

**Article XXV.**—A NEW DEER AND A NEW LYNX  
FROM THE STATE OF SINALOA, MEXICO.

By J. A. ALLEN.

A few years since, the Museum purchased a few mammals from Mr. J. H. Batty, collected by him at Escuinapa, southern Sinaloa, in December, 1895. Among the species represented are *Lepus insolitus* Allen, *Canis vigilis* Merriam, and the Lynx and Deer here described. Both are well-marked forms that appear to have hitherto escaped notice.

***Odocoileus sinaloæ*, sp. nov.**

Type, No. 14334, ♂ 2d year, Escuinapa, southern Sinaloa, Mexico, Dec. 15; J. H. Batty.

General color above yellowish gray brown, the top of the head only a little darker than the back; no dark median dorsal band, but middle region of the back darker than the flanks; the hairs individually are light ashy brown for the basal two-thirds, then pass into blackish and are subapically ringed with deep buff and minutely tipped with black; axillary and inguinal regions, posterior face of upper part of fore legs, and inside of thighs white; a broad black band above nose pad, not reaching the lips; no black band or spots on the chin; sides of nose, a broad space behind nose band, and a broad, poorly defined eyering gray; chin and throat buffy grayish white; ears heavily clothed externally and colored like the back, with a very narrow blackish edging on the anterior border; inside of ears thinly clothed with whitish hairs, forming a fringe on the anterior border; tail long, bright rufous above, white below; limbs buffy brown anteriorly, yellowish white on the sides and posteriorly below the carpal and tarsal joints.

*Measurements.*—Approximate from flat skin: total length, 1435 mm.; tail vertebræ, 175; hind foot, 340; ear from anterior base, 145; ear from notch, 117.

*Skull.*—Nasals short and narrow; lachrymal pit rather deep and imperforate; antorbital vacuities exceedingly large, nearly twice as large as in *O. toltecus* of corresponding age and size; premaxillaries terminating about 12–15 mm. from nasals; audital bullæ large, the two diameters nearly equal. Total length (male, 2d year), 215; basal length of Hensel, 200; occipitonasal length, 182; length of nasals, 56; zygomatic breadth, 91; width of frontals at anterior border of orbit, 54.5; width of constriction at base of horns, 69; mastoid breadth, 65; alveolar length of upper premolar-molar series, 70. The antlers are slender spikes, 45 mm. long in one specimen and 88 mm. in the other.

This species is based on the skins and skulls of two young males (probably in the second year — the last molar just cutting the gum), collected at Escuinapa, southern Sinaloa, Dec. 11, and hence in full winter coat. In size they resemble specimens of *O. toltecus* of corresponding sex and age, but differ widely from them in coloration and cranial characters. *O. acapulcensis*, its nearest geographical ally on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, is much smaller and very different in coloration and other characters.

***Lynx ruffus escuinapæ*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 14326, ♂ ad., Escuinapa, Sinaloa, Mexico, Dec. 24, 1895; J. H. Batty.

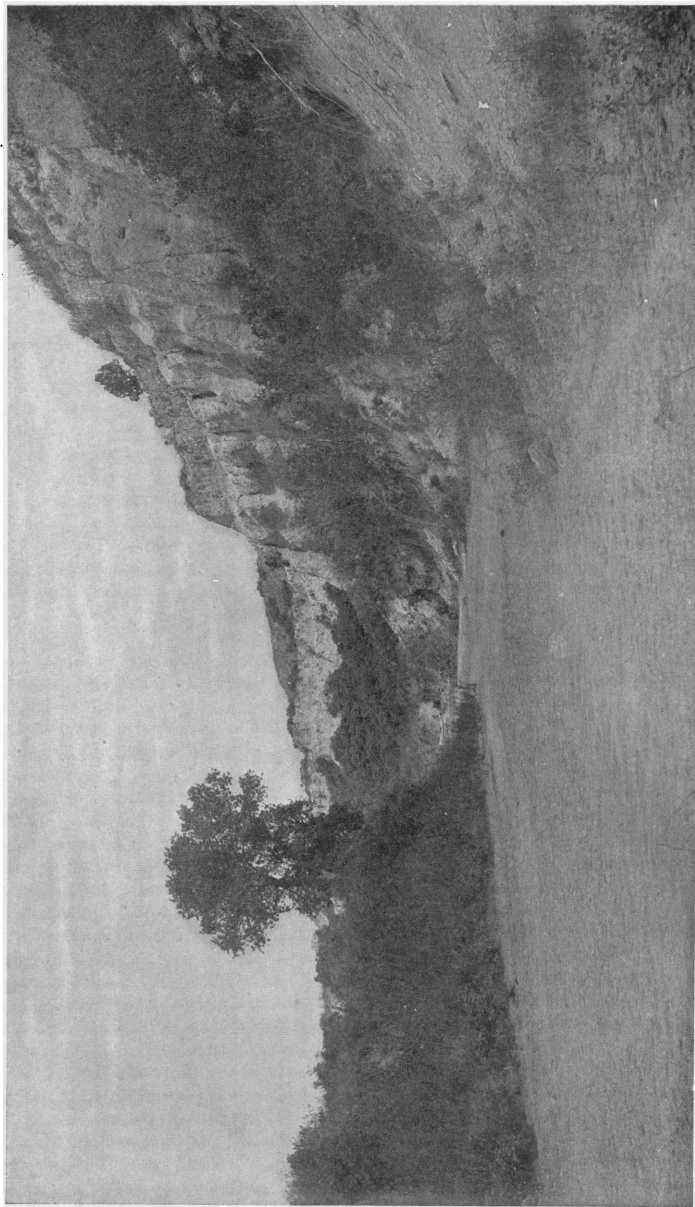
General color above pale rufous varied with gray, darker on the back and lighter on the sides, the middle of the dorsal region sharply striped and spotted with black, the sides, from shoulders to hips, with larger spots of duller brownish black; along the median line of back a nearly continuous band of black, made up of two parallel, narrow, more or less interrupted lines of black; nape and top of shoulders more strongly rufous and less gray than the rest of the dorsal surface; top of head prominently streaked and spotted with black; front and sides of head gray, mixed with pale rufous, with a narrow 'black eyering' nearly encircled by a broad outer somewhat imperfect ring of grayish white; middle lateral portion of upper lip strongly marked with black; sides of neck below the ear broadly striped with black; back of ears black, with a triangular patch of whitish gray extending inward from the outer margin and along the edge to the outer base; inside of ears pale buffy gray; fore limbs externally pale rufous, prominently blotched with black, the spots becoming smaller distally and the general color paler; inner side whitish, with broad half-rings and spots of black; hind limbs similar, but the black spots much larger on the proximal portion; middle of soles of hind feet darker than the edges, but not forming a broad central blackish stripe as in most of the other members of the group; ventral surface white, with a broad prepectoral pale rufous band, and a slight buffy suffusion over the middle portion of the abdomen; the whole ventral area, but especially the pectoral region, heavily blotched with black; upper surface of tail like back, with a broad apical half-ring of black, preceded by a narrow transverse spot of black, and with proximally several paler half-rings of blackish brown; middle of tail below white, which also shows as a slight white tip. Although killed in midwinter (Dec. 24), the pelage is very short and coarse in comparison with the more northern forms of the group, and is immensely different from the long, soft, silky coat of *L. baileyi*.

*Measurements* (from a well-made skin, the flesh measurements not being at present available).—Total length, 805 mm.; tail vertebræ, 117; hind foot, 160; ear from notch (probably shrunken), 55. Skull, total length, 115; basilar length of Hensel, 94; palatal length, 41; nasals (imperfect); zygomatic breadth, 78; interorbital breadth, 22; breadth across postorbital processes, 52; mastoid breadth, 52.3; breadth between outer corners of upper carnassials, 45.5; length of upper carnassial, 14.6.

*Lynx r. escuinapæ* is distinguished from winter specimens of *L. r. californicus* and *L. r. texensis* by smaller size, shorter and coarser pelage, more rufous and less gray coloration, the greater abundance of black spots and streaks on the back, and the absence of the black soles.







UPPER MULBERRY CANON.  
Showing typical Miocene Scarp.