

THE SPOTTED TIGER-CAT IN TEXAS.*

In his report on the mammals of the Emory survey of the United States and Mexican boundary, Baird recorded three specimens of *Felis pardalis*, two of which were from Eagle Pass, Texas. These same three skins were listed in the Mammals of North America, 1857, and are still preserved, in excellent condition, in the collection of the United States National Museum. One Eagle Pass skin, number 25, received from Col. S. Cooper, proves to be not an ocelot, however, but a cat of the *Felis wiedii* group, not heretofore recorded north of Sinaloa, Mexico. It differs from several skins of the Mexican representative of this group, *Felis glaucula* Thomas, in its much richer, less grayish color. The pelage is long and full and the spots are almost solid, with only slight indications of light centers. In general tone of coloration it resembles somewhat a Costa Rica specimen, probably referable to *Felis pirrensis* Goldman, which is also a member of the *wiedii* group. The hairs of the nape in this group of cats seem to be either reversed or normal in specimens of the same form. So little is known of the color variations in *Felis glaucula*, that in the absence of a skull with the Eagle Pass skin it would be unwise to treat the Texas form as distinct.

The record of a representative of this group of cats along the Rio Grande is of great interest, and possibly explains the "long-tailed yellow lynx" reported to Bailey from west of Corpus Christi in 1902.† Such a description fits the Eagle Pass specimen of tiger-cat much better than it does any heretofore known cat of Texas.

—N. Hollister.

* Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

† North Amer. Fauna, No. 25, p. 169, 1905.