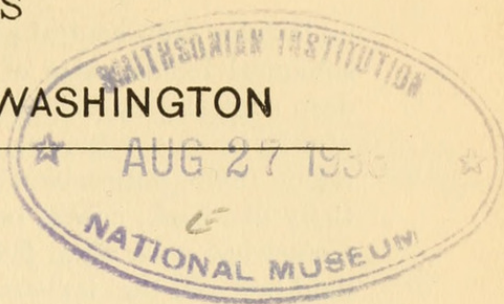


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW FLYING SQUIRREL FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.<sup>1</sup>

The Catskill Mountains and a line running east and west through central Massachusetts have hitherto marked the southernmost limit of the definitely known range of the northern flying squirrel in eastern North America (See Howell, North Amer. Fauna, no. 44, p. 30, fig. 3, June 13, 1918). This limit is now carried about 400 miles to the southwest by the recent capture of two specimens in West Virginia by Watson Perrygo and Carlton Lingebach during the course of field work for the National Museum.

These specimens not only extend the known range of *Glaucomys sabrinus*; they show that this boreal rodent, like *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*, *Peromyscus maniculatus*, *Clethrionomys gapperi*, *Microtus chrotorrhinus* and *Napaeozapus insignis*, is represented in the southern Alleghenies by a distinct local form.

***Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus*, subsp. nov.**

*Type*.—Adult female, no. 260420, U. S. National Museum. Collected at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, altitude, 3300 feet, June 13, 1936, by Watson Perrygo and Carlton Lingebach. Original number 109.

*Diagnosis*.—Size small, as in *Glaucomys sabrinus macrotis* (Mearns) from the northeastern United States, but color about as dark as in the large *Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons* Howell from Prince of Wales Island, Alaska; dorsum of manus and pes fuscous, and cheeks clear gray; these parts not, respectively, hair brown and buffy gray as in *Glaucomys sabrinus macrotis*.

*Color*.—Upperparts a rich brown resulting from the blending of the subapical bands (about 3 mm.) of cinnamon buff (more nearly pinkish cinnamon along median dorsal area) with the short dark tips of the hairs;

<sup>1</sup> By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.



undercolor deep neutral gray becoming dusky neutral gray just below the subapical bands; edge of flying membranes dusky neutral gray (about deep neutral gray in *macrotis*); hands and feet fuscous above, soiled white at sides below; underparts buffy white with a clear buffy wash along median region (more noticeable than usual in *macrotis*); crown and muzzle essentially like back; cheeks behind level of eyes a clear, slightly grizzled gray (somewhat paler than Ridgway's "pale smoke gray") with none of the light buff cast that is characteristic of the corresponding region in *Glaucomys sabrinus macrotis*; tail essentially as in *macrotis* but more darkly and extensively clouded on distal third.

*Skull and teeth.*—The skull and teeth do not differ appreciably from those of *Glaucomys sabrinus macrotis*.

*Measurements.*—External measurements of type (teeth moderately worn) and a male with slightly worn teeth; head and body, 150 (159); tail, 112 (111); hind foot, 37 (39); greatest length of skull, 37.0 (36.4); condylobasal length, 34 (33.6); zygomatic breadth, 22.8 (22.6); inter-orbital constriction, 6.8 (6.6); mandible, 22.0 (22.0); maxillary toothrow (alveoli) 7.0 (7.0); mandibular toothrow (alveoli) 7.0 (7.0).

*Specimens examined.*—Two, the type, from Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, and a young adult male from near Cheatbridge, Randolph County, altitude, 3900 feet.



Miller, G S. 1936. "A new flying squirrel from West Virginia." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 49, 143–144.

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