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Author's address: Dr. R. T. F. BERNARD, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown 6140, South Africa

Taxonomy of the genus *Gerbillus* (Rodentia: Gerbillinae) with comments on the applications of generic and subgeneric names and an annotated list of species

By D. M. LAY

Department of Anatomy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

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Abstract

The various usages of *Gerbillus*, *Dipodillus* and *Hendecapleura* as genera or subgenera are reviewed. Data are presented regarding variation in plantar morphology, tooth morphology, the ratio of tail length to head and body length, morphology of the auditory bulla and comparative karyology. These data fail to support any of the several concepts of genera and subgenera presently used in the taxonomy of this rodent group. These data reveal the need for a comprehensive revision and until such is available, it is suggested that rodent species of this group should be placed in a single genus, *Gerbillus*, with no subgenera.

An annotated list with provisional recognition of 62 species is provided. The criteria utilized to determine valid species are given. An appendix lists 113 named forms with citations and type localities.

Introduction

The genus *Gerbillus* includes an assemblage of species that occur in arid and semiarid environments of north and east Africa, Sinai, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. These rodents constitute a diverse and important component of the mammalian fauna of this large area.

To date, 113 taxa have been formally described (cf. Appendix). No comprehensive revision of this genus exists, but various checklists and regional studies are available (ALLEN 1939; ELLERMAN 1940; ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT 1951; LAY and NADLER 1975; HARRISON 1972; JORDAN et al. 1974; PETTER 1975; LAY et al. 1975; CORBET 1978; OSBORN and HELMY 1980; etc.).

The literature abounds with differing opinions regarding species synonymies and the use of generic and subgeneric names in reference to these rodents (*vide infra*). Much of this confusion is attributable to the trend of reducing the total number of species begun by ELLERMAN (1940). ALLEN's (1939) checklist of African mammals recognized 49 species among 63 taxa of *Gerbillus* and *Dipodillus*. ELLERMAN (1940) listed 37 species among 74 taxa from the entire range (Africa and Asia). PETTER (1975) reduced the total number of species among 88 taxa from Africa and part of Arabia to 20.

The following comparison of works on the palaeartic fauna is instructive. ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) regarded 10 species as valid among 49 taxa. Later, CORBET (1978) considered 19 species as valid among the 76 taxa from the same coverage area. The present study tentatively recognizes 62 valid species.

Results and discussion

The combination of subtle morphological differences between species, a relatively large number of species and limited samples for comparative study has made classification of this group difficult. While previous taxonomic schemes have served usefully, it is clear that as new data accumulate, earlier notions regarding definitions of species, genera and subgenera must be reconsidered.

The next four paragraphs provide historical perspective on the use of genera and subgenera. The subgeneric diagnoses of *Dipodillus*, *Gerbillus* and *Hendecapleura* as originally given by LATASTE (1881, 1882b) are provided. These are followed by summaries of the concepts of various later authors on the application of *Gerbillus*, *Dipodillus* and *Hendecapleura*.

LATASTE (1881, 1882b) first used the names *Gerbillus*, *Dipodillus* and *Hendecapleura* as subgenera of *Gerbillus*. Characters and species that LATASTE regarded as typical of each subgenus were the following:

Gerbillus: Five metatarsal tubercles at maximum; well developed auditory bullae of which the posterior parts attain or exceed the level of the occipital bone; first upper molar with opposite cusps; one carpal tubercle; soles of the hind feet hairy; included *G. gerbillus*, *G. pyramidum*, *G. hirtipes*, *G. longicaudus* and two taxa now allocated to *Meriones* and *Desmodillus*, respectively.

Dipodillus: Six metatarsal tubercles; mediocre development of the auditory bullae of which the posterior parts clearly extend caudal to the occipital bone; first upper molar with alternate cusps, cusps of other molars more or less alternate in position; included *G. simoni* and *G. campestris*.

Hendecapleura: one tarsal tubercle; occipital vertically flattened; molar cusps in opposite positions; well developed auditory bullae extending posterior to the occiput; included *G. garamantis*, *G. nanus*, *G. bottai*, *G. quadrimaculatus*. THOMAS (1901), DE WINTON (1901) and THOMAS and TROUSSERT (1903) first used *Dipodillus* subgenerically in reference to all taxa having naked-soled hind feet. However, beginning in 1902 and without explanation THOMAS (1902b, 1904, 1908, 1910) and DE WINTON (1902, 1903) applied *Dipodillus* generically in reference to naked-footed taxa. At the same time hairy-footed species were reported as *Gerbillus sensu strictu*. This use of *Dipodillus* and *Gerbillus* has continued to the present (ST. LEGER 1931; ALLEN 1939; WASSIF et al. 1969; OSBORN and HELMY 1980).

Another view was presented by ELLERMAN (1940), who recognized a single genus, *Gerbillus*, containing two subgenera: *Gerbillus* for taxa with hairy feet; *Dipodillus* for taxa with naked feet. ELLERMAN justified this allocation because hairyness of the foot is not used to diagnose genera elsewhere in the Rodentia, intermediate forms exist and the inconstancy of this character in the related genus *Meriones*.

A third concept originated with PETER (1959), who regarded the following characters of *Gerbillus simoni* Lataste to be sufficiently distinct to merit generic recognition as *Dipodillus*: small bullae; tail shorter than head and body length; plantar soles naked; molar tubercles more or less alternate; molars laminated early in development. SCHLITTER and SETZER (1972), COCKRUM et al. (1976a) and CORBET (1978) accepted this scheme and regarded as "short-tailed" the four species they included in *Dipodillus*: *G. simoni*; *G. maghrebi*; *G. kaiseri*; *G. zakariae*. These authors placed all other forms into the genus *Gerbillus* with two subgenera: *Hendecapleura*, which includes all bare footed species and *Gerbillus*, which contains all hairy-footed species.

To determine which if any of these three schemes reflect systematic relationships, the taxonomic significance of the following criteria must be evaluated: the variability of the plantar surfaces of the feet; the differences in size of the auditory bullae; the ratio of tail length to head and body length; the degree of alternation of the molar tubercles; ontogeny of molar lamellation; any additional characters that may reflect relationships.

The remainder of this discussion and the annotated checklist that follows is based upon my examination of the type specimens of 83 of the 113 taxa of *Gerbillus* (cf. Appendix). It must be emphasized that all conclusions presented here are preliminary and are submitted for future evaluation. Pertinent information, when available, pertaining to taxa, the types of which I have not examined, was taken from the literature. Although this report emphasizes type specimens, I have examined several thousand specimens in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois and the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Because identifications for many of these specimens are questionable and the nature of this report is preliminary, data from the study of these collections has been utilized only to provide additional background for the discussion of characters that follows.

Nature of plantar soles

Among the 62 species listed below, 32 are naked-soled, 22 are hairy-soled, six are regarded as intermediate and the condition of two is unknown (Tab. 1). Illustrations of the hind feet of 12 species and the fore feet of nine species are available, but no comprehensive study of palmar and plantar anatomy exists (LATASTE 1887; KLAPTOCZ 1909; WASSIF et al. 1969; LAY and NADLER 1975; OSBORN and HELMY 1980). All of the authors that have illustrated plantar surfaces excepting LAY and NADLER (1975) failed to show the metatarsal hairs characteristic of the so-called "naked-footed" or "bare-footed" gerbils. Those authors that consider these traits as indicating generic status have not considered the intermediate forms.

As ELLERMAN (1940) indicated for the related genus *Meriones*, naked, partially haired or fully haired soles characterize different species (Fig. 1). However, no species has totally naked plantar surfaces (Fig. 1) and the term virtually naked describes the condition more appropriately. Further, no species has the entire plantar surface completely covered with hair, as there is always a small bare spot in the tarsal region. The number of plantar tubercles ranges between one and five, but the number appears to be species specific. All recent workers apparently agree that this group represents a single genus. Whether or not the status of *Meriones* is correct, the significance of plantar surfaces for connoting generic distinction has been applied differently in *Meriones* versus *Gerbillus*/*Dipodillus*. My observations suggest that variation in the distribution of hair on plantar surfaces in

Gerbillus/Dipodillus is similar to that depicted for *Meriones* in Figure 1. Studies documenting this perception would be useful.

Size of the auditory bulla

The degree of development of the auditory bullae varies inter and intraspecifically in the Gerbillinae (LAY 1972). No comprehensive evaluation of middle ear variation within or

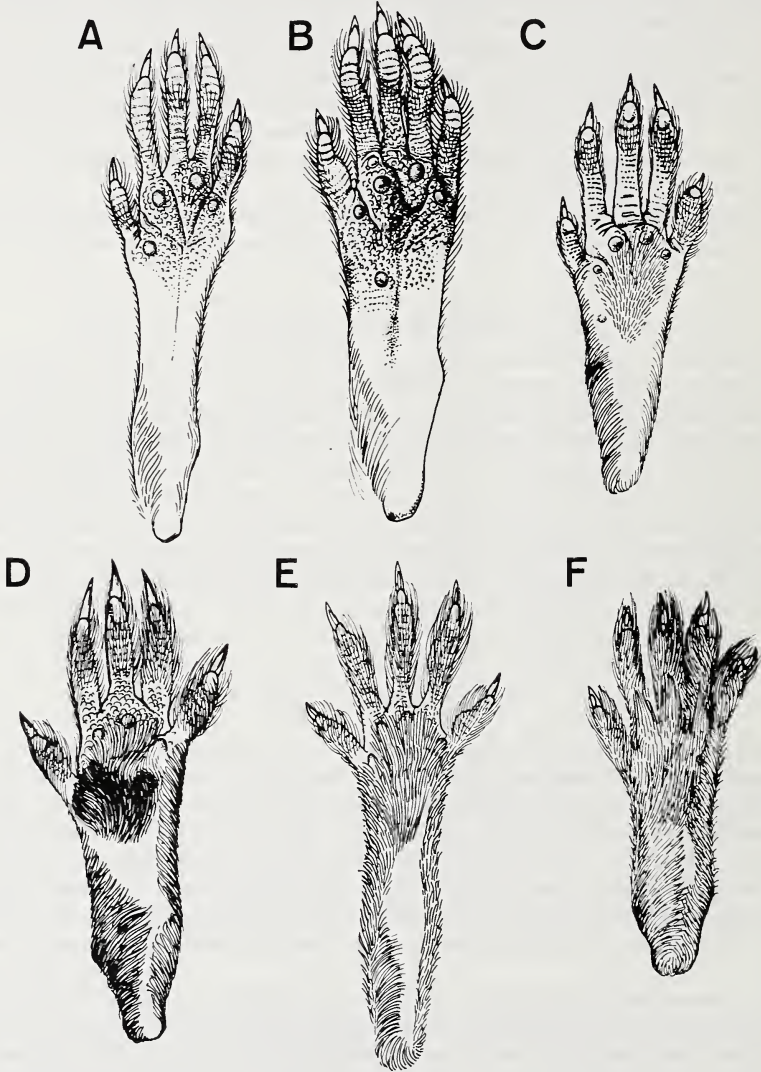


Fig. 1. Plantar surfaces of hind feet of six species of the genus *Meriones* that show the transition from virtually naked soles to nearly fully haired soles. A: *M. persicus*; B: *M. rex*; C: *M. hurrianae*; D: *M. vinogradovi*; E: *M. sacramenti*; F: *M. unguiculatus*. A and B show few hairs in the metatarsal region of the sole and are similar to *G. nanus*, *G. simoni*, *G. campestris* and *G. henleyi* all of which have been regarded as *Dipodillus* by various authors (vide infra). C represents an intermediate stage between virtually naked and "fully haired" soles, as in F, and characterizes those species noted as intermediate in table 1. D, E and F are similar in plantar morphology to "hairy-footed" species which have been classified as *Gerbillus*

between species of *Gerbillus* exists, though the data of OSBORN and HELMY (1980) provide a starting point. Anatomy of the gerbilline auditory bullae is complex and the various bullar components reveal different patterns of variation between species. Most references to bullae or bullar size have not carefully defined the structure(s) described and it is difficult to make objective comparisons using such data. For example, the length of the auditory bulla of two species may be nearly identical, while the tympanic and mastoid components may vary independently of total length as between *G. henleyi* and *G. campestris* (Fig. 2). Bullar volume, hence length, also varies significantly among populations of widely distributed species in the related genus, *Meriones* (LAY 1972).

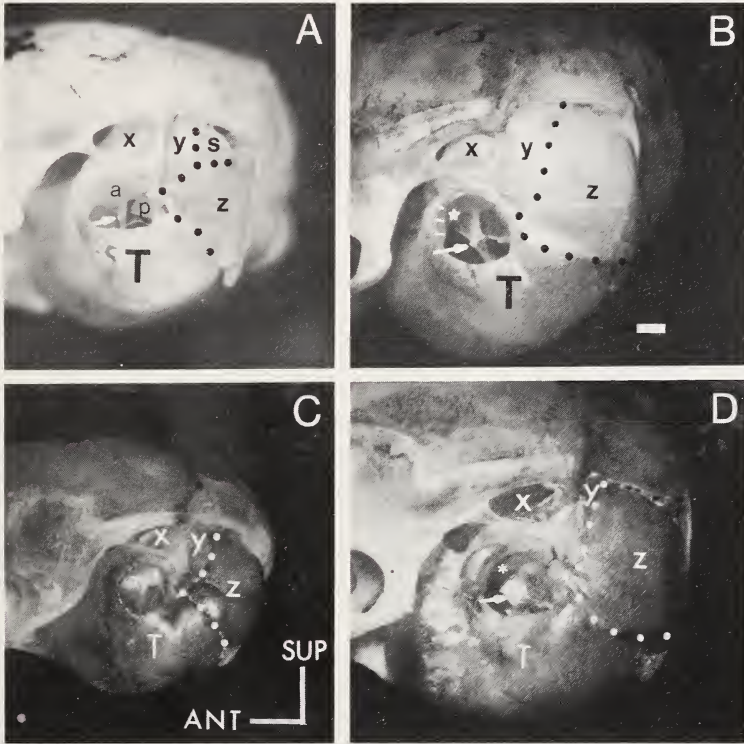
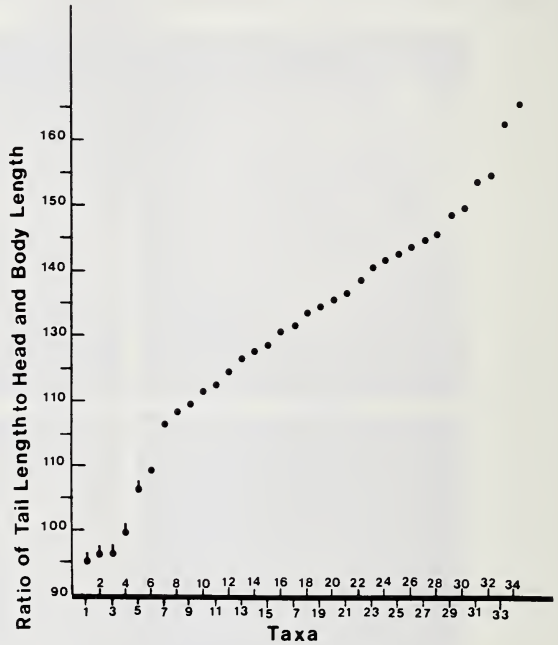


Fig. 2. Lateral views of posterior aspect of cranium showing auditory bullae. Note that an accessory tympanum is absent in A (see bony plate labelled a and p) and present in B, C, and D. Observe that the bodies of the malleus and incus are normally visible when an accessory tympanum is present. A: *Gerbillus campestris* University Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ) no. 122764; B: *G. perpallidus* Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) no. 79773; C: *G. henleyi* UMMZ no. 118807; D: *G. pyramidum* FMNH no. 74736. Scale for A, B, C and D is identical, the white bar in lower right corner of B equals one millimeter. a = anterior lamina of tympanic bone; l = body of incus; m = body of malleus; p = posterior lamina of tympanic; large white arrow-heads denote proximal end of manubrium of malleus; small white arrows in B mark the rim of the anterior lamina of the tympanic to which the accessory tympanum attaches (compare A and B); the white asterisk in B and D is placed on the anterior process of the malleus, note that this structure cannot be seen in A, X lies within the suprameatal triangle, which contains a portion of the anterior mastoid air cell, compare A, B, C and D and note the different degrees of inflation of this cell within the confines of the triangle; y = marks the portion of the anterior mastoid air cell caudal to the suprameatal triangle; Z = indicates the posterior mastoid air cells, the external boundaries of these cells are marked with black or white dots; s = indicates the subarcuate fossa containing the parafloccular lobe of the cerebellum; T = is placed on the tympanic portion of the auditory bulla; SUP indicates superior, ANT denotes anterior. The accessory tympanum of D is intact and displays a prominent highlight just superior to the large white arrow

Relative tail length

The ratio of tail length to head and body length ranges from .91 to 1.70 for the data examined (Fig. 3, 4). The range of intraspecific variation in tail length is considerable (Fig. 4). When both inter and intraspecific variation are considered there is no dichotomy between long-tailed species and the "short-tailed species" assigned to *Dipodillus* by PETTER (1959), SCHLITTER and SETZER (1972) and COCKRUM et al. (1976).

Fig. 3. Graph of the ratio of tail length to head and body length for 34 taxa of *Gerbillus*. 1: *maghrebi*, mean of four males¹; 2: *maghrebi*, mean of three females¹; 3: *simoni*, mean of three, Libya²; 4: *simoni*, mean of four, Tunisia²; 5: *simoni*, mean of 25, Egypt²; 6: *nigeriae*, type; 7: *stigmomyx luteolus*, type; 8: *rosalinda*, *diminutus*, and *campestris rosikae*, types; 9: *jordani*, type; 10: *pulvinatus*, type; 11: *acticola*, type; 12: *amoenus*, mean of 12, Egypt, Faiyum²; 13: *dasyurus*, mean of 16, Egypt, Eastern Desert²; 14: *campestris haymani*, *luteus*, and *bonhoteti*, types; 15: *henleyi*, mean of 15, Egypt, Western Desert²; 16: *campestris dodsoni* type and *dasyurus*, mean of 23, Egypt, Sinai²; 17: *perci- vali* and *riggenbachii*, types; 18: *dunni* and *jamesi*, types; 19: *amoenus*, mean of 17, Egypt, Wadi Natron²; 20: *andersoni*, type; 21: *allenbyi*, *mauretaniae*, and *pulvinatus*, types; 22: *eatonii* and *harwoodi*, types; 23: *campestris wassifi* mean of 51, Egypt² and *henleyi*, mean of 8, Egypt, Eastern Desert²; 24: *vivax*, composite from type description; 25: *campestris tarabuli*, type; 26: *grobbeni*, type; 27:



juliani and *rubberimus*, types; 28: *mariae*, type; 29: *somalicus*, type; 30: *campestris venustus*, mean of 5²; 31: *watersi*, mean of two²; 32: *mackilligini*, mean of five², type; 33: *arabium*, type; 34: *cosensi*, type. Circles with tails mark the taxa regarded as *Dipodillus* by SCHLITTER und SETZER (1972), COCKRUM et al. (1976) and CORBET (1978). - ¹ SCHLITTER and SETZER (1972). - ² OSBORN and HELMY (1980)

Molar tubercle position and ontogeny of lamellation

OSBORN and HELMY (1980) illustrated crown views of upper and lower molars of young and mature individuals of eight *Gerbillus* species including *campestris*, *dasyurus*, *simoni*, *mackilligini*, *amoenus*, *henleyi*, *gerbillus* and *pyramidum*. The molar features regarded by PETTER (1959) as unique to *simoni* are now known to characterize *campestris*, *dasyurus*, *mackilligini* and *henleyi*, all of which show cusps in more or less alternating positions on the first upper molar and no or miniscule cuspidation of the third lower molar. LATASTE (1881) early recognized that the molars of *campestris* had cusps in alternate positions. For these reasons the significance of alternating cusps is dubious as a generic character. Among the immature individuals studied, the degree of lamination figured for *simoni* is not uniquely different (OSBORN and HELMY 1980).

Accessory tympanum present or absent

An accessory tympanum situated within the anterior lamina of the tympanic bone, located superior to the eardrum and lateral to the epitympanic recess forms a membranous extension of the tympanum (LAY 1972). This anatomical feature, readily visible through the external auditory meatus (Fig. 2), is a species specific character, being either present or absent in all individuals (Tab. 1). An accessory tympanum is known to exist in 36 species of which 22 have hairy feet (Tab. 1). Among 32 naked-footed species, 14 exhibit an accessory tympanum (Tab. 1). If genera or subgenera were based upon this characteristic, which is comparable to any used previously, the species groupings obtained are entirely different from any prior arrangement.

Karyotype

The hairy-footed species fall into two groups based on diploid (2N) chromosome number. Eight species display a 2N of 38 to 42 and six species have a 2N in the range of 50 to 74 (Tab. 1). The seven bare-footed species studied have 2Ns ranging from 52 to 60 (Tab. 1). All the bare-footed and six of the hairy-footed species possess a relatively large number of acrocentric chromosomes (28–64). Those hairy-footed species in the 2N 38–42 range have few acrocentric chromosomes (0–8).

Recent studies incorporating karyotypic data (WASSIF et al. 1969; LAY 1975; LAY and NADLER 1975) in correlation with morphology suggest that species diversity within *Gerbillus* has been underestimated. Taxonomic lists like those of ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951), PETTER (1975), and COCKRUM et al. (1976b) CORBET (1978) often reflect the general confusion within the secondary literature and provide taxonomic opinions unsupported by data. Simplistic single character analyses like that of FLYNN (1982) must not be construed as indicating generic relationships. Systematics of *Gerbillus* sensu latu at the generic, subgeneric and specific levels requires comprehensive revision

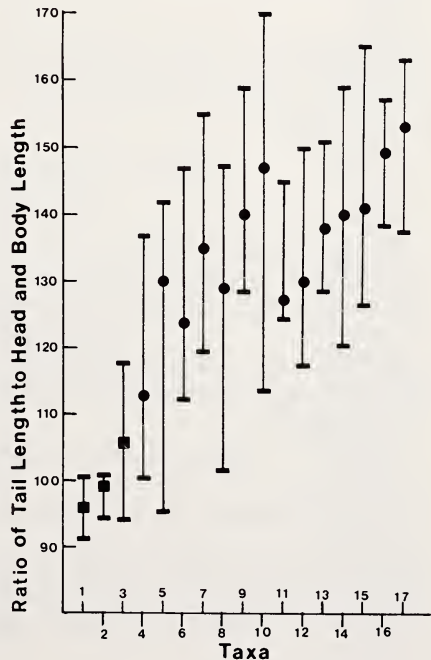


Fig. 4. Mean and extremes of the ratio of tail length to head and body length for 17 taxa of naked-soled *Gerbillus*, 1: *simoni*, n = 3, Libya¹; 2: *simoni*, n = 4, Tunisia¹; 3: *simoni*, n = 25, Egypt²; 4: *poecilops*, n = 15, Saudi Arabia³; 5: *mesopotamiae*, n = 21, Iraq³; 6: *amoenus*, n = 12, Egypt, Faiyum²; 7: *amoenus*, n = 17, Egypt, Wadi Natroon and Bir Victoria²; 8: *henleyi*, n = 15, Egypt, Western Desert²; 9: *henleyi*, n = 8, Egypt, Eastern Desert²; 10: *henleyi*, n = 12, Saudi Arabia³; 11: *campestris haymani*, n = 21, Egypt²; 12: *campestris dodsoni*, n = 8, Egypt²; 13: *campestris brunnesceus*, n = 7, Egypt²; 14: *campestris wassifi*, n = 51, Egypt²; 15: *campestris patrizzi*, n = 9, Egypt²; 16: *campestris venustus*, n = 5, Egypt²; 17: *famulus*, n = 12, Saudi Arabia³. 1, 2, 3 taxa placed in *Dipodillus* by SCHLITTER and SETZER (1972), COCKRUM et al. (1976) and CORBET (1978). -¹ SCHLITTER and SETZER (1972). -² OSBORN and HELMY (1980). -³ HARRISON (1972)

taking into account those characters discussed above and any others that may indicate relationships.

Until this group is carefully re-evaluated in entirety, it seems prudent to recognize a single genus, *Gerbillus*, and no subgenera. I have compiled an annotated list of species of *Gerbillus*. Taxa placed in synonymy without supporting evidence by earlier authors or taxa for which differing opinions exist in the literature concerning synonymy are retained as valid species. It must be emphasized that this account is provisional and is presented here, with comments, as an alternative to existing schemes and to stimulate additional research on the systematics and evolution of this group.

Gerbillus Desmarest, 1804. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* 24, Tabl. Meth., p. 22.

Diagnosis: Small to medium sized members of the subfamily Gerbillinae (adult head and body length usually 60–135 mm), with tail usually longer than or subequal to head and body length. Cheek teeth rooted and cuspidate, not prismatic. Mastoid portion of auditory bullae inflated with at least three chambers: anterior; posterior superior; and posterior inferior. Posterior superior mastoid always separated from anterior mastoid by a bony partition.

Distribution: North Africa from Sahel to Mediterranean coast, Ethiopia, Somalia, arid areas of Kenya and Uganda, Arabian peninsula, Iran east to Indian Desert.

Comment: Morphological differences between closely related species of *Gerbillus* are often subtle but none the less consistent (LAY and NADLER 1969; LAY 1975). Virtually all of the taxonomic literature on *Gerbillus* *sensu lato* has relied upon traditional skull and body measurements, an approach which has produced little agreement and much confusion. Resolution of these difficulties is more likely when karyotype, middle ear anatomy and details of plantar anatomy are included with traditional measurements and analysed quantitatively.

Gerbillus acticola Thomas, 1918. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2:* 147.

Type locality: Somalia: Berbera.

Distribution: Somalia.

Comment: PETTER (1975) placed *G. acticola* in synonymy with *G. pyramidum* without comment, but the nearest documented occurrence of *G. pyramidum* is over 1300 kilometers distant in Sudan. This species should be regarded as distinct pending revision and karyotypic analysis.

Gerbillus agag Thomas, 1903. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903:* 296.

Type locality: Sudan: W. Kordofan; Agageh Wells.

Distribution: Sudan.

Included forms: PETTER (1975) included *G. dalloni* and *G. nigeriae* without comment and *G. coseni*, noting that it may be valid. KOCK (1978) included *G. sudanensis*, *G. rosalina* and *G. nigeriae* based on hindfoot length and characteristics of plantar hair. Refer to account of *G. gerbillus* for comments on *G. sudanensis*.

Comment: It is impossible to define the morphological limits of *G. agag* with the data presented by either PETTER (1975) or KOCK (1978) and *G. agag* should be treated as valid and monotypic pending revision.

Gerbillus allenbyi Thomas, 1918. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:* 146.

Type locality: Israel: Rehoboth.

Distribution: Coastal dunes of Israel from north of Gaza to near Haifa (ZAHAVI and WAHRMAN 1957).

Comment: Considered by HARRISON (1972) as distinct. Placed in synonymy under *G. andersoni* by COCKRUM et al. (1976). *G. andersoni* and *G. allenbyi* are allopatrically distributed. Should be regarded as valid pending comprehensive revision (cf. Comment under *G. andersoni*).

Gerbillus amoenus de Winton, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 9: 46.

Type locality: Egypt: Giza Province.

Distribution: Egypt and Libya, possibly across Tunisia and Algeria to Mauritania.

Comment: ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) placed *G. amoenus* in synonymy under *G. dasyurus*. PETTER (1975) listed it as a synonym of *G. campestris* but commented that it may be valid. CORBET (1978) placed it in *G. nanus*. WASSIF et al. (1969) and OSBORN and HELMY (1980) treated *G. amoenus* as a valid species.

The presence of an accessory tympanum allows ready distinction from *G. campestris* and *G. dasyurus*, which lack this feature. Direct comparisons with *G. nanus* are necessary to clarify the relationships between these two forms (2N = 52).

Gerbillus andersoni De Winton, 1902. Ann. Mag. Hist. ser. 7, 9: 45.

Type locality: Egypt: Mandara.

Distribution: Northern Egypt and possibly Israel, Sinai, Libya and Tunisia.

Included forms: COCKRUM et al. (1976a) regarded both *G. eatoni* and *G. allenbyi* as synonyms of *G. andersoni*. OSBORN and HELMY (1980) included *G. eatoni* and *G. bonhotei* as synonyms.

Comment: WASSIF et al. (1969) and LAY et al. (1975) described karyotypes of *G. andersoni* as having a diploid number (2N) of 40, with all elements either metacentric or submetacentric. All specimens studied came from three localities near Alexandria. COCKRUM et al. (1976a) stated that specimens from Tunisia possessed a karyotype similar if not identical, to those reported from Egypt. The Tunisia karyotype was not illustrated. It should be noted that a 2N = 40 with all banded elements has been described for *G. occiduus* from Morocco (LAY 1975) and that this karyotype is distinct from that of *G. andersoni*. WASSIF et al. (1969) and LAY et al. (1975) commented on karyological similarities between *G. andersoni* and *G. allenbyi* from Israel.

COCKRUM et al. (1976a) considered the chromosomal similarities of the Tunisia, Egypt and Israel 2N = 40 populations to suggest conspecificity. These authors compared the type specimens of *G. andersoni*, *G. eatoni* and *G. allenbyi* and concluded "that all are, in fact, conspecific and that differences among them are of the magnitude normally used to designate subspecies". No convincing data were presented in support of this conclusion. Furthermore, as noted by COCKRUM et al. (1976a), a rather large hiatus exists between the Tunisian and Egyptian samples. The Libyan population (see RANCK 1968: 94) and the Egyptian population of *G. andersoni inflatus*, mapped by OSBORN and HELMY (1980: 120) have not been karyotyped.

Available evidence does not substantiate the conspecificity of these forms. It presently seems prudent to retain *G. allenbyi* and *G. andersoni* as species and recognize that *G. eatoni* is probably a synonym of *G. andersoni*. The Tunisian form, *G. andersoni blanci*, should be tentatively included in *G. andersoni*.

WAHRMAN and GOUREVITZ (1972) reported karyotypic variation in *Gerbillus* sp. in the sand dunes from Tel Aviv to south of Gaza of 2N = 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 61, 64, 65, and 66. The southern part of this area lies near the type locality of *G. bonhotei*. OSBORN and HELMY (1980) placed *G. bonhotei* in synonymy under *G. andersoni*. Until this situation is clarified, it seems best to consider *G. bonhotei* valid.

The report of *G. andersoni* from Jordan by HARRISON (1972) requires corroboration.

Gerbillus aquilus Schlitter and Setzer, 1973. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 86: 167.

Type locality: Iran: 60 km W of Kerman.

Distribution: S. E. Iran, W. Pakistan, S. Afghanistan.

Included forms: *G. cheesmani subsolanus* Schlitter and Setzer, 1973.

Comment: This species was described as a race of *G. cheesmani*. LAY and NADLER (1975) presented evidence indicating that *G. aquilus* should be regarded as a valid species.

Gerbillus bilensis Frick, 1914. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 9: 12.

Type locality: Ethiopia: near Bilen.

Distribution: Type locality only.

Comment: PETER (1975) placed *G. bilensis* in synonymy with *G. pulvinatus* without comment. Inasmuch as these two forms were described from opposite ends of the rift valley in Ethiopia that are separated by at least 700 km and because they have not been critically compared, *G. bilensis* should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus bonhottei Thomas, 1919. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 3: 560.

Type locality: Egypt: Khabra-abu-Guzoor, southeast of El Arish.

Distribution: Type locality only.

Comment: Status discussed in comments under *G. andersoni*. Should be recognized as valid pending revision.

Gerbillus bottai Lataste, 1887. Le Naturaliste, 4 (5): 36.

Type locality: Sudan: Sennar.

Distribution: Sudan; Kenya.

Included forms: Includes *G. harwoodi* and *G. luteolus* according to KOCK (1978).

Comment: PETER (1975) regarded *G. bottai* and *G. harwoodi* as distinct species and included *G. luteolus* in *G. campestris*. The type of *G. harwoodi* has no accessory tympanum, the type of *G. stigmonyx luteolus* has an accessory tympanum. Unfortunately I have not studied the type of *G. bottai*, but because of the middle ear characters one of the two forms listed by KOCK (1978) cannot be synonymous, perhaps neither are. This species should be regarded as valid and monotypic pending revision.

Gerbillus burtoni F. Cuvier, 1838. Trans. Zool. Soc. London 2: 145, pl. 25.

Type locality: Sudan: Dharfur.

Comment: ALLEN (1939), ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) and CORBET (1978) treated *G. burtoni* as a synonym of *G. pyramidum*. CUVIER's figures show relatively long and distinctively short posterior palatine foramina for *G. burtoni* (pl. 23) and *G. pyramidum* (pl. 25), respectively. These illustrations also suggest differences in the anatomy of the auditory bullae, mandible and zygomatic plates between these two forms. Therefore, *G. burtoni* is retained as a valid species.

Gerbillus brockmani Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 5: 420.

Type locality: Somalia: Burao, 85 mi. S of Berbera.

Distribution: Somalia.

Comments: Placed without comment in synonymy with *G. nanus* by PETER (1975). Because there is no evidence indicating that *G. nanus* occurs anywhere remotely near Somaliland, *G. brockmani* should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus campestris Loche, 1867. Expl. Sci. Alg. Zool. Mamm., p. 106. (cf. COCKRUM and SETZER 1976: 643).

Type locality: Algeria: Constantine Prov.; Philippeville.

Distribution: North Africa, from Morocco to Egypt and Sudan.

Included forms: See Table 2.

Comment: Opinions concerning synonyms vary widely and most fail to provide supporting evidence (cf. Tab. 2). *G. campestris* lacks an accessory tympanum and has a $2N = 56$ in Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria (WASSIF et al. 1969; JORDAN et al. 1974; MATTHEY 1952). Samples from Morocco also have $2N = 56$ virtually identical to that reported above, but variation ($2N = 57$, $2N = 58$) has been described from one locality (LAY et al. 1975).

Information available does not support or is equivocal for the inclusion of *G. amoenus*, *G. hilda*, *G. jamesi*, *G. lowei*, and *G. stigmonyx* as synonyms of *G. campestris*.

ALLEN (1939), ELLERMAN (1941) and ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) list *G. gerbi* Loche, *G. minutus* Loche and *G. deserti* Loche as synonyms of *G. campestris*.

It is impossible to positively identify these forms from LOCHE's descriptions. COCKRUM and SETZER (1976) stated that *G. gerbii* is a nomen nudum, that *G. deserti* probably is based on a specimen of *Mus musculus* and that *G. minutus* Loche 1857 was not a description but a misidentification and should be dropped. Later (LOCHE 1867) formally described the same specimen as *Psammomys minutus*. COCKRUM and SETZER (1976) indicated that this form was probably *G. campestris* but it is unidentifiable on the basis of the original description. Until such time as the type specimens are located and compared *G. deserti* and *Psammomys minutus* should be regarded as incertae sedis.

G. quadrimaculatus Lataste, 1882 is virtually impossible to identify from the original description and should be regarded as incertae sedis and not a synonym of *G. campestris*. *G. quadrimaculatus* BODENHEIMER, 1935 is a nomen nudum and may have been employed in reference to specimens of *G. nanus* from Wadi Hof, Israel.

Table 2

Forms regarded as synonyms of *G. campestris* in three checklists

	ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951)	PETTER (1975)	CORBET (1978)		ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951)	PETTER (1975)	CORBET (1978)
<i>amoenus</i>		*		<i>minutus</i>	*	*	*
<i>brunnescens</i>			*	<i>patrizii</i>		*	*
<i>cinnamomeus</i>	*	*	*	<i>quadrimaculatus</i>		*	
<i>deserti</i>	*	*	*	<i>riparius</i>	*	*	*
<i>dodsoni</i>	*	*	*	<i>rozsiakae</i>	*	*	*
<i>gerbii</i>	*	*	*	<i>somalicus</i>		*	
<i>haymani</i>		*	*	<i>stigmonyx</i>		*	
<i>hilda</i>		*	*	<i>venustus</i>		*	
<i>jamesi</i>			*	<i>wassifi</i>		*	*
<i>lowei</i>		*					

Gerbillus cheesmani Thomas, 1919. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 26: 748.

Type locality: Iraq: Lower Euphrates, near Basra.

Distribution: S. W. Iran; Iraq; Saudi Arabia; Oman; N. Yemen; S. Yemen.

Included forms: *G. arduus*, see HARRISON (1972); *G. cheesmani maritimus* in SANBORN and HOOGSTRAAL (1953).

Comment: Formerly included *G. cheesmani aquilus* and *G. cheesmani subsolanus* see LAY and NADLER (1975). PETTER (1975) placed *G. cheesmani* in *G. gerbillus* without comment. HARRISON (1972) regarded *G. cheesmani* as distinct and LAY and NADLER (1975) provided evidence corroborating HARRISON's treatment.

Gerbillus cosensi Dollman, 1914. Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1914: 311.

Type locality: Kenya: Kozibiri River, Ngamatak, Turkwel River.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Placed in synonymy under *G. agag* by PETTER (1975) with note that it "could be a valid species". Should be regarded as valid species pending revision. The original description places this species in northern Kenya and not Sudan as indicated by PETTER (1975).

Gerbillus dalloni Heim de Balsac, 1936. Mem. Acad. Sci. de l'Inst. de France. ser. 2, 62: 43 (Mem. no. 1), text F. 1.

Type locality: Tchad: Tibesti region.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: PETTER (1975) included this species under *G. agag* without comment, but the type localities are separated by more than 2300 km. Should be regarded as a valid species pending revision.

Gerbillus dasyurus Wagner, 1842. Arch. Nat. 8 (1): 20.

Type locality: Sinai.

Distribution: Western Iraq to Israel and Sinai; Arabian Peninsula.

Included forms: *Dipodillus dasyuroides* cf. ELLERMAN (1941); *Gerbillus dasyurus gallagheri*, and *G. dasyurus palmyrae* cf. HARRISON (1972). HARRISON also included *G. lixa*, but noted that the type is a young specimen and that this allocation was provisional.

Comment: Has been confused with sympatric *G. nanus* (ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT 1951) and *G. mesopotamiae* (HARRISON 1956). The accessory tympanum which is absent in *G. dasyurus* and present in *G. nanus* greatly aids identification (LAY and NADLER 1975). A diploid karyotype of 60 has been reported for *G. dasyurus* (LAY et al. 1975) while *G. nanus* has a $2N = 52$ (vide infra). Valied species.

I noted that the type specimen of *G. lixa* possessed an accessory tympanum, has bare soled hind feet and was a young animal, perhaps one half grown. These observations rule out any possible relationship with *G. dasyurus*.

Gerbillus diminutus Dollmann, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 8, 7: 520.

Type locality: Kenya: Nyama Nyango, Guaso Nyiro.

Distribution: Kenya.

Comment: Included without comment in *G. pusillus* by PETER (1975). Should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus dongolanus Heuglin, 1877. Reise in Nordost-Afrika 2: 79.

Type locality: Sudan: Dongola.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Comment: ELLERMAN (1941) placed this species in synonymy with *G. pyramidum*, a decision followed by SETZER (1956) and PETER (1975). None of these authors discussed evidence for this decision, nor mentioned examination of the type specimen. The type locality of *G. dongolanus* lies about 320 km up the Nile from the nearest egyptian locality reported by OSBORN and HELMY (1980). In the absence of definitive evidence to the contrary, this species should be regarded as valid pending revision.

Gerbillus dunni Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 14: 101.

Type locality: Somalia: Gerlogobi.

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti.

Comment: COCKRUM (1977) stated that it may be conspecific with *G. latastei* but provided no supporting evidence. The range of *G. latastei* sensu COCKRUM (1977) lies more than 4000 km distant from the range of *G. dunni*. This form should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus famulus Yerbury and Thomas, 1895. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1895: 551.

Type locality: South Yemen: Aden, Lehej.

Distribution: South Yemen, and North Yemen.

Comment: Included in *G. nanus* without comment by PETER (1975). Considered a distinct species by HARRISON (1972) and CORBET (1978). Probably is valid.

Gerbillus floweri Thomas, 1919. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 3: 559.

Type locality: Egypt: Sinai; S of El Arish.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Placed in *G. pyramidum* by ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951), HARRISON (1972) and OSBORN and HELMY (1980). Refer to comment in *G. pyramidum* account.

Gerbillus garamantis Lataste, 1881. Le Naturaliste 3: 507.

Type locality: Algeria: Ouargla; Sidi Roueld.

Distribution: Algeria.

Comment: Included without comment in *G. nanus* by ELLERMAN and MORRISON-

SCOTT (1951) and ST. GIRONS and PETTER (1965). MATTHEY (1954b) reported at $2N = 54$ karyotype for specimens identified as this species but without locality. Specimens of *G. nanus* from Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, Iran and Pakistan have a $2N = 52$. This species should be recognized provisionally pending confirmation and clarification of MATTHEY's results.

Gerbillus gerbillus Olivier, 1801. Bull. Sci. Phil. Paris 2: 121.

Type locality: Egypt: Giza Province.

Distribution: Israel to Morocco.

Included forms: The reader is referred to ELLERMAN (1941), PETTER (1975); CORBET (1978).

Comment: Readily distinguishable on karyotype of $2N = 42$ in females and 43 in males for specimens from Sinai, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco (WASSIF et al. 1969; JORDAN et al. 1974; LAY et al. 1975). No comprehensive study of variation in this widely distributed species is available and opinions concerning synonyms are diverse (e.g., ELLERMAN 1941; PETTER 1975; LAY and NADLER 1975; KOCK 1978; CORBET 1978; RANCK 1968). Revision necessary.

Gerbillus gleadowi Murray, 1886. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, 17: 246.

Type locality: Pakistan, Upper Sind; Rohri Dist., Mirpur-Drahrki Taluka, 15 miles SW of Rehti, Beruto.

Distribution: N. W. India, sand dunes along Indus Valley of Pakistan.

Comment: Formely included in *G. gerbillus* by PETTER (1975) with comment that it may be valid. LAY and NADLER (1975) presented karyological and morphological data indicating that *G. gleadowi* is valid.

Gerbillus grobbeni Klaptocz, 1909. Zool. Jahrbücher, Syst. 27: 252.

Type locality: Libya: Cyrenaica; Dernah.

Distribution: Type locality only.

Comment: Both PETTER (1975) and CORBET (1978) listed this from under *G. nanus*. RANCK (1968) retained it as valid until future study can clarify its status and I agree with this decision.

Gerbillus harwoodi Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 8: 275.

Type locality: Kenya: Lake Naivasha.

Distribution: Kenya.

Included Forms: ALLEN (1939) included *Dipodillus luteus* Dollman.

Gerbillus henleyi De Winton, 1903. Novit. Zool. 10: 284.

Type locality: Egypt: Wadi Natron; Zaghig.

Distribution: Algeria to Israel and Jordan; North Yemen; Oman.

Included forms: Included *G. mariae*, *G. jordani* and *G. henleyi makrami* (ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT 1951; OSBORN and HELMY 1980).

Gerbillus hesperinus Cabrera, 1936. Bol. Real. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. p. 365.

Type locality: Morocco: Mogador (= Essouira).

Distribution: Coastal Morocco north of Middle Atlas Mountains.

Comments: See LAY (1975) and BENAZZOU and GENEST-VILLARD (1980) for review. $2N = 58$.

Gerbillus hirtipes Lataste, 1881. Le Naturaliste vol. 3: 506.

Type locality: Algeria: Ba-Medile near Ouargla.

Distribution: Algeria and Tunisia.

Comment: Placed in *G. pyramidum* by ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) without comment. Synonomized with *G. gerbillus* by COCKRUM (1976). May represent *G. gerbillus* but should be regarded as distinct pending revision and analysis of variation in *G. gerbillus*.

Gerbillus hoogstraali Lay, 1975. Fieldiana Zool. 65: 90.

Type locality: Morocco: 7 km S. Taroudannt.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Comment: See LAY (1975) for review. $2N = 72$.

Gerbillus jamesi Harrison, 1967. Mammalia 31 (3): 383.

Type locality: Tunisia: between Bou Ficha and Enfidaville.

Distribution: Tunisia.

Comment: PETER (1975) considered *G. jamesi* as distinct; CORBET (1978) included *G. jamesi* in *G. campestris* without comment. HARRISON's (1967) description, figures and comparisons convince me that *G. jamesi* is valid. Nevertheless, future work should carefully evaluate this form and its relationships.

Gerbillus juliani St. Leger, 1935. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 10, 15: 669.

Type locality: Somalia: Bulhar.

Distribution: Somalia.

Comment: Included in *G. watersi* without comment by PETER (1975). Should be regarded as valid pending revision.

Gerbillus latastei Thomas and Trouessart, 1903. Bull. Soc. Zool. France 28: 172.

Type locality: Tunisia: Kebili.

Included forms: ? *G. pyramidum aureus*, ? *G. pyramidum favillus* and *G. aureus nalutensis*.

Distribution: Tunisia to Libya, possibly Algeria.

Comment: COCKRUM (1977) indicated that specimens from Tunisia, characterized by $2N = 74$ are identifiable as *G. latastei* and that *G. aureus* Setzer (sensu RANCK 1968) is synonymous. I suspect that this may be correct, however it is difficult to identify *G. latastei* from the data provided other than the distinctive karyotype. COCKRUM's opinion must be supported by careful documentation before it can be accepted. The listing without comment of *G. bonhotei*, *G. dunni*, *G. perpallidus*, *G. riggenbachi* and *G. rosalia* as possible synonyms promotes confusion. When COCKRUM's paper was published WASSIF et al. (1969) and LAY et al. (1975) had shown that *G. perpallidus* was distinct from *G. latastei* (sensu COCKRUM) on the basis of karyotypic differences. PETER (1975) considered both *G. aureus* and *G. latastei* as synonyms of *G. pyramidum* while CORBET (1978) regarded *G. latastei* as a synonym of *G. gerbillus* and *G. aureus* as specifically distinct. These opinions are difficult to reconcile with existing data. Careful documentation of these forms is required to determine specific identifications. *G. latastei* should be considered valid and monotypic pending revision.

Gerbillus lowei Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 261.

Type locality: Sudan: Jebel Marra.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Included in *G. campestris* without comment by PETER (1975). Should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus mackilligini Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 14: 158.

Type locality: Egypt: Wadi Alagai; eastern desert of Nubia.

Distribution: Eastern desert of Southern Egypt and probably adjacent Sudan.

Comment: This is a valid species according to OSBORN and HELMY (1980). ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951), PETER (1975) and CORBET (1978) each placed it in *G. nanus*, although PETER commented that it may be valid.

Gerbillus maghrebi Schlitter and Setzer, 1972. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84: 387.

Type locality: Morocco: Fes Province; 15 km WSW Taounate. (The original description incorrectly gave the longitude as $40^{\circ} 48'$. The correct longitude is $4^{\circ} 48' W$.)

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Valid species. The absence of an accessory tympanum convinces me that this species is not closely related to *G. simoni*, as proposed by SETZER and SCHLITZER (1972), but is more likely allied to *G. campestris*.

Gerbillus mauritaniae (Heim de Balsac, 1943). Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 15: 287.

Type locality: Mauritania: Aouker Region, S. of Archane Titarek.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Comment: This species, known from a single specimen, was formerly included in *Monodia* (PETTER 1975). The original description states that the plantar soles have only three large independent tubercles, apparently in the metatarsal region, that are covered with short stiff hair, but the remainder of the sole is naked. The third upper molar shows a small posterior tubercle. These characters do not warrant generic distinction.

Gerbillus mesopotamiae Harrison, 1956. J. Mammalogy 37: 417.

Type locality: Iraq: southwest of Faluja, W. bank of Euphrates River, near Amiriya.

Distribution: Iraq and S. W. Iran in the valleys of the Tigris, Euphrates and Karun Rivers.

Comment: Originally described as a subspecies of *G. dasyurus* but later regarded as distinct by HARRISON (1972). Relationships of *G. mesopotamiae* with *G. dasyurus* and *G. nanus* were defined by LAY and NADLER (1975).

Gerbillus muriculus Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 263.

Type locality: Sudan: Darfur, Madu, 80 mi. northeast of El Fasher.

Distribution: Sudan.

Comment: PETTER (1975, p. 10) included this species without comment in *G. nanus* but also listed it as a distinct species (p. 12). CORBET and HILL (1980) listed it as a distinct. Should be regarded as valid pending revision.

Gerbillus nancillus Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 260.

Type locality: Sudan: Plains of Darfur, 45 mi. N of El Fasher.

Distribution: Vicinity of El Fasher.

Comment: Probably is valid species.

Gerbillus nanus Blanford, 1875. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 16: 312.

Type locality: Pakistan: Gedrosia. Further specified as Pakistan: Baluchistan; Saman Dasht (cf. LAY 1967: 171).

Distribution: Baluchistan to the Arabian Peninsula and Israel to Morocco.

Included forms: *G. arabium*, *G. hilda*, *G. mimulus* and *G. nanus setonbrownei* (HARRISON 1972). *G. indus* (LAY and NADLER 1975).

Comment: *G. nanus* has a 2N = 52 karyotype in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Israel, Iran and Pakistan (LAY et al. 1975; JORDAN et al. 1974), and also possesses an accessory tympanum.

PETTER (1975) included *G. principulus* and *G. muriculus* without comment and *G. mackilligini* with a note that it may be valid. CORBET (1978) listed *G. amoenus* and *G. quadrimaculatus* Bodenheimer as synonyms of *G. nanus*. OSBORN and HELMY (1980) did not report *G. nanus* from Egypt, and regarded both *G. amoenus* and *G. mackilligini* as distinct. *G. quadrimaculatus* Bodenheimer is a nomen nudum. Any relationship with *G. principulus* and *G. muriculus* should be considered as provisional. *G. amoenus* and *G. nanus* share a number of features: the same diploid chromosome number and very similar chromosome morphology; bare hindfeet and an accessory tympanum. Future work should be directed toward clarification of the relationship of these two forms.

Gerbillus nigeriae Thomas and Hinton, 1920. Novit. Zool. 27: 317.

Type locality: Nigeria: Farniso near Kano.

Distribution: Northern Nigeria.

Comment: PETTER (1975) and KOCK (1978) both regarded *G. nigeriae* as a synonym of

G. agag (see above). TRANIER (1975) considered it distinct and reported a karyotype with a 2N of 62-68 with a minimum of 30 biarmed chromosomes. *G. nigeriae* should be considered valid.

Gerbillus occiduus Lay, 1975. Fieldiana Zool. 65: 94.

Type locality: Morocco: Aoreora, 80 km WSW Goulimine.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Comment: See LAY (1975) for review. 2N = 40 with all biarmed chromosomes and distinct from *G. andersoni* karyotype.

Gerbillus percivali Dollman, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 14: 488.

Type locality: Kenya: Voi.

Distribution: Kenya.

Comment: Included in *G. pusillus* without comment by PETTER (1975). Should be regarded distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus perpallidus Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt Publ. Hlth. Ass. 33: 221.

Type locality: Egypt: Bir Victoria.

Distribution: N. Egypt, west of the Nile River.

Comment: WASSIF et al. (1969), LAY et al. (1975) and CORBET (1978) considered *G. perpallidus* a distinct species. PETTER (1975) regarded *G. perpallidus* as a synonym of *G. pyramidum* but commented that it could be valid. Clearly distinct from *G. latastei* in which it was placed by COCKRUM (1977). OSBORN and HELMY (1980) provide a description and review. 2N = 40, with 36 biarmed and four single armed chromosomes.

Gerbillus poecilops Yerbury and Thomas, 1895. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1895: 549.

Type locality: South Yemen: Aden; Lahej.

Distribution: South Yemen; North Yemen; Saudi Arabia.

Comment: Valid species (HARRISON 1972).

Gerbillus principulus (Thomas and Hinton), 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 262.

Type locality: Sudan: Jebel Meidob; El Malha.

Distribution: Type locality only.

Comment: Placed in synonymy under *G. nanus* without comment by PETTER (1976). SETZER (1956) treated it as a valid species but stated that it may prove to be a synonym of *G. watersi*. Should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus pulvinatus Rhoads, 1896. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 537.

Type locality: Ethiopia, Lake Rudolf, Rusia.

Distribution: Ethiopia.

Included forms: PETTER (1975) included *G. bilensis* as a synonym without comment.

Comment: HUBERT (1978) described the karyotype as 2N = 62. Should be considered distinct and monotypic pending revision.

Gerbillus pusillus Peters, 1878. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Acad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 201.

Type locality: Kenya; Ndi and Kitui.

Distribution: Kenya and Ethiopia.

Comment: Regarded as valid by PETTER (1975). Should be considered distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus pygargus F. Cuvier, 1838. Trans. Zool. Soc. London 2: 142, pl. 25, Figs. 10-14.

Type locality: Upper Egypt.

Distribution: Known from type locality only.

Comment: CUVIER's description including figures fulfills all requirements of Article 25 of the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and the statement of COCKRUM and SETZER (1976: 649) that *G. pygargus* is a nomen nudum is incorrect. CUVIER applied *G. pygargus* to *Meriones gerbillus* Ruppell, 1862 to distinguish it from *G. gerbillus* Oliver, 1800 and *G.*

pyramidum Geoffroy, 1825. The crania of these three species as illustrated in plate 25 figures 1 to 14 convince me that three distinct species are involved, though I cannot identify *G. pygargus* with any species at this time.

Gerbillus pyramidum Geoffroy, 1825. Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 7: 321.

Type locality: Egypt: Giza Province.

Distribution: Egypt, Nile delta and valley south to Sudan, oases of Western Desert, southeastern part of Eastern Desert (cf. map of OSBORN and HELMY 1980: 97).

Included forms: *G. pyramidum elbaensis*, *G. pyramidum gedeedus* (OSBORN and HELMY 1980).

Comment: In general authors have referred to the larger hairy-footed species in North Africa as *G. pyramidum* but opinions are as diverse as authors regarding synonyms, which have included *G. acticola*, *G. aureus*, *G. burtoni*, *G. floweri*, *G. hesperinus*, *G. hirtipes*, *G. latastei*, *G. perpallidus*, *G. riggenbachi* and others (ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT 1951; PETTER 1975; COCKRUM 1977; CORBET 1978). From the data available it is difficult to support the case for including any of the forms listed above in *G. pyramidum*.

Inasmuch as a distinctive karyotype of $2N = 38$ with all biarmed elements has been reported for topotypical material and such a karyotype has not been reported from any locality outside Egypt, it should be assumed that *G. pyramidum* inhabits only the region mapped by OSBORN and HELMY.

JORDAN et al. (1974) and COCKRUM (1976, 1977) refer specimens from southern and western Tunisia characterized by a $2N = 40$, with 38 biarmed and two single armed chromosomes, to *G. pyramidum*. MATTHEY (1952, 1953) and WAHRMAN and ZAHAVI (1958) identified Algerian specimens with a similar $2N = 40$ as *G. pyramidum*. HUBERT and BOHME (1978) reported a specimen from Senegal as *G. pyramidum*, with $2N = 40$ and seemingly identical chromosomal morphology to the specimens from Algeria and Tunisia. I believe that these $2N = 40$ specimens represent a species other than *G. pyramidum*. This topic is discussed further under *G. tarabuli*. It is unclear whether *G. p. tibesti* represents this form, another species or is distinct.

WAHRMAN and ZAHAVI (1955) and WAHRMAN and GOUREVITZ (1972, 1973) found chromosomal polymorphism among *Gerbillus* sp. from Sinai and the mediterranean coast of Israel. Diploid numbers ranged from 64, 65, 66 near Gaza to 50, 51, 52, near Tel Aviv, with a "hybrid zone" in the Gaza Strip where $2N = 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59$, and 61 were found. These populations have been identified as *G. pyramidum*, however, it seems unlikely that this is correct. Two species were described from this region, *G. floweri* Thomas and *G. bonhotei* Thomas. OSBORN and HELMY (1980) place *G. floweri* in *G. pyramidum* and *G. bonhotei* in *G. andersoni*. The status of these forms and their relationships with the populations studied by WAHRMAN and GOUREVITZ (1972, 1973) and NEVO (1982) are unclear and additional research is necessary. For the present it seems advisable to consider both *G. bonhotei* and *G. floweri* as distinct species and to refer the chromosomally variable populations to *Gerbillus* species unidentified.

Gerbillus quadrimaculatus Lataste, 1882. Le Naturaliste 2: 27.

Type locality: Nubia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: It is difficult to identify this form from the original description and the skull of the type is incomplete. Most authors follow ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951), who list it equivocably under *G. nanus*. Probably should be considered distinct pending comprehensive reevaluation.

Gerbillus riggenbachi Thomas, 1903. Novit. Zool. 10: 301.

Type locality: Western Sahara (Rio de Oro).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Comment: PETTER (1975) included *G. riggenbachi* in *G. pyramidum* without comment.

COCKRUM (1977) stated that it may be conspecific with *G. latastei*. LAY et al. (1975) suggested that *G. riggenbachi* should be regarded as distinct pending comprehensive revision.

No evidence has been cited to support any of these synonymies. The possibility that *G. riggenbachi* may represent a western form of the $2N = 40$ karyotype discussed under *G. pyramidum* and typical of specimens from Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Senegal should be investigated. For the present it seem best to regard it as valid.

Gerbillus rosalinga St. Leger, 1929. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 10, 4: 295.

Type locality: Sudan: Kordofan; Abu Zabad, 145 km southwest of El Obeid.

Distribution: Sudan.

Comment: PETER (1975) considered it distinct but noted that it may be conspecific with *G. latastei*. This species should be regarded as distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus ruberrimus Rhoads, 1896. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 538.

Type locality: Ethiopia: Finik, near Webi Shebeli.

Distribution: Somalia and Kenya.

Comment: PETER (1975) commented that it may be a synonym of *G. pusillus*, but cited no evidence. Should be considered distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus simoni Lataste, 1881. Le Naturaliste 3: 499.

Type locality: Algeria: Oued Magra.

Distribution: Egypt, west of the Nile Delta; Libya; Tunisia; Algeria.

Included forms: *G. kaiseri* (OSBORN and HELMY 1980).

Comment: Regarded by PETER (1959) as generically distinct as discussed above. OSBORN and HELMY (1980) recognized *G. simoni* as a distinct species and included *G. kaiseri*. Includes *G. zakariai*, described as a new species by COCKRUM et al. (1976).

Gerbillus somalicus Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 5: 197.

Type locality: Somalia: Upper Sheikh.

Distribution: Somalia.

Comment: Placed without comment in *G. campestris* by PETER (1975). Should be regarded distinct pending revision.

Gerbillus stigmonyx Heuglin, 1877. Reise in Nordost-Afrika 2: 78.

Type locality: Sudan: Khartoum.

Distribution: Sudan.

Included forms: *G. stigmonyx luteolus* (Thomas, 1901).

Comment: PETER (1975) listed *G. stigmonyx* and *G. s. luteolus* as synonyms of *G. campestris*. He noted that *G. luteolus* may be valid. *G. stigmonyx* should be retained as valid pending revision.

Gerbillus syrticus Misonne, 1974. Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Bel. 50 (6): 1.

Type locality: Libya: 12 km N of Nofilia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Relationships of this form should be evaluated in a revision.

Gerbillus tarabuli Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1902: 5.

Type locality: Libya: Sebha.

Distribution: Libya.

Comment: This species was described as a subspecies of *G. pyramidum* and is listed as a synonym of *G. pyramidum* by most authors. LAY et al. (1975) commented on certain morphological features that distinguish *G. pyramidum* and *G. tarabuli*. Future work should examine the possibility that the $2N = 40$, 38 banded and two single armed chromosome forms reported from Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Senegal (cf. *G. pyramidum* account) are conspecific and may be referable to *G. tarabuli*.

G. pyramidum hamadensis described from Libya by RANCK (1968) should also be included provisionally.

Gerbillus vivax (Thomas), 1902. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1902: 8.

Type locality: Libya: Sebha.

Distribution: Libya.

Comment: ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) placed *G. vivax* in *G. dasyurus*. RANCK (1968) regarded it as a form of *G. amoenus*. PETTER (1975) and CORBET (1978) treated *G. vivax* and as a synonym of *G. nanus*. The type specimen possesses an accessory tympanum and bare feet, and thus *G. vivax* cannot be a synonym of *G. dasyurus*. Until the relationships between *G. vivax*, *G. nanus* and *G. amoenus* are clarified *G. vivax* should be regarded as valid.

Gerbillus watersi De Winton, 1901. Novit. Zoology 8: 399.

Type locality: Sudan: Upper Nile; Shendi.

Distribution: Somalia: Sudan.

Comment: PETTER (1975) listed *G. watersi* as a subspecies of *G. nanus* without comment (p. 11) and as a distinct species (p. 7). This form should be regarded as valid pending revision.

Incertae sedis

The following names are often cited as synonyms, for various species. The attributions of the names are obscure and require evaluation.

Gerbillus aegyptius Desmarest, 1804. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., ed. 1, 24, Tab. Meth. d. Mamm. p. 22.

Type locality: Egypt near Alexandria.

Comment: ALLEN (1939), ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) and CORBET (1978) list this form as a synonym of *G. gerbillus*.

Gerbillus deserti Loche, 1867. Explor. Sci. Algerie, Zool., Mamm., p. 107.

Type locality: Algeria: Ouargla.

Comment: ELLERMAN (1941), ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) and CORBET (1978) regard this to be a synonym of *G. campestris*. COCKRUM and SETZER (1976) believe it to be a *Mus musculus*.

Gerbillus gerbii Loche, 1867. Explor. Sci. de l'Algerie, Zool., Mamm., p. 107.

Type locality: Algeria: territory of Beni Sliman.

Comment: ALLEN (1939), ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) and CORBET (1978) list it under *G. campestris*. COCKRUM and SETZER (1976) state that it is strictly a nomen nudum.

Meriones longicaudus Wagner, 1843. Arch. Naturgesch. 8: 19.

Type locality: Egypt.

Comment: ELLERMAN and MORRISON-SCOTT (1951) and CORBET (1978) tentatively list this form under *G. gerbillus*. See also comments of COCKRUM and SETZER (1976: 657).

Psammomys minutus Loche, 1867. Explor. Sci. Alg. Zool. Mamm. p. 109.

Type locality: Algeria: Douilba (possibly is a mis transliteration of Douiba, a name given several locations between 34° 03'–35° 34' N and 4° 10'–4° 30' E).

Comment: *G. minutus* is unavailable according to COCKRUM and SETZER (1976), who indicate that it was later properly described as *Psammomys minutus* Loche, 1867, Explor. Sci. de l'Algerie, Zool. Mamm p. 109. Evidence for synonymy with *G. campestris* is equivocal.

Appendix

List of named forms of *Gerbillus* with citations and type localities. Asterisks in the left margins denote that the type specimen has been examined by the author.

- **Gerbillus acticola* Thomas, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2: 147 Somalia: Berbera (10° 28' N, 45° 02' E).
Gerbillus aegyptius Desmarest, 1804. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XXIV, Tab. Meth. p. 22. Egypt: Alexandria (31° 12' N, 29° 51' E).
- **Gerbillus agag* Thomas, 1903. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1903: 296. Sudan: W. Kordofan; Agageh Wells (04° 10' N, 31° 40' E).
- **Gerbillus allenbyi* Thomas, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2: 146. Israel: Rehoboth (31° 54' N, 34° 64' E).
- **Dipodillus amoenus* De Winton, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 9: 46. Egypt: Giza Province (ca. 29° 59' N, 31° 08' E).
- **Gerbillus andersoni* De Winton, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 9: 45. Egypt: Mandara (31° 13' N, 30° 41' E).
- **Gerbillus andersoni blanci* Cockrum, Vaughn and Vaughn, 1976. Mammalia 40: 470. Tunisia: 2 km NE of Bordj Cedria (30° 42' N, 10° 25' E).
- **Dipodillus arabium* Thomas, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2: 61. Saudi Arabia: Tebuk (28° 31' N, 36° 36' E).
- **Gerbillus arduus* Cheesman and Hinton, 1924. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 14: 551. Saudi Arabia: Jafura (ca. 24° 15' N, 50° 00' E).
- **Gerbillus aureus naluensis* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 90. Libya: Tripolitania; 40 km ENE Nalut. (32° 01' N, 11° 22' E).
Gerbillus bilensis Frick, 1914. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 9: 12. Ethiopia: (Billen) (09° 31' N, 40° 14' E).
- **Gerbillus bonhoteti* Thomas, 1919. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 3: 560. Egypt: Sinai; Khabra Abu Guzour (31° 00' N, 34° 20' E).
- **Gerbillus bottai* Lataste, 1882. Le Naturaliste 5: 36. Sudan: Sennaar (13° 35' N, 33° 40' E).
- **Dipodillus brockmani* Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 5: 420. Somalia: Burao (09° 31' N, 45° 33' E).
Gerbillus burtoni F. Cuvier, 1838. Trans. Zool. Soc., London 2: 145, pls. 22, 23. Sudan: Darfur (12° 30' N, 24° 00' E).
Gerbillus campestris Levaillant, 1857. Explor. Sci. de l'Algerie Zool., Mammiferes, Atlas p. 15. Fig. 2, 2a. Algeria: Constantine Province (ca. 36° 22' N, 06° 40' E).
- **Gerbillus campestris brunnescens* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 133. Libya: Cyrenaica; 5 km SE of Derna (32° 44' N, 22° 40' E).
Dipodillus campestris cinnamomeus Cabrera, 1922. Bol. Real Soc. Espanola Hist. Nat. Madrid 22: 112. Morocco: Taguidert, South of Mogador (31° 06' N, 09° 46' W).
- **Gerbillus campestris haymani* Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 208. Egypt: Siwa Oasis (29° 12' N, 25° 31' E).
Dipodillus campestris riparius Cabrera, 1922. Bol. Real Soc. Espanola Hist. Nat. Madrid 22: 112. Morocco: Dar es Sheik Wadi Martin Valley (34° 35' N, 05° 13' W).
- **Dipodillus campestris rozsi* Thomas, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 2: 374. Emended from *rozsi* by Thomas, 1913, Novit. Zool. 20: 589. Algeria: Biskra (34° 50' N, 05° 45' E).
- **Gerbillus campestris wassifi* Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 209. Egypt: near Salum (31° 34' N, 25° 09' E).
- **Gerbillus cheesmani* Thomas, 1919. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 26: 748. Iraq: near Basra (30° 30' N, 47° 47' E).
- **Gerbillus cheesmani aquilus* Schlitter and Setzer, 1973. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84: 167. Iran: 60 km W of Kerman (ca. 30° 15' N, 56° 28' E).
- **Gerbillus cheesmani maritimus* Sanborn and Hoogstraal, 1953. Fieldiana Zool. 34: 245. Yemen: 3 mi SE of Hodeida (14° 50' N, 42° 58' E).
- **Gerbillus cheesmani subsolanus* Schlitter and Setzer, 1973. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84: 168. Pakistan: 36 km E of Nok Kundi (ca. 28° 48' N, 62° 46' E).
- **Gerbillus cosensi* Dollman, 1914. Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. London no. 131, p. 25. Uganda: Kozibiri River, Ngamatok, Turkwel River (02° 40' N, 35° 21' E).
Gerbillus dalloni Heim de Balsac, 1936. Mem. Acad. Sci. Inst. France, Paris (2), 62: 43 (Mem. No. 1). Tchad: Tibesti Region (ca. 20° N, 18° E).
- **Dipodillus dasyuroides* Nehring, 1901. S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin p. 173. Jordan: mountains of Moab (ca. 31° 15' N, 35° 45' E).
Meriones dasyurus Wagner, 1842. Arch. Nat. 8, I: 20. Sinai.
- **Gerbillus dasyurus gallagheri* Harrison, 1971. Mammalia 35: 120. Oman: Masifi (25° 19' N, 56° 10' E).

- * *Gerbillus dasyurus leosollicitus* von Lehmann, 1966. Zool. Beitr. 12: 288. Syria: Deir-el-Hajar (33° 22' N, 36° 26' E).
- * *Gerbillus dasyurus mesopotamiae* Harrison, 1956. J. Mammalogy 37: 417. Iraq: near Amiriya, W. bank Euphrates River (33° 40' N, 44° 32' E).
- * *Gerbillus dasyurus palmyrae* von Lehmann, 1966. Zool. Beitr. 12: 288. Syria: Palmyra (34° 36' N, 38° 15' E).
- Gerbillus deserti* Loche, 1867. Expl. Alg. p. 107. Algeria: Ouargla (31° 57' N, 05° 20' E).
- * *Gerbillus diminutus* Dollman, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 7: 520. Kenya: Nyama Nyango, northern Guaso Nyiro (0° 34' N, 37° 33' E).
- * *Dipodillus dodsoni* Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool., Soc. London 2: 7. Libya: Tripolitania; Hammam (29° 09' N, 15° 47' E).
- * *Dipodillus dodsoni patrizii* de Beaux, 1932. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova 55: 379. Libya: Cufra Oasis (ca. 24° 11' N, 23° 19' E).
- Meriones dongolanus* Heuglin, 1877. Reise in Nordost-Afrika 2: 79. Sudan: Dongola (19° 13' N, 30° 27' E).
- * *Gerbillus dunni* Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 14: 101. Somalia; Gerlogobi (06° 53' N, 45° 03' E).
- * *Gerbillus eatoni* Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool. London 2: 6. Libya: El Cusher (31° 01' N, 17° 32' E).
- * *Gerbillus eatoni inflatus* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 97. Libya Cyrenaica; 10 km SW Fort Capuzzo (31° 31' N, 27° 59' E).
- * *Gerbillus eatoni versicolor* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 98. Libya: Cyrenaica; 2 km N Coefia (32° 14' N, 20° 11' E).
- * *Gerbillus famulus* Yerbury and Thomas, 1895. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1895: 551. South Yemen: Lahej (13° 01' N, 44° 54' E).
- * *Gerbillus floweri* Thomas, 1919. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 3: 559. Egypt: Sinai; El Arish (31° 08' N, 33° 48' E).
- Gerbillus foleyi* Heim de Balsac, 1937. Suppl. au Bull. Biol. de France et Belgique, Paris 22: 317, 380, F. 15. Algeria: Beni Abbes (30° 11' N, 02° 14' W).
- Gerbillus garamantis* Lataste, 1881. Le Naturaliste 3: 506. Algeria: Ouargla; Sidi-Roueld (= Sidi Krouiled, 31° 59' N, 5° 26' E).
- Gerbillus gerbilli* Loche, 1858. Cat. Mamm. et Oiseaux observes en Algerie p. 23. Algeria: Beni Sliman country (36° 17' N, 03° 07' E).
- Dipus gerbillus* Olivier, 1801. Bull. Sci. Phil. Paris 2: 121. Egypt: Giza (29° 59' N, 31° 08' E).
- * *Gerbillus gerbillus aerginosus* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 103. Libya: Cyrenaica; El Giof, Cufra Oasis (34° 11' N, 23° 19' E).
- * *Gerbillus gerbillus asyutensis* Setzer, 1960. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 36: 3. Egypt: Wadi el Asyute, 13 mi SE of Asyut (ca. 27° 14' N, 31° 07' E).
- * *Gerbillus gerbillus discolor* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 106. Libya: Fezzan; Ghat (ca. 25° 08' N, 10° 11' E).
- * *Gerbillus gerbillus psammophilus* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 112. Libya: Cyrenaica; Gialo Oasis (29° 15' N, 21° 14' E).
- * *Gerbillus gerbillus sudanensis* Setzer, 1956. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 106: 488. Sudan: Red Sea Province; Port Sudan (19° 35' N, 37° 15' E).
- * *Gerbillus gleadowi* Murray, 1886. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, 17: 246. Pakistan: Sind Province; Rohri (27° 42' N, 68° 54' E).
- Gerbillus (Dipodillus) grobbeni* Klapotocz, 1909. Zool. Jahrbücher, Syst. 27: 252 (vol for 1908). Libya: Cyrenaica; Dernah (ca. 32° 44' N, 22° 40' E).
- * *Gerbillus (Dipodillus) harwoodi* Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 8: 275. Kenya: Lake Naivasha (0° 44' N, 36° 26' E).
- * *Dipodillus henleyi* De Winton, 1903. Novit. Zool. 10: 284, pl. 8, Fig. 1. Egypt: Wadi Natron; Zaghig (ca. 31° 22' N, 30° 18' E).
- * *Gerbillus henleyi mackerami* Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 212. Egypt: Sudan Governate; 3 mi N of Bir Kansisrob (22° 15' N, 36° 22' E).
- * *Dipodillus hilda* Thomas, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2: 62. Morocco: sea coast 70 mi SW of Tangier (ca. 35° 39' N, 06° 14' W).
- * *Gerbillus hirtipes* Lataste, 1886. Le Naturaliste 3: 506. Algeria: Ba-Mendile near Ouargla (ca. 32° 00' N, 05° 16' E).
- * *Gerbillus hirtipes hesperinus* Cabrera, 1906. Bol. Real. Soc. Espanola Hist. Nat., Madrid 6: 365. Morocco: Mogador (31° 31' N, 09° 46' W).
- * *Gerbillus hoogstraali* Lay, 1975. Fieldiana Zool. 65: 90. Morocco: 7 km S of Taroudannt (30° 26' N, 08° 54' W).
- * *Gerbillus indus* Thomas, 1920. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 26: 935. Pakistan: Gambat. (27° 18' N, 68° 36' E).
- * *Gerbillus (Hendecapleura) jamesi* Harrison, 1967. Mammalia 31: 383. Tunisia: between Bou Fichta and Enfidaville (36° 12' N, 10° 30' E).

- * *Dipodillus jordani* Thomas, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, 2: 60. Algeria: Guelt-es-Stel (35° 09' N, 03° 02' E).
- * *Dipodillus juliani* St. Leger, 1935. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 10, 15: 669. Somalia: Bulhar (10° 24' N, 44° 26' E).
- * *Gerbillus kaiseri* Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 214. Egypt: Mersa Matruh (31° 21' N, 27° 14' E).
- * *Gerbillus latastei* Thomas and Trouessart, 1903. Bull. Soc. Zool. de France 1903: 172. Tunisia: Kebili (33° 42' N, 08° 58' E).
- * *Gerbillus (Dipodillus) lixa* Yerbury and Thomas, 1895. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1895: 550. South Yemen: Shaik Othman (12° 54' N, 45° 00' E).
- Meriones longicaudus* Wagner, 1843. Schreber's Säugethiere Suppl. 3: 477. Egypt.
- * *Dipodillus lowei* Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 261. Sudan: Darfur; Jebel Marra (12° 45' to 13° 30' N, 24° 15' to 24° 45' E).
- * *Dipodillus luteus* Dollman, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 14: 489. Kenya: Nyanza Province; Gauso Nyiro (00° 38' N, 37° 40' E).
- * *Dipodillus mackilligini* Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 14: 158. Sudan: Wadi Alagi (22° N, 35° E).
- * *Dipodillus maghrebi* Schlitter and Setzer, 1972. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington. 84: 387. Morocco: Fez Province; 15 km SW of Taounate (34° 29' N, 04° 48' W).
- * *Dipodillus mariae* Bonhote, 1910. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1910: 792. Egypt: Mokattam hills E of Cairo (30° 02' N, 31° 17' E).
- Monodia mauritaniae* Heim de Balsac, 1943. Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 15: 287. Mauritania: Aouker Region; S of Archane Titarek (Aouker Region = 17° 30' N, 9° 30' W).
- Psammomys minutus* Loche, 1858. Cat. Mamm. et Oiseaux observes en Algerie p. 23. Algeria: Sahara; Doubla (Not located – see text).
- * *Gerbillus muriculus* Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 263. Sudan: Darfur; Madu, 80 mi NE of Fasher (18° 37' N, 26° 04' E).
- Gerbillus nancillus* Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 260. Sudan: Plains of Darfur; 45 mi. N El Fasher (ca. 13° 42' N, 25° 20' E).
- * *Gerbillus nanus* Blanford, 1875. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, 16: 312. Pakistan: Baluchistan; Gedrosia. Fixed at Pakistan: Saman Dasht (25° 52' N, 62° 42' E) by LAY 1967.
- * *Gerbillus nanus setonbrownei* Harrison, 1968. Mammalia 32: 60. Oman: Suwera (24° 19' N, 57° 49' E).
- * *Dipodillus mimulus* Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 9: 362. South Yemen: Lehej (13° 01' N, 44° 54' E).
- * *Gerbillus nigeriae* Thomas and Hinton, 1920. Novit. Zool. 27: 317. Nigeria: Farniso, near Kano (ca. 12° 00' N, 08° 31' E).
- * *Gerbillus occiduus* Lay, 1975. Fieldiana Zool. 65: 94. Morocco: Aoreora, 80 km WSW of Goulimine (28° 51' N, 10° 51' W).
- * *Dipodillus percivali* Dollman, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 14: 488. Kenya: Voi (03° 24' S, 38° 38' E).
- * *Gerbillus perpallidus* Setzer, 1958. J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 221. Egypt: Bir Victoria (30° 24' N, 30° 37' E).
- * *Gerbillus (Dipodillus) poecilops* Yerbury and Thomas, 1895. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1895: 549. South Yemen: Lahej (13° 01' N, 44° 54' E).
- * *Dipodillus principulus* Thomas and Hinton, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1923: 262. Sudan: Darfur; El Malha, Jebel Maidob. (= Malha wells 15° 08' N, 26° 12' E).
- Gerbillus pulvinatus* Rhoads, 1896. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1896: 537. Ethiopia: Lake Rudolph; Rusia (04° 52' N, 36° 29' E).
- Gerbillus pusillus* Peters, 1878. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1878: 201. Kenya: Ndi and Kitui (Ndi 03° 15' N, 38° 31' E; Kitui 01° 22' S, 38° 01' E).
- Gerbillus pygargus* F. Cuvier, 1838. Trans. Zool. Soc. London. 2: 142, pl. 25, Fig. 10–14. Upper Egypt.
- Gerbillus pyramidum* I. Geoffroy, 1825. Dict. Classique l'Hist. Nat. 7: 321. Egypt: Giza Pyramids area (29° 59' N, 31° 08' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum aureus* Setzer, 1956. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 69: 179. Libya: Tripolitania; 12 km W of Zliten (32° 29' N, 14° 26' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum elbaensis* Setzer, 1958 J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Assn. 33: 223. Egypt: Sudan Gov't Area; 2 mi W of Bir Kansisrob (22° 15' N, 36° 22' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum favillus* Setzer, 1956. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 69: 180. Libya: Tripolitania; 2 km E of Sirte (ca. 31° 12' N, 16° 38' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum gedeedus* Osborn and Helmy, 1980. Fieldiana Zool. N. S. no. 5: 114. Egypt: El Wadi el Gedeed; El Mawhoub, Dakhla Oasis (25° 40' N, 28° 45' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum hamadensis* Ranck, 1968. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 118. Libya: Tripolitania; 5 km E of Derg (30° 12' N, 10° 29' E).

- * *Gerbillus pyramidum tarabuli* Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1902: 5. Libya: Fezzan; Sebha (27° N, 14° 27' E).
- * *Gerbillus pyramidum tibesti* Setzer and Ranck, 1971. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84: 55. Tchad: Zouar (20° 24' N, 16° 30' E).
- * *Gerbillus quadrimaculatus* Lataste, 1882. Le Naturaliste 4: 27. Nubia.
- * *Gerbillus riggenbachi* Thomas, 1903. Novit. Zool. 10: 301. Río de Oro.
- * *Gerbillus rosalia* St. Leger, 1929. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 10, 4: 295. Sudan: Kordofan; Abu Zabad, 145 km SW of El Obeid (13° 11' N, 30° 10' E).
- * *Gerbillus ruberrimus* Rhoads, 1896. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1896: 538. Somalia: Finik, near Webi Shebeli (06° 57' N, 42° 10' E).
- * *Gerbillus simoni* Lataste, 1881. Le Naturaliste 3: 499. Algeria: Magra Oasis (Oued), between Msila and Barika (35° 39' N, 05° 08' E).
- * *Dipodillus somalicus* Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 5: 197. Somalia: Upper Sheikh (09° 56' N, 45° 12' E).
- * *Meriones stigmatonix* Heuglin, 1877. Reise in Nordost-Afrika 2: 78. Sudan: Khartoum (15° 36' N, 32° 48' E).
- * *Gerbillus stigmatonix luteolus* Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, 8: 275. Sudan: Duem (= Ed Dueim, 11° 29' N, 26° 10' E).
- * *Gerbillus syrticus* Misonne, 1974. Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. 50: 1. Libya: 12 km N of Nofilia (= Nawfaliyah, 30° 47' N, 17° 50' E).
- * *Meriones venustus* Sundevall, 1843. Kongl. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockholm 1843: 230. Sudan: Bahr el Abiad (11° 29' N, 26° 10' E, cf. DAVIS and MISONNE 1964).
- * *Dipodillus vivax* Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1902: 8. Libya: Fezzan Sebha (27° N, 14° 27' E).
- * *Dipodillus watersi* De Winton, 1901. Novit. Zool. 8: 399, pl. 20. Sudan: Upper Nile; Shendi (16° 40' N, 33° 27' E).
- * *Dipodillus zakariai* Cockrum, Vaughn and Vaughn, 1976. Mammalia 40: 320. Tunisia: Kerkennah Island, 0.5 km E of Kellabine (30° 44' N, 10° 15' E).

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Zusammenfassung

Zur Taxonomie der Gattung *Gerbillus* (Rodentia: Gerbillinae) mit Anmerkungen über die Anwendung von Gattungs- und Untergattungsnamen nebst einer kommentierten Liste der Arten

Behandelt wird die Taxonomie der Gattung *Gerbillus* (Rodentia : Gerbillinae). Die Studie gibt zunächst einen Überblick über den unterschiedlichen Gebrauch von *Gerbillus*, *Dipodillus* und *Hendecapleura* als Gattungs- oder Untergattungsnamen. Soweit möglich, werden für alle beschriebenen Taxa Merkmale der Morphologie der Fußsohlen, der Zähne und der Bullae auditivae, die relativen Schwanzlängen und Kennzahlen über den Karyotyp zusammengestellt. Die Verteilung der Merkmale stützt nicht die heute übliche Verteilung auf Gattungen oder Untergattungen. Sie zeigt, daß eine umfassende Revision der Gattung notwendig ist. Bevor diese zur Verfügung steht, schlage ich vor, die hier behandelten Arten einer einzigen Gattung, *Gerbillus*, zuzuordnen. Eine kommentierte Liste der vorläufig anzuerkennenden Arten wird vorgelegt, die auch die diagnostischen Merkmale nennt. Im Anhang finden sich die 113 behandelten Formen mit dem Zitat der Erstbeschreibung und der Angabe der Typuslokalität.

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Author's address: Prof. DOUGLAS M. LAY, Department of Anatomy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514, M.S.A.

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