

NOTES ON MAMMALS COLLECTED AT MT. RAINIER, WASHINGTON

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In the summer of 1905 it was my good fortune to accompany the Mazamas¹ to Mt. Rainier, Washington, on their annual excursion, and through the kindness of the outing committee an outfit for collecting small mammals was carried with the regular baggage by pack train to the permanent camp, where I collected for the U. S. National Museum the specimens mentioned below.² This camp was located near timber-line, on the south side of the mountain, in Paradise Park, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet.³ A few specimens were secured at Longmire Springs, 2,800 feet altitude.

MARMOTA CALIGATA (Eschscholtz)

HOARY MARMOT

One specimen, an adult female, captured above camp, near snow limit. This species was fairly common in colonies in Paradise Park. They were unusually tame, as a rule, often permitting photographers to approach within a few feet, and could usually be called out of their rocky dens by whistling shrilly. It is commonly called "whistling marmot," or simply "whistler," in distinction to "marmot," a term popularly applied to the mountain beavers, *Aplodontia*.

EUTAMIAS COOPERI (Baird)

CHIPMUNK

- 1855 *Tamias cooperi* BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, VII, p. 334.
(Committee reported in favor of publication April 24, 1855.)
1857 *Tamias townsendii* BAIRD, Mammals of North America, p. 330.

¹ Mazamas, a mountain-climbing club of the Northwest, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

² For an excellent account of the larger mammals of Mt. Rainier, see Alden Sampson, *Sierra Club Bulletin*, vol. VI, pp. 32-38, January, 1906.

³ For an account of this outing and description of this portion of Mt. Rainier, see *Mazama*, vol. II, December, 1905, and *Sierra Club Bulletin*, vol. VI, January, 1906.

1890 *Tamias townsendii* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, p. 72, May, 1890.

1897 *Eutamias townsendi* MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XI, p. 192, July 1, 1897.

As indicated by the above citations, *Eutamias cooperi* has for the past 50 years been considered identical with *Eutamias townsendii*. A comparison of the five specimens taken at 5,500 feet altitude, in Paradise Park, with the only existing cotype of *Tamias cooperi* Baird, taken at 4,500 feet altitude, Klickitat Pass, Cascade Mountains, Skamania County, Washington,¹ and with specimens of *Eutamias townsendii* collected only a few weeks earlier at Portland, Oregon,² makes it evident that two forms of *Eutamias* occur in the Pacific northwest, one, *E. townsendii*, probably occupying the Humid Transition area and the other, *E. cooperi*, the Hudsonian and Canadian areas.³

Eutamias cooperi is a lighter colored and grayer animal than *E. townsendii*; the light dorsal stripes, especially the outer ones, are distinctly gray, instead of wood-brown; the rump is also grayer and lacks the reddish cast seen in *E. townsendii*. The skulls of *E. cooperi* have the rostrum a little more slender than those of *E. townsendii*. In many ways *E. cooperi* appears intermediate in characters between *E. townsendii* and *E. quadrimaculatus*. The unusual grayness of Cooper's specimens was pointed out by Allen (*loc. cit.*), who, with the limited material at hand, did not consider it more than individual variation.

Concerning the exact locality of the cotypes of *Tamias cooperi* Baird, there seems to have been considerable confusion. The two cotypes are Cat. Nos. 211 and 212, U. S. N. M., and of these the first can not be found. The original label on Cat. No. 212 is simply marked "W[ashington] T[erritory]." In the first account of the species the locality is given as Cascade Mountains at 46°; but in Baird's Mammals (table, page 303) the locality for Cat. No. 212 is said to be "Vancouver, Oregon T." In Coues and Allen's Monographs of North America Rodentia (table, page 809) the locality for Cat. No. 212 is "Fort Steilacoom, Washington T." The collector of the specimens, however, clears up the matter of locality by a lith-

¹ See Cooper, in *American Naturalist*, vol. II, p. 531.

² These specimens may be regarded as topotypes, *E. townsendii* being originally described from the lower Columbia River.

³ See Piper, *Contr. Nat. Herb.*, vol. XI, Map, Floral Areas of the State of Washington.

erto-overlooked note in the *American Naturalist* (11, 1869, p. 531), where it is given as Klickitat Pass, Cascade Mountains, 4,500 feet.

APLODONTIA MAJOR RAINIERI Merriam

MOUNTAIN BEAVER

Two specimens, not fully adult, from Paradise Park. Judging by the numerous holes and tunnels in the hillsides, this is a common species, although none were seen but the two individuals taken in steel traps placed in their burrows. The burrows or tunnels are about 8 to 9 inches in diameter and were always found in groups or colonies. Near their openings on the surface were often seen little piles of cut sticks and pieces of green herbage. The stomachs of the two individuals secured were distended with soft green vegetation. Locally this species is often called "marmot" and sometimes "high-ground muskrat."

PEROMYSCUS OREAS Bangs

WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE

Common in the dense woods at Longmire Springs, but much less abundant about the permanent camp in Paradise Park. Twenty-five specimens secured.

EVOTOMYS GAPPERI SATURATUS Rhoads

RED-BACKED MOUSE

The most common of the small mammals in Paradise Park, where 20 individuals were collected. None were taken at Longmire Springs. They were found indifferently in wooded or in open and bush-covered ground.

MICROTUS ARVICOLOIDES (Rhoads)

MEADOW-MOUSE

Six specimens from Paradise Park.

PHENACOMYS OROPHILUS Merriam

FALSE MEADOW-MOUSE

Four specimens from Paradise Park. This and the two preceding species made numerous burrows and runways about boulders and in banks in the park.

ZAPUS TRINOTATUS Rhoads

JUMPING-MOUSE

One specimen taken in the woods at Longmire Springs, and eight in the woods or open ground at Paradise Park.

SOREX OBSCURUS Merriam

DUSKY SHREW

Two specimens from Longmire Springs. None could be found at Paradise Park, although traps were set in likely places for them.