowles (T20N R12E NW 1/4 sec. 34).

Family Leporidae

Sylvilagus auduboni cedrophilus Nelson, 1907

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 20:83, 22 July 1907.

=*Sylvilagus audubonii cedrophilus* Nelson, 1907.

Holotype: USNM 148287, "Cactus Flat, twenty miles north of Cliff, [Grant County,] New Mexico."

Sylvilagus auduboni neomexicanus Nelson, 1907

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 20:83, 22 July 1907.

=*Sylvilagus audubonii neomexicanus* Nelson, 1907.

Holotype: USNM 118477, "Fort Sumner, [De Baca County,] New Mexico."

Sylvilagus cognatus Nelson, 1907

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 20:82, 22 July 1907.

=*Sylvilagus floridanus cognatus* Nelson, 1907.

Holotype: USNM 136569, "10,000 feet altitude, near the summit of Manzano Mountains, [Torrance County,] New Mexico."

Remarks: Exact locality not known. Poole and Schantz (1942) reported the type locality as "Tajique, near summit of Manzano Mountains, altitude 10,000 feet, Valencia County, N. Mex." The present town of Tajique, however, is located at the base of the Manzano Mountains at an elevation of 2,043 m (6,700 feet).

Lepus gaillardi Mearns, 1896

Proceedings of the United States National Museum 18:560, 24 June 1896.

=*Lepus callotis gaillardi* Mearns, 1896.

Holotype: USNM 20525/35714, "the west fork of the Playas Valley near monument No. 63, Mexican boundary line" (Mearns 1896:562).

Remarks: Monument 63 (T34S R18W junction sec. 22 and 23) is 11 km W Antelope Wells (New Mexico Highway 81 Mexican border crossing), Hidalgo County.

**[Lepus sylvaticus] subspecies rigidus* Mearns, 1896

Proceedings of the United States National Museum 18:555, 24 June 1896.

=*Sylvilagus floridanus holzneri* (Mearns, 1896).

Holotype: USNM 20336/35537, "the Carrizalillo Mountains [= Carrizalillo Hills], near monument No. 31, Mexican boundary line."

Remarks: The Carrizalillo Hills extend from Hermanas to Monument 31, 9 km SE Hermanas, Luna County (T29S R11W sec. 14).

ORDER RODENTIA

Family Sciuridae

Citellus grammurus tularosae Benson, 1932

University of California Publications in Zoology 38:335, 14 April 1932.

=*Spermophilus variegatus tularosae* (Benson, 1932).

Holotype: MVZ 50935, "from the malpais at French's Ranch, 5,400 feet altitude, 12 miles northwest of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico."

Citellus tridecemlineatus hollisteri Bailey, 1913a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:131, 21 May 1913.

=*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus hollisteri* (Bailey, 1913a).

Holotype: USNM 119025, "the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico (alt. 8,000 feet), on the part of the Mescalero Indian Reservation known locally as Elk Valley."

Remarks: Elk Valley presumably refers to what is now called Elk Canyon in which the town of Elk Silver (T14S R14E sec. 34) is located on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, Otero County.

**Citellus variegatus juglans* Bailey, 1913a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:131, 21 May 1913.

=*Spermophilus variegatus grammurus* (Say, in James, 1823).

Holotype: USNM 148289, "Glenwood, [Catron County,] New Mexico, at 5,000 feet altitude on the Rio San Francisco, at the southwest base of the Mogollon Mountains."

Cynomys. *g[unnisoni]*. *zuniensis* Hollister, 1916

North American Fauna, 40:4 (first mention of name) and 40:32 (taxon description), 20 June 1916.

Holotype: USNM 137555, "Wingate, McKinley County, New Mexico" (Hollister 1916:32).

Remarks: Wingate refers to what is now Fort Wingate, 7 km S, 18 km E Gallup, McKinley County (T14N R16W).

Eutamias atristriatus Bailey, 1913a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:129, 21 May 1913.

=*Tamias minimus atristriatus* (Bailey, 1913a). Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Holotype: USNM 119028, "the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, on Penasco Creek 12 miles east of Cloudcroft, [Otero County,] alt. 7,400 feet."

Eutamias canipes sacramentoensis Fleharty, 1960

Journal of Mammalogy 41:240, 20 May 1960.

=*Tamias canipes sacramentoensis* (Fleharty, 1960). Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Holotype: MSB 2984, "in the Sacramento Mountains, 1 mi. S Cloudcroft, altitude 9,000 ft., Otero Co., New Mexico."

Eutamias cinereicollis cinereus Bailey, 1913a.

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:130, 21 May 1913.

=*Tamias cinereicollis cinereus* (Bailey, 1913). Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Holotype: USNM 167029, "the Magdalena Mountains, New Mexico (alt. 8,200 feet), in Copper Canyon."

Remarks: Copper Canyon (T5S R3W) is located on the southeast side of the Magdalena Mountains, southeast of Sawmill Canyon, Socorro County.

Eutamias quadrivittatus australis Patterson, 1980

Journal of Mammalogy 61:460, 20 August 1980.

=*Tamias quadrivittatus australis* (Patterson, 1980). Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Holotype: USNM 530290, "3.5 mi S, 1.5 mi E Organ, 6900', North fork Pine Tree Trail, Aguirre Springs, T22S R4E Sec. 30, Dofia Ana Co., New Mexico."

Remarks: Type locality is in the Organ Mountains.

Marmota flaviventer obscura Howell, 1914

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 27:16, 2 February 1914.

=*Marmota flaviventris obscura* Howell, 1914.

Holotype: USNM 133505, "Wheeler Peak, 5 miles south of Twining, New Mexico (altitude 11,300 feet)."

Remarks: Twining is a mining area on the north slope of Wheeler Peak on the southeast side of Taos Ski Valley, 15 km NE Valdez, Taos County.

Sciurus aberti chuscensis Goldman, 1931

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 44:133, 17 October 1931.

Holotype: USNM 158553, "Chuska [= Chuska] Mountains, northwestern New Mexico (altitude 9,000 feet)."

Remarks: Goldman (1931) did not report the county from which the type came. Poole and Schantz (1942) reported the type locality as in McKinley County but provided no evidence. The type locality likely is in San Juan County. Vernon Bailey collected the holotype on 5 October 1908. His wife, Florence Bailey (1928), reported that from 29 September to 2 October 1908, Vernon made camp northwest of Chuska Peak at an elevation of 2,377 m. Chuska Peak is located 9.5 km NW Tohatchi, McKinley County, and only 8 km S San Juan County boundary. Subsequently, "he moved 8 miles [= 13 km] north to the Chuska Lakes at 8,800 feet, near the top of the main Chuska Mountains, and camped there October 2-6." In addition, Bailey (1931:69, Fig. 10) mapped two of three localities of occurrence in the Chuska Mountains in San Juan County and one near the border of McKinley County and San Juan County (the distribution map does not contain county boundaries). Finally, elevations near 9,000 feet are limited in McKinley County.

Sciurus aberti mimus Merriam, 1904

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 17:130, 9 June 1904.

Holotype: USNM 70908, "Hall [= Halls] Peak, at south end of Cimarron Mountains, northeastern New Mexico."

Remarks: Halls Peak is located 6 km N Ocate, Mora County (T23N R18E NE 1/4 sec. 18).

****Sciurus castanotus*** [sic] Baird, 1855

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7:332, April 1855 (Poole and Schantz [1942] reported the date as 24 April 1855). Specific epithet was a typographical error for *castanonotus* (Baird 1858).

=*Sciurus aberti aberti* Woodhouse, 1853.

Holotype: USNM 121/1107, "on the Mimbres."

Remarks: Type locality reported as "the Copper mines of the Gila" (Baird 1859:36), "Copper mines of the Mimbres, N.M." (Baird 1859:37), and "Copper Mines, New Mexico" (Mearns 1907:250). Baird (1858:707) described "Coppermines, N.M." as "A former station of the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, subsequently called Fort Webster. Not indicated clearly whether on a tributary of the Gila or Mimbres" at about 33°00' latitude, 108°00' longitude. Baird (1858:709) also described Fort Webster at 32°47' latitude, 108°04' longitude, "Altitude 6,350." Fort Webster is now the town of San Lorenzo, Grant County (T17S R10W SW 1/4 sec. 19) on the Mimbres River (Pearce 1975). Pearce (1975:59) incorrectly reported the location of Fort Webster (= San Lorenzo) as "15 mi S of Santa Rita copper mines [Chino open pit copper mine]"; the correct location is 12.9 km E town of Santa Rita (T17S R12W NE 1/4 sec. 26).

Sciurus fremonti lychnuchus Stone and Rehn, 1903

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 55:18, 10 April 1903.

=*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus lychnuchus* (Stone and Rehn, 1903).

Holotype: ANSP 11105, "Forks of [Rio] Ruidoso, Lincoln county, N.M."

****Sciurus fremonti neomexicanus*** J.A. Allen, 1898

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 10:254 (first mention of name) and 10:291 (taxon description), 22 July 1898.

=*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus mogollonensis* (Mearns, 1890).

Holotype: USNM 71690, "Rayado Canon, Colfax Co., New Mexico."

Remarks: Rayado Canyon probably refers to upper Rayado Creek west of the town of Rayado, Colfax County.

Spermophilus spilosoma major Merriam, 1890
North American Fauna 4:39, 8 October 1890.

=*Spermophilus spilosoma marginatus* Bailey, 1902.

Holotype: USNM 17116/24049, "Albuquerque, [Bernalillo County,] New Mexico."

Tamias dorsalis Baird, 1855

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7:332, April 1855 (Poole and Schantz [1942] reported the date as 24 April 1855).

=*Tamias dorsalis dorsalis* Baird, 1855. Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Syntypes: USNM 120, USNM 119/3151, "on the Mimbres." Poole and Schantz (1942) reported that the skin USNM 119 is now MCZ 4759.

Remarks: Type locality reported as Fort Webster, Copper mines of the Mimbres, Grant County, New Mexico (Baird 1859:38, Mearns 1907:289). Fort Webster is now the town of San Lorenzo, Grant County (T17S R10W SW 1/4 sec. 19), on the Mimbres River (Pearce 1975; see also account of *Sciurus castanotus*).

**Tamias quadrivittatus gracilis* J.A. Allen, 1890

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 3:56 (first mention) and 3:99 (taxon description), June 1890.

=*Tamias quadrivittatus quadrivittatus* Say, in James, 1823. Generic name according to Jones et al. (1992).

Holotype: USNM 17144/24077, "San Pedro, [Santa Fe County,] New Mexico" (Allen 1890:100).

Remarks: Type incorrectly reported from Socorro County (Allen 1890, Poole and Schantz 1942). The holotype was collected by Vernon Bailey in 1889. Vernon's wife, Florence, re-

ported San Pedro as in Santa Fe County, located "On the northeastern slope of the Sandia Mountains, 25 miles northeast of Albuquerque; 8,000 feet." (Bailey, 1928:64). She further noted that "Bailey made his base camp at San Pedro, July 1-15, 1889" (Bailey, 1928:64).

Family Geomyidae

Cratogeomys castanops hirtus Nelson and Goldman, 1934

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 47:138, 13 June 1934.

Holotype: USNM 58325, "Albuquerque, [Bernalillo County,] New Mexico (altitude 5,000 feet)."

Remarks: See Hollander (1990) for current name usage.

**Cratogeomys castanops lacrimalis* Nelson and Goldman, 1934

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 47:137, 13 June 1934.

Holotype: USNM 119071, "Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico (altitude 3,500 feet)."

Remarks: See Hollander (1990) for current name usage.

Geomys arenarius brevirostris Hall, 1932a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 45:97, 21 June 1932.

Holotype: MVZ 50460, "east edge of (white) sand (9 mi. W. Tularosa), Tularosa-Hot Springs Road, Otero County, New Mexico."

Pappogeomys castanops parviceps Russell, 1968

University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 16:584 (first mention) and 16:673 (taxon description), 5 August 1968.

=*Cratogeomys castanops parviceps* (Russell, 1968). See Hollander (1990).

Holotype: KU 87152, "18 mi. SW Alamogordo, 4,400 feet, Otero Co., New Mexico" (Russell 1968:673).

**Thomomys apache* Bailey, 1910

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 23:79, 4 May 1910.

=*Thomomys bottae aureus* J.A. Allen, 1893. See Smith et al. (1983).

Holotype: USNM 135366, "Lake La Jara (7,500 feet altitude), on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, [Rio Arriba County,] New Mexico."

Thomomys aureus pervagus Merriam, 1901

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 14:110, 19 July 1901.

=*Thomomys bottae pervagus* Merriam, 1901. See Smith et al. (1983).

Holotype: USNM 58293, "Espanola, [Rio Arriba County,] New Mexico."

Thomomys baileyi tularosae Hall, 1932b

University of California Publications in Zoology 38:411, 20 September 1932.

=*Thomomys bottae tularosae* Hall, 1932b. See Anderson (1966).

Holotype: MVZ 50444, "Cook Ranch, 1/2 mile west of Tularosa, Otero County, New Mexico."

Thomomys bottae actuosus Kelson, 1951

University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 5:67, 1 October 1951.

Holotype: USNM 119053, "Corona, Lincoln County, New Mexico."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae collis Hooper, 1940

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 422:7, 14 November 1940.

Holotype: UMMZ 82108, "New Mexico, Valencia [now Cibola] County, thirty miles south of Grants, Shuman's Ranch, township 6 north, range 10 west, section 30."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage. Hooper (1940:7) also described the type locality as "a western arm of Cebolleta Mesa."

Thomomys bottae connectens Hall, 1936

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 26:296, 15 July 1936.

Holotype: MVZ 66627, "Clawson Dairy, 5 miles north of Albuquerque, 4,943 feet elevation, Bernalillo County, New Mexico."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae cultellus Kelson, 1951

University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 5:64, 1 October 1951.

Holotype: USNM 70919, "Halls Peak, Mora County, New Mexico."

Remarks: Halls Peak is located 6 km N Ocate, Mora County (T23N R18E NE 1/4 sec. 18). See Patton (1993) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae opulentus Goldman, 1935

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 48:150, 31 October 1935.

Holotype: USNM 167318, "Las Palomas, on the Rio Grande, Sierra County, New Mexico."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae paguatae Hooper, 1940

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 422:4, 14 November 1940.

Holotype: UMMZ 82158, "New Mexico, Valencia [now Cibola] County, one-half mile north of Cebolleta (Seboyeta Post Office)."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae planorum Hooper, 1940

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History, University of Michigan 422:5, 14 November 1940.

Holotype: UMMZ 82140, "New Mexico, Valencia [now Cibola] County, one and one-half miles southwest of San Mateo."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys bottae ruidosae Hall, 1932a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 45:96, 21 June 1932.

Holotype: MVZ 50431, "Ruidoso, 6,700 feet altitude, Lincoln County, New Mexico."

Remarks: See Smith et al. (1983) for current name usage.

Thomomys fulvus emotus Goldman, 1933a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 46:76, 27 April 1933.

=*Thomomys umbrinus emotus* Goldman, 1933a. See Cook (1986).

Holotype: USNM 157005, "Animas Peak, Animas Mountains, Hidalgo County, southwestern New Mexico (altitude 8,000 feet)."

Thomomys fulvus morulus Hooper, 1940

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 422:9, 14 November 1940.

=*Thomomys bottae morulus* Hooper, 1940. See Smith et al. (1983).

Holotype: UMMZ 82094, "New Mexico, Valencia [now Cibola] County, eight miles southeast of Paxton, Bill Porter's Ranch."

Remarks: Paxton refers to the town of Paxton Springs (T9N R12W N 1/2 junction sec. 1 and sec. 2) located at Paxton Spring on Agua Fria Creek on the southeastern end of the Zuni Mountains. "The topotypic series was obtained from an area, several square miles in extent, of bright brick-red soil" within 0.8 km of the lava flows and within an area defined by the Zuni Mountains to the north and lava flows to the south, east, and west (Hooper 1940:10).

Thomomys mearnsi Bailey, 1914

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 27:117, 10 July 1914.

=*Thomomys bottae mearnsi* Bailey, 1914. See Cook (1986).

Holotype: USNM 157008, "Gray's Ranch in Animas Valley, [Hidalgo County,] southwest corner of New Mexico."

Remarks: Poole and Schantz (1942:392) reported the type as from "altitude 5,000 feet."

Thomomys pectoralis Goldman, 1936

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 26:120, 15 March 1936.

=*Thomomys bottae pectoralis* Goldman, 1936. See Patton (1993).

Holotype: USNM 244372, "vicinity of Carlsbad Cave, Carlsbad Cave National Monument, Eddy County, New Mexico."

Thomomys talpoides taylori Hooper, 1940

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 422:11, 14 November 1940.

Holotype: UMMZ 82132, "New Mexico, Valencia [now Cibola] County, six miles northeast of the summit of Mount Taylor, near Fernandez Summer Camp."

Family Heteromyidae

**Chaetodipus* [sic] *intermedius beardi* Weckerly et al., 1988

The Southwestern Naturalist 33:100, 30 March 1988.

=*Chaetodipus intermedius beardi* (Weckerly et al., 1988).

Holotype: ENMU 8918, "26 mi. N, 15.5 mi. E Engle, Socorro Co., New Mexico."

Dipodomys ordii medius Setzer, 1949

University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 1:519, 27 December 1949.

Holotype: USNM 118526, "Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, New Mexico."

Dipodomys spectabilis baileyi Goldman, 1923

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 36:140, 1 May 1923.

Holotype: USNM 97185, "40 miles west of Roswell, [Chaves County,] New Mexico."

Remarks: Goldman (1923) may have incorrectly reported the type locality. The type was collected by Vernon Bailey, which he reported as collected "40 miles northwest of Roswell, N. Mex." (Bailey 1931:259). Bailey's distribution map (Bailey 1931:249, Fig. 44) also placed the type locality northwest of Roswell.

Dipodomys spectabilis clarencei Goldman, 1933b

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 23:467, 15 October 1933.

Holotype: USNM 158824, "Blanco, San Juan County, New Mexico."

***Perognathus gypsi* Dice, 1929**

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 203:1, 19 June 1929.

=*Perognathus flavescens gypsi* Dice, 1929.

Holotype: UMMZ 58465, "the White Sands, 12 miles southwest of Alamogordo, Otero County, New Mexico."

***Perognathus intermedius ater* Dice, 1929**

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 203:2, 19 June 1929.

=*Chaetodipus intermedius ater* (Dice, 1929). See Hafner and Hafner (1983).

Holotype: UMMZ 58474, "Malpais Spring, Otero County, 15 miles west of Three Rivers, New Mexico" (Dice 1929:2-3).

***Perognathus intermedius rupestris* Benson, 1932**

University of California Publications in Zoology 38:337, 14 April 1932.

=*Chaetodipus intermedius rupestris* (Benson, 1932). See Hafner and Hafner (1983).

Holotype: MVZ 50595, "from that part of the lava beds nearest to Kenzin, Doña Ana County, New Mexico."

Remarks: Kenzin is a stop on the Southern Pacific railroad 30 km W La Mesa (T25S R2W NW 1/4 sec. 26).

***Perognathus merriami gilvus* Osgood, 1900**

North American Fauna 18:22, 20 September 1900.

Holotype: USNM 35939/48273, "Eddy, N. Mex."

Remarks: Eddy is now Carlsbad in Eddy County (Bailey 1902). See Lee and Engstrom (1991) for current name usage.

****Perognathus obscurus* Merriam, 1889**

North American Fauna 1:5 (first mention) 1:20 (taxon description), 25 October 1889.

=*Chaetodipus intermedius intermedius* (Merriam, 1889). See Hafner and Hafner (1983).

Holotype: USNM 186510, "Camp Apache, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico" (Merriam 1889:20).

Remarks: Camp Apache is "in the extreme southwestern corner of the Territory, and only about four miles from the Mexican boundary" (Merriam 1887:5) and "near Hachita, N. Mex." (Bailey 1931:282). Although the exact locality of Camp Apache is not known, it is undoubtedly from the vicinity of the Apache Hills, Hidalgo County (T28-29S R14W), which are located between Mexican Boundary Monument 40 (northeast corner of the "bootheel" of New Mexico) and Hachita (see account of *Hesperomys [Vesperimus] anthonyi*), and not from the Big Hachita Mountains as reported by Hall (1981).

Family Castoridae

***Castor canadensis mexicanus* Bailey, 1913b**

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:191, 23 October 1913.

Holotype: USNM 96522, "Ruidoso Creek, six miles below Ruidoso, [Lincoln County,] New Mexico."

Family Muridae

***Arvicola (Mynomes) aztecus* J.A. Allen, 1893**

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 5:73, 28 April 1893.

=*Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus* (Baird, 1858).

Holotype: AMNH 5170/4050, "Aztec, [San Juan County,] New Mexico."

***Clethrionomys gapperi gauti* Cockrum and Fitch, 1952**

University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 5:289, 15 November 1952.

Holotype: USNM 133515, "from Twining, 10,700 ft., Taos County, New Mexico."

Remarks: Twining is a mining area on the north slope of Wheeler Peak on the southeast side of Taos Ski Valley, 15 km NE Valdez.

***Eutamias limitis* Bailey, 1913a**

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:133, 21 May 1913.

=*Clethrionomys gapperi limitis* (Bailey, 1913a).

Holotype: USNM 148335, "the Mogollon Mountains, New Mexico (altitude 8,500 feet),

on Willow Creek, [Catron County,] a branch of the Gilita [Creek].”

Remarks: Willow Creek flows northeast from Willow Mountain and joins Gilita Creek 21 km E of Mogollon.

Fiber zibethicus ripensis Bailey, 1902

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 15:119, 2 June 1902.

=*Ondatra zibethicus ripensis* (Bailey, 1902).

Holotype: USNM 109012, “the Pecos River at Carlsbad (Eddy), [Eddy County,] New Mexico.”

Hesperomys truei Shufeldt, 1885

Proceedings of the United States National Museum 8:403 (title), 8:405 (type designation), and 8:407 (taxon description), 14 September 1885.

=*Peromyscus truei truei* (Shufeldt, 1885).

Holotype: USNM 14954/35108, “Fort Wingate, [McKinley County,] N. Mex.” (Shufeldt 1885:405).

Remark: Fort Wingate is 7 km S, 18 km E Gallup, McKinley County (T14N R16W).

Hesperomys (Vesperimus) anthonyi Merriam, 1887

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 4:5 (in title) and 4:6 (taxon description), 15 April 1887.

=*Peromyscus eremicus anthonyi* (Merriam, 1887).

Holotype: USNM 186480, “Camp Apache, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico” (Merriam 1887:7).

Remarks: The type locality was reported as “in the extreme southwestern corner of the Territory, and only about four miles from the Mexican boundary” (Merriam 1887:5), “Camp Apache, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico, near Monument No. 40” (Mearns 1907:438), and “‘Camp Apache,’ near Hachita, Grand [sic, now Hidalgo] County, N. Mex.” (Bailey 1931:160). The type locality is undoubtedly from the vicinity of the Apache Hills, Hidalgo County (T28-29S R14W; see account of *Neotoma intermedia angusticeps*) and not

from the Big Hachita Mountains as reported by Poole and Schantz (1942) and Hall (1981).

Neotoma albigula melas Dice, 1929

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 203:3, 19 June 1929.

Holotype: UMMZ 59337, “the Malpais lava beds near Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.”

**Neotoma intermedia angusticeps* Merriam, 1894

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 9:127, 2 July 1894.

=*Neotoma albigula albigula* Hartley, 1894.

Holotype: USNM 186485, “S.W. Corner of Grant [now Hidalgo] Co., New Mexico (only 5 miles from Mexican boundary).”

Remarks: Mearns (1907:482) reported the type locality as “Apache Mountains [= Apache Hills], New Mexico, near Monument No. 40.” The Apache Hills, Hidalgo County, are located between Hachita and the northeast corner of the “bootheel” of New Mexico (T28-29S R14W).

Neotoma mexicana atrata Burt, 1939

Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 400:1, 1 March 1939.

Holotype: UMMZ 81167, “New Mexico, Lincoln County, four miles west of Carrizozo” (Burt 1939:1-2).

Neotoma mexicana inopinata Goldman, 1933b

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 23:471, 15 October 1933.

Holotype: USNM 158395, “Chuska Mountains, northwestern New Mexico (altitude 8,800 feet).”

Remarks: Clarence Birdseye collected the holotype on 3 October 1908 on an expedition with Vernon Bailey. Florence Bailey (1928) reported that from 29 September to 2 October 1908, Vernon made camp northwest of Chuska Peak at an elevation of 2,377 m. Chuska Peak is located 9.5 km NW Tohatchi, McKinley County, and only 8 km S San Juan County boundary. Subsequently, “he moved 8 miles [= 13 km] north to the Chuska Lakes at 8,800 feet, near

the top of the main Chuska Mountains, and camped there October 2-6." Thus, the type locality is probably in San Juan County (also see account of *Sciurus aberti chuscensis*).

***Neotoma micropus leucophaea* Goldman, 1933b**

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 23:472, 15 October 1933.

Holotype: USNM 251057, "White Sands, 10 miles west of Point of Sands, White Sands National Monument, Otero County, New Mexico (altitude 4,100 feet)."

***Onychomys arcticeps* Rhoads, 1898**

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 50:194, 3 May 1898.

=*Onychomys leucogaster arcticeps* Rhoads 1898.

Holotype: ANSP 8529, "Clapham, Union Co., New Mexico."

***Onychomys ruidosae* Stone and Rehn, 1903**

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 55:22, 10 April 1903. Hall (1981) reported the date as 7 May 1903.

=*Onychomys leucogaster ruidosae* Stone and Rehn, 1903.

Holotype: ANSP 11091, "Ruidoso, Lincoln county, N.M."

***Peromyscus nasutus griseus* Benson, 1932**

University of California Publications in Zoology 38:338, 14 April 1932.

Holotype: MVZ 50819, "from the malpais 3 1/2 miles west of Carrizozo, 5,150 feet altitude, Lincoln County, New Mexico."

Remarks: See Carleton (1989) for current name usage.

***Reithrodontomys aztecus* J.A. Allen, 1893**

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 5:79, 28 April 1893.

=*Reithrodontomys megalotis aztecus* J.A. Allen, 1893.

Holotype: AMNH 5162/4042, "La Plata, [San Juan County,] N. Mex." (Allen 1893:80).

***Sigmodon minima* Mearns, 1894**

Proceedings of the United States National Museum 17:129 (title) and 17:130 (taxon description), 19 July 1894.

=*Sigmodon fulviventer minimus* Mearns, 1894.

Holotype: USNM 21187/37291, "Upper Corner Monument, New Mexico, on the Mexican boundary line, 100 miles west of the initial monument on the west bank of the Rio Grande" (Mearns 1894:130).

Remarks: "Upper corner monument" is Mexican boundary Monument 40 (T29S R13-14W) located at the northeast corner of the "bootheel" of New Mexico and at the junction of Hidalgo and Luna counties with the Mexican border.

***Sigmodon minimus goldmani* Bailey, 1913a**

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:132, 21 May 1913.

=*Sigmodon fulviventer goldmani* Bailey, 1913a.

Holotype: USNM 167625, "7 miles north of [Las] Palomas [Sierra County] (alt. 4,200 feet)."

****Sigmodon minimus woodi* Gardner, 1948**

Journal of Mammalogy 29:65, February 1948.

=*Sigmodon fulviventer minimus* Mearns 1894.

Holotype: USNM 266327, "East side of the Rio Grande, fifty-one miles south of Albuquerque (near Bernardo), altitude 5,000 feet, Socorro County, New Mexico."

****Sitomys rowleyi pinalis* Miller, 1893**

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 5:331, 16 December 1893.

=*Peromyscus boylii rowleyi* (J.A. Allen, 1893).

Holotype: AMNH 6818/5482, "Granite Gap, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico."

Remarks: Granite Gap (T29S R16W sec. 35) is a pass, 8.9 km E Cotton City, through which New Mexico Highway 80 crosses the northern end of the Peloncillo Mountains, Hidalgo County.

Family Zapodidae

Zapus luteus Miller, 1911

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 24:253, 23 December 1911.

=*Zapus hudsonius luteus* Miller, 1911. See Hafner et al. (1981).

Holotype: USNM 133601, "Española, [Rio Arriba County,] New Mexico."

Remarks: Poole and Schantz (1942:568) reported the elevation as "altitude 5,000 feet."

**Zapus luteus australis* Bailey, 1913a

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 26:132, 21 May 1913.

=*Zapus hudsonius luteus* Miller, 1911. See Hafner et al. (1981).

Holotype: USNM 160731, "Socorro [Socorro County], New Mexico."

ORDER CARNIVORA

Family Canidae

Canis lupus mogollonensis Goldman, 1937

Journal of Mammalogy 18:43, 14 February 1937 (reported as 11 February in Hall [1981]).

=*Canis lupus baileyi* Nelson and Goldman, 1929. See Bogan and Mehlhop (1983).

Holotype: USNM 224548, "S.A. Creek, 10 miles northwest of Luna, Catron County, New Mexico."

Vulpes macrotis neomexicanus Merriam, 1902

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 15:74, 22 March 1902.

=*Vulpes velox macrotis* Merriam, 1888. See Dragoo et al. (1990).

Holotype: USNM 98646, "San Andreas [= San Andres] Range, New Mexico (about 50 miles north of El Paso)."

Remarks: Poole and Schantz (1942:51) reported the type locality as "Band's ranch, San Andreas Range, Doña Ana County, N. Mex. (about 50 miles north of El Paso, Tex.)."

Family Ursidae

Ursus amblyiceps Baird, 1859

United States and Mexican boundary survey, under the order of Lieut. Col. W.H. Emory, Major First Cavalry, and United States Commissioner 2(2):29, January 1859 (month as reported by Poole and Schantz [1942] and Hall [1981]; no month indicated on volume used herein).

=*Ursus americanus amblyiceps* Baird, 1859.

Lectotype: USNM 992, "the Copper mines of the Gila" (Baird 1859:29). See Poole and Schantz (1942) for designation of lectotype.

Remarks: Type locality is from the vicinity of San Lorenzo, Grant County (T17S R10W SW 1/4 sec. 19, see account of *Sciurus castanotus*).

U[rsus]. horribilis var. horriaeus Baird, 1858

Reports of explorations and surveys, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean 8(1):224, 14 July 1858 (date as reported by Hall [1981], date on volume is 1857).

=*Ursus arctos horriaeus* Baird, 1858. See Hoffmeister (1986).

Lectotype: USNM 990, "the Copper Mines of New Mexico" (Baird 1858:225). See Merriam (1896) for designation of lectotype.

Remarks: Type locality is from the vicinity of San Lorenzo, Grant County (T17S R10W SW 1/4 sec. 19, see account of *Sciurus castanotus*).

Ursus perturbans Merriam, 1918

North American Fauna 41:64, 9 February 1918.

=*Ursus arctos horriaeus* Baird, 1858. See Hoffmeister (1986).

Holotype: USNM 222102, "near Mount Taylor, northern New Mexico."

Remarks: Bailey (1931:364) reported the type locality as "in a canyon on Mount Taylor, N. Mex., 12 miles east of San Mateo," McKinley County.

Family Mustelidae

Putorius frenatus neomexicanus Barber and Cockerell, 1898

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 50:188-189, 3 May 1898.

=*Mustela frenata neomexicana* (Barber and Cockerell, 1898).

Holotype: MCZ 10475, "the grass on the shore of Armstrong's Lake, Mesilla [Doña Ana County]" (Barber and Cockerell 1898:189).

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

Family Cervidae

**Cervus macrotis* Say, in James, 1823

Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820 2:354 (in James 1823).

=*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus* (Rafinesque, 1817; not seen, cited in Hall [1981]). See Merriam (1899).

Holotype: James (1823:354) noted that the head of the holotype "may be seen in the Philadelphia Museum, placed under the foot of a prairie wolf (*canis latrans*, Say), which has been well prepared by Mr. T. Peale." This specimen could not be located in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in 1992 (T. Daeschler, pers. comm.). Type from "near enough [to their] camp" (James 1823:276) which was "at the confluence of a creek tributary from the east to the stream [they] were following" (James 1823:275).

Remarks: Bailey (1931:29) described the type locality as "Mora River, near the present town of Mora, [Mora County,] N. Mex."

Dorcelaphus crooki Mearns, 1897

Proceedings of the United States National Museum 20:468, 24 December 1897. The Table of Contents of volume 20 stated that advance sheets were issued 12 January 1897 although Mearns (1897, 1907) and Poole and Schantz (1942) stated that advance sheets were issued 11 February 1897.

=*Odocoileus hemionus crooki* (Mearns, 1897). See Goldman and Kellogg (1939).

Holotype: USNM 20572/35752, "the summit of the Dog Mountains, Grant [now Hidalgo] County, New Mexico."

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APPENDIX

The following is a list of localities within each county and the taxa described from the vicinity of each locality. The text should be referred to for specific type locality information. Numbers refer to Fig. 1.

Bernalillo County

1. Vicinity Albuquerque (T10N R3E)
Cratogeomys castanops hirtus Nelson and Goldman, 1934
Spermophilus spilosoma major Merriam, 1890
Thomomys bottae connectens Hall, 1936

Catron County

2. 16 km NW Luna (T4S R21W)
Canis lupus mogollonensis Goldman, 1937
3. Glenwood (T11S R20W)
Citellus variegatus juglans Bailey, 1913a
4. Willow Creek, Mogollon Mountains. (T10-11S R17-18W)
Evotomys limitis Bailey, 1913a

Chaves County

5. Roswell (T10-11S R22-23E)
Cratogeomys castanops lacrimalis Nelson and Goldman, 1934

Cibola County

6. 2.4 km SW San Mateo (T12-13N R8W)
Thomomys bottae planorum Hooper, 1940
7. 9.6 km NE summit Mount Taylor (T12-13N R6-7W)
Thomomys talpoides taylori Hooper, 1940
8. 0.8 km N Seboyeta (T11N R5W)
Thomomys bottae paguatae Hooper, 1940
9. 12.9 km SE Paxton Springs = 35.4 km SE Grants (T8-9N R12-12W)
Thomomys fulvus morulus Hooper, 1940
10. 48.3 km S Grants (T6N R10W sec. 30)
Thomomys bottae collis Hooper, 1940

Colfax County

11. Vicinity Rayado (T25N R17-19)
Sciurus fremonti neomexicanus J.A. Allen, 1898

De Baca County

12. Fort Sumner (T3N R26E)
Sylvilagus auduboni neomexicanus Nelson, 1907

Doña Ana County

13. 80.4 km N El Paso, San Andres Mountains (T20-21S R4-5E)
Vulpes macrotis neomexicanus Merriam, 1902
14. La Mesilla (T23S R1-2E)
Putorius frenata neomexicana Barber and Cockerell, 1898
15. Organ Mountains (T22S R4E sec. 30)
Eutamias quadrivittatus australis Patterson, 1980
16. Vicinity Kenzin, 30 km W La Mesa (T25S R2W)
Perognathus intermedius rupestris Benson, 1932

Eddy County

17. Carlsbad (T21-22S R26-27E)
Fiber zibethicus ripensis Bailey, 1902
Perognathus merriami gilvus Osgood, 1900
18. Vicinity Carlsbad Cave, Carlsbad Caverns National Monument (T24-25S R24-25E)
Thomomys pectoralis Goldman, 1936

Grant County

19. Cactus Flat, 32.2 km NW Cliff (T13S R19W)
Sylvilagus auduboni cedrophilus Nelson, 1907
20. Vicinity San Lorenzo (T16-17S R10-12W)
Sciurus castanotus Baird, 1855
Tamias dorsalis Baird, 1855
Ursus amblyceps Baird, 1859
Ursus horribilis horriaeus Baird, 1858

Guadalupe County

21. Santa Rosa (T8N R21E)
Pipistrellus hesperus santarosae Hatfield, 1936
Dipodomys ordii medius Setzer, 1949

Hidalgo County

22. Granit Gap, 8.9 km E Cotton City (T25S R21W sec. 35)

- Sitomys rowleyi pinalis* Miller, 1893
23. Apache Hills (T28-29S R14W)
Hesperomys (Vesperimus) anthonyi
Merriam, 1887
Neotoma intermedia angusticeps Merriam,
1894
Perognathus obscurus Merriam, 1889
24. Animas Peak, Animas Mountains (T31S
R19W sec. 28)
Thomomys fulvus emotus Goldman, 1933a
25. Gray's Ranch, Animas Valley (T32S
R20W)
Thomomys mearnsi Bailey, 1914
26. 11 km W Antelope Wells (T34S, R18W)
Lepus gaillardi Mearns, 1896
27. Dog Mountains (T34S R15W)
Dorcelaphus crooki Mearns, 1897
Pipistrellus hesperus maximus Hatfield,
1936

Hidalgo/Luna Counties

28. Vicinity NE corner of New Mexico
"bootheel" (T29S R13-14W)
Sigmodon minima Mearns, 1894

Lincoln County

29. Corona (T1S R13E)
Thomomys bottae actuosus Kelson, 1951
30. 19.3 km NW Carrizozo (T6-7S R9E)
Citellus grammurus tularosae Benson,
1932
31. Vicinity Carrizozo (T8S R10E)
Neotoma albigula melas Dice, 1929
Neotoma mexicana atrata Burt, 1939
Peromyscus nasutus griseus Benson, 1932
32. Vicinity Ruidoso (T11S, R12E)
Castor canadensis mexicanus Bailey,
1913b
Myotis baileyi Hollister, 1909
Onychomys ruidosae Stone and Rehn,
1903
Sciurus fremonti lychnuchus Stone and
Rehn, 1903
Thomomys bottae ruidosae Hall, 1932a
33. 64.4 km NW Roswell (T6-7S, R18-20E)
Dipodomys specabilis baileyi Goldman,
1923

Luna County

34. Carrizalillo Hills (T29S R11W)
Lepus sylvaticus rigidus Mearns, 1896

McKinley County

35. Fort Wingate (T14 R16W)
Cynomys gunnisoni zuniensis Hollister,
1916
Hesperomys truei Shufeldt, 1885
Vespertilio nitidus henshawii H. Allen,
1894
36. 19.3 km E San Mateo (T13N R6W)
Ursus perturbans Merriam, 1918

Mora County

37. Halls Peak, 6 km N Ocate (T23N R18E)
Sciurus aberti mimus Merriam, 1904
Thomomys bottae cultellus Kelson, 1951
38. Vicinity Mora (T20N R15E)
Cervus macrotis Say, 1823
39. 9 km N Cowles, Pecos Baldy (T20N R12E)
Ochotona saxatilis incana Howell, 1919

Otero County

40. 24.1 km W Three Rivers (T12S R7E sec.
8 and sec. 9)
Perognathus intermedius ater Dice, 1929
41. 14.5 km W Tularosa (T14S R8E)
Geomys arenarius brevirostris Hall, 1932a
42. Vicinity Tularosa (T14S R9E)
Thomomys baileyi tularosae Hall, 1932b
43. Vicinity Elk Silver, 25 km NW Elk (T14-
15S R13-14E)
Citellus tridecemlineatus hollisteri Bailey,
1913a
44. Vicinity Cloudcroft (T16S R12E sec. 5 and
sec. 6)
Eutamias canipes sacramentoensis
Fleharty, 1960
Sorex obscurus neomexicanus Bailey,
1913a
45. 19.3 km E Cloudcroft (T16S R13E)
Eutamias atristriatus Bailey, 1913a
46. Vicinity White Sands National Monument
(T17-18S, R6-8E)
Perognathus gypsi Dice, 1929
Pappogeomys castanops parviceps
Russell, 1968
Neotoma micropus leucophaea Goldman,
1933b

Rio Arriba County

47. La Jara Lake (T29N, R1-2W)
Thomomys apache Bailey, 1910
48. Española (T20N R8E)
Thomomys aureus pervagus Merriam,
1901
Zapus luteus Miller, 1911

Sandoval County

49. A high peak in the Jemez Mountains to the south of the head of Santa Clara Creek (T19-20N R4-5E)
Ochotona nigrescens Bailey, 1913a

San Juan County

50. La Plata (T31N R13W)
Reithrodontomys aztecus J.A. Allen, 1893
51. Aztec (T30N R11W)
Arvicola (Mynomes) aztecus J.A. Allen,
1893
52. Blanco (T29N R9-10W)
Dipodomys spectabilis clarencei Goldman, 1933b
53. Chuska Mountains (T21-26 R19-21W)
Neotoma mexicana inopinata Goldman,
1933b
Sciurus aberti chuscensis Goldman, 1931

Santa Fe County

54. San Pedro (T12N R7E NW 1/4 Sec 28)
Tamias quadrivittatus gracilis J.A. Allen,
1890

Sierra County

55. Vicinity Las Palomas (T13-14S R4-5W)
Thomomys bottae opulentus Goldman,
1935
Sigmodon minimus goldmani Bailey,
1913a

Socorro County

56. Vicinity Bernardo (T2-3N R1-2E)
Sigmodon minimus woodi Gardner, 1948
57. Socorro (T3S R1E and R1W)
Zapus luteus australis Bailey, 1913a
58. Copper Canyon, Magdalena Mountains (T5S R3W)

Eutamias cinereicollis cinereus Bailey,
1913a

59. 42 km N, 25 km E Engle, Sierra County (T9S R2E)
Chaetodopus [sic] intermedius beardi
Weckerly et al., 1988

Taos County

60. Vicinity Wheeler Peak, 19.3 km W Valdez (T27N R14-15E)
Clethrionomys gapperi gauti Cockrum and Fitch, 1952
Myotis longicrus interior Miller, 1914
Marmota flaviventer obscura Howell,
1914

Torrance County

61. Manzano Mountains (T4-7N R5E)
Sylvilagus cognatus Nelson, 1907

Union County

62. Clapham (T22N R33-34E)
Onychomys arcticeps Rhoads, 1898

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