

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE FROM ALASKA.

BY WILFRED H. OSGOOD.

In order to provide a name for immediate use in another connection, the following brief description is published of a white-footed mouse representing the form prevalent on most of the islands of southeastern Alaska. Although material is now available from nearly all these islands, a few points still remain to be cleared up regarding peculiarities of geographic distribution. Certain well-marked forms apparently are confined to particular islands while others, like the present one, show little or no differentiation from island to island. Very little variation in color appears among the several forms of the region and distinctions rest mainly on dimensions and cranial characters. In order not to anticipate unpublished results of a study of the large group to which this form belongs, it is given full specific rank with only limited discussion of relationships.

***Peromyscus hylaeus* sp. nov.**

Type from Hollis, Kasaan Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. No. 127,038, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. May 15, 1903. W. H. Osgood.

Geographic distribution.—Islands and coast of southeastern Alaska west and northwest of the range of *P. macrorhinus* including Prince of Wales, Kupreanof, Mitkof, and Admiralty islands and the mainland coast from Lynn Canal to Frederick Sound.

Characters.—Most similar to *P. keeni* of the Queen Charlotte Islands, but skull more lightly built with the rostrum longer and more slender; size decidedly less than in *macrorhinus* and *sitkensis*; color darker and ears and tail shorter than in *oreas*.

Color.—Practically as in *keeni*, *macrorhinus*, and other species of the humid Pacific coast; sides varying from russet to Mars brown shading to Mars brown and Prout Brown on the back; underparts white; tail sharply bicolor.

Skull.—Most similar to that of *oreas*, but nasals and rostrum averaging slightly more slender; similar to that of *keeni*, but more lightly built throughout; rostrum and nasals longer and more slender; posterior nasal endings usually exceeding premaxillæ; infraorbital region lighter; somewhat similar to that of *macrorhinus*, but decidedly smaller.

Measurements.—Average of 20 adult topotypes: Total length, 198.4 (191-205); tail vertebrae, 98 (91-105); hind foot, 23 (22-23.5); ear from notch (dry), 15.3 (14.5-16.8). Skulls of type and one topotype, respectively: Greatest length, 26.9; 27; basilar length, 21; 21; zygomatic width, 13.2; 14; interorbital constriction, 3.8; 3.9; interparietal, 9.6 x 3.2; 9.4 x 3; nasals, 10.5; 10.9; shelf of bony palate, 4; 4.2; palatine slits, 5.9; 6; diastema, 7.5; 7.4; postpalatal length, 9.1; 8.8; maxillary toothrow, 3.7; 3.9.