

*Saccophorus quachil*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 79 (sine descr.)<sup>3</sup>.

*Geomys hispidus*, Le Conte, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1852, p. 158 (descr. orig.)<sup>4</sup>; Baird, Mamm. N. Am. p. 386<sup>5</sup>; Coues, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1875, p. 133<sup>6</sup>; Rep. Powell's Expl. Colorado River, p. 229<sup>7</sup>; Mon. N.-Am. Rodent. p. 619<sup>8</sup>; Alston, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 446<sup>9</sup>.

*Geomys heterodus*, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1864, p. 177 (descr. orig.)<sup>10</sup>; Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. 1. p. 269<sup>11</sup>.

*Taltusa* of Guatemalans (common to *Heteromys longicaudatus*).

*Hab.* MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Pease, Mus. Ac. Philad.*<sup>5</sup>), Jalapa (*de Oca, U.S. Nat. Mus.*<sup>8</sup>), Necostla (*Sumichrast, ib.*<sup>8</sup>), Tehuantepec (*Boucard, Mus. Brit.*), Yucatan (*Gaumer, Mus. Boucard*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Salvin & Godman, Mus. Brit.*; *Boucard, Mus. Berol.*), Coban (*Mus. Brit.*<sup>3</sup>), Guatemala city (*Van Patten, U.S. Nat. Mus.*<sup>8</sup>); COSTA RICA (*Zeledon & Carmiol, ib.*<sup>8</sup>), Irazú (*Hoffmann & Frantzius, Mus. Berol.*<sup>10 11</sup>).

The Central-American Pocket-Gopher, although a very distinct species, has often been confused with *G. mexicanus*, its teeth having even been figured by Eydoux and Gervais under that title<sup>1 2</sup>. The late Dr. Gray mentioned it as *Saccophorus quachil* in 1843<sup>3 9</sup>; but it was not till 1852 that the species was described by Le Conte<sup>4</sup>. Not being acquainted with the latter's diagnosis, Professor Peters gave the name of *G. heterodus* to an example sent by Hoffmann from Costa Rica<sup>10</sup>; but his type proves identical with Mexican specimens.

This species appears to replace the last in the hotter parts of Mexico and in the other Central-American States, extending at least as far south as Costa Rica, where Dr. v. Frantzius tells us it abounds in the high-lying region on the southern and south-western slopes of the Volcano of Irazú up to an elevation of 8000 feet, especially where the ground is dry owing to an admixture of volcanic ashy sands. "Goffers are also found in the hot valley of Matina and on the River Sarapiquí, where they do great damage to the roots of the cacao-trees; but as I have never seen specimens from thence, I cannot say whether they belong to the same species or not. In the maize-fields of Irazú their number is so great that at every step you are in danger of your foot sinking into one of their subterranean passages; and it is consequently often necessary to relinquish the cultivation of maize for a year or two and to lay down the ground in pasture, when the cattle tramp down the passages and so disturb the Goffers that they seek some other place of abode. The damage which they do to the maize-crop is great; for they carry off great quantities of the ears in their cheek-pouches and convey them to their subterranean store-houses. On the surface this species, like its congeners, is very helpless"<sup>11</sup>.

In Guatemala I am informed by Messrs. Godman and Salvin that this species is very common all over the highlands, and traces of their presence are to be met with almost everywhere in the neighbourhood of Dueñas; but it is an animal that is only seen by the rarest chance, so that only two or three specimens were brought to them by Indians;