

PROCEEDINGS  
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TWO NEW MURINE RODENTS FROM TURKESTAN.

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Of the two new Asiatic rodents here described one has been represented in the collection of the United States National Museum for several years, the other was recently sent for determination by Mr. Oldfield Thomas.

***Alticola phasma* sp. nov.**

*Type*.—Adult male (skin and skull) in British Museum. Collected on eastern side of Kara Korum Mts., Chinese Turkestan, at altitude of between 9000 and 10,000 feet., October 13, 1911, by D. Carruthers. Original number, 333.

*Diagnosis*.—Externally like *Alticola albicauda* (True), but color more pallid, not appreciably different from that of *A. acrophilus*. Skull differing from that of *A. albicauda* in greater size of auditory bullae and shorter diastema. Teeth as in *A. albicauda* (for figure see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1899, p. 294) except that crown of  $m^3$  is noticeably longer than that of  $m^2$ , and the third reentrant angle on outer side of same tooth is usually so well developed as to subtend an evident fourth salient angle.

*Measurements*.—External measurements of type and of a second adult male (No. 174,696 U. S. National Museum): head and body, 101 and 101; tail, 40.5 and 38; hind foot, 20 and 19.5; ear, 16 and 16; condylo-basal length of skull, 27.0 and 26.8; zygomatic breadth, 14.8 and 15.0; interorbital constriction, 4.0 and 4.0; occipital breadth, 12.6 and 12.4; occipital depth, 7.0 and 7.0; nasal, 8.0 and 8.0; diastema, 8.2 and 8.2; mandible, 17.2 and 17.4; maxillary tooththrow, 6.4 and 6.2; mandibular tooththrow, 6.2 and 6.0.

*Specimens examined*.—Five, all from the type locality.

*Remarks*.—In this animal the pallid color of *Alticola acrophilus* is combined with an extreme form of the complicated enamel pattern of *A. albicauda*, to which peculiarities are added the large auditory bullae, and the long crown of  $m^3$ , neither of which is found in the related species.

In all five skulls of *A. phasma* the posterior border of the palate resembles that of *Evotomys* on account of the breadth and definiteness of the lateral bridges. In the type and only known specimen of *A. albicauda*, however, there is no terminal shelf, since the lateral bridge on each side is represented by its two extremities only, between which the lateral groove lies widely exposed.

***Apodemus microtis* sp. nov.**

*Type*.—Young adult male (skin and skull), No. 155,471, U. S. National Museum. Collected in the vicinity of Dzharkent, Russian Turkestan, November 11, 1909, by W. Rückbeil. Original number, 12.

*Diagnosis*.—Size, general appearance, skull and teeth as in *Apodemus sylvaticus sylvaticus*, but tail shorter than head and body, and ear reduced as in *A. hebridensis*.

*Color*.—The color resembles that of the more pallid individuals of true *Apodemus sylvaticus*, showing no evident trace of russet suffusion; grayish area behind ear and across neck and shoulders rather noticeable.

*Measurements*.—Head and body, 90 (85)\*; tail, 70 (75); hind foot, 21.4 (20.4); hind foot without claws, 21 (20); ear (wet), 13.6 (13.6); condylo-basal length of skull (teeth moderately worn), 22.4; zygomatic breadth, 12.6; interorbital constriction, 4.0; breadth of braincase, 11.6; depth of braincase, 7.8; nasal, 9.0; diastema, 6.2; mandible, 13.4; maxillary toothrow, 3.6; mandibular toothrow, 3.2.

*Specimens examined*.—Two, both from the type locality.

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\* Measurements in parentheses are those of a second male (No. 155,469).